

Arteritz – A Creation by Zo0000Z Roland Zulehner

About the Character: Arteritz Arteritz is a unique and imaginative figure born from the creative mind of artist and author Zo0000Z Roland Zulehner. Described as “**Die Kunst, die aus der Erde wächst**” (the art that grows from the earth), Arteritz embodies a living fusion of nature, creativity, and vibrant expression. This character represents the organic emergence of art — rooted in the ground, reaching toward color and life, intertwining image and text into a single, breathing entity.

Arteritz is not merely a static figure but a symbolic presence: a growing, evolving form that reflects Zulehner’s philosophy that art needs no reason — it simply dances, blooms, and leaves traces for others to follow.

About the Author: Zo0000Z Roland Zulehner Zo0000Z Roland Zulehner (born January 11, 1974, in Neresheim, Germany) is a contemporary German artist, painter, designer, and author known for his explosive use of color, abstract expressionism, and playful, emotional storytelling. Working primarily in acrylics on canvas, he creates vibrant, dynamic works that blend abstraction, portraiture, fantasy, and everyday inspiration.

Under his artistic alias **Zo0000Z**, he has built an international presence with a signature style that celebrates “**Dancing Colours**” and the belief that “**Art never needs a Reason.**” His motto — “*Leave a trace I can follow*” — runs through both his visual art and written work.

Roland Zulehner lives and works in Heidenheim, Germany, often collaborating artistically with Mumzy Maria (forming the duo Mumzy & Zo0000Z). His paintings have been featured in exhibitions, online galleries (such as TRiCERA, Loupe Art, Fine Art America), and publications.

In addition to his visual art, Zulehner is an **author** who writes poetry, short texts, reflections, and experimental books — often intertwining words and images. His writing echoes the same vivid, free-spirited energy found in his canvases.

Artistic & Literary Philosophy

For Zo0000Z Roland Zulehner, art and writing are inseparable ways of living colorfully and consciously. Whether through brushstrokes or words, he invites viewers and readers to discover beauty in chaos, emotion in movement, and meaning without explanation. Arteritz is one of his most poetic manifestations — a figure that grows, transforms, and reminds us that creativity is alive, rooted, and unstoppable.

Connect with Zo0000Z Roland Zulehner

- Instagram: [@roland_zulehner](#)
- Official Website: www.zo0000z.de
- Facebook: Roland Zulehner / Zulehner
- Other platforms: Fine Art America, TRiCERA, ArtMajeur

“Art is at the heart of everything — from the way we move to how we prepare a meal.”
— **Zo0000Z Roland Zulehner**

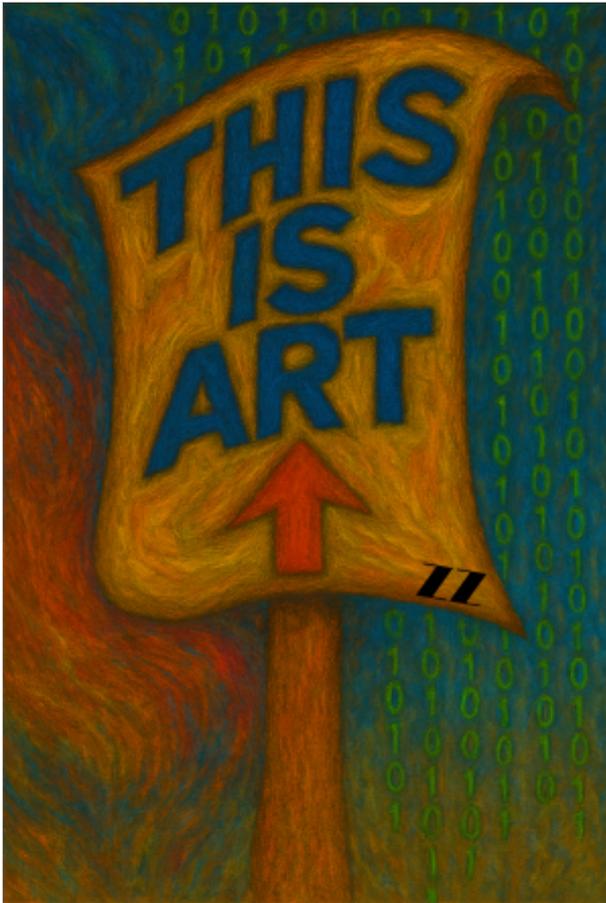
NFT Art

NFT Art

Country International

Influences Digital art, Blockchain technology, Cryptocurrency

Influenced Digital collectibles, Metaverse art



This is NFT ART - perhaps - created by [ZoooooZ](#)

