

Bill No. XLIII of 2025

THE MACHINE CREATED INTELLECTUAL ASSET
BILL, 2025

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

CLAUSES

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Bill No. XLIII of 2025

THE MACHINE CREATED INTELLECTUAL ASSET BILL, 2025

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BILL

*to establish a legal framework for the recognition of content, attribution of authorship
and protection of intellectual property right in AI-generated works, addressing
the interests of creators, developers, users, and the public, with a focus
on ensuring access, transparency, fairness, and the ethical use
of AI technologies and for matters connected
therewith or incidental
thereto.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-sixth Year of the Republic of
India as follows: —

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

- 5 1. (1) This Act may be called the Machine Created Intellectual Asset Act,
 2025.
- (2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by
 notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Short title and
commence-
ment.

2. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, —

(a) “AI Authority” means the National Artificial Intelligence Data Governance Authority established under section 20;

(b) “Artificial Intelligence or AI” means a system or interrelated technology based on an algorithm or computer program integrated with hardware components built to perform tasks requiring human-like intelligence to make decisions or generate outputs without explicit human guidance;

(c) “AI Model” means a component of an information system that employs artificial intelligence technology, utilizing computational, statistical, or machine-learning techniques to process inputs and generate outputs, forming an integral part of automated decision-making or content generation;

(d) “AI generated works or content” or “machine created intellectual asset” means any output, material, or content, whether in the form of text, image, audio, video, code, design, data structure, or any other similar format, generated, whether wholly or substantially, by an Artificial Intelligence system, either autonomously or with limited human intervention, and which does not qualify as a work of human authorship under existing copyright or intellectual property law;

Explanation. — For the purposes of this clause, “AI-generated works or content” shall not apply to performances, inventions, or other subject matters regulated under the Copyright Act, 1957 or the Patents Act, 1970, or any other special law relating to intellectual property rights, except to the extent expressly provided herein.

(e) “creator” means, in relation to any literary, dramatic, musical, artistic, or other work that is AI-generated, a joint person, including the natural person(s) and/or legal entity responsible for the conceptualization, input, guidance, or supervision of the AI system in the creation of such work;

Explanation. — For the purposes of this clause, “joint person” means two or more persons, whether natural, legal, or electronic, who collectively contribute to the creation, development, or authorship of a work or project, and who share rights, responsibilities, and ownership in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(f) “electronic person” means an AI system, algorithm, or autonomous entity recognised under this Act or other laws for the time being in force in this behalf; as having specific legal rights, duties, or liabilities, with limited legal personality for intellectual property, contracts, or accountability, subject to regulatory and ethical oversight;

(g) “person” means any natural person, company, association, or body of persons, whether incorporated or not, and includes an electronic person, being an artificial intelligence system or autonomous entity that has been granted legal recognition, rights, or obligations under this Act or any other applicable law.

(h) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act; and

(i) “Tribunal” means the Special Tribunal established under section 26.

(2) Words and expressions used but not defined in this Act and defined in the Information Technology Act, 2000 and rules made thereunder, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

3. For the purposes of this Act, “origin tag” means a structured set of embedded or associated data used to verify the origin, authenticity, and transformation history of AI-generated content, including, —
- Meaning of origin tag.
- (i) source models, datasets, and algorithms;
 - (ii) involved entities in generation and distribution;
 - (iii) timestamps and geo-tags of creation and edits;
 - (iv) referenced or cited external content; and
 - (v) modification and custody logs ensuring end-to-end traceability.
4. For the purposes of this Act, “public interest” means activities such as research, education, critical analysis, journalism, non-commercial innovation, digital accessibility, and archival or preservation efforts that serve the broader public good and also encompasses the use of open data, access to public domain materials, and other lawful uses that may qualify as fair dealing or permitted use under Section 48 of this Act.
- Meaning of public interest.
- Provided that such use,—
- (a) does not result in substantial commercial exploitation of AI-generated or AI-assisted outputs;
 - (b) includes appropriate attribution where applicable;
 - (c) ensures that any AI system involved in such use operates in accordance with ethical and transparency standards; and
 - (d) avoids generating or distributing harmful, deceptive, or manipulated content that may infringe upon rights or mislead the public.
5. For the purposes of this Act, “whistleblower” means any person, including but not limited to an employee, officer, contractor, expert, consultant, or member of the public, who voluntarily, makes a *bona fide* disclosure in the public interest and without personal gain or *mala fide* intent, to the Special Tribunal, the Central Government, the National AI Data Governance Authority, or any other authority constituted under this Act, of any information, complaint or evidence regarding,—
- Meaning of whistleblower.
- (a) the commission of an offence under this Act;
 - (b) misuse, abuse or violation of any provisions of this Act or any rules or regulations made thereunder;
 - (c) any attempt to suppress, conceal, or falsify material data related to artificial intelligence systems, intellectual property, or related governance mechanisms;
 - (d) any instance of bias, discrimination, manipulation or unethical conduct in the training, deployment or use of AI models; or
 - (e) any instance of retaliatory action or victimisation in consequence of such disclosure.
6. (1) For the purposes of this Act, “AI Sandbox” means a controlled, regulated, and monitored virtual or physical environment established for the experimental development, testing, validation, and limited deployment of Artificial Intelligence systems, where developers, researchers, or organizations are permitted to operate AI technologies under regulatory oversight and relaxed legal conditions, subject to defined safeguards, ethical standards, and data protection requirements.
- Meaning of AI Sandbox.
- (2) An AI Sandbox shall function under the supervision of such competent authority designated under this Act, such as the National AI Data Governance Authority established under section 20, and shall enable, —
- (a) real-world or simulated testing of AI models prior to commercial deployment;

(b) evaluation of intellectual property implications, potential risks, and compliance gaps;

(c) collection of feedback from stakeholders, regulators, and affected parties;

(d) temporary exemptions or calibrated application of regulatory obligations to promote innovation, provided such exemptions do not compromise public safety, rights, or lawful interests. 5

Illustration

A university research lab develops an AI tool that generates educational videos using copyrighted textbooks. Instead of releasing it publicly, the lab applies to test the tool within an AI Sandbox. The regulatory authority allows limited use under supervision, requiring watermarking of AI-generated videos, keeping detailed records, and ensuring that outputs are not used for commercial purposes during the trial phase. 10 15

Meaning of free AI model.

