

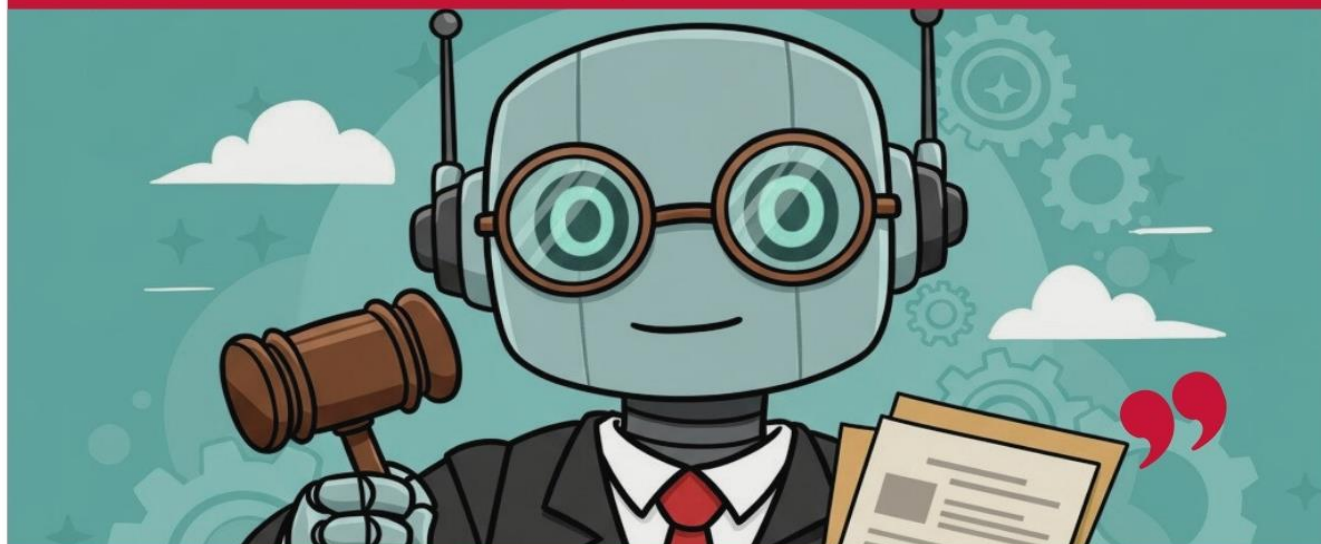
5th April, 2025

Introductory Edition



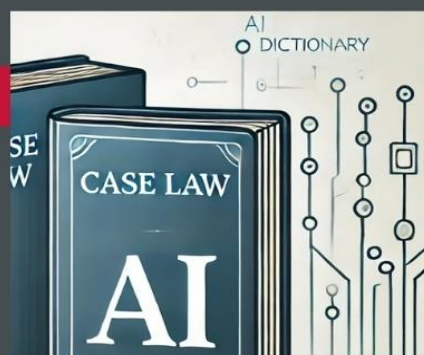
AI - पत्रिका

An Artificial Intelligence & Law Newsletter



Law Centre - II

Faculty of Law, University Of Delhi



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AI-पत्रिका is a newsletter dedicated to exploring the intersection of artificial intelligence and law. The content provided is solely for educational purposes and is intended to inform, engage, and foster learning. No commercial benefit or financial gain is sought from the distribution of this newsletter.

FOREWORD FROM THE PROFESSOR-IN-CHARGE'S DESK



Artificial Intelligence, a rather defining force of our present than a concept of the future, is reshaping legal landscapes worldwide, presenting both unprecedented opportunities and formidable challenges. As AI systems continue to advance and become integral to various domains—from healthcare, finance to governance—the challenges they pose on traditional legal structures, raises complex questions about accountability, ethics and privacy, highlighting the pressing need for a robust legal framework.

With the aim of bridging the gap between technological advancements and legal discourse by fostering a meaningful dialogue among

students, academics, and professionals who are shaping the future of AI law, this newsletter presents a nuanced approach coupled with an informed discourse and critical engagement to navigate the balance between opportunities and risks that AI poses at us. It offers valuable insights into emerging legal frameworks, landmark judgements, policy debates, and the broader implications of AI in litigation.

