



**UCP
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3rd UCP International Conference

The Transformative Potential of Generative Artificial Intelligence, Law and Legal Education

Opportunities, Challenges and the
Way Forward

ABSTRACT BOOK



**Faculty of Law
University of Central Punjab, Lahore**

3rd UCP International Conference on

**The Transformative Potential of
Generative Artificial Intelligence
for**

Law and Legal Education:

Opportunities, Challenges & the Way
Forward

March 21 & 22, 2024



Faculty of Law
University of Central Punjab

About the Conference

Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI) is reshaping the world by creating new possibilities wrapped in innovative challenges and law is not an exception to that. The possibilities and challenges encompass policing, legal practice, judicial decision-making, legal education, and research. GAI invites law academics and professionals to realign themselves by creating a dialogue about this emerging transformation to remain relevant in the briskly evolving landscape.

Considering this an opportune juncture, the University of Central Punjab, Faculty of Law is organizing its 3rd thematic international conference on ‘The Transformative Potential of Generative Artificial Intelligence for Law and Legal Education: opportunities, challenges and the way forward’. Scholars from around the world are invited to share their ideas and research on any of the conference sub-themes.

Sub-themes:

1. Best practices fore GAI regulation
2. Safeguarding Privacy in AI-driven world: Challenges and solutions
3. Regulating Intellectual Property in AI Realms.
4. Impact of GAI on Human rights
5. Role of Generative AI in Legal Education: Challenges and Prospects
6. GAI's Impact on Legal research and Writing
7. Exploring the Intersection of AI and Law
8. GAI and Legal decision making
9. Ethical and legal implications of GAI
10. Any other theme

Conference Organizing Committee

- **Convener: Dr Hadia Awan** (Pro-Rector UCP)
- **Secretary: Shaista Anwar** (Assistant professor)

Committee	Members
Committee for keynotes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Zeeshan Ashraf (Assistant Professor)• Freeha Khaled (Assistant Professor)• Saba Awan (Lecturer)• Rida Khawar (Lecturer)• Shaista Anwar (Assistant professor)
Printing, Publication and Circulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aamir Kamran (Assistant Professor)• Ammara Rizwan (Assistant Professor)• Saba Awan (Lecturer)• Shaista Anwar (Assistant professor)
Committee for Conference Invitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Freeha Khaled (Assistant Professor)• Dr. Barkat (Professor)• Rida Khawar (Lecturer)• Shaista Anwar (Assistant professor)
Event Organizing Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Zeeshan Ashraf (Assistant Professor)• Ammara Rizwan (Assistant Professor)• Shaista Anwar (Assistant professor)• Law Society
Committee for Research Papers Selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dr. Barkat (Professor)• Zeeshan Ashraf (Assistant Professor)• Shaista Anwar (Assistant professor)
Committee for Refreshments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ammara Rizwan (Assistant Professor)• Zeeshan Ashraf (Assistant Professor)• Law Society
Committee for Lodging of Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Zeeshan Ashraf (Assistant Professor)• Amir Kamran (Assistant Professor)• Law Society

Keynote Speakers



**Dr Mohammad
H. S. Bashayreh**

Dean, College of Law
Prince Mohammad Bin
Fahd University
Alkhobar, Saudi Arabia



**Dr. Shahrul Mizan
Ismail**

Associate Vice Chancellor
(Corporate)
Lim Kok University of
Creative Technology,
Cyberjaya, Malaysia



Dr Ahmad Ali Ghouri

Director of Internationalization,
school of law, politics &
sociology
University of Sussex, UK



**Dr Mohammad
Ershadul Karim**

Associate Professor,
Faculty of Law
Universiti Malaya,
Malaysia



**Dr Mohamad Fateh
Labanieh**

International Lecturer
School of Law, Universiti
Utara Malaysia (UUM)
Malaysia



**Professor Nachman
N. Gutowski**

Director of Academic Success
Program
University of Nevada Las
Vegas, USA



**Jeremy W.
Hurley, Esq.**

Assistant Professor of Law
Appalachian School of
Law, Grundy, Virginia,
USA



Ishan Atrey

Lecturer,
Indian Institute of
Management, Rohtak, India



Aly Hassam-ul-Haq

Director of the Centre for Law
& Technology, Faculty of Law,
Politics & Governance,
Ziauddin University,
Karachi, Pakistan.

