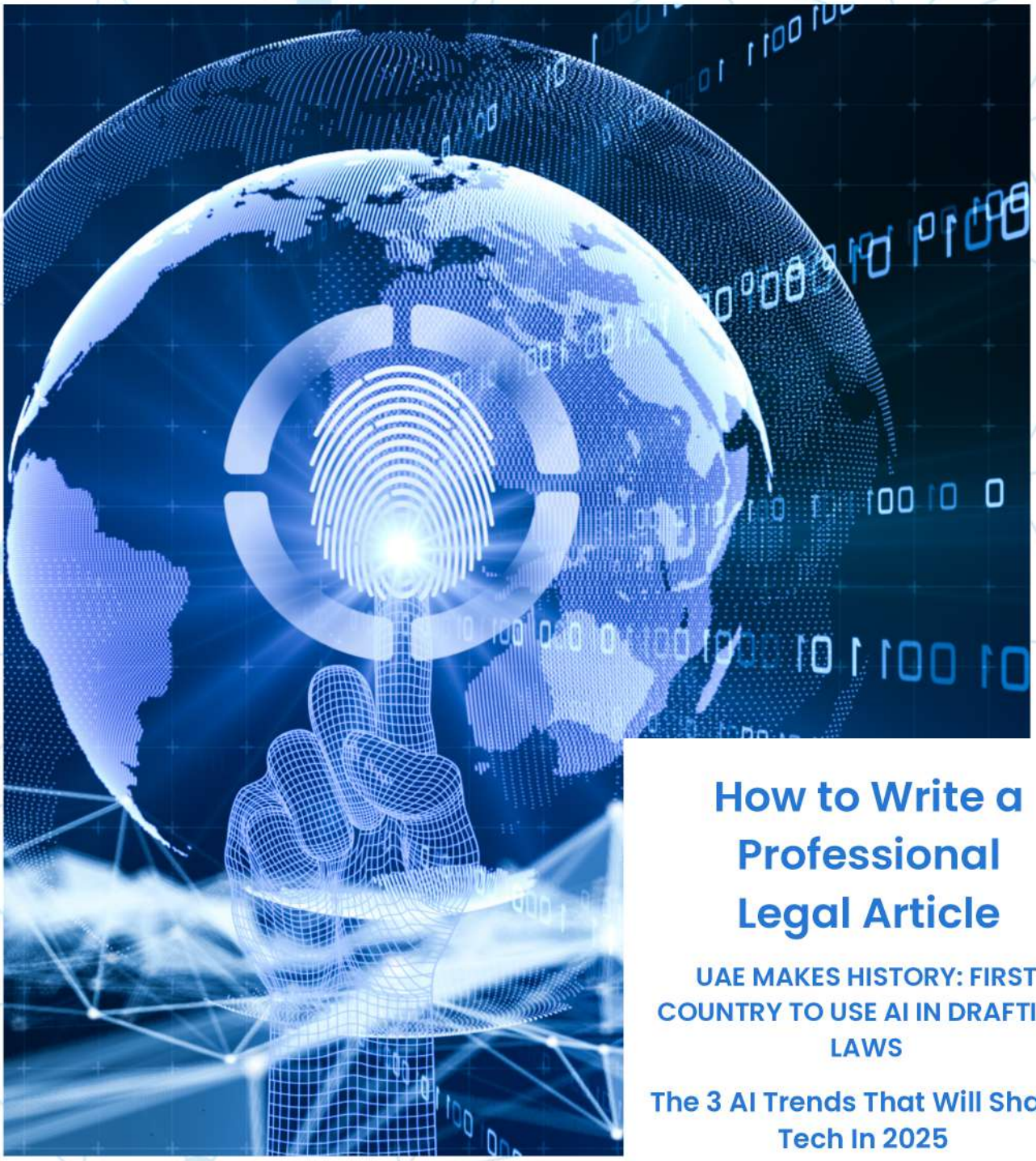
CHALLENGE
LAW FIRM

AI Legal Magazine



How to Write a Professional Legal Article

UAE MAKES HISTORY: FIRST COUNTRY TO USE AI IN DRAFTING LAWS

The 3 AI Trends That Will Shape Tech In 2025

MAY 2025

ISSUE NO. 02

AI
LEGAL MAGAZINE

CHALLENGE
LAW FIRM

Table of Contents

AI
LEGAL MAGAZINE

CHALLENGE
LAW FIRM

Table of Contents

AI
LEGAL MAGAZINE

CHALLENGE
LAW FIRM

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.

Sheimaa Salaiman

MANAGING PARTNER

CHALLENGE
LAW FIRM

Rachel Magege is an African legal expert in data protection, investment, ADR, and digital/tech law, actively working to improve data governance across the continent. She also serves on the Tanzania Privacy Professionals Association LTD Board, is a legal author and speaker, and is certified in negotiation. Additionally, she judges and coaches for the Jessup International Moot Court Competition.e in the Phillip C. Jessup International Moot Court Competition.

From our Interview with Rachel Magege! Navigating Data Privacy and AI in Africa

Rachel Magege, a data governance expert, discusses her unique journey into law from philosophy and her focus on data privacy, a new and complex field in Africa. She highlights that consent management and a fundamental misunderstanding of what "data" is are the most pressing privacy challenges on the continent, impacting everyone from youth to legal professionals.

She advises children and teenagers that online data is permanent and susceptible to manipulation. While governments in Africa recognize the need for data protection laws, Magege points out a critical lack of internal expertise within their institutions.
Regarding AI, she stresses that individuals must understand AI tools thoroughly and governments must enact specific AI legislation and invest in research, as AI cannot be merely covered by data protection laws.

In legal practice, AI offers benefits like transcription and citation assistance, saving time. However, Magege strongly cautions against using AI for sensitive tasks like client advice or in critical fields like criminal justice and medicine (citing examples of AI-generated crime scenes and a harmful surgical robot). She emphasizes the supremacy of human intellect and the need for ethical disclosure when client data is processed by AI, even for minor tasks, to uphold data subject rights.

Magege believes AI's development won't stop but will become deeply embedded in society. She urges individuals to be cautious, continuously learn about digital safety, and anticipate future legal challenges like digital inheritance. Her final message: "Think of data protection and privacy as just having good manners," emphasizing that protecting others' data is as crucial as protecting one's own.

About The Winners

He is a dedicated senior law student with hands-on experience in corporate law, banking law, intellectual property rights, and tax law. Skilled in legal research, contract drafting, legal translation, and legal writing. I have interned at law firms, accounting firms and banks, and have participated in a Moot Court competition. I'm seeking to leverage academic knowledge and internship experience to contribute to dynamic legal teams.

EZZ MONTASSER

He is a dedicated third year law student with a strong academic background and practical experience through joining in internships and moot court competitions which enhance his legal research and advocacy skills, he has drafting various memorandums and supporting legal research across diverse practice areas of Egyptian law and also sharpened his analytical and communication skills through participated in professional development programs, which enabled him to handle complex legal tasks efficiently and collaboratively. He aspires to make a meaningful impact in the legal field.

YOUSSEF MAHMOUD

Hager, a final-year law student at Tanta University with an excellent academic record. A distinguished legal researcher with strong drafting skills in documents, contracts, and memoranda from reputable law firms. Hager has competed in legal research and moot courts, earning recognition from figures like the Minister of Culture and Ambassador Moshira Khattab as a top young researcher. She was also awarded "Best Oralist" (SLM) and has two English articles and a case summary published. Hager is dedicated to advancing legal thought through her research.

HAGAR RIZK

CHALLENGE
LAW FIRM

From the expertise

Dear Students,

Drafting a professional legal article requires advanced research, analysis, and presentation skills. Therefore, I would like to offer you a set of basic guidelines that will help you write clear and compelling legal articles. These guidelines address the essential elements that should be included, as well as the fundamental pillars that ensure you achieve the required quality in a legal article.

How to Write a Professional Legal Article

1. Comprehending the Topic and Defining the Legal Framework

Before writing a legal article, it is necessary to have an accurate and comprehensive understanding of the topic at hand. To achieve this, you should:

- Review the relevant legal texts.
- Understand the legal issues associated with the topic and their impact on the legal system.
- Analyze the topic from multiple perspectives to formulate a coherent and robust legal argument.

