



Authors, artists, and performers across all cultural sectors welcome the EU Parliament's efforts to be the first major regulatory body to attempt to harness the unfettered development and deployment of AI. The letter from the Spanish presidency, that demands a "sufficiently detailed summary of the training data" is a step in the right direction. By contrast, we are deeply alarmed by the attempts to replace meaningful obligations with light touch self-regulation for foundation models and generative purpose AI. Two significant carve outs deeply concern us in the current draft – carve outs that pose risks not only to the future of our professions, but also to our social market economy and our democratic system. As the Trilogue stage of negotiations is coming to an end, it is essential to close the loopholes in articles 28b-4-c and 52-3a:

CONCERNING INPUTS: In its current version (28b-4c), the AI Act (i) does not enable creators to avail themselves of their IP rights and other entitlements and (ii) leaves the text open to potential legal actions based on its interpretation: in order to fully trigger the protections conferred on them by international conventions and treaties (including the Berne Convention signed by over 180 member countries and city states), European rules (such as the 2001/29 Directive on authors rights or the 2016/679 Regulation on General Data Protection) and/or national laws of the EU member States, authors, artists, performers, just like every European citizen, need complete transparency regarding the data used to train AI systems. Without full transparency, these protections cannot be triggered.

- **The current draft of the AI Act, as amended by the EU Parliament, is still not ambitious enough. We urge all EU decision-making bodies to improve the wording of paragraph c, also with a view to avoiding unnecessary litigation. The phrase "*sufficiently detailed summary*" although welcome, is ambiguous and may lead to varied interpretations in court. We urge lawmakers to replace it with "*a complete detailed list of input-data and its origin as well as the permission to use it*" to ensure clarity.**

CONCERNING OUTPUTS: In its current version (52-3a), the AI Act introduces an exception from labeling obligations that (i) undermines the entire transparency provision and (ii) prevents the public from ascertaining the authenticity of the content delivered to them: An exception, as outlined in article 52-3a.2, is unnecessary to safeguard fundamental rights that are already robustly established, such as the right to freedom of expression. On the contrary, such an exception would only help deep fakes to prosper. This exception, thus, undermines the overarching purpose of article 52 on transparency.

Only with full and complete transparency will the public be able to know whether the content brought to them is genuine or altered by artificial intelligence. In the absence of clear and comprehensive labeling, **the text leaves open the possibility of litigation** over the veracity of the content **as the public may mistake** a deep fake for authentic information or content. Allowing deep fakes to go undetected poses a great risk and is a precarious path to follow. It constitutes a direct threat to our democracies, as evidenced by the impact of deep fakes, fake news, and illegally cloned voices in recent political events, as seen in Slovakia's presidential election (<https://www.wired.co.uk/article/slovakia-election-deepfakes>) . President Biden's executive order is setting a good example by planning to "clearly label AI-generated content".

- **For these reasons, article 52-3a.2 should be limited to the first sentence ending by "is authorized by law".**

Due to the massive risks about cybersecurity (AI voice deep fake) we call on lawmakers to include voice databases in the scope of the prohibited AI practices and propose the following amendment based on the Amendments adopted by the European Parliament on 14 June 2023 (COM(2021)0206 – C9-0146/2021 – 2021/0106(COD))) on the AI Act ("EU Parliament Position"):

- **UVA Amendment Proposal (in blue color) on Amendment 225, Article 5 para 1 point db (new) of the EU Parliament Position: "The placing on the market, putting into service or use of AI systems that create or expand facial recognition and voice databases through the untargeted scraping of facial images and audio sequences from the internet or CCTV footage".**

That said, we welcome the Commission's latest draft regarding the regulation of general-purpose AI that includes many of the points we raised, like labelling obligations without exceptions for AI-manipulated or -generated content, transparency of training data including type and provenance and how the data was obtained as well as the demand to respect existent copyright law and the reservation of rights expressed pursuant to Article 4(3) of Directive (EU) 2019/790.

Without this double transparency, for the source (**input**) and for the generated content (**output**), the AI Act will **fundamentally** harm the authors, artists, and performers that we represent, pose a serious threat to our societies, and lead to unnecessary litigation. On the contrary, adopting the amendments we suggest will build on the existing legal framework, allow people to enforce it, **preserve the intrinsic worth of human creativity** and most importantly: uphold the **credibility** and **legitimacy** of the **democratic system**.



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ADA
ARTISTAS DA DOBRAXE ASOCIADOS



Belgian Voice Artists
BELVA



chile VOCES



NAVA
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF VOICE ACTORS



SATED | SP



vd|s
Verband Deutscher Sprecher:innen e.V.
Die Stimme der Profis



Veriingung professioneller Sprecherinnen und Sprecher
Association des speaker:ines et speakers professionnels
Associazione degli speaker professionisti



- AACTD: African Association of Professional Actors & Dubbing Technician (Benin, West Africa)
- AAPV: Valencian Professional Actors And Actresses (Spain)
- ACTORS.LU: Association des actrices et des acteurs du Luxembourg
- ADA: Artistas da Dobraxe Asociados (Spain)
- ADAP: Associazione Doppiatori Attori Pubblicitari (Italy)
- ADOMA: Artistas de Doblaje de Madrid (Spain)
- ANAD: Associazione Nazionale Attori Doppiatori (Italy)
- ARDA: Asociación Renovada del Doblaje Andaluz (Spain)
- AUT: Actors' Union of Turkey (Turkey)
- AVTA Madrid: Sindicato de Actores de Voz y Voice Talent de Madrid (Spain)
- BELVA (Belgium): Belgium Voice Artists
- BIEUSE: Bikoiztaile Euskaldunen Elkartea (Spain)
- CADIB: Comunidad de Artistas del Doblaje de les Illes Balears
- CHILEVOCES: Asociación de artistas de la voz hablada (Chile)
- CPD: Collectiu De Professionals Del Doblaje (Spain)
- Dublagem Viva: Live Dubbing Campaign (Brazil)
- DUB: Doblaje Unida de Barcelona (Spain)
- EHBE: Euskal Herriko Bikoizleen Elkartea (Spain)
- LESVOIX.FR: Association professionnelle des comédiens artistes-interprètes de la voix enregistrée (France)
- LGL: La General de Locutores (Spain)
- LOCUMAD: Sindicato de Locutores de Madrid (Spain)
- NAVA: National Association of Voice Actors (USA)
- NedVO: Nederlandse Voiceovers
- OVU: Organización de Voces Unidas (Latin America)
- Samen1Stem: (Netherlands)
- SATED- SP: Sindicato dos Artistas e Técnicos em Espectáculos de Diversões no Estado de São Paulo (Brazil)
- TDAPA: Taipei City Dubbing Artists Professional (Taiwan) Association
- Union Des Artistes Du Spectacle (Belgium) • VALK: The Voice Actors League of Kenya
- VdS: Verband deutscher Sprecher:innen e.V. (Germany)
- Voice Sprecherverband (Austria)
- VPS-ASP: Vereinigung professioneller Sprecherinnen und Sprecher (Switzerland)
- WoVO: World-Voices Organization (USA)
- ZZTD- Związek Zawodowy Twórców Dubbingu (Poland)