(1) Tyson Livadney, Fawziya Dewi, Paolo Murphy, Saul Oster, Adara Putri

(2) Yes, our members are active on the WhatsApp group chat and all respond to group-related discussions.

(3) Our group will complete all tasks together, with everyone contributing equally. We do not have a project head. Next tasks include creating and distributing the survey with a consent notice, summarizing and interpreting responses, evaluating them using relevant literature, presenting results in tables or charts, and preparing the final report or video script.

(4) We will focus on the topic "AI and Artists," specifically AI-generated art. Our thesis is: "AI-generated art steals from human artists as it is trained on online copyrighted artworks without consent to make outputs more realistic and human-like, which makes it morally problematic."

(5) Relevant Materials:

Steen, M. (2022). *Ethics for People Who Work in Tech*. CRC Press / Routledge.
→ Explains ethical perspectives (consequentialism, duty ethics, virtue ethics) that guide our evaluation of survey responses.

[Gros, Théotime. (2019). Can Artificial Intelligence Create Art?](#)
→ Explains how AI creates art by learning from large datasets of human-made works, showing AI depends on human creativity.

[Crawford, Kate & Paglen, Trevor. (2021). Excavating AI: the politics of images in machine learning training sets.](#)
→ Shows how AI image recognition systems reflect social and political biases rather than objective understanding.

(6) Scenario:
An AI art company sells digital paintings generated by a system trained on millions of online artworks, including copyrighted ones without consent. An artist finds the AI's work mimics his style and watermark elements. The company gains popularity for affordability while the real artist receives no credit or profit.

Survey:

1. Do you think the AI Art Company has done something morally wrong?
   a. Yes, because they use human artwork without permission
   b. No, because they only used human artworks for training and reference, no direct copying
   c. Not sure

2. Should the artist receive compensation if their art was determined to be a training source?
   a. Yes, they should receive payment, only if their works were used to make a profit.
   b. Yes, they should receive payment for their data contributed to the model
   c. Both A and B
   d. No, their work was only used as data, it wasn't directly used
   e. Not sure

3. Is AI replacing human artists an ethical concern to you?
   a. Yes, it is taking away artists jobs, you should support the people who innovated art first
   b. No, those using it have a duty to increase profit and it is natural technological progression
   c. Not sure

4. If an artist publicly shares their artwork online (e.g. on social media) without copyright protection or restriction, is it acceptable for AI systems to use it for training?
   a. Yes, It's acceptable because the art is publicly accessible
   b. No, it's still wrong without explicit consent from the artist
   c. Not sure

5. Is it fair to compare human artists who draw inspiration from other artists with the AI system in this scenario?
   a. Yes, both learn and create based on existing art
   b. No, AI uses others' work in a different and less ethical way
   c. Not sure