Conference Speakers and Contributors



Ammara Siddiqui



Arshad Nawaz Khan



Arun Barkat



Bilal Hafeez



Dr. Bahadar Ali



**Dr. Mirza Shahid
Rizwan Baig**



Dr. Shahida Naz



Hasnain Hyder Shah



Hina Qayyum



Mazhar Hussain



Mehr-un-Nisa



Mian Johar Imam



Minahil Saleem



**Mohamad Fateh
Labanieh**



**Mohammad Azam
Hussain**



Muhammad Qasim



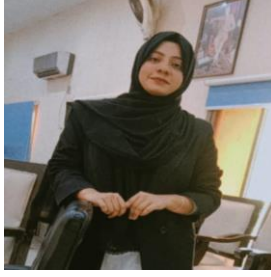
Rehana Anjum



Sawera Buriro



Shizza Khan



Sonia Shah



**Syed Shaharyar
Ahmed**



Taj Kanwal Mari



Umaima Ali



Yabinda Saleem



Zeeshan Ashraf



Zia Ullah Irfan

AGENDA

3rd UCP International Conference

‘The Transformative Potential of Generative Artificial Intelligence, Law and Legal Education: Opportunities, Challenges and the Way Forward’

21st & 22nd March 2024

Venue: Webinar Hall, Building C, UCP

Day-I

Plenary Session I

Opening of Conference Proceedings Recitation from the Holy Quran National Anthem	11:00 am - 11:10 am
Welcome Note Prof. Dr. Hadia Awan <i>(Pro-Rector University of Central Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan)</i>	11:10 am - 11:20 am
Keynote Speaker 1 Prof. Nachman N. Gutowski <i>Director of Academic Success Program University of Nevada Las Vegas, USA</i>	11:20 am - 11:50 am
Keynote Speaker 2 Dr. Mohammad H. S. Bashayreh <i>Dean, College of Law Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University Alkhobar, Saudi Arabia</i>	11:50 am - 12:20 pm
Keynote Speaker 3 Dr. Shahrul Mizan Ismail <i>Associate Vice Chancellor (Corporate), Lim Kok Wing University of Creative Technology, Cyberjaya, Malaysia.</i>	12:20 pm - 12:50 pm
Keynote Speaker 4 Dr. Mohammad Ershadul Karim <i>Associate Professor, Faculty of Law Universiti Malaya, Malaysia</i>	12:50 pm - 1:20 pm
Namaz-e-Zohar	1:20 pm - 2:00 pm

Keynote Speaker 5 Mr. Ishan Atrey <i>Lecturer,</i> <i>Indian Institute of Management, Rohtak, India</i>	2:00 pm - 2:30 pm
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Thematic Presentations

Session I

Impact of GAI on Human Rights

Session Chair: Hina Qayyum

Title	Presenter	Time
Human Rights and the Era of Generative Artificial Intelligence: Assessing and Enhancing Pakistan’s National AI Draft Policy with an Insight of Global Perspectives	Hina Qayyum <i>Lecturer, Fatima Jinnah Women University, The Mall, Rawalpindi</i> Mehr-un-Nisa (Co-Author) <i>Student, Fatima Jinnah Women University, The Mall, Rawalpindi</i> Shizza Khan (Co-Author) <i>Student, Fatima Jinnah Women University, The Mall, Rawalpindi</i>	2:30 pm - 2:45 pm
The Implications of ChatGPT on Digital Human Rights	Syed Shahrayar Ahmed <i>Legal Associate, Ibrar & Associates, Lahore</i>	2:45 pm – 3:00 pm
Impact of Generative Artificial Intelligence on Human Rights	Taj Kanwal Mari <i>Advocate & LLM Scholar, Institute of Law, University of Sindh, Jamshoro</i> Rehana Anjum (Co-Author) <i>Assistant Professor, Institute of Law, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan</i>	3:00 pm - 3:15 pm

	Arun Barkat (Co-Author) <i>Assistant Professor, Institute of Law, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan</i>	
Questions & Answers from the Panel		3:15 pm - 3:25 pm

Session II

GAI and Legal Decision Making

Session Chair: Rais Nouman Ahmed

Title	Presenter	Time
Transformation of Criminal Investigation in Pakistan through Artificial Intelligence: Analytical Study	Rais Nouman Ahmed <i>Assistant Professor of Law University Gillani Law College, BZU, Multan</i>	3:25 pm - 3:40 pm
Examining the Intersection of Generative Artificial Intelligence and Legal Decision-Making	Hasnain Hyder Shah <i>Final Year Student, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan</i>	3:40 pm - 3:55 pm
Generative Artificial Intelligence and Legal Decision Making	Minahil Saleem <i>Final Year Student, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan</i>	3:55 pm - 4:10 pm
The Role of GAI in Judicial decision-making Process	Mian Johar Imam <i>Advocate, Bhutta & Saeed, Barristers and Legal Consultants, Lahore, Pakistan</i> Syed Shaharyar Ahmed (Co-Author) <i>Junior Partner, Ibrar & Associates, Lahore, Pakistan</i>	4:10 pm - 4:25 pm

