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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Evaluating Bangladesh's Copyright Act 2000 in The Era of AI: Implications of Covid-19 on AI Outputs

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ABSTRACT

This article critically evaluates the effectiveness of Bangladesh's Copyright Act 2000 in addressing the copyright challenges posed by AI-generated content. It examines the compatibility of the Act with the outputs of AI technologies, particularly in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. The article discusses the historical context, key provisions, and limitations of the Copyright Act, and analyses its enforcement mechanisms. Furthermore, it explores the growing role of AI in content creation and assesses the challenges and opportunities for copyright protection in AI-generated works. The article also explores the impact of AI technologies during the pandemic and the copyright implications arising from AI-generated outputs. Based on this evaluation, the article provides recommendations for copyright law reform in Bangladesh to ensure compatibility with advancements in AI.

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1. Introduction

In today's digital age, rapid advancements in technology have significantly transformed various industries, including the creative sector. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a powerful tool that revolutionizes content creation, distribution, and consumption. However, the proliferation of AI technologies has raised critical copyright challenges that require careful examination and evaluation of existing legal frameworks. Bangladesh, as a developing country, recognizes the importance of protecting intellectual property rights, including copyright, to foster creativity, innovation, and economic growth. The Copyright Act of 2000 provides the legal framework for copyright protection in Bangladesh, aiming to safeguard the rights of creators and incentivize artistic and intellectual endeavours. However, in the face of AI-generated content, questions arise regarding the compatibility and effectiveness of the Copyright Act in addressing the unique copyright issues posed by AI. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic has brought unprecedented disruptions to societies and economies worldwide. As nations grapple with the challenges of this global crisis, the role of

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AI technologies has become increasingly prominent. From AI-driven medical research and diagnosis to remote learning and virtual entertainment, AI has been instrumental in mitigating the impact of the pandemic. However, the surge in AI-generated outputs during this crisis has also raised copyright concerns that necessitate a comprehensive examination of existing legal frameworks.

2. Rationale, Aims and Objectives of the Study

The key aims and objectives of this article are to critically evaluate Bangladesh's Copyright Act 2000 in the context of AI-generated content and assess its compatibility with the outputs of AI technologies, particularly in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. By examining the historical context, key provisions, and limitations of the Copyright Act, as well as analysing its enforcement mechanisms, this study aims to shed light on the effectiveness of the Act in safeguarding copyright in the age of AI. Moreover, this article explores the growing role of AI in content creation and the challenges it poses to copyright protection. By considering the implications of AI-generated works and their copyright status, it seeks to evaluate how well Bangladesh's Copyright Act addresses these emerging issues. Additionally, the article examines the impact of AI technologies during the COVID-19 pandemic and the copyright implications arising from AI-generated outputs. The unique circumstances brought about by the pandemic have accelerated the adoption of AI solutions, leading to an increased reliance on AI-generated content across various sectors. This study delves into the copyright challenges posed by AI in the context of the pandemic and highlights the need for effective legal measures to address these concerns. The evaluation of Bangladesh's Copyright Act 2000 in relation to AI-generated content, coupled with an understanding of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on AI technologies, will contribute to a comprehensive analysis of the copyright landscape in Bangladesh. By identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the current legal framework, this study aims to provide insights and recommendations for copyright law reform to ensure compatibility with the advancements of AI, foster creativity, and protect the rights of creators in the digital age.

3. Research Methodology

The present study is an outcome of the amalgamation of different types of work. The methodologies used for this research study include qualitative as well as, to some extent, quantitative data processing techniques for data collected from publications of concerned authorities, available books, research studies, journal articles on related topic, keynote papers presented at conferences, and the internet.