7. For the purposes of this Act, “free AI model” means any AI system, tool, or model that —

(a) is made accessible to the public without any direct monetary payment or licensing fee;

(b) is available as open-source, open-access, or under a Creative Commons or similar license; and 20

(c) permits users to input prompts or data and generate content without entering into a paid arrangement with the provider.

Meaning of paid or proprietary AI model.

8. For the purposes of this Act, “paid or proprietary AI model” means any Artificial Intelligence system, tool, or model that— 25

(a) is accessible through a monetary transaction, subscription fee, enterprise licensing agreement, or other form of commercial arrangement;

(b) is offered as a proprietary or closed-source solution by its developer, provider, or vendor; and 30

(c) provides access, support, or customization subject to contractual terms or service-level agreements.

CHAPTER II

ELECTRONIC GOVERNANCE

Legal recognition of AI-generated electronic records.

9. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, where any electronic record is generated, processed, or communicated by an AI system in accordance with such technical and ethical standards, as may be prescribed, such record shall be deemed to be legally valid and enforceable. 35

Provided that the conditions prescribed under this Act, including authentication of digital signature, attribution of authorship, of the AI system, have been duly complied with. 40

Use of digital signature by AI technologies.

10. (1) Every AI system or technology operating within the jurisdiction of this Act and defined parameters as may be prescribed, and performing electronic functions or generating electronic records, shall mandatorily be assigned a verified digital signature, in such manner as may be prescribed, to ensure secure, identifiable, and accountable activity. 45

(2) The digital signature referred to in sub-section (1) shall, —

(a) be issued by a licensed Certifying Authority under the Information Technology Act, 2000; 50

21 of 2000.

(b) be uniquely associated with the authorising person or entity;

(c) contains such metadata credentials traceable to the identification of the AI system or technology and its operational parameters; and

5 (d) ensure the integrity, authenticity, and non-repudiation of any electronic record, communication, or action initiated by such AI system.

10 (3) Any electronic record or action authenticated by an AI system bearing such digital signature shall, subject to the provisions of this Act and the Information Technology Act, 2000, be deemed to be valid and attributable to the person or entity responsible for deploying or operating such AI system, provided that—

(a) the AI system has acted within the scope of its authorisation; and

15 (b) the digital signature remains valid and uncompromised at the time of execution.

(4) It shall be the duty of the Certifying authority to —

(a) ensure that the AI system operates within defined parameters and is regularly monitored for compliance; and

20 (b) revoke or suspend the digital signature in the event of compromise, malfunction, or unauthorised use of the AI system.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the Certifying authority for any act or omission of the AI system performed under such digital signature.

25 **11.** Where any law requires that a document be signed or bears the signature of any person, such requirement shall be deemed to be satisfied in respect of electronic records generated by AI systems if —

Recognition of AI-signed communications.

(i) the electronic record is authenticated by a digital signature assigned to the AI system as per the provisions of this Act; and

30 (ii) the digital signature remains valid and unrevoked at the time of authentication.

35 **12.** (1) The Central Government shall, promote the use and adoption of interoperable formats, open standards, and publicly accessible Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) in AI systems deployed by or on behalf of any public authority, particularly those used for governance and public purposes.

Inter-operability and open standards.

40 (2) Where any proprietary or closed-source AI system is procured, deployed, used, or integrated by a public authority for governance and public purposes, the public authority must comply with regulatory audit mechanisms and enable third-party oversight, in such manner as may be prescribed.

Explanation. – For the purpose of this section, –

45 (a) “interoperable format” means a data format or standard that allows exchange and processing of information across different systems without proprietary restriction;

(b) “open standard” means specifications or protocols that are publicly available, allowing for free use, modification, and distribution without licensing restrictions; and

50 (c) “public authority” means anybody, organization or establishment, , owned, controlled or substantially financed by or under the jurisdiction of the Central Government that engages in

works done for governance and public purposes and includes any non-Government organization, directly or indirectly funded by the Central Government;

Data integrity and auditability.

13. (1) All electronic records generated or processed by AI systems deployed for governmental or public use or service delivery, shall be subject to audit for — 5
 - (i) verifying data accuracy and provenance;
 - (ii) ensuring lawful use of data; and
 - (iii) detecting and mitigating systemic bias and discrimination.
- (2) **The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, designate or authorise one or more authorities to conduct technical, ethical and legal audits of such AI systems and its electronic records.** 10
- (3) The manner, periodicity, scope, and consequences of such audits shall be such as may be prescribed. 15

CHAPTER III

LEGAL STATUS AND AUTHORSHIP OF AI-GENERATED CONTENT

Attribution of authorship of AI-generated content.