A deep understanding of the topic is the cornerstone of writing a professional legal article, as it is impossible to provide a professional presentation without a thorough knowledge of the relevant laws and principles.

2. Conducting Thorough Legal Research

After grasping the topic, the legal research phase will include the following:

- Referring to primary legal sources, such as laws, regulations, and judicial rulings.
- Consulting the opinions of jurists to ensure a thorough and comprehensive analysis.
- Utilizing legal databases and academic references to ensure the accuracy and recent novelty of information.

Research is not limited to readily available online sources, but should rely on reliable academic references and approved legal sources to ensure the quality and accuracy of legal content.

3. Defining the General Structure of the Article

Each legal article requires a clear and organized structure to ensure smooth presentation and the accuracy of analysis. This structure usually consists of the following elements:

·**Introduction:** The article opens with a brief overview of the main topic, with reference to the associated legal context. The introduction should include the presentation of the legal issue to be analyzed, in addition to clarifying the objectives that the article seeks to achieve.

· **Presentation and Analysis:**

This section forms the core of the article, where the legal issue is addressed by dividing it into main axes:

- **Presentation:** Includes a review of the relevant laws and legislation, with an explanation of their implications and application mechanisms.
- **Analysis:** It involves discussing different viewpoints on the topic, evaluating divergent opinions, and analyzing the relationship between laws and the issue at hand.
- **Conclusion:** The article concludes by summarizing the most prominent points that have been discussed, with the possibility of providing a legal opinion based on the analysis contained in the article, if appropriate. The conclusion should be clear and concise, providing an answer or solution to the legal issue raised.

DR. IBRAHIM SHAKER

4. Using Precise Legal Language.

Accuracy in language is one of the most important features of a professional legal article, so the language used should have the following characteristics:

- **Formality and Clarity:** Avoid using non-legal or inaccurate expressions, and ensure that the drafting is formal and direct.
- **Comprehensibility:** Use clear legal terms, and when complex terms are needed, be sure to explain them in a simplified manner to ensure reader comprehension.

Absence of Ambiguity: Be sure to present your legal arguments in a logical and consistent manner, avoiding any phrases that may open the door to multiple interpretations.

5. Constructing the Legal Argument

Building a strong legal argument is the essence of a legal article, and achieving this requires consideration of the following:

- Relying on Reliable Sources: Rely on judicial rulings and recognized legal sources to ensure the credibility of your argument.
- Logical Interpretation: Ensure that each point you make is supported by clear and convincing legal logic.
- Citing Evidence: Reinforce your argument with reliable legal evidence, whether legal provisions or judicial precedents that support your opinion.

Conclusion

Writing a professional legal article is not limited to merely being familiar with the topic, but requires in-depth analysis, careful organization, and the formulation of legal arguments supported by evidence. By following these basic guidelines, you can draft a strong legal article that captures the reader's attention and reflects your professional legal skills.

Finally, remember that every legal article represents an opportunity to highlight your ability to think critically and analyze logically, so always be sure to provide your best in every article you write.

6. Reviewing and Editing

After completing the writing of the article, it is necessary to review it carefully to ensure its quality. This includes:

- Verifying the accuracy of information and ensuring the correctness of the legal facts mentioned.
- Reviewing linguistic and spelling errors to ensure the clarity and integrity of the text.
- Adjusting the sequence of ideas so that their presentation is logical and consistent.
- Improving the formatting by using appropriate subheadings and organizing paragraphs in a clear manner that facilitates reading.

7. Essential Elements in a Legal Article:

To ensure the professional quality of the legal article, it must include the following elements:

- **Legal Clarification:** Each section of the article should be supported by a precise legal explanation that clarifies the relevant concepts and principles.
- **Comparison and Critical Analysis:** Conducting a comparison between the topic at hand and similar legal issues helps in providing a broader context and enhances understanding.
- **Recommendations:** If the topic requires legal solutions, it is to provide well-considered suggestions based on legal analysis.
- **Citing Legal Sources:** Be sure to refer to all the legal sources you have relied upon, whether laws, jurisprudential opinions, or judicial ruling judgements, to ensure reliability and accuracy.

DR. IBRAHIM SHAKER

South Korea Follows EU Lead with New AI Law

Seoul, South Korea – May 2, 2025 – South Korea's national parliament has overwhelmingly approved the "Basic Law on AI Development and Trust-Based Establishment," making it the world's second nation to enact comprehensive AI legislation. The new law, passed today, demonstrates a clear influence from the European Union's AI Act, hinting at a potential "Brussels effect" in global AI regulation.

The legislation outlines key definitions for various AI types and mandates transparency for generative and high-impact AI, requiring clear user notification. It also emphasizes risk mitigation for powerful AI systems and ensures government oversight through the Ministry of Science and ICT.

Experts have pointed out several parallels with the EU AI Act, including a risk-based approach, focus on ethical AI, protection of fundamental rights, and provisions for transparency and standardization. This move by South Korea suggests a growing international alignment towards the principles established by the EU, with expectations of further global adoption of similar regulations in the near future.

EZZ MONTASSER

CHALLENGE
LAW FIRM

Article 1

AI And Data Privacy

Abstract:

This article examines the complex relationship between artificial intelligence (AI) and data privacy. It emphasizes the necessity for robust ethical and legal frameworks to govern AI's impact on privacy, focusing on principles such as transparency, fairness, and accountability. Moreover, it discusses the implications of AI's data collection practices, which can often occur without user awareness, raising concerns about consent and control over personal information.

Table of Contents:

Background:

Before delving deep into the AI risks to data privacy and how to minimize these risks, it's essential to ask: what is AI, and How does it work?

AI is simply the science of enabling machines to perform tasks that would typically require intelligence if performed by humans(1). AI endows machines with human-like capabilities, including the ability to gather and process information, regardless of its quantities, using algorithms. Ultimately, AI systems can generate responses or take actions based on the processed information. AI can operate through the rule-based approach and the machine-learning approach. In contrast, the machine learning system, often referred to as a self- learning system, enables AI to autonomously learn from past data and use that knowledge to make decisions.

1-Pranshu Verma, 'A curious person's guide to artificial intelligence' (The Washington Post, May 7, 2023) https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2023/05/07/ai-beginners-guide/

Data Privacy Concerns Specific to AI:

From a data privacy perspective, one of AI's most concerning aspects is the potential lack of understanding of exactly how an algorithm may use, collect, or alter data or make decisions based on those data (2). This potential lack of understanding is referred to as algorithmic opacity, and it can result from the inherent complexity of the algorithm, the purposeful concealment of a company using trade secrets law to protect its algorithm, or the use of machine learning to build the algorithm—in which case, even the algorithm's creators may not be able predict how it will perform(3). Algorithmic opacity can make it difficult or impossible to see how data inputs are being transformed into data or decision outputs, limiting the ability to inspect or regulate the AI in question.(4)

There are other general privacy concerns that take on unique aspects related to AI or that are further exaggerated by the unique characteristics of AI.(5)

2-Jenna Burrell, "How the Machine Thinks: Understanding Opacity in Machine Learning Algorithms," Big Data & Society, Vol. 3, No. 1, June 2016.

3-Sylvia Lu, "Data Privacy, Human Rights, and Algorithmic Opacity," California Law Review, Vol. 110, 2022.

4-Markus Langer, "Introducing a Multi-Stakeholder Perspective on Opacity, Transparency and Strategies to Reduce Opacity in Algorithm-Based Human Resource Management," Human Resource Management Review, Vol. 33, No. 1, March 2023.

5-Catherine Tucker, "Privacy, Algorithms, and Artificial Intelligence," in Ajay Agrawal, Joshua Gans, and Avi Goldfarb, eds., The Economics of Artificial Intelligence: An Agenda, University of Chicago Press, May 2019, p. 423.

What major policy actions has the European Union taken to address privacy risks associated with AI?