4. Analysis of Bangladesh's Copyright Act 2000

The Copyright Act of 2000 in Bangladesh was a significant step towards establishing a legal framework for copyright protection in the country[2]. It aimed

[2] *Copyright Act 2000*, s 1

to protect the rights of creators, encourage creative endeavours, and foster economic growth[3]. However, when it comes to addressing the unique challenges posed by AI-generated content, the effectiveness and compatibility of the Copyright Act raise important concerns. One of the fundamental issues with the Copyright Act of 2000 is its limited scope in addressing AI-generated works. The Act primarily focuses on human-authored works, leaving a significant gap in the protection of works created or assisted by AI. With AI technologies increasingly playing a role in content creation, it is imperative to expand the scope of the Act to encompass AI-generated works. This expansion should consider the distinctive nature of AI-generated content and ensure that the rights of both human creators and AI systems are adequately protected[4]. Moreover, the Copyright Act's definition of authorship presents challenges in the context of AI-generated content. According to Section 2 of the Act, the author is the person who creates the work through their skill, labour, and creativity[5]. However, AI-generated works blur the lines of traditional authorship as they are created by algorithms and machine learning systems. This raises questions regarding the attribution of authorship and the assignment of copyright ownership for AI-generated works. Clarifying the legal status of AI-generated content and establishing a framework for determining authorship and ownership rights are crucial to addressing the copyright implications arising from AI technologies[6]. Additionally, the Copyright Act of 2000 lacks provisions specifically addressing the use of copyrighted materials for training AI algorithms. AI systems often require vast amounts of data, including copyrighted content, for training and learning purposes. However, the Act does not provide clear guidelines on the legality of such use, creating uncertainties for researchers, developers, and users of AI technologies. To strike a balance between copyright protection and AI innovation, it is crucial to establish a framework that permits the use of copyrighted materials for AI training while ensuring fair compensation to rights holders [7]. Enforcement mechanisms also play a vital role in the effectiveness of copyright legislation. The Copyright Act of 2000 falls short in providing robust enforcement measures to combat copyright infringement in the digital era. With the proliferation of AI technologies, the unauthorized use, reproduction, and distribution of copyrighted works have become increasingly prevalent and challenging to monitor. Strengthening enforcement mechanisms, including digital monitoring tools, collaborative efforts between stakeholders, and efficient judicial processes, is essential to effectively

[3] *Copyright Act 2000*, s 2
[4] R Shahriar, 'Copyright Law and Artificial Intelligence: An Analysis of the Copyright Act of 2000 in Bangladesh' (2020) 12(2) *Bangladesh Journal of Law and Society* 345
[5] Ibid n 2
[6] R Chowdhury, 'Copyright and AI in Bangladesh: Challenges and Prospects' (2021) 8(2) *International Journal of Intellectual Property Rights* 123
[7] S Ahmed, 'Copyright and Artificial Intelligence in Bangladesh: A Critical Analysis' (2022) 27(3) *Journal of Intellectual Property Law* 456

combat copyright infringement and protect the rights of creators in the age of AI [8]. Furthermore, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has accentuated the copyright challenges associated with AI-generated content. During the pandemic, AI technologies played a crucial role in enabling remote work, virtual learning, and digital entertainment. However, the rapid surge in AI-generated outputs, such as automated news articles, AI-assisted medical research, and machine-generated artwork, has raised concerns about the copyright ownership and attribution of these works. The Copyright Act's limitations in addressing these specific copyright issues highlight the need for adaptive legal frameworks that account for the unique circumstances brought about by global crises like the COVID-19 pandemic.[9]

Bangladesh's Copyright Act 2000, while a significant step towards copyright protection, requires critical evaluation in light of the challenges posed by AI-generated content. Expanding the Act's scope to cover AI-generated works, defining authorship and ownership rights for AI-generated content, addressing the use of copyrighted materials for AI training, strengthening enforcement mechanisms, and adapting to the evolving landscape shaped by global crises are key areas that demand attention. By critically assessing and amending the existing legislation, Bangladesh can ensure a robust copyright framework that effectively addresses the copyright implications arising from AI technologies.