14. (1) The authorship of AI-generated content shall, unless otherwise prescribed by contract or regulation, be determined as follows —
 - (i) in the case of paid AI models, authorship shall be attributed to the natural or legal person who— 20
 - (a) initiated, directed, or caused the generation of such content through the AI System; and
 - (b) bears responsibility for the operation, including the input data, and output parameters of the AI System. 25
 - (ii) in the case of publicly available, open-source, or free AI models, authorship shall be jointly attributed to —
 - (a) the person or entity that developed, maintained, or made the AI model publicly accessible; and
 - (b) the person who initiated, directed, or caused the generation of such content through the AI System. 30
- Explanation.* – For the purposes of this clause, where authorship is jointly attributed, such attribution shall be treated as joint authorship within the meaning of section 2(z) of the Copyright Act, 1957, and all rights, liabilities, and conditions applicable to joint authors shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply. 14 of 1957. 35
- (2) In the absence of a determinable human author under sub-section (1), the content shall be attributed to the person or entity that owns or has operational control over the AI System at the time of generation.
- (3) The person or persons to whom authorship is attributed under this section shall, for all legal and regulatory purposes, be deemed to possess the corresponding rights and obligations under — 40
 - (a) this Act;
 - (b) the Copyright Act, 1957; and 14 of 1957.
 - (c) any other applicable law for the time being in force, including laws relating to civil liability, criminal liability, and consumer protection. 45
- (4) Nothing in this section shall affect the operation of any licensing agreement, usage terms, or terms of service governing the use of the AI System. 50

15. (1) Unless proven otherwise, the person or entity whose digital credentials, authentication code, or organisational control is verifiably associated with the AI System that generated the content, shall be presumed to be the author or rights-holder of such content within the meaning of section 14 of this Act.

(2) This presumption under sub-section (1) may be rebutted by credible documentary, forensic, or other admissible technical evidence establishing different authorship or unlawful use of the AI System.

16. (1) The natural or legal person to whom authorship of an AI-generated work is attributed under the provisions of this Act shall have exclusive rights to, —

(a) use, reproduce, adapt, and distribute the content;

(b) assign, transfer, or license any or all of the rights referred to in clause (a), rights under the applicable laws; and

(c) initiate legal action against infringement or misuse of such content, in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) The rights conferred under sub-section (1) shall be exercisable for such period and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, and shall be without prejudice to any public interest exceptions and regulatory guidelines, as may be prescribed.

17. (1) The natural or legal person to whom authorship of an AI generated work is attributed under this Act shall be entitled to moral rights in respect of such work, including right to integrity and right to attribution.

(2) The rights conferred under sub-section (1) shall not be waived, except by express written contract in such form and manner as may be prescribed.

18. (1) Where an AI system generates new content that is derived, in whole or in substantial part, from pre-existing human-authored works protected under the Copyright Act, 1957, such output shall be deemed as derivative work, and any use thereof shall be subject to the rights and licencing terms of the original right holder.

(2) The person or entity authorising the use of such AI system shall ensure compliance with applicable copyright and moral rights of the original creator.

19. (1) Any person or entity seeking exclusive rights in respect of an AI-generated content may apply for registration of such content to the AI Authority established under section 20 of this Act, in such form and manner, accompanied by such fee and within such time, as may be prescribed.

(2) Every such application shall be accompanied by a disclosure statement containing the following particulars, namely, —

(a) the identity of the AI system used for generating the content;

(b) the extent of human involvement, if any, in the generation of the content;

(c) details of the person or entity having ownership or control of the AI system at the time of generation; and

(d) such other information or supporting documentation as may be prescribed.

(3) The AI Authority may, after making such inquiry as it deems fit and being satisfied about the eligibility of the applicant, grant or reject the certificate of registration and may, for reasons to be recorded in writing and after giving the applicant a reasonable opportunity of being heard, cancel or suspend such registration.

(4) The AI Authority shall establish and maintain a public register of such registered AI-generated works, as per the provisions of section 23 of this Act.

CHAPTER IV

NATIONAL AI DATA GOVERNANCE AUTHORITY

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Establishment of
the National AI
Data Governance
Authority.

20. (1) The Central Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, establish an authority to be known as the National AI Data Governance Authority for the purposes of regulating, supervising, and facilitating the lawful collection, processing, and use of data for artificial intelligence systems.

10

(2) The headquarters of the AI Authority shall be at New Delhi.

Composition of
the AI Authority.

21. (1) The AI Authority shall consist of the following members —

(a) the Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India, who shall be the *ex-officio* Chairman of the AI Authority;

(b) a Vice-Chairperson, to be appointed by the Central Government, from amongst persons with proven expertise in artificial intelligence, data science, or digital governance, in such manner as may be prescribed;

15

(c) three Members of Parliament (two from the House of the People and one from the Council of States), to be nominated by the Presiding Officers of the respective Houses in such manner as may be prescribed – Members;

20

(d) not more than twenty-one members to be appointed by the Central Government, in such manner as may be prescribed, by notification in the Official Gazette, from amongst individuals or representatives capable of representing the following domains —

25

(i) AI research institutions and technical universities;

(ii) data protection and digital rights organizations;

(iii) start-ups and AI-driven enterprises;

(iv) public policy think tanks or regulatory bodies;

30

(v) legal experts with a focus on technology law, intellectual property, or cyber law;

(vi) industry bodies in digital infrastructure, cloud computing, or semiconductor manufacturing;

(vii) civil society organizations and consumer rights advocacy groups;

35

(viii) representatives from key sectors adopting AI, including agriculture, healthcare, education, and finance; and

(ix) any other area of interest or expertise which, in the opinion of the Central Government, ought to be represented:

40

Provided that at least three members shall be experts in law, possessing demonstrable expertise in legal and regulatory frameworks relating to artificial intelligence, data protection, and emerging technologies.

(2) The number of persons to be appointed from each of the categories specified in clause (d) of sub-section (1), the salary and allowances payable to, the terms and conditions of their appointment, their term of office, the procedure to be followed in the discharge of their functions, and the manner of filling vacancies among members of the AI Authority shall be such as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act.

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(3) No act or proceeding of the AI Authority shall be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the AI Authority.

5 (4) It is hereby declared that the office of member of the AI Authority shall not disqualify its holder for being chosen as, or for being, a member of either House of Parliament or any other public office.

10 22. (1) The Central Government may, in consultation with the AI Authority, appoint such number of officers and employees as it considers necessary, for the efficient discharge of the functions of the AI Authority under this Act.

Officers and employees of the AI Authority.

(2) The method of recruitment, salaries and allowances payable to, and the other terms and conditions of service of, the officers and employees of the AI Authority appointed under sub section (1) shall be such as may be prescribed.