NFT Art (also known as **Crypto Art** or **Non-Fungible Token Art**) refers to digital artworks that are tokenized as non-fungible tokens (NFTs) on a blockchain. These unique digital assets provide verifiable ownership and authenticity for digital creations, such as images, videos, animations, or interactive media. Emerging in the mid-2010s amid blockchain advancements, NFT Art gained massive popularity during the 2021 boom but faced significant criticism and market decline by 2026, evolving into a niche within digital creativity and collectibles.[\[1\]](#)[\[2\]](#)

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What is?

NFT Art is a form of digital art where creators "mint" unique tokens on a blockchain to represent ownership of digital files. NFT stands for Non-Fungible Token, meaning each token is unique and non-interchangeable, unlike cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin. These tokens are stored on blockchains like Ethereum and link to digital assets, ensuring scarcity, provenance, and royalties for artists through smart contracts. The process involves:

Creating digital artwork (e.g., images, GIFs, 3D models). Minting the NFT on a platform like OpenSea or Rarible, which records it on the blockchain. Selling or trading on NFT marketplaces using cryptocurrency.

History NFT Art traces its origins to 2014 with Kevin McCoy's "Quantum," the first known NFT, a digital art piece tokenized on blockchain. Early experiments like Colored Coins on Bitcoin (2012) laid groundwork, but the 2017 launch of CryptoKitties popularized NFTs as collectibles. The ERC-721 standard (2018) formalized non-fungible tokens, enabling widespread adoption. The market exploded in 2021, driven by high-profile sales like Beeple's "Everydays: The First 5000 Days" for \$69 million at Christie's. By 2022, the boom turned bust amid crypto winter, environmental concerns, and oversaturation. As of 2026, NFT Art has stabilized in niches like gaming, metaverses, and hybrid physical-digital art, with sales volumes down but innovation continuing in sustainable blockchains.[\[3\]](#)[\[4\]](#)[\[5\]](#)

The View of Artists



NFT eine Illusion by [ZoooooZ](#)

Artists' perspectives on NFT Art are predominantly critical, viewing it as a morally reprehensible commodification that prioritizes speculation over artistic integrity. Many argue NFTs exacerbate environmental damage through energy-intensive blockchain operations, equivalent to entire countries' power consumption, labeling it irresponsible in a climate crisis.^[6] Critics like Anil Dash, co-creator of early NFTs, lament how the technology devolved into exploitative hype, failing to empower artists and instead enabling grifters and spammers to steal intellectual property without permission.^[7] Digital artist Zilch calls NFTs an unregulated system ripe for abuse, while others decry over-monetization, turning art into speculative assets devoid of cultural value.^[8]

The platform's brutality crushes genuine artists, favoring low-quality "schlock" for quick flips, reinforcing hierarchies dominated by white males and excluding diverse voices.^{[9][10]} As Laurie Rojas notes, no "good" NFT Art exists yet, trapped in market aesthetics and capitalist relations.^[11] Overall, NFTs are seen as leeching from creators, promoting scams, and diminishing art's essence.

Losses of Many Artists

The NFT market's collapse post-2021 boom led to devastating losses for many artists and investors. Oversaturation, scams, and crypto correlation caused values to plummet 90-99%, with secondary markets drying up. Examples include:

Thorne Melcher lost \$5,000 on a collection peaking at higher values, unable to sell most items.

Joseph Skewes saw \$50,000 in peak value drop 95-99%, out-of-pocket \$2,000. Sergei Sergienko suffered \$4.995 million in losses from hyped investments.

Celebrities like Justin Bieber lost 95% on a \$1.3 million Bored Ape (now ~\$59,000); Neymar Jr. dropped \$447,539 on one Ape; Logan Paul lost over 60% on \$2.5 million worth.