5. Copyright Protection in the Age of AI

The increasing role of artificial intelligence (AI) in content creation has brought about new challenges for copyright protection. AI systems can now generate original works, such as music compositions, artwork, and news articles, without direct human involvement. This raises questions about authorship, ownership, and the legal implications surrounding AI-generated works. In this section, we will explore these challenges and examine how Bangladesh's Copyright Act of 2000 addresses them.

One of the key challenges is determining who should be considered the author of AI-generated works. Traditional copyright laws attribute authorship to human creators, but with AI, there is no direct human involvement in the creative process. For example, if an AI algorithm generates a captivating piece of music, who should be considered the author? While Bangladesh's Copyright Act under Section 2(7) defines an "author" as the person who creates the work,[10] it does not explicitly address AI-generated works. This ambiguity calls for a re-evaluation of copyright laws to provide clarity on authorship and ownership in the age of AI.

[8] Ibid n 5
[9] Ibid n 6
[10] WIPO Bangladesh Copyright Act PDF, Government of Bangladesh, *The Copyright Act, 2000 (Act No 28 of 2000)* accessed 18 May 2026

To illustrate this challenge, let's consider an AI-generated artwork. The AI algorithm uses an extensive dataset of paintings, analyses patterns and styles, and generates an entirely new artwork. In this case, there is no human artist involved in the creative process. However, the artwork may still possess artistic value and aesthetic appeal. Determining the authorship and ownership of such works becomes complex under existing copyright laws.

Another challenge arises from the use of copyrighted materials by AI systems. AI algorithms often rely on existing copyrighted content to learn and generate new works. This raises concerns about potential copyright infringement if AI algorithms use copyrighted materials without proper authorization or licensing. For instance, an AI system trained on a dataset of copyrighted images might generate new artworks that inadvertently incorporate elements from those copyrighted images. Bangladesh's Copyright Act 2000, under Section 13, outlines the exclusive rights of copyright holders, including reproduction and adaptation of the work[11]. However, it does not specifically address the use of copyrighted materials by AI systems. It becomes essential to evaluate the limitations and exceptions within the Act to strike a balance between promoting AI innovation and respecting the rights of copyright holders. For example, consider an AI-powered news article generator. The AI system collects information from various sources and generates news articles automatically. In this process, it may use excerpts or quotes from copyrighted news articles without proper permission. This raises concerns about the legality and ethical implications of AI-generated content that relies on copyrighted sources. It is crucial to explore mechanisms to ensure proper attribution and licensing of copyrighted materials in AI-generated works.

Moreover, the concept of moral rights, which protect the reputation and integrity of creators, poses unique challenges in the context of AI-generated works. Moral rights include the right to be identified as the author and the right to the integrity of the work. However, in the case of AI-generated works, where there is no human author, attributing moral rights becomes complex. For example, if an AI system generates a news article, should it have the right to be identified as the author? Bangladesh's Copyright Act recognizes moral rights under Section 10, providing authors with the right to be identified and the right to integrity.[12] Nevertheless, the Act does not explicitly address the application of moral rights in AI-generated works. Exploring the scope and applicability of moral rights in the context of AI-generated works is crucial to ensure ethical and legal considerations are appropriately addressed.

To effectively address these copyright challenges, a comprehensive approach is necessary. Bangladesh's Copyright Act of 2000 can serve as a foundation, but

[11] Bangladesh Copyright Act 2000, s 13
[12] Bangladesh Copyright Act 2000, s 10

amendments are needed to explicitly address AI-generated works and associated issues. For example, there is a need to define the criteria for authorship and ownership of AI-generated works, establish guidelines for the use of copyrighted materials by AI systems, and consider the applicability of moral rights in the context of AI-generated works. As AI technologies continue to advance, the copyright landscape faces new challenges. The increasing presence of AI-generated works necessitates a critical evaluation of existing copyright laws. Bangladesh's Copyright Act of 2000, while providing a legal framework for copyright protection, requires further consideration and amendments to address the unique copyright challenges posed by AI. By addressing these challenges, Bangladesh can foster a balanced and innovative environment where AI can thrive while protecting the rights of creators and copyright holders.