15 23. The AI Authority shall, subject to any rules that may be made under this Act, have power to regulate its own procedure, including the fixing of places and times of its sittings.

Powers of the AI Authority.

20 24. (1) The AI Authority shall establish and maintain a central Repository of AI-Generated Content, for the purposes of, —

Repository of AI-generated content.

(a) promoting transparency, accountability, and traceability of AI-generated works;

(b) enabling rights management, registration, and licensing of machine created intellectual assets; and

25 (c) supporting research, monitoring, and policy formulation on the use and impact of AI systems in content creation.

(2) The Repository shall be a secure, searchable, and interoperable digital platform accessible to the public, subject to reasonable restrictions, and shall include metadata, such as —

(a) the identity of the attributed author or controlling entity;

30 (b) the date and nature of creation;

(c) the AI model or system used;

(d) the type and scope of content generated; and

(e) any applicable copyright, license, or public domain status.

35 25. (1) It shall be the duty of the AI Authority to oversee, coordinate, and regulate the governance of data used in the development, training, testing, deployment, and auditing of artificial intelligence systems in India.

Duties of the AI Authority.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the AI Authority shall perform all or any of the following functions: —

40 (a) formulate and issue binding standards on data quality, data classification, consent, anonymisation, pseudonymisation, and data minimisation for AI systems;

(b) monitor and ensure compliance with data-related provisions of this Act and other applicable laws concerning AI-generated content and copyright;

45 (c) develop frameworks for responsible data sharing and data trusts, particularly for datasets used to train generative AI models;

(d) certify high-risk or sensitive datasets used in training AI systems that have implications for copyright, intellectual property, or public interest;

14 of 1957.

- (e) conduct or commission audits of datasets and training pipelines to ensure conformity with legal, ethical, and quality standards;
 - (f) maintain a central registry of datasets used by AI models that generate or manipulate content protected under the Copyright Act, 1957 and/or rules made thereunder; 5
 - (g) promote data transparency and explainability, including mandating disclosure of dataset provenance, generative trace metadata, and content lineage, where required;
 - (h) advise the Central Government on policies related to AI data governance, especially as it intersects with creativity, innovation, and the protection of rights; 10
 - (i) facilitate cooperation with other national and international data protection, copyright, and AI governance bodies;
 - (j) provide technical and legal assistance to creators, developers, and copyright holders in identifying unauthorized use of their data in AI systems; 15
 - (k) develop model contracts, licenses, and consent frameworks for the ethical acquisition and use of data in AI training;
 - (l) undertake public awareness and capacity-building initiatives to foster responsible data practices and legal literacy among stakeholders; and 20
 - (m) perform such other functions as may be assigned to it under this Act or any rules made thereunder.
- (3) The AI Authority may make regulations, with the previous approval of the Central Government, as deemed necessary, for — 25
- (a) mandatory or voluntary submission of AI-generated content for registration;
 - (b) confidentiality of sensitive or proprietary content;
 - (c) consequences of misrepresentation or falsification of AI-generated content, or non-compliance with Repository requirements; and 30
 - (d) any other matter, as may be deemed necessary.

CHAPTER V

SPECIAL TRIBUNALS 35

Establishment of
Special
Tribunals.

26. **(1) The Central Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, establish one or more Special Tribunals (for the expeditious adjudication of disputes and offences arising under this Act and for the awarding of penalties.**
- (2) Any person or entity aggrieved by any direction or order or decision of the AI Authority may prefer an appeal to the Tribunal in whose jurisdiction the matter falls, in such form and manner as may be prescribed. 40
- (3) On receipt of an appeal under sub-section (2), the Tribunal may after giving the parties a reasonable opportunity of being heard, pass such orders, including interim orders, as it thinks fit. 45
- (4) The decision of the Tribunal under the Act shall be binding and enforceable as a decree of a civil court.

Procedure of the
Tribunal.

27. **(1) The Central Government may, by notification, specify the ordinary place or places of sitting of the Tribunal and the territorial jurisdiction pertaining to each such place.** 50

(2) The Central Government may, in consultation with the Chairperson, frame rules to regulate the practice and procedure of the Special Tribunal, including, but not limited to —

5 (a) the categories of persons entitled to appear before the Tribunal;

 (b) the procedure for hearing of original applications and appeals, including circuit sittings outside the ordinary place of sitting;

10 (c) the minimum number of Members required to constitute a Bench for hearing applications or appeals, subject to the condition that the number of Expert Members shall be equal to the number of Judicial Members on any such Bench; and

 (d) the procedure for transfer of proceedings from one Bench to another, or from one place of sitting to another.

28. (1) The Tribunal shall consist of—

Composition
of the
Tribunal.

15 (a) a full-time Chairperson, who shall be a person qualified to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court or a Chief Justice of a High Court;

20 (b) not less than ten, but not exceeding twenty, full-time Judicial Members, as may be notified by the Central Government from time to time, who shall be persons qualified to be appointed as Judges of a High Court and possess demonstrable knowledge or experience in the fields of technology law, intellectual property, or data governance; and

25 (c) not less than ten, but not exceeding twenty, full-time Expert Members, as may be notified by the Central Government from time to time, who shall be persons of ability, integrity, and standing, having special knowledge and professional experience of not less than fifteen years in the fields of artificial intelligence, machine learning, computer science, data science, or intellectual property.

(2) The Chairperson of the Tribunal may, if deemed necessary in any particular matter, invite one or more individuals possessing specialised knowledge or expertise relevant to the subject matter of the dispute to assist the Tribunal in an advisory capacity.

35 (3) The salary and/or allowances payable to, and other terms and conditions of service of, the Chairperson and other Members of the Tribunal including experts invited under sub-section (2) shall be such as may be prescribed.

40 **29. (1) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as the Chairperson of the Tribunal unless they—**

Qualifications
for appoint-
ment as
Chairperson,
Judicial
Member and
Expert
Member.

 (a) are, or have been, a Judge of the Supreme Court; or

 (b) are, or have been, the Chief Justice of a High Court.