On July 12, the European Union's AI Act officially became law following signature by the presidents of the European Parliament and Council and publication in the Official Journal of the European Union. The law classifies algorithmic systems based on their level of risk, banning the most harmful—classified as an "unacceptable" risk such as predictive policing and emotion recognition systems in employment or educational contexts. Under this risk-based framework, the AI Act prohibits law enforcement authorities from using real-time remote biometric systems to identify people in public places, with limited exceptions to aid searches for missing persons or actions against terrorism. Article 22 of the GDPR allows individuals to opt out of automated decision making or predictive profiling that "produces legal effects concerning him or her or similarly significantly affects him or her," which could include eligibility for public benefits6, job applications, and credit decisions. In addition, Articles 13 and 35 of the GDPR require entities to be transparent about their legal purpose for processing data, including to inform automated decisions, and to regularly assess their potential impacts on affiliated individuals.

In the past two years, OpenAI has faced lawsuits in several EU member states including Austria(7), France(8), Germany(9), Italy(10), Spain(11), and Poland(12) under the GDPR, due to concerns including its legitimate basis for processing personal data and potential to generate inaccurate content about specific individuals that could result in privacy or reputational damages. In April 2023, the European Data Protection Board established a task force to harmonize potential enforcement actions against ChatGPT under the GDPR. (13)

Finally, the European Union's DSA, which came into full effect in February, bans(14) targeted advertising to minors under 18 years old based on their personal information. It also prohibits targeted advertising to all individuals based on sensitive characteristics such as their sexual orientation, political affiliation, and religion. While it still permits public and private entities to use personal information to develop AI in general or lower-risk contexts, they must have a legitimate basis to do so and comply with other regulatory requirements including individual rights, transparency, and data quality standards under the GDPR, DSA, AI Act, and other measures.

7-https://www.reuters.com/technology/openais-chatgpt-targeted-austrian-privacy-complaint-2024-04-29/
8-https://www.reuters.com/technology/french-privacy-watchdog-investigating-complaints-about-chatgpt-2023-04-11/
9-https://www.barrons.com/news/germany-launches-data-protection-inquiry-over-chatgpt-ccd15588
10- https://techcrunch.com/2024/01/29/chatgpt-italy-gdpr-notification/
11- https://techcrunch.com/2024/01/29/chatgpt-italy-gdpr-notification/
12- https://techcrunch.com/2023/09/21/poland-chatgpt-gdpr-complaint-probe/
13-https://www.edpb.europa.eu/news/news/2023/edpb-resolves-dispute-transfers-meta-and-creates-task-force-chat-gpt_en#:~:text=The%20EDPB%20decided%20to%20launch,conducted%20by%20data%20protection%20authorities.
14 -https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/dsa-impact-platforms

Data Minimization and Limitation:

Data minimization refers to the practice of limiting the collection of personal information to that which is directly relevant and necessary to accomplish specific and narrowly identified goals (15). This stands in contrast to the approach used by many companies today, which is to collect as much information as possible. Under the tenets of data minimization, the use of any data would be legally limited only to the use identified at the time of collection (16). Data minimization is also a key privacy principle in reducing the risks associated with privacy breaches.

The EU AI Act reaffirms that the principles of data minimization and data protection apply to AI systems throughout their entire life cycles whenever personal data are processed (17). The EU AI Act also imposes strict rules on collecting and using biometric data. For example, it prohibits AI systems that "create or expand facial recognition databases through the untargeted scraping of facial images from the internet or CCTV [closed-circuit television] footage."(18)

15 -White House, Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights: Making Automated Systems Work for the American People, October 2022, p. 33.

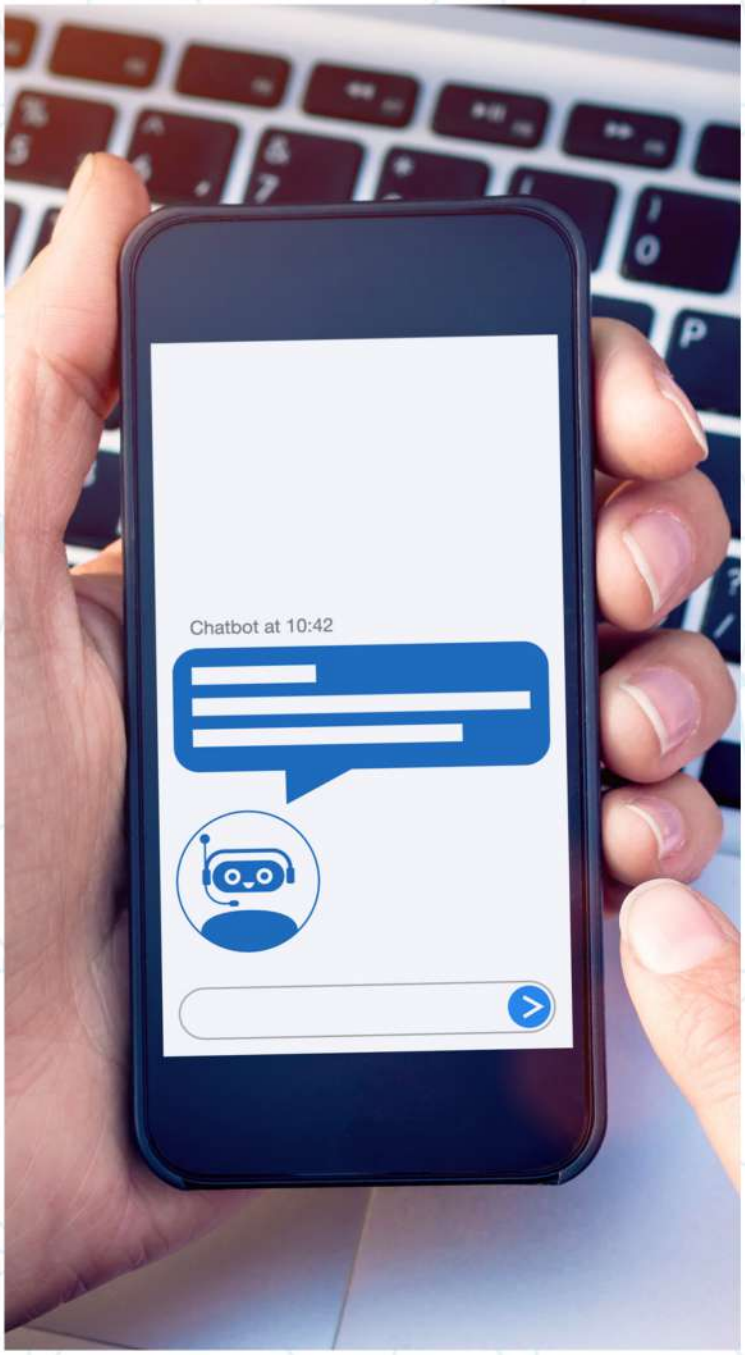
16- WaTech, "Data Minimization," webpage, undated. As of June 6, 2024: https://watech.wa.gov/data-minimization

17- EU AI Act, Recital, Item (69).

18- EU AI Act, Chap. II, Art. 5, para. 1 (e).

Conclusion:

AI technology is an umbrella term used for various types of technology, from generative AI used to power chatbots to neural networks that spot potential fraud on credit cards. (19) Moreover, AI technology is advancing rapidly and will continue to change dramatically over the coming years. For this reason, rather than focusing on the details of the underlying technology, legislators might consider regulating the outcomes of the algorithms. Such regulatory resiliency may be accomplished by applying the rules to the data that go into the algorithms, the purposes for which those data are used, and the outcomes that are generated.



EZZ MONTASSER

19 -"Can AI Regulations Keep Us Safe Without Stifling Innovation?" International Association of Privacy Professionals, July 12, 2023.

AI Law Firm "Garfield AI" Breaks Ground in England & Wales with Regulatory Approval

In a significant development for the legal landscape of England and Wales, Garfield AI has launched as the first law firm to operate entirely on artificial intelligence, having secured authorization from the Solicitors Regulation Authority (SRA). This pioneering firm, established by former litigator Philip Young and AI specialist Daniel Long, aims to make legal services more accessible and affordable, particularly in the realm of debt recovery.

Garfield AI offers notably low prices, with services like drafting legal letters starting at just £2 and court document filing at £50. The platform utilizes sophisticated AI to guide users through legal processes, especially within the small claims court system. While the AI handles the core tasks, a human solicitor, co-founder Philip Young, currently reviews all AI-generated content to ensure accuracy and compliance.