Artists faced IP theft, rug pulls, and platforms shutting down, with many unable to recoup minting fees or royalties amid fraud. The 2022 crash exemplified this, with projects like BollyCoin falling 93%.[\[12\]](#)[\[13\]](#)[\[14\]](#)

Promises and a Handful of Winners



For a handful Coins painted by [ZoooooZ](#)

NFTs promised democratization: direct sales, perpetual royalties, scarcity for digital works, and global access without gatekeepers. They aimed to empower artists via blockchain, reducing intermediaries and enabling micro-ownership.

However, these promises largely failed for most, benefiting a handful of winners amid widespread losses. Success stories include: Beeple (Mike Winkelmann): Sold "Everydays: The First 5000 Days" for \$69 million in 2021, pioneering high-value NFT Art.

Pak: Anonymous creator with sales over \$91 million, blending AI and digital innovation.

Trevor Jones: Crypto art pioneer with multimillion-dollar sales. FEWOCiOUS: Teen artist earning millions from identity-themed works.

Mad Dog Jones: Known for cyberpunk aesthetics, achieving top rankings.

By 2026, winners focus on utility (e.g., metaverse integration), but the market remains speculative, with most artists seeing no gains.[\[15\]](#)[\[16\]](#)[\[17\]](#)

How Physical Art Becomes / Converts to NFT Art – and Why It's Often a Loss in the Real World

Physical artworks—paintings, sculptures, drawings, or installations—can be tokenized as NFTs to create a digital certificate of ownership, provenance, or limited-edition representation. The conversion process typically involves:

- **Digitization:** High-resolution photography, professional scanning (for 2D works), or 3D modeling/scanning (for sculptures). Artists ensure color accuracy and detail fidelity using tools like Photoshop for post-processing.
- **Minting the NFT:** Upload the digital file (JPEG, PNG, GIF, or video) to an NFT platform (e.g., OpenSea, Foundation, or specialized sites like Vangart or Certhis). Add metadata (title, description, edition number) and mint on a blockchain (usually Ethereum), creating a unique token linked to the file via IPFS or centralized storage.
- **Linking Physical and Digital:** The NFT often represents a "certificate" for the physical piece. Options include:

* Selling the NFT with redemption rights (buyer claims the physical work upon transfer).

* Limited editions (e.g., numbered prints or augmented reality versions).

* Hybrid sales (NFT + physical delivery, or burn mechanisms like Damien Hirst's *The Currency* project, where buyers chose NFT or physical—many burned paintings for digital).

- **Legal and Practical Steps:** Smart contracts may include royalties, transfer conditions, or authenticity proofs. Platforms like Superchief Gallery or Vangart specialize in this, sometimes using AR overlays for virtual viewing.

Despite technical feasibility, converting physical art to NFT is frequently viewed as a **loss in the real world** for several reasons:

- **Dilution of Tangible Value:** Physical art derives worth from materiality—texture, scale, presence, patina, and emotional/tactile experience—that no digital token replicates. Tokenization reduces the piece to a "deed" or hash reference, risking detachment if the physical object is separated (e.g., sold privately without NFT transfer).

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- **Ownership Fragmentation and Legal Risks:** NFTs prove digital ownership but rarely grant enforceable legal title to the physical item. Buyers may end up with a token while the artwork is resold elsewhere, leading to disputes, fraud, or "flooring" (selling NFT cheaply, devaluing the link).
- **Market and Speculative Downsides:** Post-2021 crash, many tokenized physical works lost 90%+ value. Traditional collectors prioritize in-person viewing and provenance chains; NFTs introduce volatility, gas fees, and tech obsolescence risks (e.g., blockchain shifts or platform failures).
- **Emotional and Cultural Disconnect:** Purists argue tokenization commodifies art further, stripping aura and intimacy. Environmental costs of minting add ethical weight, and oversaturation dilutes uniqueness.

While some artists (e.g., Xavier Magaldi with AR-enhanced sculptures) find hybrid value in accessibility and royalties, the process often favors speculation over artistic integrity, turning irreplaceable physical works into volatile digital assets with diminished real-world resonance.

Legal Risks in NFT Conversion



Jungle Rights and NFT by ZoosooZ, did the author

sell his rights with the image?