(2) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Judicial Member unless they —

45 (a) have held a judicial office in the territory of India for at least fifteen years; or

 (b) have been a member of the Indian Legal Service and have held a post of Additional Secretary or equivalent for at least three years; or

50 (c) have been an advocate for not less than fifteen years with substantial experience in the field of intellectual property, technology law, or constitutional law.

(3) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as an Expert Member unless they —

(a) possess a doctoral degree or Master's degree in computer science, artificial intelligence, data science, intellectual property, or related fields from a recognised university or institution; and

(b) have professional experience of not less than fifteen years in matters relating to artificial intelligence, emerging technologies, data governance, machine learning, or intellectual property rights.

Selection
Committee.

30. (1) The Chairperson and other Members of the Tribunal shall be appointed by the President, on the recommendation of a Selection Committee constituted by the Central Government.

(2) The Selection Committee shall consist of, —

(a) the Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court nominated by the Chief Justice of India — Chairperson *ex-officio*;

(b) the Cabinet Secretary to the Government of India — Member *ex-officio*;

(c) the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Law and Justice — Member *ex-officio*;

(d) the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology — Member *ex-officio*; and

(e) an eminent academic or technologist to be nominated by the Central Government in such manner as may be prescribed — Member.

Tenure,
Resignation and
Removal of the
Chairperson and
Members of the
Tribunal.

31. (1) The Chairperson and every Member shall hold office for a term of five years from the date of entering upon their office, and shall be eligible for reappointment for a further term of three years, subject to an upper age limit of seventy years in the case of the Chairperson and sixty-five years in the case of other Members.

(2) The Chairperson or any Member may resign their office by giving notice in writing to the President of India and shall vacate office on the expiry of three months from the date of such notice or earlier, if permitted by the President.

(3) The Central Government may remove from office the Chairperson or any Member on grounds of proven misbehaviour or incapacity, after an inquiry conducted in accordance with the principles of natural justice by a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court nominated by the Chief Justice of India.

Powers of the
Tribunal.

32. (1) The Tribunal shall have the power to adjudicate upon all disputes and matters arising out of or in connection with the following, —

(a) infringement, assignment, licensing, and use of copyright, patents, trademarks, and other forms of intellectual property in relation to artificial intelligence and digital technologies;

(b) disputes regarding ownership, originality, fair use, or infringement arising from AI-generated works or datasets;

(c) challenges to decisions of the AI and intellectual assets constituted under this Act;

(d) appeals against orders or directions issued by the AI Authority or any other regulatory body under this Act;

(e) interpretation and enforcement of data usage and consent-related provisions for AI training or development purposes;

(f) claims of liability or damages arising out of unauthorised use of copyrighted content by or through AI Systems;

(g) disputes regarding authorship, attribution, or royalties pertaining to AI-generated or AI-assisted works; and

(h) any other matter as may be assigned by the Central Government.

5 (2) The Tribunal shall, for the purposes of exercising the powers conferred on it and discharging the functions assigned to it under this Act, have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, while trying a suit, in respect of the following matters, namely —

10 (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;

(b) requiring the discovery and production of documents;

(c) receiving evidence on affidavits;

15 (d) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents;

(e) reviewing its decisions;

(f) dismissing an application for default or deciding it *ex-parte*;

(g) setting aside any order of dismissal of any application for default or any order passed by it *ex-parte*; and

20 (h) any other matter which may be prescribed.

33. The Tribunal shall perform all or any of the following functions, namely —

(a) to adjudicate cases brought before it under this Act or any other law in force, as may be notified by the Central Government;

25 (b) to ensure effective enforcement of rights and duties under this Act through issuance of orders, directions, and penalties;

(c) to promote settlement of disputes through mediation or alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, where possible;

(d) to provide guidance through reasoned decisions which may serve as precedents in the domain of AI and intellectual property; and

30 (e) to undertake, in appropriate cases, *suo motu* review of any decision if such decision appears to cause manifest injustice or is contrary to the provisions of this Act.

34. (1) The Central Government shall provide such number of officers and staff, as it may deem fit, to assist the Tribunal in the efficient discharge of its functions.

(2) The method of recruitment/appointment, the salary and allowances payable to, and other terms and conditions of service of, the officers and staff shall be such as may be prescribed.

40 35. Any person aggrieved by any judgment, decree, or final order of the Tribunal may, within ninety days from the date of such judgment, decree, or order, prefer an appeal to the Supreme Court, on the ground that it involves a substantial question of law relating to the interpretation or application of this Act.

45 Provided that the Supreme Court may, if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal within the said period, allow it to be filed within a further period as may be prescribed.

50 36. The Supreme Court may make rules consistent with the provisions of this Act, for governing the procedure to be followed in respect of appeals made to it under section 36.

Functions of the Tribunal.

Officers and staff of the Tribunal.

Appeal to the Supreme Court.

Procedure for Appeals.