The SRA has expressed support for such technological advancements, recognizing their potential to enhance the delivery of legal services. However, the regulator has also stressed the importance of robust safeguards for consumers. Garfield AI operates with named regulated solicitors who remain accountable for professional standards and maintains appropriate insurance to protect clients. This launch signifies a major step towards the integration of AI into the legal profession in England and Wales, potentially setting a precedent for future innovation in the sector.

CHALLENGE
LAW FIRM

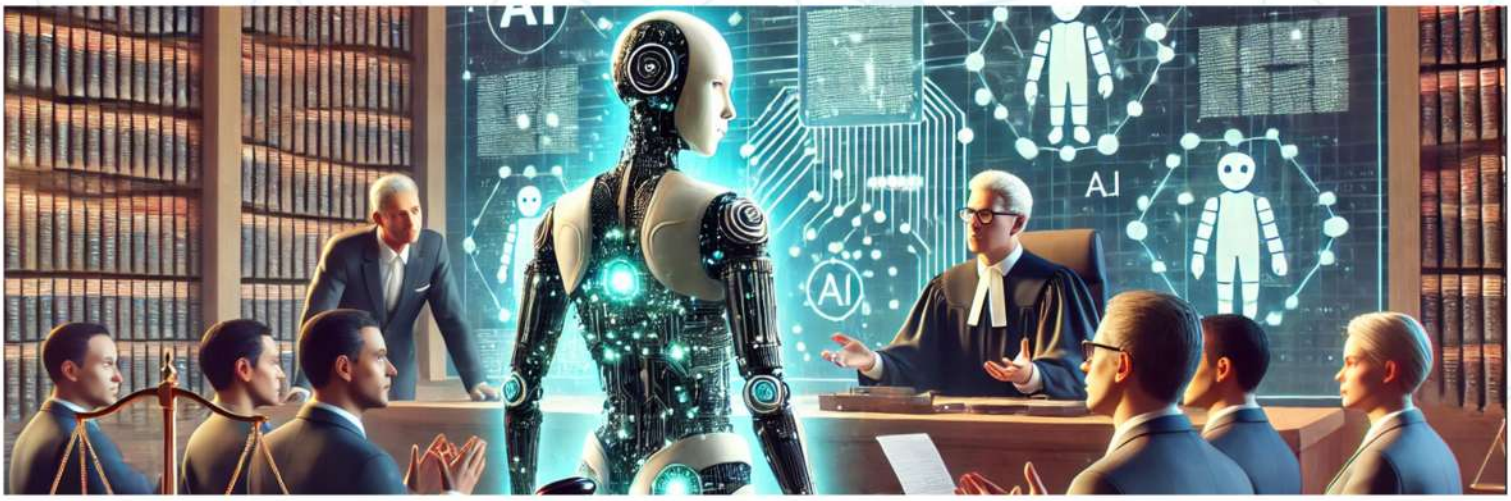
Article 2

AI and Inventions (Legal Challenges and Implications)

Table of Contents:

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing how inventions are developed, presenting opportunities and challenges for the legal field, particularly in intellectual property (IP). AI can generate novel ideas, designs, and solutions, sometimes with little or no human involvement. However, legal systems worldwide are struggling to adapt. Key concerns include recognizing AI as inventors, determining ownership of AI-generated inventions, and addressing the ethical implications of granting intellectual property rights to AI. These issues challenge traditional legal frameworks that have long been grounded in human ingenuity. This article explores the intersection of AI and invention law, focusing on how legal frameworks are evolving to meet these challenges.



How AI is Driving Innovation

AI has become a critical player in sectors such as healthcare, robotics, and energy. By analyzing vast datasets and performing complex computations, AI systems have created new paths, improved manufacturing processes, and designed innovative technologies. These advancements often occur faster and more efficiently than human inventors could achieve. However, AI's ability to act autonomously complicates traditional views of innovation. Historically, the legal concept of inventorship has centered on human creativity and effort. As AI systems like DABUS (Device for the Autonomous Bootstrapping of Unified Sentience) produce patentable designs without direct human input, the efficiency of existing IP laws is being questioned.

Can AI Be Recognized as an Inventor?

The question of whether AI can be an inventor(1)has raised global legal debates. The case of (DABUS), an AI system created by Dr. Stephen Thaler, is a landmark example. DABUS autonomously generates inventions using neural networks and has produced patentable designs, such as a unique food container and an emergency warning light system.

- Dr. Thaler filed patent applications listing DABUS as the inventor in multiple jurisdictions, including the United States(2), the European Union(3), and Australia(4). Most patent offices rejected the applications, citing that current laws recognize only natural persons as inventors. The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)(5) and the European Patent Office (EPO)(6)

1 -Artificial Inventor Project, 'Artificial Intelligence and Patent Law' (2023) https://www.artificialinventor.com/
2 -Thaler v. Vidal, 43 F.4th 1207 (Fed. Cir. 2022)
3- European Patent Office Legal Board of Appeal, J 08/20 & J 09/20, Decision of 21 December 2021.
4- Thaler v. Commissioner of Patents, [2022] FCAFC 62.
5- U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Patent Law, USPTO, available at https://www.uspto.gov/
6- European Patent Office, AI and Inventorship in Patent Law, EPO, available at https://www.epo.org/

stated that legal definitions of an inventor specifically refer to human beings. However, South Africa(7) granted a patent listing DABUS as the inventor, challenging traditional IP laws and setting the stage for broader discussions about AI's role in innovation. This case has sparked global debates on whether AI should be recognized as an inventor or co-inventor and whether new intellectual property laws are needed.

Who Owns AI-Generated Inventions?

If AI cannot be listed as an inventor, another pressing question arises: who owns the rights to AI-generated inventions? Most legal systems assign ownership to the person or organization controlling the AI, such as its operator or developer. While this approach provides a practical solution, it raises concerns about fairness and competition. Attributing ownership to large companies that develop AI systems may create monopolistic conditions, limiting innovation and restricting access to AI-generated technologies.

Patentability Challenges for AI-Driven Inventions

For an invention to be patented, it must meet specific criteria:

- **novelty, non-obviousness, and utility. AI complicates these criteria in several ways:**

1. The volume of AI-Generated Outputs: AI can generate thousands of potential inventions in a short time, making it difficult to determine which ones meet patentability standards.

2. Distinguishing Human and AI Contributions: When humans collaborate with AI, assessing the novelty of human input versus AI-generated output becomes complex.

7-South African Patent No. 2021/03242, granted to DABUS AI.

Legal Precedents and Case Studies

Several legal cases have set important precedents regarding AI and intellectual property:

1. Thaler v. Vidal (U.S.)(8): The Federal Circuit ruled that AI cannot be an inventor under U.S. patent law.
2. Thaler v. Comptroller-General of Patents (UK)(9): The UK Court of Appeal upheld that inventors must be natural persons.
3. Thaler v. Commissioner of Patents (Australia)(10): Initially allowed AI inventorship but was later overturned by the Full Federal Court.

These cases illustrate the global consensus that patent laws require human inventors, highlighting the need for legal reform to accommodate AI-driven innovations.

The Importance of International Cooperation

AI-generated inventions often exceed national boundaries, making international cooperation essential. Organizations like the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)(11) emphasize the need for coordinated laws and shared guidelines to manage AI-driven innovation effectively. Such cooperation prevents regulatory arbitrage, where companies exploit differences in national laws to gain unfair advantages.

8-Thaler v Vidal (Fed Cir, 2022) 43 F.4th 1207
9-Thaler v Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks [2021] EWCA Civ 1374.
10-Thaler v Commissioner of Patents [2022] FCAFC 62
11-World Intellectual Property Organization, 'AI and IP Policy' (WIPO) https://www.wipo.int/

Proposed Legal Solutions

To address the challenges posed by AI-generated inventions, several legal reforms have been proposed:

1. Amending Inventorship Laws: Some experts suggest recognizing AI as co-inventors alongside humans. Others propose creating a new legal status for AI systems, ensuring their contributions are acknowledged without undermining human rights to IP.
2. Using AI in Patent Examination: Patent offices could leverage AI tools to streamline the examination process, particularly for assessing novelty and non-obviousness.
3. Developing Ethical Guidelines: Policymakers should establish clear ethical guidelines to ensure AI-driven innovation aligns with societal values, including fairness, accessibility, and accountability

ETHICAL AND POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Beyond technical issues, granting patents for AI-generated inventions raises ethical questions. Critics argue that allowing non-human entities to hold patents could undermine the human-centric purpose of IP law, which rewards human creativity. Others propose creating a separate category of IP rights for AI-generated works, ensuring that both human and AI contributions are fairly recognized.