I commend the editorial team for their initiative and dedication in bringing this newsletter series to life and am hopeful that it will serve as a meaningful resource for all our faculty and students interested in the intersection of law and artificial intelligence. As we navigate this dynamic crossroads, I would like to encourage our readers to engage, contribute, challenge conventional perspectives and contribute to the evolving dialogue on AI governance. Together, we can ensure that the law evolves in step with technological progress, upholding justice and ethical governance in the age of artificial intelligence.

Prof. Dr. Anupam Jha
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MESSAGE FROM THE EDITORIAL BOARD

Dear Readers,

We are thrilled to introduce this newsletter, which aims to bridge the rapidly expanding gap between AI technology and the legal field. As members of the editorial board, we are passionate about ensuring that everyone at LC-II is equipped with the tools and knowledge to understand and navigate the evolving landscape of AI governance and policy. The legal challenges that AI brings require timely and informed discussions, and we hope this newsletter serves as a platform for just that.

Inspiration and Need for this Newsletter

The rapid advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI) in recent times are reshaping various sectors, including the legal domain. As AI technology continues to evolve, it brings with it a complex web of legal challenges that require urgent attention. This newsletter is inspired by the need to stay abreast with these developments, which are taking place at an unprecedented pace both nationally and internationally.

A key motivation for this newsletter stems from the discussions at the National Workshop & Capacity Development Program on Artificial Intelligence, held at LC2, Faculty of Law, Delhi University, held in October 2024, which highlighted a significant gap in India's AI-related policies. The absence of such policies in the present is likely to drive opportunities to provide informed advice when policy makers seek guidance and inputs from various stakeholders such as prestigious law institutions and budding legal professionals in the future. With the aim of keeping everyone up-to-date with critical issues, fostering a better understanding of AI's legal challenges, this newsletter wishes not only to equip future lawyers to engage effectively in

shaping AI policy but also nudge them towards making a professional career in it, if interested.

Aim of This Introductory Edition

This introductory newsletter intends to provide a detailed overview of the critical legal issues related to AI and the burgeoning field of its governance with the objective of establishing a foundational understanding for the same. It also includes an AI Dictionary to familiarize our readers with the emerging terms used in this edition. The upcoming coverage would include AI-related governance frameworks, laws, and other national and international legal and policy developments concerning various AI-related issues. Understanding these fundamental legal and governance concerns would be paramount, given the accelerating integration of AI into our daily lives and its profound implications for individuals, organizations, and society as a whole.


What to Expect in Upcoming Editions?

In each upcoming edition of our newsletter, we will focus on a central theme related to legal developments in AI. This theme will be shared in advance, allowing us to dive deep into the topic with expert insights and relevant discussions. Faculty members and students will also be invited to contribute their write-ups on the theme, ensuring a wide range of perspectives and ideas, all of which will be featured in that issue.

In addition to the theme-focused discussions, each newsletter will include several key sections to keep you informed on the latest developments:

1. **Focus Area:** Stay updated on recent developments in targeted geographies.

2. **National and International Developments in Governance, Policies, Laws, and Regulations:** Stay updated on the newest policies, laws, and regulations that are shaping AI governance both domestically and globally.
3. **National and International Developments in AI Technology:** We will cover the latest technological advancements and innovations in the AI field, highlighting new trends and breakthroughs that impact the legal landscape.
4. **Case Tracker:** This section will track notable national and international legal cases involving AI, offering analysis and updates on their progress and implications.
5. **AI Dictionary:** As the language surrounding AI continues to evolve, this section will define the emerging terms that appear in each edition, helping you stay fluent in AI-related terminology.

Additionally, to enhance your experience and provide direct access to related resources, an  icon will be placed next to all developments, cases, and topics mentioned in the newsletter. This icon will contain a hyperlink to relevant resource materials, such as news reports, articles, judgments, and other valuable references, enabling you to explore the topics in greater detail.

Our newsletter will be published biannually, ensuring that you receive timely and relevant updates on all things AI and law. We look forward to having you join us on this journey, with

each edition bringing you closer to the latest in this dynamic and rapidly evolving field.

