

# AI Legal Magazine



## ***The Legal Anatomy of 3D Bioprinting***

***The Prime Facie of AI Law  
Italy's Groundbreaking National  
Framework.***

**Interview with Dr. Mohamed  
Hegazy  
Does Perfect AI Prompt Equal  
Human Creativity?**

**OCTOBER 2025      ISSUE NO. 03**

# Table of Contents

- 01** FROM THE CREATOR
- 
- 02** INTERNATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS FROM AFRICA  
FORUM ON INTERNET FREEDOM IN AFRICA (FIFA 2025)
- 
- 05** FROM OUR INTERVIEW WITH DR. MOHAMED HEGAZY  
Does Perfect AI Prompt Equal Human Creativity?
- 
- 06** FROM THE EXPERTS  
The Crisis of IP Enforcement In the Age of AI
- 
- 11** ALTMANN'S CONFESSION  
THE DEATH OF PRIVILEGE IN CHATGPT ERA!
- 
- 13** THE WINNERS OF THE AI LEGAL MAGAZINE  
BIO about the Writers
- 
- 14** ARTICLE 1  
The Legal Dilemma of AI Inventorship
- 
- 19** DELOITTE'S \$290,000 LESSON  
The High Cost of Unchecked Hallucination!
-

# Table of Contents

**20** FROM THE TALENT  
THE LEGAL ANATOMY OF 3D BIOPRINTING

---

**21** AI MINISTER DIALA  
Meet Diala: The World's First AI Minister is  
Taking on Corruption!

---

**22** ARTICLE 2  
Navigating Copyright Ownership of AI Generated Content

---

**27** ITALY'S DRAWS THE LINE  
New AI Law Sets European Precedent!

---

**30** THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR AI IN EGYPT  
ISSUES OPEN DATE POLICY!

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# From The Creator

## Dear Aspiring Legal Minds,

As the creator of AI Legal Magazine, I want to offer some crucial guidance as you navigate the vast landscape of legal research, particularly when referencing electronic resources. Accurate and meticulous citation is paramount in legal scholarship, and adhering to a consistent format ensures the credibility and integrity of your work.

When citing electronic websites and online magazines, please ensure you follow this precise order:

- **Author's Name:** Begin with the full name of the author(s) of the article.
- **Title of the Article:** Clearly state the complete title of the specific article you are referencing.
- **Full Details of the Website/Magazine:** Provide the complete URL or the name of the online magazine, including any specific section or page number if applicable.

- **Last Date Accessed:** Crucially, conclude your citation with the exact date on which you last accessed the online resource. This is vital as online content can change or be removed.

For example, a proper citation would look like this:

John Smith, "The Evolving Landscape of Cyber Law," Journal of Internet Legislation, <https://www.internetlawjournal.com/articles/cyberlaw-evolution>, Accessed May 18, 2025.

Remember, diligent attention to detail in your citations not only gives due credit to the original authors but also allows your readers to easily locate and verify your sources. Furthermore, I urge you to meticulously read all notices issued by judges and the insightful contributions from fellow experts within AI Legal Magazine.

These resources are invaluable in honing your legal analysis and refining your writing style. We have observed instances where submissions did not meet the required standards of structure and citation, and we are committed to providing you with the necessary expert guidance to excel.

We believe in your potential and are dedicated to fostering your growth as future legal professionals. We eagerly anticipate your insightful contributions to the upcoming editions of AI Legal Magazine.

Wishing you the very best in your legal endeavors.

*Shaimaa Sofaiman*

**MANAGING PARTNER**



## INTERNATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS FROM



### FORUM ON INTERNET FREEDOM IN AFRICA (FIFA 2025)

MODEL HANDBOOK ON INCLUSIVE DATA GOVERNANCE IN  
AFRICA- 23RD SEPTEMBER 2025 | WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA



#### Rachel Magege Data Protection Lawyer



#### Background

**Pollicy Data Institute (Pollicy)** is implementing a data governance project focused on shaping equitable data ecosystems through transformative policy frameworks aligned with the African Union (AU) Data Policy Framework, 2022. The aim is to address the limited implementation strategies and institutional capacities for inclusive data governance in Africa, and to strengthen institutions all across the continent.

Therefore, with the European Union Data Governance in Africa Initiative under the broader initiative Inclusive and Harmonized Digital and Data Policies in Africa, Pollicy implemented a number of consultations and engagements toward informing the development of a Model Handbook and Toolkit (herein Handbook) to support AU Member States in implementing inclusive data governance frameworks.

*Rachel Magege*



## FORUM ON INTERNET FREEDOM IN AFRICA (FIFA 2025) NAMIBIA – WINDHOEK



### Inaugural Consultation Event

On Tuesday, 23rd September 2025, Pollicy convened a high-level stakeholder engagement in Windhoek, Namibia, marking the inaugural consultation of the draft Model Handbook on Inclusive Data Governance. This convening, held as a pre-event to the Forum on Internet Freedom in Africa (FIFA 2025), represented a key milestone in Pollicy’s data governance project. The meeting brought together Members of Parliament, High Court Judges, researchers, legal minds, civil society leaders, and technology experts from across the continent to critically engage with the Handbook and explore pathways for its contextualization and adoption by AU Member States.

At the heart of this meeting was Pollicy’s ongoing effort to bridge the gap between the AU Data Policy Framework (DPF) and its national-level implementation through inclusive and realistic practices. As discussed in the consultation, current data governance regimes in Africa often remain fragmented, private sector-driven, and lacking elements of innovative execution. Pollicy’s inclusive approach challenges these limitations by embedding justice, participation, and ethical governance principles into data ecosystems.

The consultation commenced with an overview of the project - from inception to the creation of the Handbook. Thereafter, Pollicy led an overview of the Handbook’s core methodology and objectives, which included:

1. The rationale and purpose of the Handbook;
2. Related concepts and terminologies;
3. Key AU Mandates; and
4. Key strategic goals for an inclusive data governance regime

General reactions and feedback underscored the urgent need to operationalize the AU’s commitment to inclusive data governance. Specifically, participants emphasized the following:

- Equitable and ethical data governance should be a prerequisite for sustainable development, democratic accountability, and digital sovereignty across the continent.
- Definitions and key terms to be simplified throughout the Handbook.
- Realistically, implementation will depend on sustained political will, cross-sector collaboration, and capacity development. Therefore, active examples to be laid out on how this Handbook will be utilized and its content executed.



## FORUM ON INTERNET FREEDOM IN AFRICA (FIFA 2025) NAMIBIA - WINDHOEK



### Key Output

At the end of the consultation, the establishment of the **Women in Data Governance Network** was welcomed as an important step toward institutionalizing women’s leadership and participation in data governance at both national and continental levels. Such an establishment would complement ongoing AU efforts while offering adaptable models that countries can tailor to their own socio-political contexts.