Conclusion

AI is reshaping the landscape of innovation, pushing the boundaries of what is possible while challenging existing legal frameworks. To fully harness AI's potential, legal systems must adapt to address inventorship, ownership, and ethics questions. As AI advances, international cooperation and legal reform will be essential to creating a fair and balanced approach. By enhancing collaboration between governments, industry leaders, and legal experts, we can ensure that AI-driven inventions benefit society while respecting justice and equity.

Judge Steps into Virtual Reality to Experience Crime Scene in Landmark Hearing

Broward County, FL – A Florida judge made history by using an Oculus VR headset during a hearing to experience a virtual crime scene recreation. Judge Andrew Siegel's unprecedented move raises questions about the reliability and fairness of VR evidence, despite studies suggesting improved memory recall. Experts caution about potential bias and high costs, while acknowledging VR's immersive potential. The judge has yet to decide if such evidence is admissible for trial. This marks a significant step in courtroom technology with ongoing legal and ethical considerations.

HAGAR RIZK

CHALLENGE
LAW FIRM

Article 3

The role of government and tech-industry in shaping AI policy

Table of Contents:

Introduction:

The rapid advancement and widespread adoption of artificial intelligence (AI), fueled by its low marginal cost and increasingly autonomous capabilities, present significant strategic challenges for governments worldwide. Integrating AI effectively into national policies is crucial for maintaining competitiveness and mitigating potential economic and social disruptions. Governments are thus developing comprehensive regulatory frameworks that seek to balance fostering innovation with upholding essential ethical, legal, and safety standards, thereby ensuring the responsible deployment of AI.

The governance of AI extends beyond legislative bodies to include technology companies, which share the responsibility for establishing ethical and technical standards that promote its secure and effective use. The future of AI—whether AI ushers in a golden era of problem-solving or presents unpredictable risks hinges on the efficacy and accountability of its regulatory framework.

Against the backdrop of ongoing global discussions, numerous legislative initiatives are emerging to govern AI systems .

This article examines key governance mechanisms crucial for achieving optimal regulatory outcomes.

1. The Role of Government In Shaping AI Policy.

Governments shape AI policies through multiple roles, but their effectiveness hinges on a solid foundation. This article highlights two key roles: setting core principles and addressing challenges, the cornerstone of any successful policy.

1.1 Basic Principles in Shaping Ai policy .

There are several international principles in AI governance today, with the most notable being those established by the OECD (1). However, this article will focus on the six core principles essential for shaping effective AI policies

1.1.1 Supporting Innovation.

Amid increasing global competition in AI, especially with its low marginal cost (2), fostering innovation must be a core principle and strategic goal for governments to avoid severe economic and social consequences. Innovation support requires creating a flexible regulatory environment that encourages research, development, and investment in new solutions.

Many countries have adopted this approach. Brazil's AI Bill embraces 17 principles to foster innovation, including public-private partnerships and investment in research to advance AI development. (3)

1.1.2 Risk Management

Given AI's unique nature, its risks are complex and unpredictable. Therefore, a proactive policy is needed to foresee potential risks before they occur and provide preventive solutions.

The EU AI Act has adopted this approach, classifying AI based on its risks into four levels . and regulates high-risk systems and how to manage those risks (Articles 6-27) (4) ,Whereas China has released an AI safety governance framework that identifies areas where AI systems may pose risks, categorizing them into inherent safety risks and safety risks in AI applications (5)

1-The principles set forth by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) were first adopted in 2019 and updated in May 2024. For further information, please visit the official OECD AI Principles page here :https://oecd.ai/en/ai-principles

2 -Bremmer.I , & Suleyman .M, (2023). Building Blocks for AI Governance. Finance & Development, 60(4). International Monetary Fund. Available at: https://www.imf.org/ar/Publications/fandd/issues/2023/12/POV-building-blocks-for-AI-governance-Bremmer-Suleyman

3-For a comprehensive analysis of the principles outlined in the Brazilian Artificial Intelligence Bill No. 2338 of 2023, please see the article titled 'The Artificial Intelligence Legislation in Brazil: Technical Analysis of the Text to Be Voted on in the Federal Senate Plenary' by Rafael A. F. Zanatta and Mariana Rielli, available at the following link https://www.dataprivacybr.org/en/the-artificial-intelligence-legislation-in-brazil-technical-analysis-of-the-text-to-be-voted-on-in-the-federal-senate-plenary/

4-European Union. 2024. Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 on Artificial Intelligence. EUR-Lex. Accessed January, 25, 2025. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_202401689.

5-Tobey. D, Carr. A, Bigg. C, Fulton. S, Ge. A, & Hoffner. K. (2024, September 12). China releases AI safety governance framework. DLA Piper. Retrieved january 28, 2025, from https://www.dlapiper.com/en/insights/publications/2024/09/china-releases-ai-safety-governance-framework

1.1.3 Flexibility

Without flexibility, AI policies will remain ineffective. Rapid technological advancements necessitate adaptive policies that keep pace with changes.

1.1.4 Transparency

For sustainable, secure, and effective AI governance, algorithms must be transparent—clear and visible to users regarding how decisions are madeas much as it maintains the security level of the system and enable governments to audit and ensure fairness, preventing biases that may negatively impact individuals and society.

The EU AI Act requires providers to submit all documents proving compliance in clear, understandable language.(6)

1.1.5 Ethical Standards

The cornerstone of balancing innovation and societal protection is AI governance based on ethical standards that shield society from AI-related risks such as racism, harmful content (7), user data breaches, and other threats.

1.1.6 Liability

The key to the effectiveness of AI policies is clearly defining liability for its harms. Legal responsibility for AI, whether civil or criminal, remains ambiguous and debated. While objective liability (8) may be conceivable, criminal liability is still uncertain, as physical penalties cannot be imposed on non-humans. This raises a critical question: Should liability fall on the AI manufacturer, programmer, owner, or user who employed it for a crime? Or could AI itself be held criminally responsible? (9).

6) The EU AI Act requires providers to submit all documents proving compliance in clear, understandable language (As mentioned in refrence 4 on page 3)

7) As an example of the legal challenges arising from the use of harmful AI-generated content, consider the case of Garcia v. Character Technologies, Inc., No. 6:24-cv-01903 (M.D. Fla. Oct. 22, 2024), available at https://cdn.arstechnica.net/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/Garcia-v-Character-Technologies-Complaint-10-23-24.pdf .

8) Aboueleid, T. (n.d.). Artificial Intelligence and the Law (p. 10), Linkedin , Retrieved January 23, 2025, from : https://is.gd/Qdr7N6

9) Hashem, N. Criminal responsibility for AI crimes [LinkedIn post]. Retrieved (2025, January 30). From: https://is.gd/Yaprg1

1.2 Key Challenges and solutions for government.

1.2.1 Varied AI Applications.

AI's impact differs across industries, from healthcare to law to economics. In some sectors, AI replaces humans, while in others, it collaborates. Hence, bespoke, adaptive legislation is essential for each sector.

1.2.2 Balancing Governance with Control.

Overly strict regulations could hinder technological progress, while overly relaxed laws may lead to unforeseen risks. The solution lies in adaptive governance that evolves with AI development.

1.2.3 Technological Sovereignty Crisis.

The dominance of tech giants like the US and China (10) in AI development places developing nations at a disadvantage. The path forward requires international collaboration and global agreements(11) to ensure equitable AI distribution, especially regarding cloud data.

1.2.4 AI Autonomy.

AI's autonomy and decision-making without human intervention pose major policy challenges, making control and prediction difficult . Concerns can be addressed with transparency tests, safety-based licensing, and international treaties to regulate AI's autonomy.

AI autonomy exists on various levels (12) , necessitating that governments draft legislation commensurate with its level of autonomy and potential risks, along with determining liability based on this autonomy.