Warm regards,
Dr. Archa Vashishtha
Pranav Saxena
Projwolita G Choudhury
Editorial Board, AI-पत्रिका



Dr. Archa Vashishtha



Pranav Saxena



Projwolita G Choudhury

AI LEGAL QUANDARY: NAVIGATING BIAS, PRIVACY, RESPONSIBILITY AND MORE

The integration of AI into various aspects of life has spawned a range of complex legal issues which often intersect and can be categorized the opaque nature of AI decision-making processes has become a central concern in AI law as their increasing usage in high-risk areas has mounted pressure to ensure they are accountable, fair, and transparent. The arbitrariness of AI algorithms to arrive at decisions poses significant problems, particularly when individuals are denied opportunities or services based on the same. While technical solutions for explainable AI and algorithmic auditing are being explored, it does not below based on their origin and impact:

- **Lack of Algorithmic Transparency:** necessarily equates to understandability for the average person and can raise privacy concerns. The legal framework is currently grappling with assessing transparency without hindering innovation or revealing proprietary information.
- **Cybersecurity Vulnerabilities:** The growing reliance on AI systems also introduces significant cybersecurity vulnerabilities. Protecting AI systems from attacks and ensuring their resilience is a critical legal and technical challenge. Legal frameworks need to address the responsibility for security failures in AI systems and establish standards for their protection.
- **Unfairness, Bias, and Discrimination:** **Bias in AI algorithms** is a serious legal and ethical challenge. AI systems are often trained on historical data that reflects existing societal inequalities, which can then be perpetuated or amplified by the AI. For example, hiring

algorithms might favor certain demographic groups, or predictive policing tools might disproportionately target minority communities. Intervention via anti-discrimination laws may not adequately address these issues, and thus require lawyers specializing in AI law to help establish clear rules to prevent algorithmic bias and ensure fairness.

- **Lack of Contestability:** Individuals affected by AI-driven decisions may find it difficult to challenge or seek redress for potentially unfair or erroneous outcomes. While some data protection laws grant individuals the right to review automated decisions, the complexity of AI systems can hinder the effective exercise of this right. Ensuring mechanisms for human review and the ability to contest AI decisions are crucial for upholding fairness and accountability.
- **Legal Personhood Issues:** The debate surrounding discussions on whether AI systems should be granted legal rights and responsibilities similar to individuals or corporations, argues that the proclamation of personhood could help in assigning liability and recognizing AI's potential moral status. However, the prevailing view, particularly in the EU, cautions against it, emphasizing the importance of human agency and accountability. Granting legal personality to AI could have significant and potentially problematic legal and moral implications.
- **Intellectual Property Issues:** AI's capacity to generate creative works and inventions raises complex intellectual property (IP) issues such as ownership disputes as the current copyright laws typically require human authorship, necessitating contracts that clearly define IP rights in AI-generated works.

For instance, in the U.S., the Copyright Office's policy that purely AI-generated art cannot be copyrighted raises broader questions about the need to reform existing IP laws to accommodate AI.

- **Adverse Effects on Workers:** The increasing automation driven by AI has significant implications for the workforce, potentially leading to job displacement, changing skill requirements, and new forms of labor relations. Legal frameworks are required to address issues such as ensuring fair labor practices, providing for retraining and upskilling initiatives, and considering the human rights of workers in the age of AI.
- **Privacy and Data Protection Issues:** AI's reliance on vast amounts of personal and sensitive data, and the significant privacy and data protection challenges that it poses can be exposed via different AI applications, with respect to gaps in existing privacy laws. Emphasis on compliance with regulations like GDPR and CCPA while addressing AI-specific risks, such as inferring sensitive information from seemingly innocuous data, could be a key area of focus for AI lawyers.
- **Liability for Damage:** With multiple parties often involved in the development, deployment, and use of AI, determining liability for damage caused by AI systems becomes a complex legal challenge in establishing responsibility for cases of self-driving car accidents or a faulty medical diagnosis by AI. The current liability frameworks may not be well-suited to handle the autonomous and often unpredictable nature of AI.
- **Lack of Accountability for Harms:** Ensuring accountability for harms caused by AI requires establishing clear rules for assigning responsibility and developing mechanisms for redress.

Legal mechanisms such as the 'right to explanation' are being explored to address this "accountability gap".