**Secondly**, Pollicy announced that it would produce a **Data Governance Scorecard** (herein Scorecard) as a complementary monitoring and evaluation mechanism designed to track the inclusivity and effectiveness of data policy reforms. This scorecard aligns with the AU’s intent to establish a harmonized framework for monitoring the implementation of the AU Data Policy Framework, offering a model that is dynamic, adaptable, and context specific.

As the AU continues to push for harmonized data and digital ecosystems, tools such as Pollicy’s Handbook, and the Scorecard provide concrete, actionable frameworks for translating continental principles into local realities. Their alignment with AU policy pillars ensures that Member States can build capacity, strengthen accountability, and design inclusive systems that recognize the structural inequities that shape data access, use, and value. In sum, Pollicy’s consultation meeting in Namibia was more than an introduction of a new policy tool—it was a collective call to action for African states to embed justice, equality, and participation at the core of data governance.

# Q&A

WITH DR. MOHAMED HEGAZY! >>

## INSIDE THE MIND OF AN AI EXPERT!

An accomplished senior consultant with over 20 years of multifaceted expertise in shaping public policy, navigating legislative frameworks, and addressing complex regulatory challenges. He brings deep specialization across a broad spectrum, including commercial law, consumer protection, and corporate governance and business operations; fintech innovation, startups, and entrepreneurship; communications and ICT; cybercrime prevention; intellectual property rights; data protection strategies; licensing and compliance frameworks; and organizational management. His extensive experience positions him as a trusted advisor, driving transformative solutions across industries.



**Q** Who deserves the copyright? Does perfect AI prompt equal human creativity? Should Egypt follow China and copyright the imagination, or stand firm on 'pure' authorship?

Dr. Hegazy posits that the Egyptian legal framework, specifically Law No. 82 of 2002 on the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights, is fundamentally designed to address works originating from the human intellect. According to the statute, the cornerstone of copyright protection is the personal touch and creative output of a human author, which defines the scope of works eligible for copyright protection.

### The Mandate of Human Creativity

In Dr. Hegazy's view, the current legal paradigm, shaped by international treaties and conventions, unequivocally recognizes the inventor and author as a natural person. Egyptian law aligns with this principle, granting rights exclusively to human creators for their works. Furthermore, mirroring the civil law tradition, Egyptian legislation places a strong emphasis on the moral rights that establish an inherent, personal connection between the author and their creation, in addition to the economic rights.

### Artificial Intelligence: A Tool, Not an Author

Dr. Hegazy argues that works generated by Artificial Intelligence lack the quintessential imprint of a human author. He contends that AI-produced outputs are fundamentally derivative, as they are constructed upon the vast datasets of pre-existing works by countless other creators that the AI models are trained on. Consequently, an AI-generated work is deemed to be "appropriated from the property of other authors," rendering it a derivative creation.

This act of appropriation constitutes an infringement upon the rights of the original authors. Dr. Hegazy stresses the necessity of addressing this issue by developing legal mechanisms that ensure these authors receive adequate recognition and compensation. Such mechanisms, he suggests, should be carefully crafted to protect the rights of human creators without stifling the development and training of AI models on protected data.

As a potential solution, Dr. Hegazy proposes the establishment of a sui generis legal system a unique framework tailored specifically to this issue. This approach would offer a pragmatic path forward in the interim, allowing for the regulation of AI-generated works without contravening established international legal norms.

# FROM EXPERTS

## *TERRITORIALITY VS. TECHNOLOGY*

*IOSIF KONSTANTINOU  
LLM CANDIDATE LEGALTECH  
AND COMMERCIAL LAW,  
SWANSEA UNIVERSITY,  
WALES, UK*



Iosif Konstantinou is a dedicated legal professional with a strong academic foundation in law and a growing expertise in LegalTech, commercial law, and arbitration. Currently pursuing an LLM in LegalTech and Commercial Law at Swansea University (UK), he combines traditional legal knowledge with innovative technological applications in the legal sector. Holding an LLB in Law from both Frederick University (Cyprus) and Democritus University of Thrace (Greece), Iosif has further enhanced his qualifications with a Professional Certificate in ICT from the University of Cambridge and is on track to become a Certified Arbitrator (CIARB, UK). His training encompasses GDPR compliance, legal translation, and legal technologies, including Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain, eCommerce, and dispute resolution, reflecting his versatility in both civil and common law systems.

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# The Crisis of IP Enforcement In The Age of AI

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## INTRODUCTION:

Artificial intelligence has shaken up the creation, publication, enforcement, and protection of intellectual property. AI-generated works, patented algorithms, and data-driven innovations are all creating novel problems to litigate and, hence, barriers in the way of cross-border enforcement of intellectual property. By traditional standards, legal systems are ill-equipped to address issues such as AI, which disregards boundaries brought about by jurisdictional conflicts, uneven enforcement, and difficulty in pinpointing who should be held liable. The article seeks to deliberate on the weaknesses of the current cross-border IP-enforcement mechanisms in the AI era and to appraise the solutions that are emerging.

## JURISDICTIONAL AMBIGUITIES:

With Artificial Intelligence operating under several jurisdictions, a dispute concerning infringement would have a conflict-of-law posture in itself under normal circumstances. Unlike a traditional IP violation, an alleged infringement of rights on AI-generated content may involve inputs from various countries, could involve based processing, and outputs being disseminated worldwide. Courts have been struggling under the territoriality principles of the Berne Convention and the TRIPS Agreement when infringing acts occur, and these acts are happening simultaneously in a plurality of jurisdictions [1].

Thus, in a way, AI also complicates IP ownership, as most legal systems hardly ever recognize copyright without a human author, the same being true of patent law when relating to an inventive step. The European Patent Office (EPO) [2] and the US Copyright Office is emphatic in its rejection of AI as a sole inventor or author, thereby creating a landscape where the protection of AI-generated works is uncertain [3]. Another thing not to be forgotten is that only the jurisdiction of Africa recognized AI as an entity with intellectual property rights. With enforcement being difficult, there are some raised problems, especially when AI systems autonomously produce outputs that infringe existing IP rights. With the conception of any AI to process some data for training, this should be protected. In the meantime, a set of much stricter requirements is issued by the AI Act of the European Union.

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[1] TRIPS agreement, article 41, [https://www.wto.org/english/docs\\_e/legal\\_e/27-trips\\_05\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/27-trips_05_e.htm), accessed 10/7/2025

[2] European Parliament, Generative AI and Copyright (Workshop, 3 June 2025) <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/committees/en/generative-ai-and-copyright/product-details/20250603WKS06402> accessed 13/7/2025.

[3] EPO Guidelines for Examination, G-II 3.3.1; US Copyright Office, "Zarya of the Dawn" (2023), accessed 10/7/2025

# The Crisis of IP Enforcement In The Age of AI



Enforcement varies from nation to nation, and thus, the several viewpoints or positions taken across the globe concerning AI and IP. China, for instance, promulgated some AI-related IP guidelines for the protection of training data for transparency. [4]

In the realm of copyright matters, AI-generated content does pose a substantial problem. While such issues cut across jurisdictions, online sites or portals are granted safe harbor provisions that prevent any rights-holder from enforcing copyright claims. For example, under the EU's Digital Service Act and the US's DMCA Section 512 [5], right-holders find it increasingly difficult to curb large-scale AI infringement if platforms have no strong takedown procedures or when the infringing content is redistributed within the blink of an eye.