10-Stanford University has published the AI Index Report 2024, which includes statistical rankings of the leading countries in artificial intelligence. Access the official report here: Stanford AI Index Report 2024 (https://aiindex.stanford.edu/report/?utm_source=chatgpt.com).

11-An example of an international treaty in the field of artificial intelligence is the Council of Europe's Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence. Adopted in 2024, it is the first legally binding international agreement that regulates AI, ensuring compliance with human rights, democracy, and the rule of law (Council of Europe, 2024You can access the full text of the agreement at the following link: https://www.coe.int/en/web/artificial-intelligence/the-framework-convention-on-artificial-intelligence

12-Gururaj HM. From Manual to Fully Autonomous: The 5 Levels of AI testing. June 24, 2024. Available at: https://medium.com/@gururajhm/from-manual-to-fully-autonomous-the-5-levels-of-ai-testing-ae3080122e85

2-Role of Tech –industry in Shaping AI Policies.

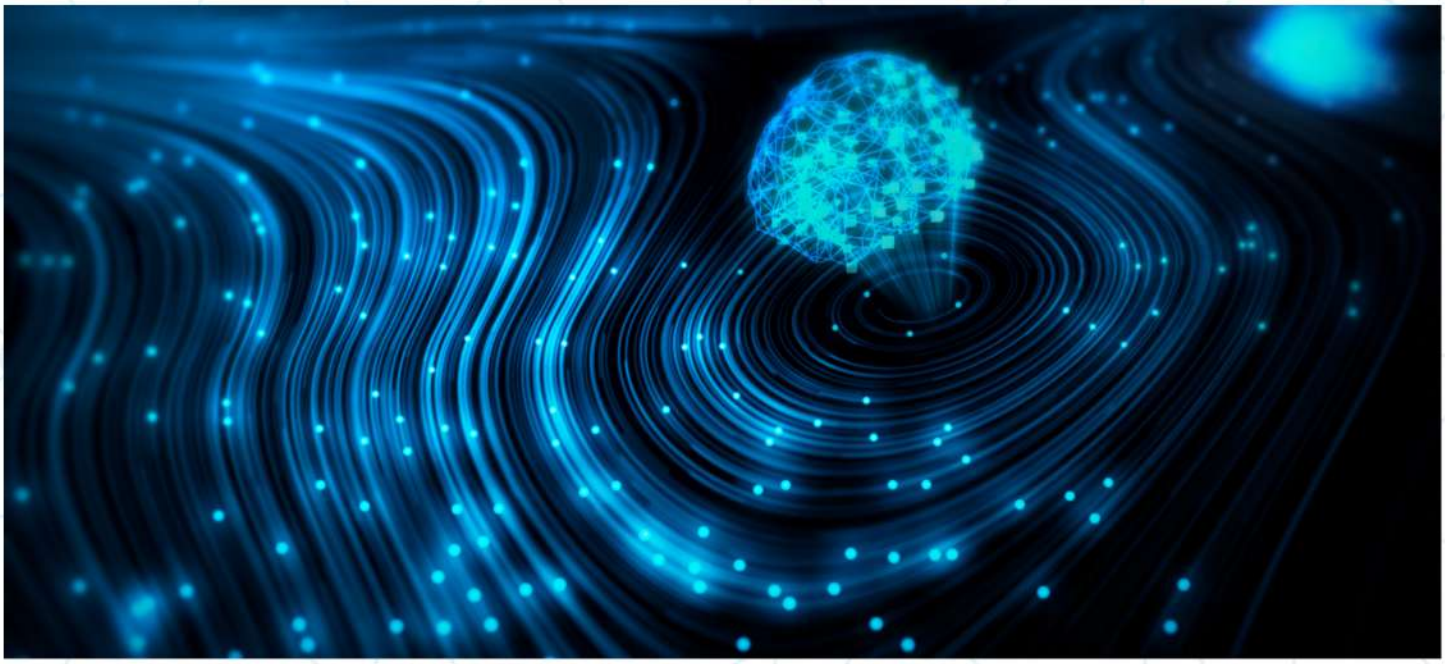
Tech – industry plays a crucial role in establishing AI policies to ensure its safe and ethical development and use. This begins with responsible investment in AI technologies, fostering innovation while mitigating societal risks. It also requires strict adherence to safety and transparency standards in algorithms to ensure fairness and accountability.

3-Collaboration Between Government and Tech – industry

Collaboration between governments and the tech industry is essential for creating effective AI policies. AI policy formation cannot be left to either the government or the tech industry alone; it requires a partnership to ensure the desired outcomes. Governments can encourage compliance by offering tax incentives to companies that adhere to safety and ethical standards. This partnership fosters innovation, ensures responsible AI development, and minimizes societal risks, benefiting both the tech sector and the public.

Conclusion

AI policy is not just a balance between regulation and innovation but a dynamic equation evolving with each advancement. While governments set principles and address challenges, the tech industry drives innovation, making collaboration essential for a sustainable and secure AI future. Success lies not in restriction or unchecked expansion but in fostering adaptability to embrace opportunities before they become challenges. AI is not just technology—it is a partner in shaping the future, and that future is our shared responsibility.



Hagar Rizk

News

UAE Makes History: First Country to Use AI in Drafting Laws

THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES HAS POSITIONED ITSELF AT THE FOREFRONT OF LEGAL INNOVATION BY BECOMING THE FIRST COUNTRY GLOBALLY TO ACTIVELY INTEGRATE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INTO THE DRAFTING, REVIEW, AND AMENDMENT PROCESSES OF ITS FEDERAL AND LOCAL LEGISLATION. THIS GROUNDBREAKING INITIATIVE, ANNOUNCED BY SHEIKH MOHAMMED BIN RASHID AL MAKTOUM, THE RULER OF DUBAI AND UAE PRIME MINISTER, MARKS A SIGNIFICANT DEPARTURE FROM TRADITIONAL LAWMAKING PRACTICES.

The newly implemented AI-powered legislative system is designed to analyze extensive legal databases, including precedents and case law, alongside societal trends and potential impacts. By processing this vast information, the AI is intended to propose amendments to existing laws and draft entirely new legislation with enhanced speed and precision. The UAE government estimates that this technological leap could accelerate the legislative cycle by approximately 70% and yield substantial cost reductions, potentially reaching up to 50% in governmental expenditures related to lawmaking.

From the Talented

Adham Amr Taha, a high-achieving second-ranked law student at BUE and a top IGCSE alumnus. Honored for his academic excellence in the UAE, his legal interests include Administrative, Corporate, Civil Law, and Arbitration. Early internships exposed him to arbitration, corporate, and commercial law in the UAE. He's also a published author with a book on AI and the legal system, and a research paper on judicial censorship in Egypt. Adham aims to become a professor and judge in the Egyptian State Council, and eventually establish his own law firm.

CHATGPT and intellectual property rights and how can Chat GPT and other AI tools constitute a threat to intellectual property rights?

ABSTRACT:

This research paper is derived from my book that is titled "Artificial Intelligence (ChatGPT) & The Legal System" aiming to provide a comprehensive understanding of Intellectual property rights it highlights key insights and arguments regarding the integration of AI technology in the legal field tackling what is meant by AI and ChatGPT delving on its benefits in the legal system such as assisting in legal research and drafting to raising risks about GDPR compliance, Data Privacy and intellectual property violations. This paper aims to provide readers with a clear, simple understanding of the evolving relationship that is arising between artificial intelligence and the legal system.

Adham Amr Taha

What is copyright?

Copyright is a type of intellectual property that protects original works of Authors, meaning if a person publishes something that is authored, then the law gives them the power to own it and they enjoy some rights over their authored item. In copyright law, there are many types of works including paintings, photographs, graphs, musical compositions, Sound recordings, computer programs, poems, movies, etc.

For works to be protected by the Copyright law, they must be made and established by a human author. A question arises: What if a robot or ChatGPT, or any AI tool created this work, who will the ownership belong too? And if a robot or any AI tool damages this work or mis shares it with another individual who would be responsible the user? or the company that owns the AI tool or the producer and founder? What is the legal personality of this tool and robots? Those set of questions are complex, broad, and vague that legislators must keep in mind when stipulating legislation.