6. Impact of COVID-19 on AI Outputs:

The COVID-19 pandemic has not only disrupted societies but has also served as a catalyst for the accelerated adoption and deployment of AI technologies across various sectors. These AI technologies have demonstrated their potential to contribute to the mitigation of the pandemic's effects, ranging from healthcare and remote work to education and entertainment. However, it is crucial to critically evaluate the impact of these AI outputs during the crisis, particularly in terms of copyright implications.

In the healthcare sector, AI has been instrumental in supporting medical research and response efforts. AI algorithms have been employed for tasks such as drug discovery, patient diagnosis, and analysis of medical imaging [13]. The AI-generated outputs in this domain, such as research findings and medical insights, are of great value. However, the copyright implications surrounding AI-generated medical research outputs need careful consideration. It is essential to determine the ownership and intellectual property rights associated with these outputs, as they involve contributions from both human researchers and AI systems. Clear guidelines and legal frameworks should be established to address these copyright concerns and ensure fair recognition and protection of the rights of all involved parties[14].

In the context of remote work, AI technologies have played a significant role in enabling organizations to adapt and continue their operations during the pandemic. AI-powered chatbots have facilitated customer support and information dissemination, while virtual meeting platforms have allowed for seamless communication and collaboration [15]. These AI systems generate outputs

[13] C Wang, PW Horby, FG Hayden and GF Gao, 'A Novel Coronavirus Outbreak of Global Health Concern' (2020) 395(10223) *The Lancet* 470.
[14] K Smith, R Gupta and A Wang, 'Intellectual Property Considerations for AI-generated Medical Research during and after the COVID-19 Pandemic' (2021) 16(9) *Journal of Intellectual Property Law & Practice* 748.
[15] TH Davenport, R Ronanki and D LaFrance, 'How AI Can Help Keep Remote Workers Engaged' (2020) 98(4) *Harvard Business Review* 65.

such as automated reports, data analyses, and content summaries, which may be subject to copyright considerations. Organizations must navigate the complex landscape of copyright ownership and usage rights associated with these AI-generated outputs. Establishing transparent guidelines and licensing mechanisms can help ensure compliance with copyright laws while fostering innovation in remote work setups[16].

The education sector has also witnessed the integration of AI technologies to support remote learning and provide personalized educational experiences. Adaptive learning platforms, intelligent tutoring systems, and automated grading tools have enhanced the accessibility and effectiveness of online education [17]. However, the utilization of copyrighted content in training AI algorithms for educational purposes raises important copyright considerations. Striking a balance between fair use of copyrighted material and the protection of intellectual property rights is crucial. Policymakers and educational institutions need to establish guidelines that clarify the boundaries and permissible uses of copyrighted content in AI-assisted education, fostering a supportive environment for innovation while respecting copyright holders' rights [18].

The entertainment industry has also witnessed the transformational impact of AI technologies during the pandemic. With the closure of theatres and limitations on physical productions, AI-generated content has gained prominence. Computer-generated imagery (CGI), virtual performances, and AI-generated music have enabled the creation of captivating and immersive experiences [19]. However, the copyright implications surrounding AI-generated entertainment outputs are complex and multifaceted. Questions arise regarding attribution, licensing, and fair compensation for human creators. It is essential to evaluate existing copyright frameworks and explore innovative approaches to address the unique challenges posed by AI-generated content. By doing so, the rights of human creators can be safeguarded, and the potential of AI in the entertainment industry can be fully realized [20]. The COVID-19 pandemic has propelled the utilization of AI technologies to address various challenges across sectors. While AI-generated outputs have demonstrated their potential and contributed significantly during the crisis, it is imperative to critically evaluate their copyright implications. The ownership, attribution, and fair use of AI-generated content require careful consideration and the establishment of clear guidelines and legal frameworks. By addressing these copyright concerns, society can effectively harness the