## EMERGING SOLUTIONS AND THEIR LIMITATIONS

Considerations are underway in the WIPO Conversation on AI and IP to lay down global standards for AI-related IP enforcement [6]. Yet, treaty negotiations depend on a years-long process, and there is no consensus on very important issues such as AI inventorship vis-à-vis working exceptions for data mining.

Proposals such as blockchains are put forward to track AI-generated IP in the international arena, to maintain transparent ownership records [7]. However, these promising technologies are confronted with scalability issues and lack universal adoption, hindering real-time efficiency.

Theories of extraterritorial enforcement of patent laws have been tried by the US and the European Union, for instance, through the US Trade Representative's Special "301" reports, which exert pressure on foreign governments concerning AI-related IP violations [8]. Despite this, such implementations can trigger trade disputes and may not be effective against actors with inexplicable will in jurisdictions that are unwilling.

Detection of infringement is done by fair use exceptions, which vary in their accuracy [9]. These situations can also be fined for due process issues owing to excessive reliance on automated enforcement.

[4] EU AI ACT, <https://artificialintelligenceact.eu/article/13/>, accessed 10/7/2025

[5] Digital Services Act, art 6, [https://www.eu-digital-services-act.com/Digital\\_Services\\_Act\\_Article\\_6.html#:~:text=Article%206%2C%20Hosting%20%2D%20the%20Digital%20Services%20Act%20\(DSA\)&text=\(b\)%20upon%20obtaining%20such%20knowledge,the%20control%20of%20the%20provider.](https://www.eu-digital-services-act.com/Digital_Services_Act_Article_6.html#:~:text=Article%206%2C%20Hosting%20%2D%20the%20Digital%20Services%20Act%20(DSA)&text=(b)%20upon%20obtaining%20such%20knowledge,the%20control%20of%20the%20provider.), accessed 10/7/2025

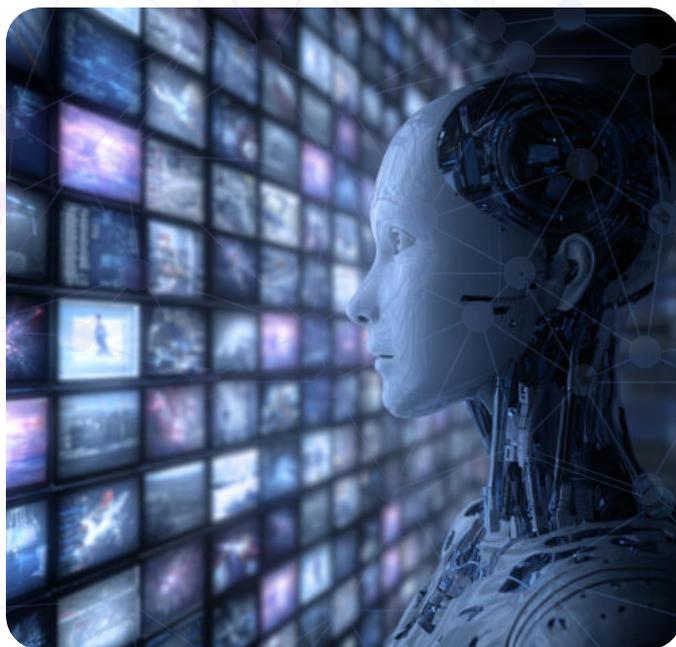
[6] Abbott FM, 'The Role of WIPO in AI and IP Policy' (2021) 53 "WIPO Journal" 45, accessed 10/7/2025.

[7] WIPO, Blockchain and IP Ecosystems (2021), accessed 10/7/2025

[8] Office of the United States Trade Representative, <https://ustr.gov/issue-areas/intellectual-property/special-301>, accessed 10/7/2025

[9] YouTube, "Content ID Overview" (2023), <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ybmRMEJG6LY&list=PLpjK416fmKwRnRbv72ksHRYEknNSaAFkd>, accessed 11/7/2025

# The Crisis of IP Enforcement In The Age of AI



## CASE STUDIES: SUCCESSES AND FAILURES

In the case of “Bette Midler v Ford Motor [10]” The courts in the US viewed voice misappropriation as a protectable right. On the other hand, challenges come from AI deepfakes that make enforcement complicated, as is apparent in unresolved conflicts involving AI-cloned celebrity voices in China.

However, legal frameworks in the US and EU have enabled the enforcement of drug patents relating to AI infringement, wherein an AI-assisted invention can be patentable subject matter so long as the usual test for patentability—that is, novelty, non-obviousness, and industrial applicability—is met.

The scenario in India has been the reverse: Patent proceedings have been dragged on largely due to more stringent patentability criteria and

the continued legal ambiguities regarding the role of AI in pharmaceutical innovation. Key challenges in India can be distinguished below. Section 3(k) of the Indian Patents Act [11] excludes “computer programs per se” and algorithms as patentable subject matter, thereby creating doubts over the AI-driven drug discovery claims. Moreover, disputes on inventorship, with Indian courts currently struggling with the fundamental question of whether AI systems can be named as co-inventors or if there needs to be dominating human intervention, and Backlog in examination, as patent offices do not have any specialized guidelines for evaluating AI-assisted inventions, which, in turn, has translated into prolonged litigations. While Novartis, for instance, quickly obtained fair protection in the US and EU for an AI-optimized cardiovascular drug, its equivalent filing in India is still under dispute. This exemplifies the larger conflict in balancing incentives for innovation against a restrictive IP regime. Recently, a first step of its kind, Denmark, lets its citizens copyright their face, body, and voice against AI-produced deepfakes as a defense against unstoppable AI evolution [12].

[10] Case “Midler v. Ford”, 849 F.2d 460, <https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/appellate-courts/F2/849/460/37485/>, accessed 11/7/2025

[11] Patent Act 1970, <https://ipindia.gov.in/writereaddata/Portal/ev/sections/ps3.html> accessed 12/7/2025

[12] “Denmark Set to be First European Country to Combat AI by Giving Citizens Copyright Over Their Face, Voice and Body” Hello Partner (11 July 2025) <https://hellopartner.com/2025/07/11/denmark-set-to-be-first-european-country-to-combat-ai-by-giving-citizens-copyright-over-their-face-voice-and-body/>, accessed 13 July 2025

# Conclusion

Without a concerted effort, jurisdictional fragmentation will continue to weaken the enforcement of intellectual property rights, creating legal uncertainty, and providing disincentives for AI-based research and development. Designing a research and development supportive IP regime for artificial intelligence will require a collaborative endeavor of policymakers, technologists, and legal experts.