SHAPING AI'S GLOBAL DESTINY: KEY INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES AND POLICIES THROUGH THE YEARS

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has advanced rapidly, and as its applications expand, governments, international organizations, and other stakeholders are keen to ensure that AI's potential is harnessed responsibly and safely. The following is an overview of the major global initiatives and policies that have been formulated in response to the growing impact of AI, organized chronologically.

1. OECD Recommendation on Artificial Intelligence (2019)

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) took a pioneering step by adopting the first intergovernmental standard on AI in May 2019. This recommendation was designed to encourage AI innovation while ensuring trust and accountability in AI systems. The OECD established five high-level principles:

- Inclusive growth, sustainable development, and well-being.
- Respect for the rule of law, human rights, and democratic values, including fairness and privacy.
- Transparency and explainability.
- Robustness, Security, and Safety.
- Accountability.

These Recommendations outline essential actions for member countries, including investing in AI research, fostering inclusive ecosystems, building human capacity, and promoting international cooperation. It emphasizes the importance of a policy environment that is adaptable and interoperable across borders.

2. G20 AI Principles (2019)

In June 2019, G20 leaders endorsed the AI principles derived from the OECD recommendation (mentioned previously). These non-binding principles focus on fostering AI for inclusive growth and sustainable development while promoting human rights, fairness, and transparency. Key aspects include encouraging privacy protection, building AI capacity, and ensuring that AI systems are robust, secure, and transparent. These principles reflect a consensus on how AI should be developed and deployed internationally, highlighting cooperation, data protection, and inclusion.

3. UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (2021)

Adopted in November 2021, UNESCO's Recommendation became the first universal framework to guide the ethical development of AI. Its objective is to promote human rights, dignity, and equality while addressing the impact of AI on societies, economies, and the environment. It underscores the importance of principles such as:

- Transparency.
- Non-Discrimination.
- Privacy and Accountability.
- Social Benefit and Sustainability.

The Recommendation includes six areas for policy action: ethical impact assessments, governance, data policies, international cooperation, education, and research. It also stresses the need for an inclusive, transparent, and multi-stakeholder approach to AI governance. This framework has influenced regional policies and strategies, such as the Santiago Declaration in Latin America.

4. The Bletchley Declaration (2023)

The Bletchley Declaration, issued at the AI Safety Summit in November 2023, highlighted

the need for AI to be human-centric, trustworthy, and safe. This declaration calls for international cooperation to promote AI development responsibly and acknowledges both the opportunities and risks associated with AI, such as content manipulation. It advocates for proportionate governance, emphasizing risk-based policy development and shared safety concerns. It reinforces the global commitment to safe AI practices and continues the emphasis on collaboration and innovation.

5. UN General Assembly Resolution on Artificial Intelligence (2024)

In March 2024, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution emphasizing the importance of safe, secure, and trustworthy AI. Co-sponsored by over 120 countries, this resolution acknowledges AI's potential to advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and stresses the need for international cooperation. It calls for measures that respect human rights and ensure equitable access to AI technologies. Furthermore, the resolution encourages the use of science-based approaches and collaboration among governments, businesses, and civil society to tackle AI's challenges while maximizing its benefits.

6. GPAI New Delhi Declaration (2024)

The Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) announced its New Delhi Declaration in July 2024, recognizing AI's transformative potential while addressing issues such as misinformation, security, and privacy concerns. It stresses the importance of a collaborative approach to AI governance and reaffirms commitments to the OECD AI principles and UNESCO's ethical framework. It also strengthens the role of GPAI in coordinating global AI efforts, focusing on inclusivity, reducing digital divides, and ensuring AI technologies are developed ethically and safely. It highlights the partnership between GPAI and the OECD and

envisioning greater cooperation across international borders.

7. African Union Strategy on Artificial Intelligence (2024)

Adopted by the African Union (AU) in July 2024, the African Union Strategy on AI aims to bolster AI development in Africa. The strategy's primary objectives are to strengthen AI infrastructure, talent, and research across the continent. It emphasizes the need for regional cooperation, investment in AI, and the establishment of robust governance and ethical frameworks. Notably, the strategy focuses on AI adoption in critical sectors such as agriculture, healthcare, and education, and it emphasizes the importance of responsible AI use and the promotion of AI skills across the continent. This strategy aligns with the broader goals of AI in fostering socio-economic development and bridging Africa's digital divide.