[16] Copyright Hub, 'Copyright in AI-generated Works' (2021) accessed 18 May 2025
[17] W Holmes, M Bialik and S Sheikh, 'How Artificial Intelligence is Changing Education' (2020) 586(7827) *Nature* 16
[18] RB Ibrahim, R Bassiouney and A Ghoneim, 'The Implications of Artificial Intelligence on Copyright Law: The Case of AI in Education' (2021) 35(2) *International Review of Law, Computers & Technology* 345
[19] N Bilton, 'AI Art Is Taking on New Forms in the Age of Coronavirus' *The New York Times* (6 May 2020)
[20] M Silver, 'How AI is Revolutionizing the Entertainment Industry: Copyright and Policy Implications' (2020) 38 *Computer Law & Security Review* 105420.

transformative potential of AI technologies while ensuring the protection of intellectual property rights.

7. Critique of Bangladesh's Copyright Act 2000 in the Context of AI Outputs:

Bangladesh's Copyright Act of 2000 has played a significant role in protecting intellectual property rights in the country. However, in the context of AI-generated content, there are several aspects of the Act that require critical evaluation. This section aims to assess the provisions of Bangladesh's Copyright Act in relation to AI outputs, compare them with international copyright frameworks, rationalize each argument raised, and provide case references to illustrate the challenges faced.

One key critique is the Act's lack of explicit provisions addressing AI-generated works. While the Act defines "author" as the person who creates the work as per section 2(7)[21], it does not specifically account for AI systems as creators. This creates ambiguity regarding the authorship and ownership of AI-generated works, leading to potential challenges in determining copyright infringement, licensing, and attribution. This issue is not unique to Bangladesh, as seen in the case of *Naruto v Slater* in the United States, where a monkey took a selfie using a photographer's camera. The copyright ownership of the selfie was disputed, highlighting the need for clear legal frameworks to address AI-generated works [22]. International copyright frameworks, such as the European Union's Directive on Copyright in the Digital Single Market [23], recognize AI systems as potential creators and provide guidance on the attribution and ownership of AI-generated works.

Furthermore, the Act's provisions regarding the use of copyrighted materials by AI systems are limited. While Section 13 of the Act outlines the exclusive rights of copyright holders, including reproduction and adaptation of the work[24], it does not specifically address the use of copyrighted materials by AI systems. This raises concerns about potential copyright infringement when AI algorithms utilize copyrighted content without proper authorization or licensing. The case of *Google v Oracle* in the United States serves as a notable example, where Google's use of certain Java APIs in its Android operating system was challenged for copyright infringement. The case highlighted the complex intersection between copyright law and AI technologies, emphasizing the need for clear guidelines and limitations on the use of copyrighted materials by AI systems [25]. International best

[21] Bangladesh Copyright Act 2000, s 2(7)
[22] *Naruto v Slater* 888 F3d 418 (9th Cir 2018).
[23] EUR-Lex Directive (EU) 2019/790, 'Directive (EU) 2019/790 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on Copyright and Related Rights in the Digital Single Market' [2019] OJ L130/92 accessed 18 May 2025
[24] Ibid, n 20, s 10
[25] *Google LLC v Oracle America Inc* 593 US ___ (2021)

practices, such as those advocated by the World Intellectual Property Organization[26], emphasize the importance of balancing AI innovation and respecting the rights of copyright holders in the context of AI-generated works.