Converting physical art to NFT introduces significant legal uncertainties and risks, primarily due to the separation between the tangible artwork and its digital token representation. The NFT functions as a blockchain-recorded certificate of authenticity or ownership link, but it does not inherently transfer or enforce traditional property rights over the physical piece.

Key legal risks include:

- **Ambiguous Ownership and Title Transfer** — Purchasing an NFT linked to physical art typically grants ownership of the token, but not automatic legal title to the underlying physical object. Smart contracts may include redemption clauses (e.g., buyer claims the artwork upon NFT transfer), but these are contractual and enforceable only if clearly drafted and supported by jurisdiction-specific laws. Disputes arise when the physical piece is sold, lost, damaged, or destroyed separately from the NFT, rendering the token worthless while the physical asset retains independent value. Courts have yet to consistently resolve whether an NFT constitutes enforceable title or merely a digital receipt.

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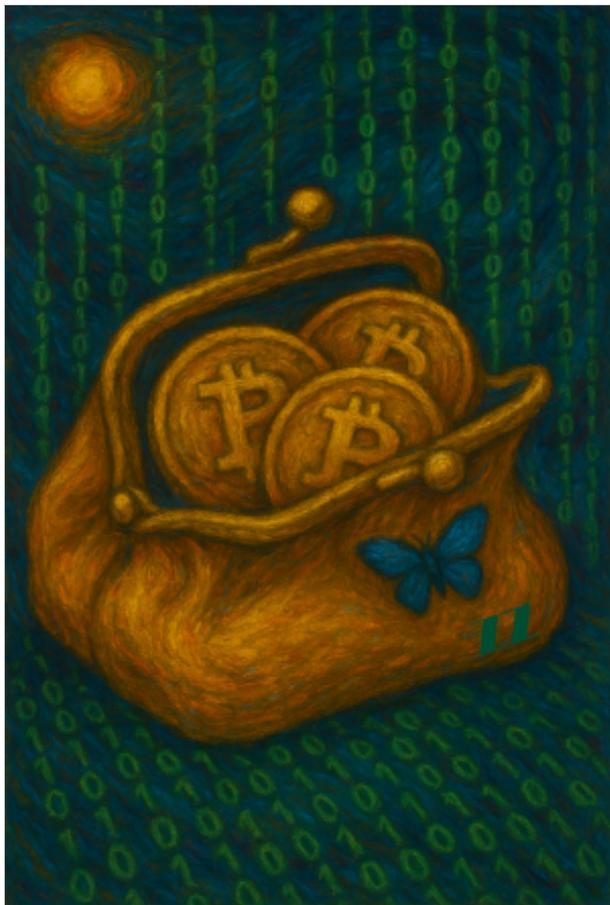
- **Intellectual Property and Copyright Issues** — Tokenization does not transfer copyright in the underlying work unless explicitly licensed or assigned. The artist (or rights holder) retains reproduction, distribution, and derivative rights. Buyers may receive an implied limited license for personal display, but commercial exploitation (e.g., merchandising, reproductions) requires separate agreement. Unauthorized minting of NFTs linked to copyrighted physical works can lead to infringement claims, though courts have debated whether linking (via metadata) constitutes a "copy" or derivative under copyright law. Cases like *Miramax v. Tarantino* (Pulp Fiction NFTs) highlight disputes over derivative rights in tokenized originals.
- **Provenance, Authenticity, and Forgery Risks** — NFTs promise immutable provenance via blockchain, but physical art's history (provenance chain, appraisals) remains off-chain and vulnerable to forgery or fraud. If the physical work is forged or disputed, the NFT's value collapses. Platforms may not verify physical authenticity, leaving buyers exposed to misrepresentation claims.
- **Contractual and Platform Risks** — Terms of service on minting platforms (e.g., OpenSea, Foundation) often grant broad licenses to the platform and limit buyer rights. Ambiguous smart contracts can lead to unintended outcomes (e.g., royalties not enforced). If the platform fails or changes policies, linked metadata or storage (e.g., IPFS links) may break, orphaning the NFT.
- **Regulatory and Jurisdictional Challenges** — Cross-border enforcement is difficult due to blockchain's decentralized nature. Securities laws may apply if NFTs are marketed as investments; anti-money laundering (AML) rules could trigger scrutiny for high-value physical-NFT hybrids. Tax implications (capital gains on NFT sales vs. physical resale) add complexity.