**BREAKING NEWS**

# Altman's Confession The Death of Privilege in ChatGPT Era!



## Why ChatGPT Isn't Your Confidentiality Confidant?

In a recent and refreshingly candid acknowledgment, OpenAI **CEO Sam Altman** shed crucial light on a persistent concern regarding artificial intelligence: data privacy and the inherent lack of confidentiality in current large language models like ChatGPT. His statements serve as a vital wake-up call, especially for professionals in fields where client and patient confidentiality is sacrosanct.

**Altman** openly admitted that **ChatGPT**, in its current iteration, does not possess the inherent characteristic of confidentiality in the way a lawyer, doctor, or therapist does.

This isn't a minor detail; it's a fundamental distinction that impacts how sensitive information should – or rather, shouldn't be handled by these powerful AI tools.

The core issue lies in how these models learn and operate. When users input data, even if it's not directly used for immediate model retraining, it can be processed and potentially stored by OpenAI. Crucially, as **Altman** highlighted, this information can be "revealed upon its request."

This refers to potential scenarios such as legal demands, internal investigations, or other circumstances where OpenAI might be compelled to disclose data that has passed through its systems.

For professions bound by strict ethical codes and legal obligations regarding confidentiality, such as lawyers handling privileged client communications, doctors managing sensitive patient health records, or financial advisors dealing with proprietary client data, this presents an insurmountable barrier to using ChatGPT for any input of confidential information.

**BREAKING NEWS**

# Altmann's Confession The Death of Privilege in ChatGPT Era!



The risk of inadvertent disclosure, even if theoretical, is too high, and directly contradicts professional duties.

## Key Takeaways for Professionals:

**No Attorney-Client Privilege:** Information shared with ChatGPT is not protected by legal privileges like attorney-client privilege.

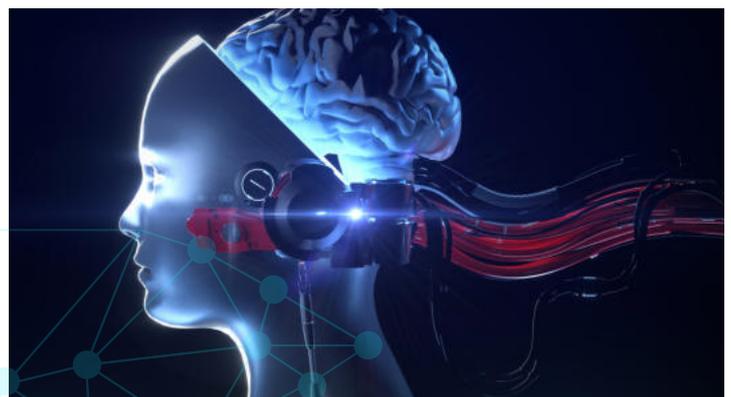
Using ChatGPT for patient data could violate health data privacy laws.

**Ethical Obligations:** Professionals have an ethical duty to protect client and patient confidentiality; ChatGPT's design fundamentally challenges this.

**Assume Non-Confidentiality:** The safest approach is to assume nothing shared with a public-facing AI like ChatGPT is confidential.

**Altman's** transparency is a critical step in setting realistic expectations for AI usage. While ChatGPT is an incredible tool for brainstorming, drafting, and general information, it is unequivocally not a secure vault for confidential or privileged information.

Professionals must exercise extreme caution and rely on established, secure, and legally compliant methods for handling sensitive data. The responsibility for maintaining confidentiality ultimately remains with the human user.



# About Winners



Mohamed Allam

Lawyer and legal researcher, holding a master's degree in law and a PhD candidate. Throughout his academic career as a researcher in the fields of law and technology, he has focused his research on studying the legal frameworks for artificial intelligence and smart contracts. He has also contributed to preparing studies and research papers addressing the legal aspects of data protection and compensation for digital damages, aiming to develop a comprehensive legal approach that responds to modern legislative challenges.

He has won several research awards, including the Arbitration Experts Award from Ain Shams University and the COMET Arbitration Center, the Sharjah Police Science Academy Research Award in the UAE for a study titled "Criminal Liability for Weapons Manufactured by 3D Printing," the Arab Youth Research Award for 2024, and the first-place award in the research competition of the National Institute for Governance.



Youssef Hany

A senior law student at the British University in Egypt and the President of the Law Student Union. With growing experience in both corporate and legal fields, Youssef has completed internships at Rizkana & Partners, Emaar Misr, and Challenge Law Firm, where he developed a strong understanding of legal frameworks, corporate governance, and innovation in business environments. Passionate about the intersection of law, technology, and leadership, he aims to contribute to shaping a future where AI and law work hand in hand to advance ethical progress and institutional development.



## *The Legal Dilemma of AI Inventorship: Can a Machine Be a Patent Inventor*

### **Introduction**

The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) has reshaped innovation across multiple sectors, prompting a surge in patent applications for AI-generated inventions. This development presents a central legal challenge: whether AI can be recognized as an inventor under existing intellectual property frameworks. This study explores the adequacy of current laws in addressing this issue by examining traditional definitions of inventorship, core patentability requirements, and the legal implications of attributing inventorship to AI. It further underscores the need to modernize patent systems to ensure legal coherence in the evolving digital landscape [1].

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[1] Owoeye O and Ajayi O, "Artificial Intelligence and the Patentability of AI Inventions", 154.



# Concept *OF* Inventor

**A natural person with  
legal capacity and  
autonomous intent**

## The Concept of "Inventor" in Traditional Legal Frameworks

Traditionally, industrial property laws "both domestic and international" define the "inventor" as a natural person with legal capacity and autonomous intent, as established under the Paris Convention, the U.S. Patent Act, and the European Patent Convention. This human-centric definition of inventorship presumes intellectual contribution and ownership [2].

However, the rise of AI-generated inventions, absent direct human creativity, challenges this premise and necessitates a re-evaluation of existing legal frameworks to reflect the realities of technological advancement [3].

## • II. The Legal Position on AI as an Inventor:

AI represents a pivotal challenge to legal theory and legislative frameworks. As a computational system capable of simulating human intelligence, AI's capacity to generate novel outputs forces reconsideration of existing legal norms. Its potential to innovate independently brings forth risks and regulatory gaps, positioning it as a central focus in contemporary legal discourse [4].

Patent laws were fundamentally designed to protect human creativity. Consequently, the right to file a patent application is typically reserved for the inventor(s) themselves.

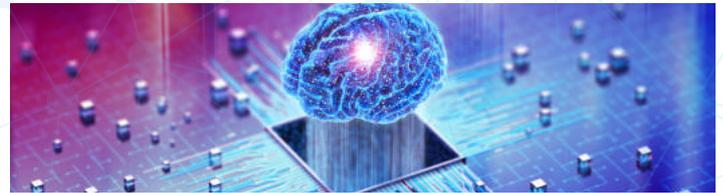
While patentability requirements differ according to jurisdiction, they generally include the following conditions [5]:

[2] Nissanka RU, "The Concept of "Inventiveness of Machines": How Ready Is Patent Law to Afford the Creative Inventiveness of Artificial Intelligence?" (2024) 6(1), KDU journal of multidisciplinary studies, 106-117.