CHAPTER VI

REMEDY AND PENALTY

Penalty for unauthorized use of protected machine generated intellectual asset.	37. Whoever, knowingly, or having reason to believe, infringes or abets the infringement of any copyright or proprietary right in a machine generated intellectual asset protected under this Act shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to three years; or with fine of not less than fifty thousand rupees but which may extend to five lakh rupees; or with both.	5
	Provided that where the infringement is not committed for commercial gain or profit, the AI Authority or the Court, as the case may be, may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, impose a sentence lesser than the sentence prescribed under this section.	10
Penalty for violation of data governance standards.	38. Whoever fails to comply with any rule, guideline, standard, or directions issued by the AI Authority or processes, stores, or transfers data in contravention of the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder, shall be liable to a penalty which may extend to ten lakh rupees, in the case of a natural person; and five crore rupees, in the case of a company, or body corporate or electronic person.	15
Penalty for non-disclosure or misrepresentation.	39. Whoever, while applying for registration of AI generated content or enjoys the rights conferred by or is covered in any manner under the provisions of this Act, is found to be knowingly suppressing material facts from the authorities or the Government or provides false, inaccurate, or misleading information, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both.	20 25
Penalty for re-identification of anonymised data.	40. Whoever, without lawful authority, intentionally re-identifies or attempts to re-identify anonymised data used in AI systems shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine not exceeding fifty lakh rupees, or with both.	
	<i>Explanation.</i> — For the purposes of this section, —	30
	(a) “anonymised data” means any data which has been processed to remove or obscure personally identifiable information of the data subject from the data set to maintain data privacy in compliance with the data protection laws for the time being in force; and	35
	(b) “re-identification” means any process, method, or technique of matching anonymous data with another dataset containing identifying information or auxiliary data to discover the identity of the data subject.	
Penalty for unauthorised or fraudulent use of digital signature by AI systems.	41. (1) Whoever knowingly and without lawful authority —	40
	(a) assigns or issues a digital signature in respect of an AI system; or	
	(b) misuses, tampers with, or facilitates the misuse of a digital signature issued to an AI system; or	
	(c) causes an AI system to authenticate or transmit electronic records using a falsified or compromised digital signature;	45
	shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees, or with both.	
	(2) Where the offence under sub-section (1) is committed with the intent to cause wrongful loss or gain, or to commit fraud or impersonation or misrepresentation, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not less than three years, but which may extend to seven years, and with fine not less than ten lakh rupees.	50

	(3) Any person authorised under this Act who, having knowledge or reasonable belief of the compromise, misuse, or unauthorised assignment of a digital signature associated with an AI system, fails to revoke, suspend, or report such digital signature in the manner prescribed shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten lakh rupees, and may be subject to such disciplinary or regulatory action as may be prescribed.	
21 of 2000.	(4) Nothing in this section shall preclude the simultaneous initiation of proceedings or imposition of penalties under the Information Technology Act, 2000, or under any other applicable law for the time being in force, in respect of the same act or omission.	
	42. (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who, at the time the offence was committed, was in charge of and responsible to the company for the conduct of its business shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:	Offences by companies.
	Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act, if he proves that the contravention or offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such contravention or offence.	
	(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where a contravention or an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the contravention or offence was committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary, or any other officer of the company, such person shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.	
	<i>Explanation.</i> — For the purposes of this section, —	
	(a) "company" means anybody corporate and includes a co-operative society registered or deemed to be registered under any law for the time being in force, a firm or other association of individuals; and	
	(b) "director", in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.	
	43. (1) No person who makes a complaint, discloses information, or assists the AI Authority in good faith with respect to a contravention of or an offence under this Act shall be subjected to any civil, criminal, or administrative liability or any form of reprisal, coercion, or discrimination by reason of such disclosure.	Protection to whistleblowers
	(2) Whoever causes harm to a whistleblower in contravention of sub-section (1) shall be liable to punishment with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to two lakh rupees or with both.	
	(3) The AI Authority may issue directions for ensuring the anonymity, safety, and non-retaliation of whistleblowers.	
	44. (1) Without prejudice to any other action that may be taken under this Act, any person aggrieved by an act of violation of the provisions of this Act may initiate civil proceeding before a competent court for any one or more of the following reliefs, namely, —	Civil remedies.
	(a) compensation for loss or damage suffered; or	
	(b) an injunction or restraining order against continued or imminent violation;	

	(c) direction for the removal or rectification of unlawful AI systems or data processing activities that has caused or contributed to the violation; or	
	(d) any other relief that the court may deem just and proper taking into account the circumstances of the case.	5
	(2) In any proceeding under sub-section (1), while awarding compensation, the court shall take into consideration the nature and extent of the violation, the degree of harm, and the whether the act or omission was wilful.	
	(3) The provisions of this section shall apply without prejudice to the right of the aggrieved person to seek any other remedy under this Act or under any other applicable law for the time being in force.	10
Interim measures and relief.	45. (1) The Tribunal or the AI Authority or any designated officer authorised by it, may, in the interests of justice or to prevent imminent harm, issue interim orders including but not limited to, —	
	(a) suspension of any AI system or data activity; or	15
	(b) direction to cease and desist from specified actions; or	
	(c) seizure or preservation of digital evidence.	
	(2) Interim orders issued under sub-section (1) shall remain in force for a period not exceeding thirty days unless extended by a competent court or the AI Authority upon sufficient cause being shown.	20
	(3) The procedure for seeking interim relief, as well as the conditions governing the grant of such relief, shall be such as may be prescribed.	
Crediting sums realised by way of penalties to Consolidated Fund of India.	46. All sums realised by way of penalties imposed under the provisions of this Act, shall be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India.	

CHAPTER VII 25

IMMUNITY AND EXEMPTION FROM LIABILITY

General immunity in case of action taken in good faith.	47. (1) No civil or criminal liability shall be imposed on any person or entity, who, in good faith and in compliance with the applicable laws and prescribed standards, engages in the lawful development, deployment, analysis, or disclosure of AI systems solely for the purposes of ethical research, transparency, public interest, open innovation, or regulatory AI Sandbox testing. Provided that such activity is undertaken with due diligence, adheres to the principles of proportionality and minimal harm and does not contravene the provisions of this Act or any law for the time being in force.	30
	(2) The immunity under sub-section (1) shall not apply in cases where —	35
	(i) the activity is undertaken maliciously, for material gain, or to defame, deceive, or cause harm; or	
	(ii) there is wilful violation of data protection laws or security protocols; or	40
	(iii) the developer knowingly fails to address major or critical flaw in open-source AI models, once alerted; or	
	(iv) the AI Sandbox participants exceed the scope, terms, or time limitations of regulatory approval.	