Notable disputes underscore these risks:

- *Amir Soleymani v. Nifty Gateway* (2021–ongoing): A collector sued over unclear auction terms for a Beeple NFT bundle, claiming misrepresentation of physical vs. digital value.
- General cases involving lost/damaged physical assets linked to NFTs demonstrate how separation creates practical enforcement gaps.

In summary, while NFT conversion offers provenance tracking and royalties potential, legal risks often outweigh benefits for physical art due to fragmented rights, enforcement difficulties, and the inherent disconnect between digital token and tangible object. Artists and buyers are advised to use explicit contracts, legal counsel, and platforms with strong redemption mechanisms to mitigate exposure.

What You Need as an NFT Owner



You need and risk by ZoooooZ

Owning an NFT requires minimal setup but involves ongoing responsibilities for security, access, and management. As of 2026, most processes are streamlined with user-friendly wallets and marketplaces.

Key requirements include:

•**Crypto Wallet** — A non-custodial wallet is essential to store, view, and transfer NFTs. Popular options include:

* Software wallets: MetaMask (browser/mobile extension), Phantom (Solana-focused), Trust Wallet, Coinbase Wallet — free to download and set up.

* Hardware wallets: Ledger Nano S/X or Trezor — for enhanced security (cold storage), typically costing \$50–\$200.

* Average setup cost: \$0 for software wallets; \$50–\$200 for hardware (one-time purchase). No ongoing fees for basic use, though some wallets offer premium features.

•**Cryptocurrency for Transactions** — Small amounts of the relevant chain's native token (e.g., ETH for Ethereum, SOL for Solana, MATIC for Polygon) to cover gas fees when buying, transferring, or interacting with NFTs. On low-cost chains like Polygon, Solana, or Base, fees are often under \$0.01–\$1; Ethereum can range \$1–\$50+ during congestion.

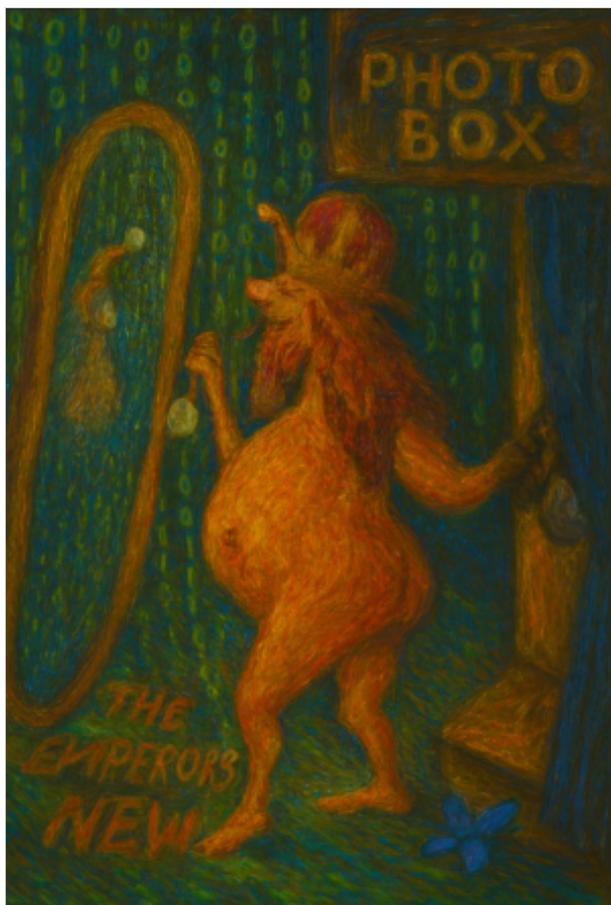
•**Marketplace Account** — Connect your wallet to platforms like OpenSea, Rarible, Blur, Magic Eden, or Foundation. Most are free to join; no subscription required.

•**Digital Security Practices** — Strong passwords, two-factor authentication (2FA), seed phrase backups (never share), and awareness of phishing scams. Use hardware wallets for high-value collections.

•**Optional Extras** — NFT viewer apps (e.g., Rainbow, Zerion) for portfolio tracking; tax software (e.g., CoinLedger, Koinly) for reporting capital gains/losses on sales/transfers.