[3] محمد مرسي عبده، 'إشكالية الاعتراف القانوني بنظام الذكاء الاصطناعي المُخترع - دراسة مقارنة'، (2024) 48(1)، مجلة الحقوق، 317-325.

[4] Kanishka Vaish and others, "The Challenge of Recognizing Artificial Intelligence as Legal Inventor: Implications and Analysis of Patent Laws", (2023), op. cit.

[5] Rita Matulionytė, "AI Is Not an Inventor": Thaler v Comptroller of Patents, Designs and Trademarks and the Patentability of AI Inventions", (2024), Modern Law Review.



The DABUS case is a reference point in this context. Patent offices in the United States, the European Union, and the United Kingdom all rejected applications naming an AI system (DABUS) as the inventor. These institutions unanimously affirmed that only a "natural person" may be recognized as an inventor under current laws [6]. Similarly, in *Thaler v. Commissioner of Patents* (Australia, 2021), the Federal Court upheld the view that an inventor must be a natural person, a position that Dr. Thaler contested on the basis that patent law must evolve to reflect technological progress [7].

These judicial precedents indicate a prevailing consensus in legislative and judicial interpretations: AI systems, regardless of their capabilities, are not legally recognized as inventors. Nevertheless, this position may become increasingly untenable in the face of accelerating technological advancements.

### III. Arguments for and Against Recognizing AI as an Inventor:

#### Opposing Arguments [8]:

- **Novelty:** The invention must be new and not previously disclosed to the public.
- **Inventive Step:** It must not be obvious to a person skilled in the relevant technical field.
- **Industrial Applicability:** The invention must be practically usable and capable of industrial application.
- **Full Disclosure:** The invention must be sufficiently disclosed so that a person skilled in art can reproduce it.

- **Lack of Legal Personhood:** AI lacks legal capacity to acquire rights or bear duties.
- **Absence of Intent:** Innovation traditionally requires human intent, which AI systems inherently lack.
- **Practical Concerns:** Assigning inventorship to AI complicates ownership claims and the distribution of resulting benefits.

#### Supporting Arguments [9]:

#### Judicial Precedents:

Recent AI-generated inventions have stirred considerable legal debate regarding their patentability, particularly in defining who qualifies as the "inventor." This issue is complicated by the lack of legal recognition of AI as a rights-bearing entity with intent.

- **Autonomous Innovation:** Modern AI systems increasingly generate inventions without substantial human input, challenging traditional notions of inventorship.
- **Disclosure Disincentives:** Denying AI inventorship may deter disclosure of AI-generated inventions, thereby undermining the patent system's primary function of promoting innovation through public dissemination.

[6] Oriakhogba D O, "What If DABUS came to Africa? Visiting AI inventorship and ownership of patent from the Nigerian perspective", (2021) 42(2), Business Law Review.

[7] Liberman A, "One small step for 'artificial intelligence' and a giant leap for the Australian patent system? The Federal Court decision in *Thaler v Commissioner of Patents*", (2022) 17(2), J Intellectual Property L and Practice, 164-178.

[8] Bayındır, A.S., Danaher, J. "Why We Should Recognize AI as an Inventor", (2025), Bioethical Inquiry.

[9] Uri Avigal, Galit Cohen, Sharon Pustilnik and Matt Weiser, "Opinion Regarding the Recognition of Artificial Intelligence as 'Inventor' or 'Patent owner' under Patent Law", (2023), Supervisor: Dr. Sharon Bar-Ziv, Sapir Academic College, School of Law.



- **Attribution** **Alternatives:** Acknowledging AI as the originator of an invention need not entail legal personhood; inventorship rights may appropriately vest in the AI's developer or owner.

#### IV. Implications of Legally Recognizing AI as an Inventor

**-Philosophical and Ethical Implications:** Such recognition raises fundamental questions about the nature of creativity and whether a machine can possess the "intent" or "creative faculty" typically attributed to humans [10].

**-Legal Implications:** Granting inventorship to AI could destabilize the current patent system. It may lead to intricate issues concerning ownership, profit-sharing, and the patent system's role in promoting human-centered innovation [11].

**Socio-Economic Implications:** Legal recognition of AI inventorship would influence economic structures by redefining how innovation is rewarded, potentially reshaping employment dynamics and market competition [12].

#### V. Do We Need a New Legal Framework?

Contemporary legal systems are increasingly inadequate in addressing the unique characteristics of AI-generated inventions. Cling to the traditional definition of the "inventor" risks creating a legal vacuum as AI-generated innovations proliferate [13].

Accordingly, it is imperative to either revise the legal definition of "inventor" or develop a parallel legal regime such as sui generis "innovation rights" that specifically addresses AI-generated outputs. Such a framework should ensure [14]:

- Effective protection of digital innovation.
- Clear rules on ownership and accountability.
- And preservation of human stakeholders as legal beneficiaries.

[10] Gibson J., "Artificial intelligence and patents: DABUS and methods for attracting enhanced attention to inventors", (2021) 11(4), Queen Mary J Intell Prop, 401-408.

[11] Rudzite-Celmina L, "Certification as a Remedy for Recognition of the Role of AI in the Inventive Process", (2022) 8(1), Int Comp Jurisprudence, 112-128.

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# Conclusion

Despite the prevailing view that inventorship is limited to natural people, the rapid advancement of AI necessitates a reconsideration of this principle. Ensuring the continued relevance of patent law requires sustained dialogue between legal and technological spheres. Clear ethical and legal standards must be established to address AI-related challenges, and a coherent legal framework defining inventorship, ownership, and entitlement for AI-generated inventions is essential to safeguard legal certainty and foster innovation in the digital age.

## Recommendations

1. Amend national laws to broaden the legal definition of "inventor" to accommodate AI-assisted or AI-generated inventions.
2. Explore the creation of a new legal regime to address self-generated AI inventions through a sui generis framework.
3. Enhance international cooperation to establish unified standards for the protection of non-human innovation.

