

XVII Amity Moot Court Competition 2026

Moot Proposition

1. The Republic of Indica is a sovereign constitutional democracy in South Asia with a written Constitution and an independent judiciary. Over the past decade, the Republic of Indica has seen a substantial increase in the use of digital platforms for accessing information and news. Concurrently, advancements in artificial intelligence, particularly in the field of generative language models, have enabled automated systems to analyse large volumes of text and generate natural language responses to user prompts. Such systems are increasingly deployed for educational assistance, research support, and general informational purposes. During the same period, traditional news organisations in Indica have faced economic challenges arising from declining print circulation, reduced digital subscriptions, and shifts in consumer behaviour.
2. LannisterAI Technologies Inc. is a company incorporated under the laws of the United States of America and is engaged in the development of artificial intelligence systems. It maintains offices and research facilities in several jurisdictions, including Indica. LannisterAI has developed a generative language model known as LannisterGPT, which produces textual responses to user queries based on statistical patterns learned during training. LannisterAI states that LannisterGPT does not function as a news publisher, does not provide real-time news updates, and does not retrieve or reproduce stored articles. According to LannisterAI, the model does not retain individual works in a retrievable form and generates responses without reference to identifiable sources.
3. Indica News Syndicate Ltd. is a company incorporated in Indica and operates a nationwide network of newspapers, digital news platforms, and investigative journalism units. It asserts ownership of copyright in original literary works created by its journalists and editors in the course of their employment. A substantial portion of its digital content is accessible only to paying subscribers and the licensing of both current and archival content constitutes a significant source of revenue.
4. In early 2025, Indica News Syndicate Ltd. experienced a decline in digital subscriptions, particularly among younger readers. Internal assessments conducted by the organisation indicated that a section of readers increasingly relied on artificial intelligence-based tools

for brief explanations and summaries of news events instead of accessing full-length articles. In March 2025, Indica News Syndicate Ltd. tested LannisterGPT by submitting prompts referring to recent investigative reports, political analyses, and editorials published by it. According to Indica News Syndicate Ltd., certain responses generated by LannisterGPT reflected the sequencing of ideas and thematic structure of its articles and employed expressions and narrative framing similar to those used in its editorial content in certain instances. It was not alleged that LannisterGPT reproduced any article verbatim.

5. Based on these observations, Indica News Syndicate Ltd. formed the view that LannisterGPT had been trained using its copyrighted works, including content available only to subscribers, either directly or through third-party intermediaries. This assertion was based on internal comparative analysis and expert opinions obtained by the organisation. LannisterAI denied these allegations and stated that LannisterGPT was trained on a combination of licensed datasets, data created by human trainers, and text that was publicly accessible at the time of training. LannisterAI further stated that it does not maintain a record of individual copyrighted works within its training corpus and that the model does not store or retrieve specific articles.
6. On 10 April 2025, Indica News Syndicate Ltd. issued a legal notice to LannisterAI alleging unauthorised use of its copyrighted works and calling upon LannisterAI to cease such use, disclose the nature of datasets used for training LannisterGPT, and enter into a licensing arrangement. LannisterAI replied denying infringement and asserting that the process of training a generative language model does not amount to reproduction or storage of copyrighted works under the Copyright Act, 1957. LannisterAI further contended that similarities in output were the result of general linguistic patterns and user prompts, and that prohibiting the use of publicly accessible text for training would adversely affect technological development and access to information. The parties were unable to resolve the dispute.
7. In June 2025, Indica News Syndicate Ltd. approached the High Court of Indica seeking reliefs for copyright infringement, unfair competition, and unjust enrichment. An application for interim relief was also filed seeking restraint on the use and deployment of LannisterGPT insofar as it responded to queries relating to news content. After hearing

the parties at the interim stage, the High Court directed LannisterAI to preserve all records relating to the training of LannisterGPT and to file a sealed affidavit disclosing the broad categories of data used for training. The High Court further passed an interim order restraining LannisterAI from deploying LannisterGPT for responding to news-related queries within the territory of Indica pending disposal of the suit.

8. Aggrieved by the interim order, LannisterAI approached the Supreme Court of Indica by way of a Special Leave Petition challenging the legality and proportionality of the interim directions. LannisterAI contended that the interim restraint had the effect of restricting its lawful business activities, that the direction to disclose training data infringed its proprietary and confidential information, and that the High Court had failed to adequately balance competing rights at the interim stage.
9. The Supreme Court granted leave to appeal, stayed the operation of the interim directions passed by the High Court, and directed that the appeal be heard finally. The matter is presently pending before the Supreme Court for adjudication on questions concerning the application of copyright law to the training of generative artificial intelligence models, the legal character of outputs generated by such models, the scope of permissible interim relief in intellectual property disputes involving emerging technologies, and the manner in which competing statutory and constitutional interests are to be balanced.
10. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has framed the following issues for consideration:
 1. Whether the use of copyrighted literary works in the training of a generative artificial intelligence model constitutes infringement under the Copyright Act, 1957.
 2. Whether similarity between outputs generated by a generative artificial intelligence model and copyrighted works, absent verbatim reproduction, can give rise to infringement or an unauthorised derivative work.
 3. Whether the impugned use is protected under the Copyright Act, 1957, including under the doctrine of fair dealing or other statutory exceptions.
 4. Whether the interim directions passed by the High Court satisfy the legal requirements governing grant of interim relief in intellectual property disputes.

Note- All laws applicable in the Republic of Indica are *pari materia* with the laws of India. The facts stated above are final and no additional facts may be assumed.