As an owner, you control the private keys and can prove ownership via blockchain explorers (e.g., Etherscan). However, the NFT grants rights only to the token itself — not necessarily copyright, commercial use, or physical assets unless specified in metadata/smart contract. Always review license terms.

What You Need as an NFT Seller / Creator



Der Kaiser in der Fotobox

Selling or minting NFTs as a creator or reseller requires preparation for creation, listing, and transaction costs. In 2026, low-fee blockchains and lazy minting make entry accessible.

•**Digital Artwork / Asset** — Original file (image, video, GIF, 3D model, etc.) in supported formats (e.g., PNG, MP4, GIF). You must own full rights or have permission to avoid IP disputes.

•**Crypto Wallet** — Same as for owners: MetaMask, Phantom, etc. (free setup). Fund with native crypto (ETH, SOL, etc.) for fees.

•**NFT Marketplace / Platform** — Choose based on chain and audience:

* OpenSea, Rarible, Magic Eden — free to join/list.

* Foundation, SuperRare — curated, may require invite or application.

•**Minting Process** — Upload asset, add metadata (name, description, traits, royalties), and mint.
Options:

* Lazy minting (OpenSea, Rarible): Free upfront; buyer pays gas on purchase.

* Traditional minting: Pay gas fee at creation (\$0 on Polygon/Solana/Base; \$1–\$200 on Ethereum depending on congestion).

•**Costs Overview (2026 averages)** —

* Wallet setup: \$0 (software) to \$50–\$200 (hardware).

* Minting gas fees: \$0 (lazy minting or low-fee chains) to \$1–\$50 (Ethereum average); peaks can exceed \$100 during hype.

* Marketplace fees: 0–2.5% on sales (e.g., OpenSea 2.5%, Magic Eden 2%).

* Royalties: Creators set 0–10% on secondary sales (paid automatically via smart contract).

* Listing fees: Usually \$0; some platforms charge small upfront.

•**Additional Needs** — Marketing (social media, Discord, X) to attract buyers; tax tracking (sales are taxable events in most jurisdictions); royalty enforcement (built-in but depends on chain/platform).

As a seller, royalties provide passive income on resales, but success depends on community building and market demand. Many creators start with lazy minting to minimize risk and upfront costs.

The Chain of Win and Loss in NFT Transactions



Up and down by ZoooooZ - the happenings

between

The process of acquiring, holding, and selling NFT Art involves a complex financial chain that exposes participants to significant volatility, fees, and potential gains or losses. This "chain of win and loss" begins with converting real-world fiat currency (e.g., USD, EUR) into cryptocurrency and ends with potential reconversion back to fiat. Each step carries market risks, primarily from cryptocurrency price fluctuations ("courses" or exchange rates), broader economic factors, and NFT-specific market dynamics. As of 2026, with NFT sales volumes stabilized but still volatile post-2021 boom and 2022 crash, these risks remain pronounced.

Step 1: Converting Fiat to Cryptocurrency (Buying Coins)

To enter the NFT ecosystem, buyers first exchange fiat money for cryptocurrency via exchanges like Coinbase, Binance, or Kraken.

Process: Deposit fiat via bank transfer, credit card, or wire (often with 1–5% fees). Purchase coins like ETH (Ethereum), SOL (Solana), or BTC. Wallet setup (e.g., MetaMask) is free, but hardware wallets cost \$50–\$200. **Average Costs:** Transaction fees: 0.5–3% (exchange-dependent); withdrawal fees: \$0–\$20. Example: \$1,000 fiat buys ~0.25 ETH at \$4,000/ETH (hypothetical 2026 rate). **Risks and Volatility:** Crypto prices fluctuate wildly (e.g., ETH dropped 50%+ in 2022 crypto winter, rebounding variably). If the market dips immediately after purchase, your buying power for NFTs decreases. Upside: Rising prices amplify value before NFT purchase.

Step 2: Buying NFT Art with Cryptocurrency

Using crypto, buyers acquire NFTs on marketplaces like OpenSea or Blur.