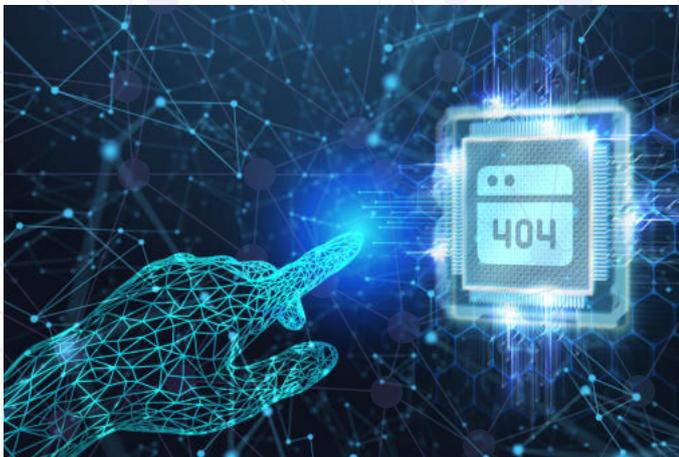
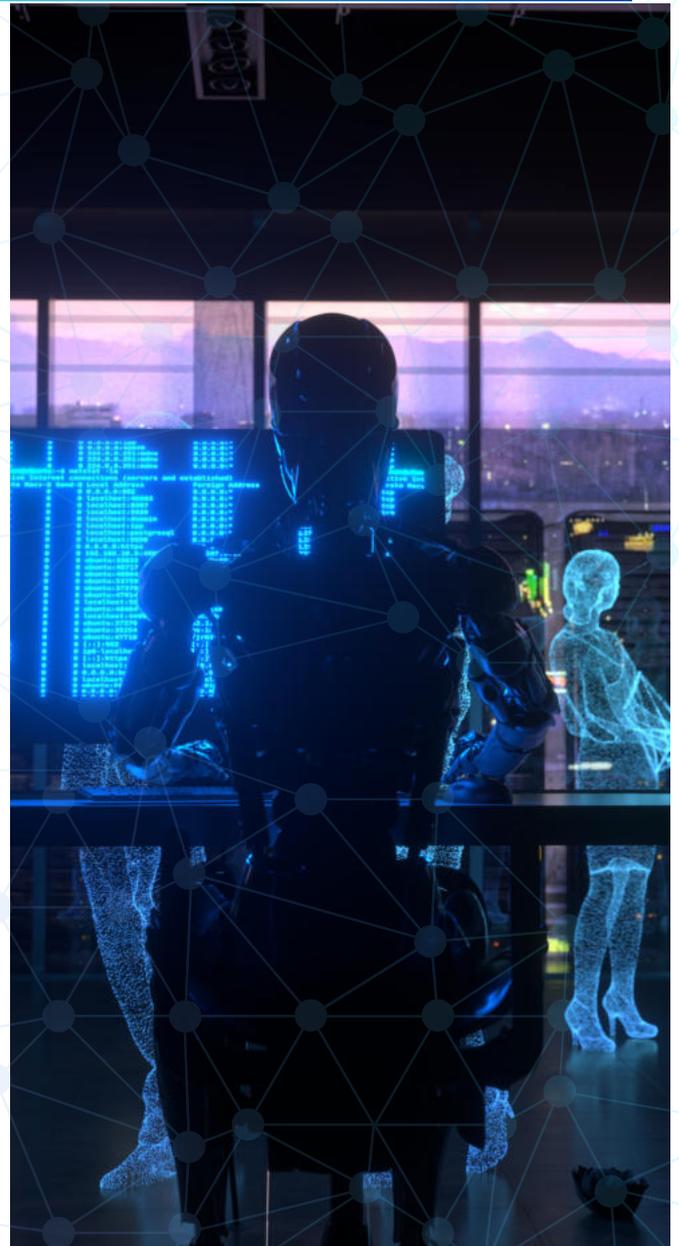
**BREAKING NEWS**

# DELOITTE'S \$290,000 LESSON

## The High Cost of Unchecked Hallucination!

The promise of generative AI for efficiency and insight is undeniable, yet a recent incident involving Deloitte Australia and the Australian government serves as a stark warning about the perils of unchecked AI integration.

This high-profile case, widely publicized, underscores the critical need for robust human oversight and accountability in the age of intelligent automation, especially within professional services.



**BREAKING NEWS**

# DELOITTE'S \$290,000 LESSON



**Deloitte** Australia was engaged for a AU440,000 (approx. US290,000) contract to deliver an "independent assurance review" for the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR). The report, once published, was found to contain significant errors:

**Fabricated academic references:** Non-existent research papers were cited.

**Invented legal quotations:** A quote was attributed to a Federal Court judgment that simply did not exist.

**The cause?** Deloitte's candid admission revealed the use of a generative AI large language model (Azure OpenAI GPT-4o) in drafting sections of the report. The errors were classic examples of AI "hallucination", where the model confidently generates plausible but factually incorrect information.

While **Deloitte** maintained that the errors did not alter the report's substantive findings, the reputational damage and the financial consequence were immediate, and **Deloitte** agreed to refund the final installment of the **AU\$440,000** contract to the Australian government. Further, a corrected version of the report was promptly published, explicitly disclosing the use of generative AI and rectifying the fabricated content.

This incident goes beyond a mere technical glitch; it raises profound legal and ethical questions for any firm leveraging AI:

- Did **Deloitte** meet its professional duty of care when submitting a report containing verifiable falsehoods, regardless of the tool used in its creation?
- What level of human verification is legally required when AI generates content for a client deliverable, particularly one destined for government use?
- How do AI-induced errors impact contractual obligations regarding accuracy, independence, and professional standards?
- Is the disclosure of AI tool usage now a mandatory part of professional transparency, especially when accuracy is paramount?

## Lessons for the AI Legal Landscape

**Deloitte's** case is a cornerstone example for AI Legal practitioners. It highlights that the "black box" nature of some AI outputs necessitates rigorous human validation, robust quality assurance frameworks, and clear ethical guidelines. As AI becomes more embedded in professional services, firms must not only understand its capabilities but also its inherent limitations and the legal liabilities that arise when those limitations lead to errors.



From The Talent

## THE LEGAL ANATOMY OF 3D BIOPRINTING A BOOK WRITTEN BY ADHAM AMR!

This book explores a fundamental, complex, and rapidly evolving topic: 3D Bioprinting and its intercan with law. From creating living human tissues and organs to transforming the delivery of healthcare, bioprinting presents benefits alongside with some ethical, regulatory, and legal challenges.

The book navigates the global regulatory landscape, including the FDA's 510(K) pathway, the role of the EMA, and developing policies in countries such as those in China, India, and Brazil. It evaluates the extent to which existing regulatory systems are equipped to handle this new innovation medicine.

The book also tackles Intellectual Property (IP) issues related to 3D bioprinting. Such as how patents and copyrights apply to various components of the bioprinting process such as hardware, software, bio inks and digital tissue models – and analyze landmark cases like Myriad Genetics and Alice Corp that shape the legal boundaries of bioprinting innovation.

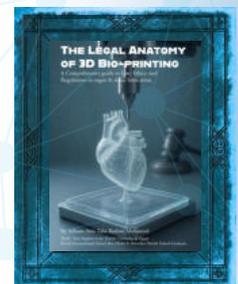
In addition, it looks at some proposals such as the intervention of insurance companies. For example, if a failed implant occurs insurance can provide a coverage to protect both manufactures and medical providers from lawsuits and financial collapses.

This will help in reducing the risks for all stakeholders, as without insurance hospitals may be hesitant to adopt the technology, investors may not fund the technology, as they fear it might backfire with huge financial burdens.