8. GPAI Belgrade Ministerial Declaration (2024)

At the GPAI Summit in December 2024, the Belgrade Ministerial Declaration reaffirmed the global commitment to trustworthy, innovative, and human-rights-respecting AI. This declaration builds on earlier efforts by recognizing the transformative role AI can play in addressing global challenges, including climate change, health, and education. It reiterates the importance of cooperation among all stakeholders and reaffirms the need for ethical, inclusive, and transparent AI. The declaration highlights the ongoing challenges in reducing digital divides and emphasizes the need for coordinated governance across countries.

9. AI Action Summit (2025)

The AI Action Summit held in February 2025, co-chaired by France and India, brought together over 100 countries to discuss AI's role in shaping societies and economies. It focused on the

alignment of AI with the SDGs, with an emphasis on ensuring AI technologies are human-centric, ethical, and inclusive. One of the major outcomes was the launch of the *Public Interest AI Platform and Incubator*, designed to foster digital public goods and ensure that AI benefits the public. The summit also proposed the creation of an observatory on the energy impact of AI and highlighted the need for sustainable AI systems that minimize environmental damage. Moreover, it stressed the importance of addressing the impact of AI on the labor market and improving global cooperation on AI governance.

The initiatives and policies outlined above reflect the global momentum toward establishing responsible AI governance. From the OECD Recommendation in 2019 to the recent AI Action Summit in 2025, these efforts highlight a growing international consensus on the need for inclusive, ethical, and human-centric AI. Through frameworks like the UNESCO Recommendation, the G20 AI Principles, and various regional strategies, international cooperation is increasingly seen as essential for navigating the complexities of AI development. These global initiatives aim not only to mitigate the risks associated with AI but also to ensure that its benefits are distributed equitably across the world, particularly in developing nations. The future of AI governance will likely continue to evolve, with an emphasis on balancing innovation with human rights, safety, and sustainability.

AI GOVERNANCE: INDIA'S STRATEGIC MOVES AND WORLDWIDE REGULATORY SHIFTS

The landscape of Artificial Intelligence (AI) governance is rapidly evolving, marked by a flurry of policy initiatives, legislative actions, and regulatory discussions both in India and across the globe. This section delves into the significant recent national developments and key international trends shaping the governance of AI.

National Developments

India is actively participating in the global discourse on AI governance while also formulating its national strategy. Its co-chairing of the AI Action Summit in Paris on February 10-11, 2025, alongside France, underscores its commitment to international collaboration in this critical domain. The nation aims to position itself as an "AI garage" for emerging and developing economies, suggesting a role in fostering AI innovation and adoption in these regions.

In the domestic sphere, the Indian government has demonstrated a strong commitment to advancing AI through the IndiaAI Mission, backed by a substantial financial allocation of ₹10,371 crore over five years. This initiative signals a concerted effort to build a robust AI ecosystem within the country.

However, alongside this push for AI advancement, the government is also mindful of the associated risks. The Ministry of Finance issued an internal advisory on January 29, 2025, warning its employees against the use of AI tools such as ChatGPT and DeepSeek on official computers and devices due to concerns regarding the potential threats to the confidentiality of sensitive government data and documents.

Specifically addressing the data privacy concerns surrounding the Chinese AI startup DeepSeek, the Indian government is reportedly considering plans to host DeepSeek's AI model on local servers to mitigate the risk of sensitive user data being transferred to servers under the jurisdiction of Chinese law.

To provide a structured approach to AI governance, India has established a task force mandated to formulate recommendations on the ethical, legal, and societal implications of AI and to propose the establishment of an AI regulatory authority. OpenAI CEO Sam Altman's visit to India in February 2025 for discussions with the IT Minister and Prime Minister indicates ongoing high-level engagement on the subject of AI regulations.


In a significant regulatory development, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) introduced a new Regulation 18-DA through the Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Stock Exchanges and Clearing Corporations) (Amendment) Regulations, 2025. Effective from February 10, 2025, this regulation establishes the sole responsibility of recognized stock exchanges and clearing corporations for the use of AI and machine learning tools and techniques. This includes accountability for the privacy, security, and integrity of investors' and stakeholders' data, the output generated by these AI tools, and compliance with all applicable laws.