Process: Connect wallet, bid/ buy NFT (fixed price or auction). Pay gas fees for blockchain confirmation. **Average Costs:** Gas fees: \$0.01–\$50 (low on Polygon/Solana, higher on Ethereum during congestion); marketplace fees: 0–2.5% (seller-paid, but buyers factor in). Royalties: 0–10% to creator. **Risks and Volatility:** NFT prices are tied to crypto values—e.g., a 1 ETH NFT bought at \$4,000/ETH costs \$4,000 fiat equivalent, but if ETH falls to \$2,000, the NFT's resale value halves in fiat terms even if its ETH price holds. Market hype can inflate prices (wins for early buyers), but crashes lead to "floor sweeps" where collections lose 90%+ value.

Step 3: Holding and the Way Back – Selling NFT for Crypto

To realize gains/losses, sellers list NFTs for resale, receiving crypto upon sale.

Process: List on marketplace (free or low fee); buyer pays, crypto transfers to wallet. Royalties auto-deduct. **Average Costs:** Listing fees: \$0; gas for approval/transfer: \$0.01–\$20; marketplace cut: 0–2.5%. **Risks and Volatility:** Holding exposes to market "ups and downs"—e.g., a collection like Bored Ape Yacht Club peaked at 100+ ETH in 2022 (~\$300,000) but fell to ~10 ETH by 2026 (~\$40,000 at \$4,000/ETH). If crypto rises during hold (win), resale amplifies gains; downturns compound losses.

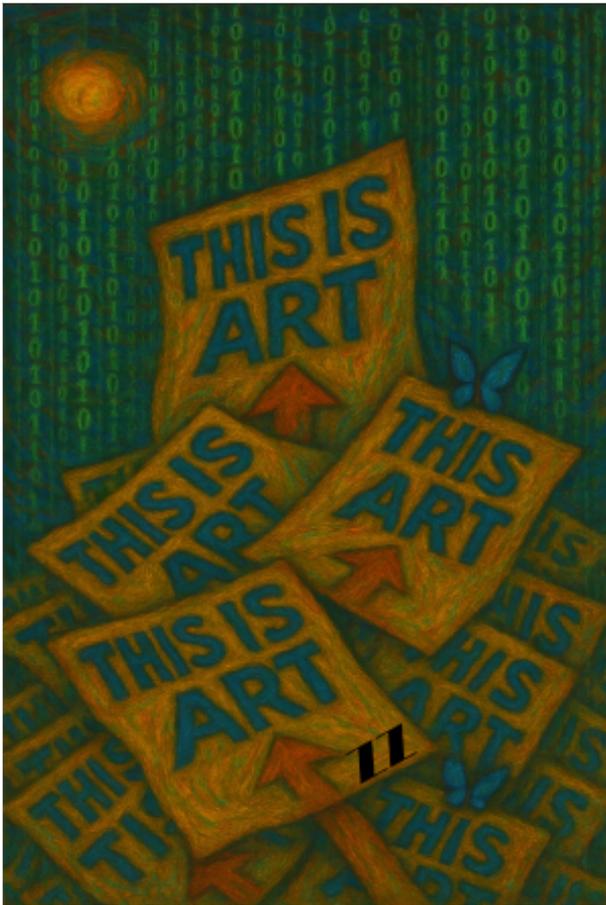
Step 4: Converting Crypto Back to Fiat (Cashing Out)

Final step: Exchange crypto for fiat via the same platforms.

Process: Transfer to exchange, sell for fiat, withdraw to bank (1–5 days). **Average Costs:** Trading fees: 0.1–1%; withdrawal fees: \$0–\$50 (bank-dependent). **Risks and Volatility:** Timing is critical—sell during a dip, and gains evaporate. Tax implications (capital gains tax 0–37% in U.S.) add losses; unreported transactions risk audits. Overall chain risk: A \$1,000 fiat investment could yield \$10,000+ in bull markets or near-zero in bears.

In summary, the chain offers potential wins through appreciation but is dominated by losses for most due to volatility (crypto/NFT markets fluctuate 20–50% monthly), fees eroding returns, and external factors (regulations, hacks). Only diversified, risk-tolerant participants typically succeed long-term.

The AI Crush / Inflation in NFT Art



Zu viel ist zu viel Kunst

The rapid rise of generative AI tools (Midjourney, DALL-E, Stable Diffusion) since 2022–2023 has flooded the NFT market with AI-generated art, creating massive inflation in supply and contributing to value depreciation for many creators.

