

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000733/25
to the Commission
Catherine Griset (PFE)
(18 February 2025)**

Subject: Music created by artificial intelligence — competition between humans and machines?

Breakthroughs in artificial intelligence will allow well-trained AI to create music for public consumption.

The EU wants to ensure fair remuneration for cultural and creative professionals, but competition between humans and machines could undermine those efforts.

The legislator must therefore protect artists, without hindering either technological development or creative freedom and free enterprise.

From this point of view, Article 53 of the Artificial Intelligence Act ⁽¹⁾ introduces a ‘reservation of rights’ in the area of copyright and related rights, but it is difficult to apply in practice.

Nor will a label to inform people that music has been generated by AI do anything to protect artists.

As for the distribution of broadcasting revenues by the public authority, that will be difficult to tax internationally.

In order to defend the ‘cultural exception’ and safeguard the creation of music by human artists — without hampering the unstoppable march of technology — could the Commission consider quotas for ‘human’ works in the various European music broadcasting markets, even as a precautionary measure?

Submitted: 18.2.2025

**Answer given by Executive Vice-President Virkkunen on behalf of the European Commission
(5 May 2025)**

Directive (EU) 2019/790 ⁽¹⁾ introduced a set of rules to ensure creators’ fair remuneration and an exception allowing, under certain conditions, the use of protected works and other subject matter for the purposes of text and data mining. Rightholders may opt out from the exception by expressing their reservation in an appropriate manner.

The Commission is working to support the effective implementation of the reservation mechanism. In particular, the Commission will soon launch a study to assess the opportunity of introducing a central registry of opt-outs which could make it easier for rightholders to express their rights reservation.

The Artificial Intelligence Act ⁽²⁾ establishes transparency obligations for deployers of artificial intelligence (AI) systems to disclose the existence of generated or manipulated content, including artistic content, in an appropriate manner that does not hamper the work’s display or enjoyment.

The AI Office is tasked with enabling the drawing up of codes of practice to facilitate the effective implementation of the obligations on the detection and labelling of artificially generated or manipulated content.

The implementation of the labelling obligations on music content will contribute to increase transparency on the use of AI-generated music and uphold the unique value of human creativity.

The Commission will further examine the opportunities and challenges related to the use of AI for music creators and artists before deciding whether to propose potential further measures. The Commission is currently developing an AI strategy for cultural and creative industries.

¹ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ%3AL_202401689

⁽¹⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2019/790/oj/eng>

⁽²⁾ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:L_202401689