International Developments

Globally, the governance of AI is marked by diverse approaches, ranging from comprehensive legislative frameworks to more flexible, sector-specific guidelines.



The AI Action Summit in Paris in February 2025 served as a crucial international forum, bringing together participants from over 100 countries to promote inclusive and sustainable AI. (See above) The participants reaffirmed their


commitment to initiating a Global Dialogue on AI governance and the Independent International Scientific Panel on AI, aligning these efforts with the UN General Assembly's Global Digital Compact.


The European Union (EU) in a landmark legislation via its AI Act bans AI systems deemed an 'unacceptable risk', including social scoring systems and emotion recognition AI in workplaces and educational institutions. The full implementation of the AI Act will be phased, with obligations on general-purpose AI systems, such as large language models, commencing in August 2025. This approach is rooted in regulating AI based on its potential to cause harm while there is a move in motion towards easing AI regulations and cutting red tape within the EU to boost innovation and maintain global competitiveness, as advocated by the French President and EU digital chief. Spain has already moved to implement the EU's transparency obligations by approving a bill that will impose significant fines for not labeling AI-generated content. 


In contrast to the EU's comprehensive legal framework, the United Kingdom (UK) initially adopted a "pro-innovation" framework approach to AI regulation, published in March 2023 and hosted the International AI Safety Summit in November 2023. However, the newly elected Labour government has signaled a shift towards more structured AI regulation. Notably, the nation, along with the US, declined to sign a declaration promoting "inclusive and sustainable" AI at the Paris Summit, citing national security concerns and a lack of clarity in global governance frameworks. The UK government has also introduced Humphrey, a suite of AI tools aimed at aiding public servants by processing vast amounts of data and streamlining government processes. 

The United States (US) has experienced a significant shift in federal AI policy with the transition to the Trump administration, which


revoked President Biden's executive order on AI safety and emphasized deregulation and industry-led innovation.  Despite this federal approach, state-level AI regulation is increasingly active, with Colorado passing the first comprehensive AI law in May 2024, requiring reasonable care to prevent algorithmic discrimination and mandating clear disclosures.  Concerns about DeepSeek have also led to the US Congress and federal agencies cautioning against its use on government devices due to security risks.

China, which was among the first nations to establish a national AI strategy, continues to strengthen its AI governance and compliance framework. This includes stricter regulations on AI-generated content and a mandatory watermarking system.  The rapid rise of Chinese AI companies like DeepSeek has also drawn international attention and scrutiny, leading to security and data privacy concerns in several countries.

Several countries and government agencies have indeed raised significant security and data privacy concerns regarding DeepSeek, leading to bans or restrictions on its use by government personnel. These include the US (federal agencies, Congress, Navy, Pentagon, NASA, Texas), the UK, Australia (all government devices), South Korea (various ministries and agencies), Italy (banned chatbot), and Taiwan (government agencies, public schools, state-owned enterprises), as well as India's finance ministry. 

Beyond government regulations, Europol, the EU's law enforcement agency, has warned about the increasing threat of AI driving the rise of organized crime, leading to more precise and devastating cyberattacks and the increased volume of child sexual abuse material. 

In a notable development highlighting the integration of AI in regulated sectors, the European Medicines Agency (EMA) committee

accepted the use of an AI tool called AIM-NASH in clinical trials for a type of fatty liver disease.  This acceptance signifies a growing recognition of the potential of AI to enhance efficiency and reliability in critical areas like healthcare research.

These developments collectively illustrate a global effort to navigate the transformative potential of AI while addressing its inherent risks and ethical considerations. The approaches vary significantly across jurisdictions while the overarching goal remains to harness AI for the benefit of society while mitigating potential harms.


AI INNOVATION ACROSS BORDERS: DEVELOPMENTS IN AI TECHNOLOGY


Recent developments in Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology are occurring rapidly on both national and international fronts, showcasing significant progress in various domains.