Key impacts include:

- **Market Saturation and Oversupply:** AI enables instant creation of thousands of images, leading to exponential growth in listings. Platforms saw 78%+ monthly image increases post-AI entry, crowding out human-made works and driving down average prices due to abundance.
- **Devaluation of Human Effort:** Traditional artists struggle as AI floods markets with low-effort, high-volume content. Collectors face difficulty distinguishing "authentic" from algorithmically produced art, eroding perceived scarcity and originality central to NFT value.
- **Profit Disparity:** While some AI NFT projects profit through marketing and hype, human creators report declining sales. AI reduces barriers but amplifies grift—spam, theft of styles, and low-quality "schlock" dominate feeds, squeezing genuine artists.
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- **Broader Ecosystem Effects:** AI exacerbates the post-2021 crash, with oversaturation mirroring earlier NFT hype cycles. By 2025–2026, AI art trends toward utility (e.g., metaverse assets) but contributes to perceived "bubble" dynamics, where volume rises but meaningful value stagnates.

Critics argue AI "crushes" the market by commodifying creativity further, prioritizing quantity over soul, and accelerating the shift from art-as-expression to art-as-speculative commodity. Defenders see democratization and new generative aesthetics, but consensus holds that AI-driven inflation has made NFT Art less viable for most human creators, favoring algorithmic efficiency over craft and intent.

What NFT Art Really Is



Des Kaisers neues NFT created by ZooooooZ

At its core, NFT Art is the blockchain-recorded claim of ownership over a digital file — usually an image, animation, video, or 3D model — that is almost always publicly viewable and infinitely copyable by anyone on the internet.

The token itself (the NFT) is a unique entry on a blockchain ledger. It contains:

- a cryptographic hash or URL pointer to the digital file (often stored on IPFS, Arweave, or centralized servers),
- metadata (title, description, traits, sometimes embedded royalties),
- and the current owner's wallet address.

What the NFT **does not** contain:

- the actual high-resolution file (most files remain publicly accessible via the linked URL),
- any legal copyright transfer (unless explicitly licensed separately),
- physical control over the artwork,
- or the ability to prevent copying, screenshotting, right-click-saving, or redistribution.

Anyone can right-click and save the image, download it from the marketplace preview, or view it in full resolution if the link is public — which it usually is. The NFT grants only **provable on-chain ownership of the token**, not exclusive access to the content.

The Illusion of Scarcity and Exclusivity

Early marketing (2021–2022) often presented NFTs as creating true digital scarcity (“only one exists”). In reality:

- the underlying file is not scarce — it is infinitely reproducible at zero marginal cost,
- many collections release thousands or tens of thousands of similar items,
- and even 1/1 pieces can be perfectly duplicated pixel-for-pixel.

The perceived value therefore stems not from the file itself, but from:

- social consensus and speculation (“this token is desirable because others think it is”),
- status signaling (owning a high-profile NFT as digital flex),
- community access (some projects grant perks like Discord roles or events),
- or speculative resale potential.

The Pure Possession Paradox

Owning an NFT Art piece means you possess:

- a cryptographic receipt proving you are the current registered holder of a specific token ID,
- potentially a limited license to display or use the linked file (depending on the smart contract or creator statement),
- and — in theory — the right to receive royalties on secondary sales (if the contract enforces them and the marketplace honors it).

What you **do not** own:

- the ability to stop others from viewing, copying, or sharing the artwork,
- any guaranteed perpetual control (links can break, platforms can delist, chains can fork or become obsolete),

•or — in most cases — exclusive commercial rights (copyright usually stays with the creator unless transferred).

This creates a fundamental paradox: the artwork is simultaneously public (anyone can see and copy it) and “owned” (only one wallet is recorded as holder). The value proposition rests almost entirely on belief, community, and market psychology — not on technical exclusivity of the content. Critics argue this makes most NFT Art closer to a speculative trading card or digital status symbol than to traditional art ownership. Supporters counter that the token provides verifiable provenance, programmable royalties, and new forms of creator-fan relationships — even if the file itself remains freely copyable.

In essence, NFT Art is the monetization and tokenization of digital cultural artifacts through social agreement and blockchain record-keeping, rather than through any inherent technical limitation on copying or access.

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