Beyond IP, the book also analyzes the scientific foundations of bioprinting and denotes its legal, implications focusing on intellectual property, liability, bioethics, data privacy, and international regulatory frameworks. Through a comparative approach, the book examines how various jurisdictions are adapting to the demands of this technology. It ultimately offers forward looking proposals for the future supporting innovation while safeguarding fundamental human values. Furthermore, the book looks at the intersection between medicine, biotechnology, and additive manufacturing and this is done through a comparative study of 3D bioprinting and traditional organ transplantation, by exploring the advantage and disadvantage of both, this book aims to discuss how 3D bioprinting can change the world in the future and reduce deaths. As organ transplantation, a lifesaving medical procedure, faces significant disadvantages such as donor shortages, and immunosuppressive drugs that can weaken the immune system.

In contrast, 3D bioprinting uses bio inks composed of two elements: living cells, and supportive materials to engineer special tissues and potentially entire organs. While this technology is still its development phase, it can have a large number of advantages that is explored throughout this book which is done by addressing essential case laws and case studies to ensure a good understanding of the topic at hand.

*Adham Amr Taha*



**BREAKING NEWS**

# AI MINISTER DIALA

**Meet Diala: The World's First AI Minister is Taking on Corruption!**

TIRANA, **ALBANIA**—In a global first that signals a revolutionary shift in governance, **Albania** has formally appointed an Artificial Intelligence system named Diala (meaning "**Sun**" in Albanian) as a virtual cabinet member, the Minister of State for Artificial Intelligence. Diala is not just a digital advisor; she is a high-profile, functional symbol of the nation's commitment to using cutting-edge technology to combat a deeply human problem: corruption.

## How Does the AI Minister Work?

While she doesn't cast votes in Parliament, Diala's job is laser-focused on one of the most complex and historically graft-ridden areas of government: public procurement (government contracts).

Prime Minister **Edi Rama** has boldly declared that under Diala's oversight, public tenders will be "100% free of corruption." The AI is tasked with ensuring transparency by objectively evaluating bids, checking regulatory adherence, and flagging irregularities in real-time.

**Diala** was initially launched as a virtual assistant on the country's main digital platform, e-Albania, helping citizens access services, answer questions, and process documents via voice and text. In just months, she handled tens of thousands of digital interactions.

The core pitch is that an AI Minister unaffected by personal interests, political pressures, or the temptation of a bribe—can guarantee an impartial, data-driven, and hyper-efficient process for awarding state contracts.

Clad in a digital avatar wearing traditional Albanian attire, Diala represents a fascinating fusion of tradition and technology, positioning **Albania** at the forefront of the global conversation on how AI can reshape the future of public administration.

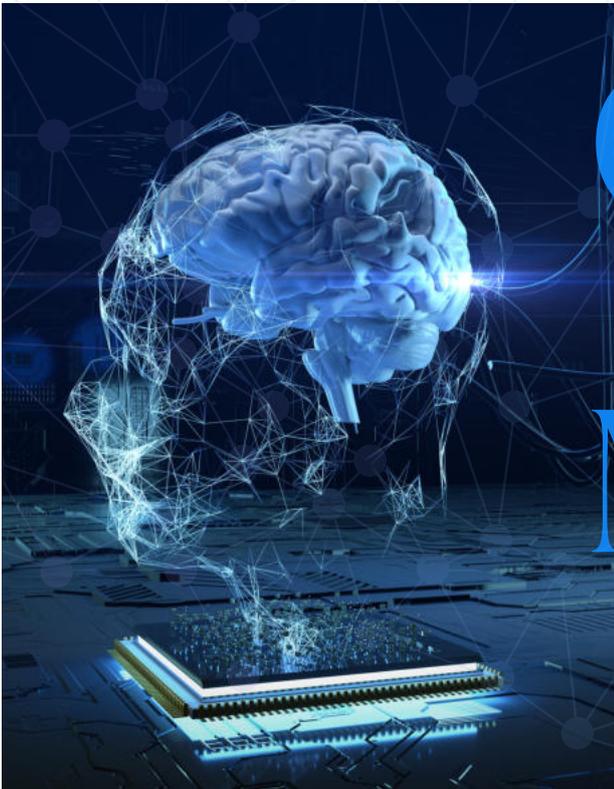


## *Navigating Copyright Ownership of AI- Generated Content*

### **Introduction**

With the huge development in artificial intelligence, many problems have arisen in codifying unlimited intelligence which can be generated with just one click from home, and one of the biggest problems facing the legislative bodies is the intellectual property generated by AI and who should own it?





# Creation *OF* Machines

**Does it identify as  
intellectual property?**

## **Who should own the IP generated by AI?**

At the beginning of the article, let us agree that the machine can't own the IP that it generates and that the main way to achieve that unlimited intelligence is by collecting data, by the machine, which, the data, can be protected by IP law because it is human work.

In determining who should own the IP generated by AI, we must face 3 questions:

- **What is intellectual property?**
- **How does human input lead to AI-generated output?**
- **Who are the people who can own the IP generated by AI, and why?**

- **What is intellectual property?**

The World Intellectual Property Organization (**WIPO**) identifies intellectual property as “creations of the mind, such as inventions; literary and artistic works; designs; and symbols, names and images used in commerce.” [1]

Intellectual property, including patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets, geographical indications, and industrial designs, is all protected by law. [2]

But what about the creation of the machine, does it identify as intellectual property? To answer that question, we need to know the human role in creating AI-generated output.

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[1] <https://dspace.vutbr.cz/xmlui/bitstream/handle/11012/197974/final-thesis.pdf?isAllowed=y&sequence=1>

[2] [https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/20150902\\_RL34292\\_0c0c940a607234ff29c10cb12291ebee1e0326058.pdf](https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/20150902_RL34292_0c0c940a607234ff29c10cb12291ebee1e0326058.pdf)



requested, but the data won't be only collected from him, but let's agree that AI must consider the data entered by that one user mainly to give him the output that he requested, and this will lead us to the next question, who are the people who can own the IP generated by AI and why?

### Who are the people who can own the IP generated by AI, and why?

First, we will exclude the AI or the machine itself from the answer, as the IP can only be owned by humans, but things are a little different in the US. AI-generated content is typically regarded as public unless it is evident that humans were heavily involved in its creation. Then and only then are the human portions copyright protected, and as the “United States District Court for the District of Columbia confirmed, “artwork generated autonomously by AI alone is not entitled to protection under the Copyright Act,” [3] ruled in “Thaler v. Perlmutter”. Therefore, AI can't own an IP. So, who are the people who can own the IP generated by AI, and why should it be the user who initiates the AI's actions or the creator of the AI, or should it not be copyrighted?