Using AI to Enhance the Traditional Procedural Mechanism for Appointing Human-Arbitrators in Malaysia	<p>Mohamad Fateh Labanieh <i>International Lecturer at School of Law, COLGIS, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia</i></p> <p>Mohammad Azam Hussain (Co-Author) <i>Associate Professor at School of Law, COLGIS, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia</i></p> <p>Zeeshan Ashraf (Co-Author) <i>PhD Scholar, School of Law, COLGIS, Universiti Utara, Malaysia.</i> <i>Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Central Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan</i></p>	4:25 pm - 4:40 pm
Questions & Answers from the Panel		4:40 pm - 4:50 pm

Namaz-e-Asr	4:50 pm - 5:20 pm
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Session III

GAI's Impact on Legal Research and Writing

Title	Presenter	Time
The Transformative Influence of Generative Artificial Intelligence on Legal Research and Writing: Exploring the Perspectives of Pakistani Lawyers Regarding Usage of AI Technology in the Legal Field	<p>Muhammad Qasim <i>LLB, 4th Year, University Law College, University of the Punjab</i></p>	5:20 pm - 5:35 pm

Questions & Answers from the Panel		5:35 pm - 5:45 pm
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Group Photo & Iftar Dinner	5:45 pm - 7:00 pm
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Day-II

Plenary Session II

Opening of the Conference Proceedings	11:00 am - 11:05 am
Recitation from the Holy Quran and National Anthem	11:05 am - 11:10 am
Keynote Speaker 1 Mr. Jeremy W. Hurley, Esq. <i>Assistant Professor of Law</i> <i>Appalachian School of Law, Grundy, Virginia, USA</i>	11:10 am - 11:40 am
Keynote Speaker 2 Dr. Mohamad Fateh Labanieh <i>International Lecturer</i> <i>School of Law, Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM) Malaysia</i>	11:40 am - 12:10 pm
Keynote Speaker 3 Dr. Ahmad Ali Ghouri <i>Director Internationalization, School of Law, Politics & Sociology, University of Sussex, UK</i>	12:10 pm - 12:40 pm
Keynote Speaker 4 Mr. Aly Hassam-ul-Haq <i>Director of the Centre for Law & Technology, Faculty of Law, Politics & Governance, Ziauddin University, Karachi, Pakistan</i>	12:40 pm - 1:10 pm

Namaz-e- Jumma	1:10 pm - 2:00 pm
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Thematic Presentations

Session IV

Regulating Intellectual Property in AI Realm

Session Chair: Zia Ullah Irfan

Title	Presenter	Time
Hampering Originality: IP laws in the USA in Milieu of Generative Artificial Intelligence	Zia Ullah Irfan <i>Principal Toppers Law College, Lahore</i> Yabinda Saleem (Co-Author) <i>In-Charge Academics, Toppers Law College, Lahore</i>	2:00 pm - 2:15 pm
Generative Artificial Intelligence and Intellectual Property Law: Impacts and The Challenges	Umaima Ali <i>Advocate & LLM Scholar, Institute of Law, University of Sindh, Jamshoro</i>	2:15 pm - 2:30 pm
Developing a Fair use Framework for AI-Generated Content in Pakistani Copyright Law: A Doctrinal Legal Analysis	Arshad Nawaz Khan <i>Assistant Professor, School of Law, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan</i> Dr. Bahadar Ali (Co-Author) <i>In-Charge, Department of Law, University of Malakand, Chakdara, KPK, Pakistan</i> Bilal Hafeez (Co-Author) <i>School of Law, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan</i>	2:30 pm - 2:45 pm
Questions & Answers from the Panel		2:45 pm - 2:55 pm

Session V

Exploring the Intersection of AI and Law

Session Chair: Mirza Shahid Rizwan Baig

Title	Presenter	Time
Artificial Intelligence and Legal Profession in Pakistan: Challenges and Prospects	Dr. Mirza Shahid Rizwan Baig <i>Assistant Professor, Gcuf, Faisalabad</i> Dr. Shahida Naz (Co-Author) <i>Assistant Professor, Gcuf, Faisalabad</i>	2:55 pm - 3:10 pm
Precarious Use of AI and Generative AI in the Field of Law: Threat to Criminal Justice System	Sonia Shah <i>LLB, Final Year Student, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan</i>	3:10 pm - 3:25 pm
Questions & Answers from the Panel		3:25 pm - 3:35 pm

Session VI

Ethical and Legal Implication of GAI

Session Chair: Ammara Siddiqui

Artificial Intelligence is a Boon and Bane for the Legal Profession	Ammara Siddiqui <i>Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Central Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan</i>	3:35 pm - 3:50 pm
Human Culpability Behind Algorithmic Veil: An Analysis of Illicit and Unethical Responses	Sawera Buriri <i>Final Year Student, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan.</i>	3:50 pm - 4:05 pm
An Analysis of Artificial Intelligence in Corporate Governance in Public Listed Companies of	Mazhar Hussain <i>PhD Scholar of Law, Times Institute, Multan</i>	4:05 pm - 4:20 pm