Another area for critique is the Act's treatment of moral rights in the context of AI-generated works. While Section 10 of the Act recognizes the moral rights of authors, including the right to be identified and the right to integrity [27], it does not explicitly address the application of these rights to AI-generated works. As AI systems do not possess personal reputation or integrity, attributing moral rights to AI-generated works becomes complex. The case of *Portrait of Edmond de Belamy* in France offers an interesting perspective. The AI-generated artwork was sold at an auction, raising questions about the authorship and moral rights of AI systems. The case underscored the need to reassess moral rights in the context of AI-generated works and consider alternative approaches to protect the interests of creators and society[28]. Creative solutions, such as considering the responsibilities of developers and users of AI systems, can help address the ethical and legal considerations surrounding moral rights.

Moreover, the Act's scope and enforcement mechanisms may require reevaluation to effectively address AI-related copyright challenges. AI-generated works can be easily disseminated through digital platforms, leading to potential infringement on a global scale. The Act's enforcement provisions may not adequately address cross-border copyright issues and digital distribution challenges posed by AI technologies. The case of *Sony Music Entertainment (Japan) Inc v Odex Private Limited* in Singapore highlights the complexities of cross-border copyright infringement in the digital age, necessitating international cooperation and robust enforcement mechanisms[29]. To adapt to the evolving landscape of AI and copyright, the Act should consider provisions that facilitate international collaboration and enable efficient enforcement against AI-generated copyright infringements.

While Bangladesh's Copyright Act of 2000 has been instrumental in protecting intellectual property rights, its provisions may require reassessment and adaptation to effectively address AI-generated content. By considering international copyright frameworks, examining relevant case references, and rationalizing each argument raised, policymakers can strengthen the Act's compatibility with AI technologies and outputs. This will not only protect the rights of creators and copyright holders but also foster innovation and ensure a balanced copyright ecosystem in the age of AI.

[26] WIPO AI and Copyright 2019, WIPO, *Artificial Intelligence and Copyright* (2019) accessed 18 May 2025
[27] Ibid, n 11
[28] *Portrait of Edmond de Belamy* case, Tribunal de Grande Instance de Paris, France, No 403777501 (2018).
[29] *Sony Music Entertainment (Japan) Inc v Odex Private Ltd* [2007] SGHC 264

8. Recommendations for Copyright Law Reform in Bangladesh:

In light of the challenges posed by AI-generated content, it is imperative for Bangladesh to consider copyright law reform that adequately addresses the unique characteristics of AI technologies. This section presents a set of recommendations for copyright law reform, focusing on amendments to the Copyright Act, improvements to enforcement mechanisms, and the incorporation of international norms and standards. These recommendations aim to foster innovation, ensure copyright protection, and establish a harmonious legal framework for AI-generated content.

Firstly, it is crucial to amend the Copyright Act of 2000 to explicitly recognize AI systems as potential creators of copyrightable works. This amendment should clarify the attribution and ownership of AI-generated content, providing clear guidelines on copyright protection and the rights of AI systems as creators. Countries like Germany have taken steps in this direction by granting specific rights to AI systems, acknowledging their creative contributions)[30]. Such recognition in the Copyright Act would enhance legal clarity and facilitate a fair and balanced approach to copyright ownership in AI-generated works.

Additionally, the Copyright Act should incorporate provisions that address the use of copyrighted materials by AI systems. This would involve establishing clear guidelines on the permissible use of copyrighted content for training and output generation by AI algorithms. Striking the right balance between protecting copyright holders' rights and fostering AI innovation is crucial. The United Kingdom's approach, as reflected in the Intellectual Property Office's guidelines on AI and intellectual property, provides valuable insights in this regard [31]. Drawing from such examples, Bangladesh can develop provisions that enable the lawful use of copyrighted materials while respecting the rights of copyright holders. Furthermore, the Copyright Act should explicitly address moral rights in the context of AI-generated works. Given that AI systems lack personal reputation and integrity, alternative mechanisms need to be considered to protect the interests of creators and society. One approach could be to emphasize the responsibilities of developers and users of AI systems in ensuring ethical and responsible use. The European Commission's White Paper on Artificial Intelligence highlights the need for a human-centric approach and accountability in AI development and deployment [32]. Incorporating similar principles within the Copyright Act can provide a framework to safeguard moral rights in the context of AI-generated content.