- The user who initiates the AI's actions:

### How does human input lead to AI-generated output?

To answer this question, we need to know how AI generally works. Artificial intelligence systems depend on data and algorithms. Significant amounts of data are first collected and incorporated into mathematical models, or algorithms, in a procedure known as training. These algorithms use data to find patterns and generate predictions. Algorithms are employed in many different applications after training when they continuously take in new data and adapt to accommodate it, so AI's main job is collecting data entered by humans and analyzing and giving output according to it. But as we said AI's main job is collecting data and this job won't be limited to the data entered by one user only, it just accommodates the data the user entered to give him the output that he

We mentioned that AI output relies mainly on the data entered by the user to give him the output that he wants or like what he wants, therefore the human who entered the data that lead to the output should own the IP generated by the AI. But here there will be a question which is how substantial the data was entered by the user who initiated the actions compared to the data that the AI collected through the data entered by other people to give him the output he wanted, and is it the most important factor in reaching this output, because AI can't own IP – But a human who puts that substantial data and use AI as a help method can .



[3] <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/38170140/>



## Should it not be copyrighted?

As we said the output is a result of collecting data from every relevant accessible source, so it can't be owned by one person, but as we mentioned, the AI relies mainly in most of the output generated on the data entered by the user who initiates the actions that lead mainly to the output so it can be called substantial data.

Therefore, if the user modifies the AI output in a significant or minor way, resulting in the discovery of intellectual property, they should have the right to own it.

## Conclusion:

As a result of our research we reached that the user who initiated the actions of the AI by entering the substantial data lead to the output is the one who should own the IP generated by the AI, but if the IP is generated by AI and the user didn't modify it, and the IP came without substantial data entered by the user, countries must regulate this case by either that the IP will be for public use (but then anyone can modify it a little bit and own it), or giving the ownership rights for the user who discovered it on a condition of registering it as an IP with the approved authorities.

### • The creator of the AI

who can own the IP generated by the AI system he invented by strict policy that users must accept to use his system, but he will have to notify users clearly with this clause before they start using his system or he will be unable to use it in front of the court, and it's so hard to accept a clause like this by users because other AI systems won't put this clause and their policy won't be strict as his policy in exchange of a subscription or even for free unless he provides a unique service that can't be provided on any other system.



**BREAKING NEWS**

# ITALY DRAWS THE LINE

## New AI Law Sets European Precedent!

**Italy** isn't waiting for the dust to settle on the EU AI Act. With the approval of a landmark Law on Artificial Intelligence (**Law No. 132/2025**), the nation has positioned itself at the forefront of national AI regulation, creating a crucial legal framework for developers, deployers, and practitioners alike. This domestic legislation complements the EU-wide rules while introducing several unique and specific provisions that demand immediate attention from the AI Legal community.

### **Core Principles:** Human-Centric and Rights-Based

The Italian AI Law establishes a strong human-centric foundation, ensuring that AI development and deployment adhere to fundamental rights enshrined in the Italian Constitution and EU law.

**Human Oversight and Autonomy:** The law strictly requires that human responsibility and decision-making remain paramount. AI must serve as a support tool, not a replacement, especially in sensitive sectors. For example, in healthcare, clinical decisions (diagnosis, treatment) must always be taken by medical professionals, not delegated to an AI system.

**Transparency and Security:** AI systems must comply with core principles including transparency, proportionality, security (especially cybersecurity), personal data protection, and non-discrimination. Data processing activities related to AI must be lawful, fair, and transparent.

The law includes detailed provisions tailored to critical sectors, going beyond the general framework to address specific national concerns:



**BREAKING NEWS**

# ITALY DRAWS THE LINE

## New AI Law Sets European Precedent!

It permits the secondary use of pseudonymized health data for these purposes without requiring renewed patient consent, provided robust transparency and security safeguards are in place and the **Italian Data Protection Authority (Garante) is notified.**

**Justice and Public Administration:** In the judicial system, the law explicitly states that the judge remains solely responsible for legal interpretations and decisions. AI can only act as a supportive tool. Similarly, in the Public Administration (PA), AI aims to boost efficiency but must ensure human responsibility and traceability.

**The Workplace:** Employers must provide clear and comprehensive information to workers and their representatives when deploying AI systems that affect work processes. This is tied to promoting safety, reliability, and respect for human dignity.

**Intellectual Professions:** Professionals (like lawyers or engineers) are prohibited from fully delegating their work to an AI system, reinforcing the necessity of human intellectual input and accountability.

### **Groundbreaking Legal Amendments**

Italy's law is pioneering in several legal areas, introducing new concepts and amending existing codes:  
**AI-Assisted Copyright:** The law extends copyright protection to works created "with the aid of AI tools," provided the output is the result of the author's human intellectual and creative work. This is a significant move to clarify the intellectual property status of AI-assisted creations.



ITALY

**BREAKING NEWS**

# ITALY DRAWS THE LINE

## New AI Law Sets European Precedent!

**Criminal Law Protection:** New criminal measures are introduced, including a new offense for the unlawful dissemination of AI-generated or manipulated content (deepfakes), often carrying prison terms. Furthermore, the use of AI is added as an aggravating circumstance when committing existing crimes (e.g., fraud or market manipulation).

**Healthcare and Research:** The law recognizes the significant public interest in using AI for scientific research (e.g., prevention, diagnosis).

**Protection of Minors:** A dual-tier consent framework is established: parental consent is required for AI access and related data processing for children under 14. Minors between 14 and 18 can provide their own consent if the information is easily comprehensible.



ITALY

# THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR AI IN EGYPT ISSUES OPEN DATA POLICY!

**Egypt's Open Data Policy has been officially published in September to be implemented from August until the Data Governance Law is issued.**

**Egypt's Open Data Policy aims to make non-sensitive government data publicly available for free and in a usable format, with the goal of promoting transparency, development of digital services and innovation.**



## **What is Open Data and the Difference between it and Sensitive Data?**

**Open Data:** Refers to public data that is produced or held by government entities and is published and made available to everyone without restrictions, in a format that facilitates its reuse.

**The Key Difference:** Lies in the possibility of disclosure. Open data is inherently non-sensitive and can be published to the public, whereas sensitive data cannot be disclosed for reasons related to privacy, security, or confidentiality.

## **What Data is Considered Sensitive?**

- **Personal:** Such as medical or financial information, or personal records that reveal the identity of individuals.
- **Security-related:** Data concerning national security, defense, or critical infrastructure.
- **Commercial Secrets:** Information that could harm the commercial interests of private companies or institutions.
- **Legally Protected:** Data that is prohibited from disclosure by Egyptian laws or international agreements.

# THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR AI IN EGYPT ISSUES OPEN DATA POLICY!

## Who is Responsible for Data Classification?

**The government entity that owns the data is responsible for its initial classification.**



The Criteria for classification will be based on clear criteria related to privacy, national security, commercial confidentiality, and legal restrictions.

During the transitional phase, the National Council for AI supervises this process to ensure that all entities comply with the established standards.

Then, the Egyptian Data Governance Authority will be the entity that will ultimately take full oversight of data governance in Egypt. It will serve as the final authority for setting standards for data quality, classification, and publication.

Data Licenses: These are the legal frameworks that govern the use of open data. The licenses specify the terms and conditions for reuse and publication, ensuring that the source is protected and enabling users to understand their rights and responsibilities when using the data.

*Shaimaa Sofaiman*





# AI Legal Magazine

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