National Developments

Nationally, India has announced a major initiative to develop its own large language model (LLM), similar to existing models like ChatGPT and DeepSeek. This project, spearheaded by the Union Minister of Electronics and IT, Ashwini Vaishnaw, aims to produce a model tailored to the unique linguistic and cultural context of India and free from biases. The government anticipates the first versions of this LLM to be ready within 4 to 10 months. Supporting this ambitious endeavor, six major developers along with a substantial investment in AI infrastructure, India now possesses 18,600 GPUs with a common computing facility established to democratize access to advanced computing resources for AI startups, developers, and researchers. 

International Developments

Internationally, significant strides are being made in the capabilities of AI systems. Notably, Sakana AI, a Japanese startup, claimed that its AI system, AI Scientist-v2, successfully generated scientific research papers that passed peer review. This system reportedly handled the entire research process for three papers, without any human modifications. 




Similarly, Autoscience introduced Carl, an AI system that also successfully authored a research paper accepted at an ICLR workshop, further demonstrating AI's growing potential in academic research. 


These advancements highlight the dynamic and multifaceted nature of AI technology development are likely to have significant implications for legal and regulatory frameworks concerning intellectual property, authorship, data governance, and ethical considerations in the near future.


CASE LAW TRACKER


National Case Tracker:




Recent legal developments in India highlight growing concerns about the intersection of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and copyright law, focusing on OpenAI's ChatGPT. Multiple lawsuits have been filed against OpenAI, with stakeholders from the content creation industry challenging the use of copyrighted materials in AI training.

A key lawsuit is between ANI Media Pvt Ltd, a major Indian news agency, and OpenAI. ANI alleges that OpenAI used its news content without a proper license to train ChatGPT, claiming this constitutes exploitation for commercial gain. OpenAI counters that its AI systems make fair use of publicly available data and asserts there is no copyright on freely available news. Additionally, OpenAI informed the Delhi High Court that ANI's domain was blocklisted to prevent future use of its content. The court is grappling with whether using copyrighted data for AI training qualifies as copyright infringement or falls under fair use. With regards to the question of jurisdiction, the Delhi High Court has indicated it possesses jurisdiction based on ANI's business presence in India. The next hearing is scheduled for March 28.   

Adding to OpenAI's legal troubles is a lawsuit by the Federation of Indian Publishers, which includes major publishers like Bloomsbury and Penguin Random House. The federation alleges that OpenAI used their literary works to train ChatGPT, expressing concern that the AI's ability to produce book summaries could harm book sales. The publishers seek either licensing agreements or the deletion of training datasets and compensation. This case, filed in December, had an initial hearing in January, with a judge set to hear it on January 28. The Federation also aims to join the ANI case. 


The legal challenge expanded when the Digital News Publishers Association (DNPA), representing major digital news outlets like Adani's NDTV, Ambani's Network18, and the Indian Express, filed their own lawsuit. They accuse OpenAI of "willfully scraping" their content for ChatGPT without authorization. The publishers argue this unauthorized use threatens their copyrights and wish to join the ongoing lawsuits. 

Additionally, the Indian Music Industry (IMI), with prominent labels like T-Series and Saregama India, has raised concerns about the unauthorized use of sound recordings in training AI models. The music industry argues that AI systems can extract copyrighted material like lyrics and music compositions from the internet. The IMI has applied to join the existing lawsuits, with a hearing scheduled for February 21. 


OpenAI has responded to these legal challenges by asserting that Indian courts lack jurisdiction due to its U.S.-based operations. They also argue that removing training data would conflict with U.S. legal obligations, where they are defending similar lawsuits.   However, legal experts suggest that Indian courts can hear these cases, especially given OpenAI's operations in India, including charging an 18% tax on services.  The outcome of these lawsuits could set significant precedents on how AI is regulated under copyright law in India and beyond.


International Case Tracker:

One key case that stands out is the recent victory of Thomson Reuters against Ross Intelligence in the United States. In this case, the court found that Ross Intelligence infringed Thomson Reuters's copyright by reproducing elements of its Westlaw legal database, including headnotes, to train its AI legal research tool. The judge revised an earlier opinion, ultimately granting partial summary judgment to Thomson Reuters on direct copyright infringement and rejecting

Ross's fair use defense. The court ruled that headnotes, which verbatim quote judicial opinions, possess originality due to the editorial effort involved in selecting and distilling key legal points. The court also determined that Ross's use of the materials was commercial and not transformative, and would likely impact Thomson Reuters's market, including its potential market for AI training data. This decision underscores that even factual compilations, when involving editorial creativity, are subject to copyright protection. 