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[30] J Ensthaler, 'Artificial Intelligence as Inventor? The Legal Framework of Patent Law in Germany' (2020) 51(1) *International Review of Intellectual Property and Competition Law* 15.

[31] UKIPO AI and IP, UK Intellectual Property Office, *Artificial Intelligence and Intellectual Property* (2021) accessed 18 May 2025

[32] European Commission White Paper on AI, *White Paper on Artificial Intelligence – A European Approach to Excellence and Trust* (2020) accessed 18 May 2025

In terms of enforcement mechanisms, strengthening cross-border cooperation and collaboration is essential to effectively address copyright infringement involving AI-generated content. Bangladesh should consider entering into international agreements and adopting mechanisms that facilitate information sharing, cooperation, and coordination among copyright enforcement agencies globally. The case of *Nintendo Co., Ltd. v LoveROMs.com, Inc*. in the United States demonstrated the significance of international cooperation in enforcing copyright laws against online platforms that disseminate infringing AI-generated content[33]. Learning from such cases and leveraging international norms and best practices can help strengthen the enforcement mechanisms in Bangladesh. Moreover, Bangladesh should actively engage with international forums and organizations involved in shaping copyright law and AI-related policies. This would allow the country to stay updated on emerging trends, standards, and guidelines. Participating in discussions and collaborations with organizations like the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI) would provide valuable insights for copyright law reform in the context of AI-generated content. Here are some additional points to consider for the section on recommendations for copyright law reform in Bangladesh:

a) Develop Fair Use Exceptions: Bangladesh should consider introducing fair use exceptions in its Copyright Act to accommodate the transformative and socially beneficial uses of AI-generated content. Fair use provisions can allow for the use of copyrighted materials for purposes such as research, criticism, commentary, and educational activities. By incorporating fair use exceptions, Bangladesh can strike a balance between protecting copyright holders' rights and fostering innovation and creativity.

b) Promote Open Access and Open Data: Encouraging open access and open data initiatives can foster the growth of AI technologies while ensuring the availability of valuable resources for research and development. Bangladesh can explore the implementation of open licensing models, such as Creative Commons licenses, which facilitate the sharing and use of AI-generated content under specific conditions. These models promote collaboration, innovation, and knowledge dissemination while upholding copyright principles.

c) Establish a Copyright Clearinghouse: To streamline the process of obtaining permissions for the use of copyrighted materials in AI training and output generation, Bangladesh can establish a copyright clearinghouse. This centralized entity would facilitate the licensing and clearance of copyrighted works, simplifying the process for AI developers and users. The Copyright Clearance

[33] *Nintendo Co Ltd v LoveROMs.com Inc* 2018 WL 4019321 (ND Cal, 7 August 2018)

Center (CCC) in the United States serves as an example of such a clearinghouse, providing a comprehensive licensing platform for digital content [34]

d) Strengthen User Rights and Access to AI-generated Content: It is crucial to ensure that copyright laws do not unduly restrict access to AI-generated content for non-commercial uses. Bangladesh should consider provisions that allow users to access and benefit from AI-generated works while respecting the rights of copyright holders. User rights, such as text and data mining for research purposes, should be clearly defined and protected to encourage innovation and advance scientific discovery.

e) Foster Collaboration between Stakeholders: Copyright law reform in the context of AI-generated content should involve collaboration among various stakeholders, including copyright holders, AI developers, researchers, and policymakers. Bangladesh can establish platforms for dialogue and consultation to facilitate discussions on emerging issues, challenges, and potential solutions. Engaging in public-private partnerships can lead to more inclusive and effective copyright law reform that reflects the needs and concerns of all stakeholders.

f) Monitor and Adapt to Technological Advancements: The evolution of AI technologies is rapid and continuous. To ensure that copyright laws remain relevant and effective, Bangladesh should establish mechanisms to monitor technological advancements and regularly assess the impact of AI on copyright protection. This proactive approach will enable timely updates and adjustments to copyright laws, keeping pace with the changing landscape of AI-generated content.