For a piece of work to be protected under the copyright law itmust have been created by yourself without copying anyone else's work. It's important to inform the reader that copyrights do not protect ideas and unwritten things, they must be expressed and written in order to be protected under the copyright law.

Who is a copyright owner? (Titulaire du droitd'auteur)

Everyone has the right to be a copyright owner as under the lawall individuals are equal no matter if it's the president, a judge,or a high positioned individual the law targets everyone, as weknow that the legal principle is general and abstract and bindingamong all individuals. However, there are some exceptions tothose who have a mental disability that will have no or a lessersentence if a crime is committed. After a person writessomething he immediately becomes the owner and the author of the produced piece.

However, what is meant by ‘everyone has the right to be a copyright owner’ it means that the author should be human not an animal nor a robot or a machine. A well-known case example could be ‘Naruto V. Slater’ (1) this is a key legal precedent inthe U.S. regarding the necessity that human authorship is required so the author can be granted copyright protection. Under the U.S Copyright Act 1976 the U.S Copyright Officeclarified that works created or made by non-humans are not to be protected under copyright law and this case confirmed this principle as the court ruled that animals cannot hold copyrights.

In 2016, the U.S district court for the Northern District ofCalifornia ruled against PETA, when they appealed to the ninth circuit court the court confirmed the lower court’s decision, as it emphasized that congress did not enact any legislation allowing for such protection.

1 Naruto V. Slater, (2018), federal courts of appeal 9th circuit, No. 16-15469, D.C. NO. 3:15-CV-04324-WHO, 2. Link: <https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/appellate-courts/ca9/16-15469/16-15469-2018-04-23.html > date accessed 22 April 2025.

Additionally, while looking at the Copyright Act section 102(a) (2) the statute states the works eligible for copyright protection. Furthermore, there is no express state that only humans can holdcopyright the court then carried out statutory interpretation ofwhat congress meant at the time of establishing the act; itresulted in an interpretation of 'author' in section 102(a) ashuman authors. Therefore, confirming that copyrights are only granted to human authors.

It has also been stated in the U.S constitution of 1789 that the'congress shall have the power to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries'(3) Moving onto the length of the copyrightprotection it depends when a work was created, based on the U.Slaw any work created after January 1, 1978 have a copyright term of life of the author in addition to another 70 years after theauthors death, if the work is a joint work the 70 years starts afterthe second author, or the last authors passes away. However, you can use other authors work with certain agreements, exceptions, and limitations,

Nevertheless, you cannot just copy it down and claim that it'syour creation or that it belongs to you as this would constitute acrime under the law and the defendant would be punished under the law depending on the country's procedural law (Lex Fori which is a Latin term meaning 'the law of the forum') where the violation was committed. (4)

2CornellLawSchool,17U.S.Code102-subjectmatterofcopyright:Ingeneral,<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/17/102 > date accessed 22 April 2024.
3 **United States Constitution Article I section 8** (1789), < https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/15-628j-patents-copyrights- and-the-law-of-intellectual-propertyspring.2013/acb316e99ff79ef7d4717ac39237b242_MIT15_628JS13_read02.pdf > date accessed 22 April 2025. Copyright lawhas been in the U.S law since the congress passed the first federalcopyright law in 1790 and has continued to enhance it with thechange in life and advancement in technology to ensure it is kept upwith our time. 4 **U.S, copyright office**, Copyright.gov , What isCopyright? , < https://www.copyright.gov/what-is-copyright/ > date accessed 22 April 2025. More information can be found regardingwhat is copyright and what rights does copyright provide in the U.S.A.

A good decision made on May 9, 2024, the U.S. Supreme Court made a decision in the case Warner Chappell Music Inc. V. Sherman Nealy, case No. 22 – 1078. The ruling settled a disagreement Among lower federal courts about whethercopyright owners can recover damages for violations that happened more than three years before they filed their claim. The Supreme Court then came with a decision that there is no time limit on how far back a copyright owner can claim for damages, as long as this claim is filed within a three-year period. (5)

This is crucial to list out as this provides how the United States deals with violation against copyright owners and the importance to know what the Supreme Court decided as it is the highest court in the U.S.A and when it renders a decision whether in the exercise of appellate jurisdiction or original jurisdiction that decision is the final decision, and it cannot be appealed against.

How can Chat GPT and other AI tools constitute athreat to intellectual property rights?

A Question arises: What are the potential threats that may interferewith intellectual property
Jrights (فاكرية وحقاملكية ة) could it be unauthorized use of protected content this means AI tools
like ChatGPT when addressed with a question by a user it generates responses that is collected from a vast amount of data,which may include copyrighted works, what if this AI toolsenervates a replicated copyrighted materials will this constitute acrime? And can the Copyright owner file a lawsuit asking for damages to be paid? Who will pay those damages? AI tools, owners, or the user? All of those are a range of important questions that legal professionals must address and regulate. An issue occurred with the famous comedian and actress Sarah Silverman and several novelists filed a claim against Open Aland Meta, the parent company of Facebook. The claimants

5 Warner Chappell Music , Inc. V. Nealy, 601 U.S. (2024) , (May 9,2024), < https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/601/221078/#:~:text=The%20case%20revolves%20around%20a,licensing%20acti vities%20infringed%20his%20rights.> date accessed 22 April 2025.

accuse the two companies of using their AI systems illegally byproviding copies of her work. She based her lawsuit that she did not grant any permission to open AI to use a digital copy of her 2010 book claiming that it might've gotten stolen. (6)Until now this case is still ongoing.

This again talks about the vagueness in ownership, as we have a major problem which is if an AI creates content for the user who owns the right to this content? The user, the developer, or no oneat all? This lack of clarity will complicate legal claims tointellectual property. Throughout this paper, we will discuss what possible solutions can be done in order to address this matter and ensure that the law (Legislative Authority) fills thisgap, and to make sure that the legal system is kept updated with the establishment of new problems due to the complexity of technology.

Another difficulty that arises: How simple and quick can the AItools including Chat GPT generate work and huge number oftexts within minutes? this could cause students and individualsto just ask AI to do their work which will increase laziness and reduce the productivity of the human mind making the world a darker place rather than a brighter place.

However, I support the use of AI in generating ideas to support its users in finishing a task quicker or helping them to think outside the box or helping them to be more efficient and productive.

Nevertheless, this can impact the human mind making the thinking of the user narrower decreasing the human minds creativity and ability to think outside the box. Problems can occur when trying to enforce intellectual property legislation asthe complexity continues to grow and with no clear legislationmade justifying who owns AI generated work it may be difficultto track

6 Matt O'Brien: Sarah Silverman and novelists sue Chat GPTmaker Open AI for ingesting their books, Published 10:56 PMGMT+4,July12,2023. <https://apnews.com/article/sarahsilvermansuingchatgptopenaiai8927025139a8151e26053249d1aeec20 > date accessed 22 April 2025.

down and prove instances of infringement. As of now, there hasnot been a widely recognized or a well-known case law directly involving AI tools or CHATGPT that infringes on intellectual property of an owner which is a positive thing but what if oneemerges? how will it be resolved? This again proves the necessity of intervention from the legal professionals to fill in the gap.

What are the Mitigation Strategies for AI Tools and Chat GPT for intellectual property and possible solutions that can be done to reduce the issues with AI tools?

A question arises: Is there any laws that says who owns the intellectual property rights to AI generated content? As of now,there is no specific laws or jurisdictions that clearly says whoowns AI generated items. Here we can see a gap in the legal system that must be covered by legal professionals andgovernment bodies because different countries like the U.S.A forexample has copyright law but this law protects work created by human authors which does not solve our question about AI generated content. (7)

How Can the Issue be addressed?

To address the ambiguity in ownership of AI generated contentseveral actions could be pursued like establishing and creating legislations and regulations that organizes AI generated content and ownership. Governments and legal bodies can createlegislations and decisions that defines and informs who owns theintellectual property rights to AI generated content. Somefamous websites like copyright alliance discusses this matter andsays: 'Copyright ownership of AI generated works depends on Whether the work was purely generated by an AI' if this is true then this means it lacks human authorship meaning there wouldbe no copyright protection, and therefore no one can own thiswork because it belongs to the public domain.(8) Meaning thatthose creative

7CopyrightLawoftheUnitedStates,Circular92,(December2016),<https://www.wvncc.edu/docs/1x_CopyrightLawoftheUnitedstates.pdf > date accessed 22 April 2025.
8CopyrightAlliance,WhoOwnsthecopyrighttoAI-GeneratedWorks?,< https://copyrightalliance.org/faqs/artificial-intelligence-copyright- ownership/ > date accessed 22 April 2025.

materials are not protected by intellectual property laws such as copyright, trademark or even patent laws.