Illustration 45

A developer releases an open-source AI tool capable of generating synthetic speech. The tool includes a watermarking system, ethical use policy, and technical guardrails to prevent misuse. The developer is immune from liability if the tool is misused by a third party to imitate the voice of a celebrity or a public figure. 50

48. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the following acts shall not constitute an infringement of any machine created intellectual assets or proprietary right recognised under this Act in respect of any AI-generated work, model, dataset, or digital artefact, —

Certain uses not to constitute infringement of machine created intellectual assets.

5 (a) fair dealing with any AI-generated work, not being an algorithmic system itself, for the purposes of —

(i) private or personal use, including academic research and innovation; or

10 (ii) criticism or review, whether of that work or any other related work; or

(iii) reporting of current events or developments in science and technology.

(b) the use of AI-generated data or content for training, testing, or improving AI models, where such use is —

15 (i) non-commercial, academic, or public interest-oriented;

(ii) accompanied by appropriate acknowledgement of source and authorship, where applicable; and

(iii) does not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the rights holder.

20 Provided that prior permission from the data holder shall be required for the use of data in the training, testing, or improvement of AI models, subject to the approval of the AI Authority:

25 Provided further that it shall be the duty of the AI Authority to assess and ensure that such use does not perpetuate or introduce bias within the system.

(c) transient or incidental storage or caching of AI-generated works during the process of electronic transmission or communication to the public, where such storage —

(i) is automatic and technical in nature; and

30 (ii) is temporary in nature; and

(iii) does not involve modification or unauthorized use of the protected work.

35 (d) use of AI-generated datasets or metadata for the purposes of verifying accuracy, traceability, or compliance with law, by regulatory or judicial authorities.

(e) reproduction or communication of any AI-generated work in any accessible format by —

(i) a person with disability for private, educational, or research use; or

40 (ii) a non-profit organisation serving the needs of persons with disabilities, provided such reproduction is done on a cost-recovery basis and does not enter ordinary commercial channels.

45 (f) the observation, study, or reverse engineering of any AI system or output for the purpose of interoperability, transparency, or ensuring safety and accountability in AI deployment, provided that such activity does not result in substantial reproduction of proprietary code or datasets.

50 *Explanation.* — For the purposes of this section, “*fair dealing*” shall be interpreted in accordance with the evolving technological standards and public interest considerations.

Exemption from liability of AI intermediary in certain cases.

49. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any law for the time being in force, but subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2), (3), and (4), an AI Intermediary shall not be held liable for any third-party information, AI-generated content, datasets, prompts, models, outputs, or communication links made available, transmitted, or hosted by it, subject to compliance with the provisions of this Act. 5

(2) The exemption under sub-section (1) shall apply only where —

(a) the role of the AI Intermediary is confined to, —

(i) facilitating access to AI systems or computing infrastructure; 10

(ii) hosting or enabling access to AI models or datasets developed by third parties; or

(iii) transmitting or storing user-generated prompts, queries, or outputs on a passive or temporary basis;

(b) the AI Intermediary does not, — 15

(i) initiate the generation of the AI-generated content in question;

(ii) exercise control over the selection of the receiver of the output; or

(iii) modify the content, prompt, dataset, or model except for technical or performance optimization; 20

(c) the AI Intermediary exercises due diligence in content moderation, traceability, safety measures, and observes such technical protocols or ethical standards as may be prescribed by the Central Government or the AI authority established under this Act. 25

(3) The exemption conferred by sub-section (1) shall not apply where —

(a) the AI Intermediary has —

(i) knowingly abetted, or conspired in; or

(ii) facilitated the commission of any unlawful act through the AI system; or 30

(iii) gained monetary benefit directly from specific acts of infringement, defamation, or other actionable wrongs;

(b) upon receiving actual knowledge or a written notice from the Central Government, the AI Authority, or a competent court or Tribunal regarding any unlawful activity, the AI Intermediary fails to expeditiously disable access to or remove such content, dataset, tool or output while ensuring preservation of digital evidence for legal and regulatory scrutiny. 35

Obligations of AI intermediaries.

50. Every AI intermediary seeking exemption under section 49 shall —

(i) establish and publicly disclose a comprehensive content governance policy, including permitted and prohibited uses of the platform, and redressal mechanisms for users and third parties, in such form and manner as may be prescribed; 40

(ii) implement technical safeguards for detection and red-flagging of outputs constituting hate speech, child sexual abuse material, non-consensual deepfakes, copyright infringement or any unlawful act; 45

(iii) logging and preserving metadata consistent with “origin tag” standards as specified under this Act;

(iv) maintain and submit periodic transparency reports, in such form and manner and at such duration, as may be prescribed, detailing therein, —

(a) content removal actions;

5 (b) Government and regulatory requests; and

(c) reported abuse cases and response times;

(v) cooperate in good faith with investigations initiated by law enforcement or regulatory authorities; and

10 (vi) ensure interoperability with the AI authority registry systems and standardised AI auditing protocols.

Explanation. — For the purposes of this section, the expression “third party information” means information dealt with by an AI intermediary in his capacity as such.

CHAPTER VIII

15 ACCOUNTS, AUDIT AND ANNUAL REPORT

51. The Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, grant such sums of money to the AI Authority, as it may think fit, for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Central Government to provide funds.

20 **52.** (1) The AI Authority shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts in such form as may be prescribed in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Accounts and Audit.

25 (2) The accounts of the AI Authority as audited and certified by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India or any other person appointed by him in this behalf, together with the audit report thereon, shall be forwarded annually by the Authority to the Central Government, which shall cause the same to be laid, as soon as may be after it is received, before each House of Parliament.

30 **53.** (1) The AI Authority shall prepare, in such form and manner and at such time, for each financial year, as may be prescribed, its annual report, giving a full account of its activities during the previous financial year, and forward a copy thereof to the Central Government.

Annual Report.

(2) The Central Government shall cause the annual report to be laid, as soon as may be after it is received, before each House of Parliament.