AI, ensuring that the rights of creators are respected while navigating the technological challenges posed by machine learning and AI innovation.

In a related development, fourteen major publishers in the United States, including prominent names such as The Guardian and Condé Nast, have filed a lawsuit against AI firm Cohere. This lawsuit alleges massive copyright and trademark infringement related to Cohere's use of their content to train generative AI systems. The publishers argue that Cohere is commercially exploiting their creative output without permission or compensation, thereby competing directly with their offerings. Cohere, while acknowledging the importance of data for AI, maintains that its practices are responsible and that the lawsuit is misguided. 

In Germany, the company OpenAI, the developer behind ChatGPT, faces a lawsuit from GEMA, the German collective society representing music creators and publishers. GEMA alleges that OpenAI has used protected song lyrics by German authors without the necessary licenses or payment for training its AI systems. The lawsuit argues that OpenAI has systematically used GEMA's copyrighted repertoire without compensation, unlike other internet services that pay licensing fees for using copyrighted texts.  This case further highlights the need for AI companies to respect intellectual property rights and properly compensate creators for the use of their work.

Taken together, the outcomes of these ongoing and future lawsuits will have a significant impact on how copyright law is interpreted in the age of

AI शब्दकोष

Core AI Concepts

- **Algorithms:** Sets of rules or instructions that AI systems follow to process data and make decisions.
- **Artificial Intelligence (AI):** A broad term for computer systems that can perform tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as learning, problem-solving, and decision-making.
- **Generative AI:** AI systems that can create new content, such as text, images, or music.
- **Large Language Models (LLMs):** AI models trained on vast amounts of text data, enabling them to generate human-like text, translate languages, and answer questions. Examples include ChatGPT and DeepSeek.
- **Machine Learning (ML):** A subset of AI where systems learn from data without explicit programming, improving their performance over time.

AI-Specific Issues and Technologies

- **AI Pin:** A wearable AI device.
- **AI-Generated Content:** Content created by AI systems, raising questions about authorship and copyright.
- **Algorithmic Auditing:** The process of evaluating AI systems for fairness, bias, and compliance with regulations.
- **Algorithmic Transparency:** The ability to understand and explain how AI algorithms arrive at decisions.
- **CosmosOS:** An AI-powered operating system.
- **Cybersecurity Vulnerabilities:** Weaknesses in AI systems that can be exploited by malicious actors.

- **Data Protection Laws:** Regulations like GDPR and CCPA that protect personal data.
- **Explainable AI (XAI):** Techniques that make AI decision-making more transparent and understandable.
- **GPUs (Graphics Processing Units):** Specialized processors used to accelerate AI training and processing.
- **Hallucinations (AI):** When an AI model generates false or misleading information.
- **Unsupervised Learning:** A type of machine learning where AI systems learn from unlabeled data.

Legal and Ethical Considerations

- **AI Regulatory Authority:** A government body responsible for overseeing AI.
- **Copyright Infringement:** Unauthorized use of copyrighted material.
- **Digital Public Goods:** Open-source software, data, and AI models that benefit the public.
- **Fair Use:** A legal doctrine that allows limited use of copyrighted material without permission.
- **Legal Personhood:** The concept of granting legal rights and responsibilities to AI systems.

CALL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS: NEXT EDITION ON AI & INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AND LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS RELATED TO AI IN ASIA

As artificial intelligence continues to reshape industries and creative processes, its intersection with Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) raises critical legal, ethical, and regulatory questions. Our next newsletter will focus on AI & IPR. Moreover, the next edition will explore how important jurisdictions across Asia are addressing challenges related to AI. We invite students and faculty members to contribute articles, opinion pieces, case commentaries on these themes. Submissions should provide insightful analysis, recent developments, and comparative perspectives. If you are interested in contributing, please send your articles:

To: ai.patrika@lc2.du.ac.in

By: 31 August, 2025

Stay tuned for an engaging discussion on the evolving landscape of AI & IPR and the legal developments related to AI in Asia!