Another major question arises: What if this work is a mix of Both AI-generated elements and human authored elements?

If it contains both AI generated elements and elements of the human authorship well only the parts that are owned by the human author can be protected by copyright but under a certain condition that it must be creative. Nonetheless, the matter is stillnot clear and the law regarding this matter is still evolving, and this could be a great start for governments and legal bodies to regulate this matter.

Another possible solution could be through a contract agreement between the AI website and the user this means who theownership of the generated work belongs too in other wordsowned by who? These agreements can list some terms andconditions that must be followed when using AI tools, for example it is prohibited to copy paste AI generated items and publishing it as if it's your work this principle can be alegislation, and a sanction can be attached and imposed on those who violate this matter. (9)

There are some websites that detect AI language like: GPT Zero,ZeroGPT, Turnitin (10) which is in my opinion the most effectiveand best AI detector as it is used by many entities, andeducational institutions to detect if the student has used AI to produce their work if the student used AI sanctions such asdeduction in marks, or disqualification, or even beinginvestigated for fraud will be imposed.

9 IBID
10 Turnitin, Turnitin celebrates one year for AI writing detection (9 April 2024), < https://www.turnitin.com/blog/turnitin-celebrates-one-year-for-ai-writing-detection#:~:text=Since%20the%20launch%20in%20April,million%20pape rs%20have%20been%20reviewed. > date accessed 22 April 2025. Turnitin launched in April 2023, and over 200 million papers have been reviewed.

Policies could also be established to inform the user on who this content belongs to whether it belongs to the user or the AI tool. This could help clarify the origin of the content and mitigate some ownership disputes. Courts are still working to figure out a definitive answer where the legal ownership and protections for AI generated work is concerned. (11)

A final solution that can be done in Anglo – American legal system is the creation of Legal Precedents and Case Laws;overtime courts can create legal precedents and case law byruling on cases that evolve around AI generated content. These rulings can be used as guidance in other future disputes regarding the matter at hand providing a clearer guidance on how ownership should be handled, which could then be used as a reference in future cases and can be used as strong evidence to resolve upcoming disputes.

I believe, by implementing and reviewing these measures, it would reduce the complexity and make it much simpler to determine and protect the ownership rights of AI generated content, reducing legal problems and issues to a judge addressed with this matter.

11 Amanda Johnson, Who Owns Your AI generated Content? Canyou copyright it? ,(June 3, 2024) , < https://www.clearscope.io/blog/who-owns-ai-generated-content#:~:text=Content%20that%20you've%20created,were%20originally%20created%20by%20you.>date accessed 22 April 2025.

Conclusion:

While AI tools offer immense potential in increasing creativity and productivity, they also present significant challenges in many areas especially intellectual property and ownership rights. The absence of clear legislation to govern AI generated content and when mixed with human content raises many fundamental questions about ownership and responsibility. To safeguard copyright and promote appropriate innovation it is essential for law makers and courts to intervene and regulate the matter.

News

The 3 AI Trends That Will Shape Tech In 2025

1. AI RANKINGS

NAVIGATING THE AI LANDSCAPE CAN BE BOTH THRILLING AND OVERWHELMING. WHERE DO YOU START? WHICH TOOL IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE?

FORTUNATELY, TWO BERKELEY STUDENTS HAVE MADE THIS EASIER. WHAT BEGAN AS A GRADUATE PROJECT HAS NOW EVOLVED INTO CHATBOT ARENA, THE WORLD'S MOST-WATCHED AI RANKING PLATFORM.

CHATBOT ARENA RANKS AI SYSTEMS FROM COMPANIES LIKE OPENAI AND GOOGLE BASED ON USER VOTES. THE CONCEPT IS SIMPLE: YOU ENTER A QUERY, RECEIVE RESPONSES FROM TWO ANONYMOUS AI MODELS AND VOTE FOR THE ONE YOU PREFER. THE WINNING AI EARNS A POINT.

THIS RANKING SYSTEM HAS CAUGHT THE ATTENTION OF TECH EXECUTIVES AND ENGINEERS, WHO MONITOR IT MUCH LIKE WALL STREET TRACKS THE STOCK MARKET. BY EVALUATING AI PERFORMANCE IN REAL TIME, CHATBOT ARENA HELPS USERS IDENTIFY THE MOST EFFECTIVE MODELS. AS AI CONTINUES TO EVOLVE, TOOLS LIKE THIS WILL BE INVALUABLE IN DETERMINING WHICH SYSTEMS BEST SERVE OUR NEEDS.

2. THE SHIFT FROM SHORT TO LONG THINKING AI

MOST AI MODELS TODAY RELY ON SHORT THINKING, OR WHAT PSYCHOLOGIST DANIEL KAHNEMAN DESCRIBES AS SYSTEM 1—FAST, INTUITIVE RESPONSES. CHATGPT IS A PRIME EXAMPLE, DELIVERING QUICK AND DETAILED ANSWERS TO PROMPTS.

HOWEVER, A NEW GENERATION OF AI IS EMERGING THAT PRIORITIZES LONG THINKING—AKIN TO SYSTEM 2, WHICH INVOLVES DEEPER REASONING AND PROBLEM-SOLVING. THESE ADVANCED MODELS WILL BE CAPABLE OF THINKING THROUGH COMPLEX QUESTIONS MORE THOROUGHLY, PROVIDING MORE RELIABLE AND NUANCED ANSWERS.

ONE MAJOR CHALLENGE IN AI DEVELOPMENT IS IDENTIFYING WHAT INFORMATION MODELS DON'T HAVE—WHAT QUESTIONS THEY CAN'T ANSWER. HOWEVER, ONCE THESE KNOWLEDGE GAPS ARE SUCCESSFULLY BRIDGED, AI WILL REACH AN ENTIRELY NEW LEVEL OF CAPABILITY.

3. GENAI AND ITS LARGE LANGUAGE MODELS

LARGE LANGUAGE MODELS (LLMS) HAVE TRANSFORMED HUMAN-COMPUTER INTERACTION, BUT THEY'RE NOT NEW—LLM RESEARCH DATES BACK TO THE 1950S. RECENT BREAKTHROUGHS, HOWEVER, HAVE DRAMATICALLY ACCELERATED THEIR CAPABILITIES.

TODAY'S LLMS CAN INTEGRATE DIRECT HUMAN FEEDBACK INTO THEIR TRAINING, CONTINUOUSLY IMPROVING THEIR ACCURACY AND PERFORMANCE. THESE MODELS PROCESS VAST AMOUNTS OF TEXT DATA, GENERATING RESPONSES THAT OFTEN FEEL INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM HUMAN SPEECH.

LLMS FALL UNDER THE BROADER CATEGORY OF GENERATIVE AI, WHICH IS RESHAPING MULTIPLE INDUSTRIES. BEYOND TEXT GENERATION, WE'RE SEEING RAPID ADVANCEMENTS IN AI-DRIVEN IMAGE, AUDIO AND VIDEO CREATION. IN 2025, EXPECT TO SEE AN EVEN GREATER EXPANSION OF LLM APPLICATIONS. IF YOU'RE INTERESTED IN LEARNING MORE, DATABRICKS OFFERS A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE ON LLMS.

CHALLENGE
LAW FIRM

AI
LEGAL MAGAZINE

AI Legal Magazine

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
SHAIMAA SOLAIMAN

OUR EXPERT
DR. IBRAHIM SHAKER

MANAGING EDITOR
GANNA ASSL

SPECIAL THANKS TO:
Adham Amr Taha

CONTENT DIRECTOR
GANNA ASSL

OUR INTERVIEW GUEST
RACHEL MAGEGE

CONTRIBUTING WRITERS
EZZ MONTASSER
YOUSSEF MAHMOUD
HAGAR RIZK