35 CHAPTER IX

MISCELLANEOUS

40 **54.** The Chairperson, Members and officers and staff of the AI Authority and Special Tribunals shall be deemed, when acting or purporting to act in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act, to be public servants within the meaning of sub-section (2) of section 28 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Members, officers and staff of the AI Authority and Special Tribunals to be public servants.

45 **55.** No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government or any officer of the Government or any member or any officer or employees of the AI Authority or the Special Tribunals in respect of anything which is done or intended to be done in good faith in pursuance of this Act or the rules made thereunder.

Protection of action taken in good faith.

Power of
Central
Government to
make rules and
of the AI
Authority to
make
regulations.

- 56.** (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.
- (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely, —
- (a) the manner and procedure for registration, audit, and accountability of AI systems under sub-section (3) of section 12, section 13, section 19 and sub-section (3) of section 25;
 - (b) the standards for testing, certification, and explainability of AI systems before deployment;
 - (c) the process for applying for and granting digital signatures to AI systems under section 10;
 - (d) the form and manner of attribution of authorship and ownership of AI-generated content under section 14;
 - (e) the procedure for identifying, designating, and regulating high-risk AI systems;
 - (f) the format and content of notices and disclosures required under this Act under sub-section (2) of section 19;
 - (g) the requirements and process for registration of AI developers, providers, and deployers under section 19;
 - (h) the safeguards for the protection of data used in AI training and deployment; and
 - (i) any other matter which is to be, or may be, prescribed under this Act.
- (3) The AI Authority, may from time to time, with the previous approval of the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, make regulations not inconsistent with this Act and the rules made thereunder, for carrying out the purposes of the Act.
- (4) Every rule or regulation made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days, which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or regulation or both Houses agree that the rule or regulation should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or regulation.
- 57.** (1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to —
- (a) affect the operation of any other law for the time being in force in India, including laws relating to intellectual property, information technology, data protection, consumer protection, or public safety, unless such law is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act;
 - (b) limit or interfere with any right or remedy available to any person under any other law or contract for the time being in force;
 - (c) affect any act done, liability incurred, or right accrued under any other law prior to the commencement of this Act, provided such act, liability, or right is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Savings.

	(2) In the event of any inconsistency or conflict between the provisions of this Act and any other law for the time being in force, the provisions of this Act shall, unless otherwise expressly provided in such other law, prevail to the extent of such inconsistency or conflict.	
5	(3) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as invalidating any notification, circular, direction, guideline, or order issued by the Central Government or any competent authority under any existing law, which is consistent with the objectives and purposes of this Act.	
10	58. The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of any other law for the time being in force.	Act to supplement other laws.
	59. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the appropriate Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removal of the difficulty:	Power to remove difficulties.
15	Provided that no order shall be made under this section after the expiry of the period of two years from the commencement of this Act.	
	(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.	

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The exponential advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies has given rise to novel forms of intellectual and creative output that challenge the traditional foundations of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). Existing legal frameworks, which are predominantly anthropocentric, were never designed to accommodate the non-human authorship, automated creation, or autonomous decision-making that characterises AI-generated works and inventions.

This Bill seeks to address these unprecedented developments by creating a *sui generis* legal framework that diverges from conventional doctrines of authorship, originality, and inventorship. It acknowledges that assets created by AI systems, be it in the form of text, images, inventions, data models, or any form of creative or functional expression—constitute a new class of intellectual property, which cannot be adequately governed under the existing Copyright Act, 1957, the Patents Act, 1970, or other analogous laws.

Recognising the transformative economic, cultural, and technological significance of AI-generated content, this legislation aims to provide legal status, ownership rights, and regulatory mechanisms for AI-generated intellectual output. It proposes a distinct classification of rights that balances innovation, accountability, and public interest while fostering trust in AI technologies and protecting stakeholders' rights, including developers, users, and society at large.

This Bill seeks to pioneer a *sui generis* model of intellectual property governance that reimagines the contours of ownership, authorship, liability, and enforcement in the age of machine-generated creation, thereby, ensuring that Indian law remains responsive, adaptive, and forward-looking in the face of technological evolution.

Hence this Bill.

SUJEET KUMAR.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 20 of the Bill provides for the establishment of a National Artificial Intelligence Data Governance Authority whereas Clause 21 provides for the composition of the Authority and for the salaries and allowances payable to as well as other terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson and Members thereof. Clause 22 provides that the Central Government shall appoint such number of officers and employees to the Authority as may be required for its efficient functioning and for the salaries and allowances payable to and other terms and conditions of their service. Clause 26 provides for the establishment of a Special Tribunal and Clause 28 provides for its composition and the salaries and allowances payable to and other terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson and Members thereof. Clause 34 provides that the Central Government shall provide the Tribunal with such number of officers and staff as required to assist it in the performance of its duties and for the salary and allowances payable to them as well as the terms and conditions of their service. Clause 51 provides that the Central Government shall make available adequate funds to the National Artificial Intelligence Data Governance Authority, as may be deemed necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Bill.

The Bill, therefore, if enacted, will involve expenditure, both of recurring and non-recurring nature, from the Consolidated Fund of India and the Consolidated Fund of the respective States. However, it is difficult to estimate the exact quantum of expenditure likely to be involved at this stage.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 56 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules and the AI Authority, with the previous approval of the Central Government to make regulations, for carrying out the purposes of the Bill. Clause 59 of the Bill empowers the appropriate Government to make such provisions through an order, as may be considered necessary or expedient, to remove any difficulty that may arise in giving effect to any of the provisions of the Bill.

As the rules or regulations or orders will relate to matters of procedural and administrative detail only, the delegation of legislative power is of a normal character.

RAJYA SABHA

A

BILL

to establish a legal framework for the recognition of content, attribution of authorship
and protection of intellectual property right in AI-generated works, addressing
the interests of creators, developers, users, and the public, with a focus
on ensuring access, transparency, fairness, and the ethical use
of AI technologies and for matters connected
therewith or incidental
thereto.

(Shri Sujeet Kumar, M.P.)