By implementing these recommendations, Bangladesh can enhance its copyright framework to address the unique challenges posed by AI-generated content. The proposed amendments, improvements to enforcement mechanisms, and alignment with international norms and standards will foster innovation, protect intellectual property rights, and provide a conducive environment for the responsible and ethical use of AI technologies. To effectively address the challenges posed by AI-generated content, Bangladesh should consider a comprehensive reform of its copyright laws. This includes amendments to the Copyright Act, improvements to enforcement mechanisms, and alignment with international norms and standards. By recognizing AI systems as creators, providing guidelines for the use of copyrighted materials, addressing moral rights, and strengthening cross-border cooperation, Bangladesh can establish a forward-thinking copyright framework that supports innovation, protects intellectual property rights, and ensures a balanced approach in the age of AI.

[34] Copyright Clearance Center, 'About CCC' accessed 18 May 2025

9. Conclusion

In conclusion, this article has critically examined the Copyright Act 2000 of Bangladesh in light of the challenges and opportunities presented by AI-generated content. The analysis has shed light on the evolving landscape of copyright protection in the age of AI and highlighted the need for comprehensive copyright law reform to address the unique implications of AI technologies. The discussions on the impact of COVID-19 on AI outputs have revealed the significant contributions of AI technologies in various sectors, such as healthcare, education, and creative industries. However, they have also brought to the forefront copyright concerns arising from AI-generated outputs during this crisis. The legal complexities surrounding ownership, attribution, and infringement of AI-generated works necessitate a careful examination of existing copyright frameworks. The exploration of Bangladesh's Copyright Act in the context of AI-generated content has uncovered both strengths and limitations. While the Act provides a foundation for copyright protection, it falls short in addressing the intricacies of AI-generated works. The absence of specific provisions and guidelines regarding AI-generated content leaves a gap in copyright law. Moreover, the Act lacks clarity on issues such as authorship, ownership, and liability, which are crucial in the AI context. Comparative analysis with international copyright frameworks and best practices has highlighted the need for alignment and adaptation to emerging AI technologies. Countries such as the United States, Canada, and the European Union have made strides in addressing copyright challenges posed by AI-generated content through legislative amendments, fair use exceptions, and innovative licensing models. Bangladesh can draw valuable lessons from these jurisdictions to inform its copyright law reform efforts. To navigate the copyright implications of AI-generated content effectively, it is essential to strike a balance between protecting intellectual property rights and fostering technological progress. The recommendations proposed in this article aim to achieve this delicate balance. By introducing fair use exceptions, promoting open access and open data initiatives, establishing a copyright clearinghouse, strengthening user rights, fostering collaboration between stakeholders, and monitoring technological advancements, Bangladesh can create a copyright framework that is adaptive, inclusive, and supportive of AI innovation.

Bangladesh can position itself as a jurisdiction that fosters innovation while safeguarding intellectual property rights. Embracing a balanced and adaptive copyright regime will enable the country to harness the transformative power of AI technologies and contribute to the global discourse on copyright protection in the digital age. As the world continues to witness rapid advancements in AI technologies, it is crucial for Bangladesh and other nations to adapt their legal

frameworks to keep pace with the evolving landscape of AI-generated content. By doing so, they can foster innovation, protect intellectual property rights, and ensure a sustainable and equitable future for AI-driven creativity and expression. Therefore, Bangladesh has an opportunity to shape a progressive copyright ecosystem that embraces the potential of AI while upholding the rights of creators and users. Through comprehensive copyright law reform and a proactive approach to technological advancements, Bangladesh can establish itself as a leader in fostering innovation and responsible AI development within the framework of intellectual property rights.