Pakistan: A Legal Perspective		
Questions & Answers from the Panel		4:20 pm - 4:30 pm

Employer's Meet Up (Parallel Session)	3:35 pm – 4:30 pm
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Law Tech Projects Exhibit	4:30 pm - 5:00 pm
Namaz-e-Asr	5:00 pm – 5:20 pm

Closing Ceremony

Vote of Thanks, Conference Secretary, Shaista Anwar Asst. Prof. Faculty of Law, UCP, Lahore	5:20 pm - 5:30 pm
National Anthems of the participating countries	5:30 pm - 5:40 pm
Certificates Distribution	5:40 pm - 5:50pm
Group Photo & Iftar Dinner	5:50 pm- 7:00 pm

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Human Rights and The Era of Generative Artificial Intelligence: Assessing and Enhancing Pakistan's National AI Draft Policy with An Insight of Global Perspectives

Hina Qayyum

*Lecturer, Department of Law, Fatima Jinnah Women University,
Rawalpindi, Pakistan*

Mehr-un-Nisa

*Student of Law, 6th semester, Fatima Jinnah Women University,
Rawalpindi, Pakistan*

Shizza Khan

*Student of Law, 6th semester, Fatima Jinnah Women University,
Rawalpindi, Pakistan*

This research paper involves an interplay between Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI) and human rights. It first defines GAI and establishes the intrinsic importance of human rights protection in the face of such technological advancements. On the one hand, the paper has explored the potential positive effects, including improved healthcare outcomes, reduced discrimination, and increased access to education. On the other hand, it has critically examined the negative consequences, such as privacy concerns arising from data collection and use, and the potential for bias and discrimination embedded within algorithms. To substantiate these theoretical explorations, the paper incorporates two compelling case studies: predictive policing in the United States, and the controversial use of AI in hiring practices. These instances provide concrete illustrations of how GAI interacts with human rights in varied contexts. The focus is next shifted on the legal framework developed by the European Union, China and Pakistan for the deployment of GAI and its extent. Pakistan's National AI draft policy is addressing only the ways through which GAI can be deployed, it lags in addressing the ethical considerations and the concerns raised by GAI on human rights. Informed by these analyses, the study recommends modifying the National AI draft policy of Pakistan and enacting it as soon as possible to mitigate the negative effects of GAI and maximise its potential to benefit Pakistan and humanity. This research is done by employing a doctrinal research method.

The Implications of ChatGPT on Digital Human Rights

Syed Shaharyar Ahmed

Junior Partner, Ibrar and Associates, Lahore, Pakistan

The digital age, marked by the rise of Artificial Intelligence (AI), has profound implications for human rights. This paper investigates the intersection of generative AI and digital human rights. It scrutinizes how AI technologies, specifically generative AI, while offering unprecedented opportunities, can also pose threats to rights such as privacy, freedom of expression, and non-discrimination. The paper takes Chat-GPT as the case-study under observation and underscores the urgency of developing robust legal and ethical frameworks to ensure that AI technologies are designed and used in ways that respect and promote human rights. The human rights under consideration will be digital rights and human rights with specific reference to international human rights law. It advocates for a human-centric approach to AI, emphasizing transparency, accountability, and inclusivity. This research further intends to make AI accountable and devise possible methods for obtaining remedy in case of any breach of digital rights. This research contributes to the critical discourse on navigating the challenges and opportunities of AI in the context of digital human rights. Ultimately, the research aims to devise methods for minimizing the possible consequences which AI might cause on the enjoyment of digital and human rights by users worldwide.

Impacts of Generative Artificial Intelligence on Human Rights

Taj Kanwal Mari

*Advocate & LLM scholar, Institute of Law, University of Sindh,
Jamshoro, Pakistan*

Rehana Anjum

*Assistant Professor, Institute of Law, University of Sindh,
Jamshoro, Pakistan*

Arun Barkat

*Assistant Professor, Institute of Law, University of Sindh,
Jamshoro, Pakistan*

In the global village where Fourth Industrial Revolution (FIR) is currently taking place throughout the globe, GenAI along with artificial intelligence (AI) has become part of households of every individual. This revolution will undoubtedly affect many lives in developed and underdeveloped nations with positive as well as negative impacts. GenAI is a blessing for individuals like researchers, academics, educational departments, whereas others may find it curse. GenAI learned its skills on the internet; it has absorbed a lot of the unresolved problems associated with it, such as partiality among black and women, girls with scarf, disinformation, copyright violations, violations of rights of humanity, and general financial turmoil. The researcher used qualitative desk research method by gathering data from the human rights conventions, scientific research papers, legal frameworks on GenAI, and online sources including famous books regarding AI and GenAI and academic writings. This research shall discuss the origin of GenAI, importance of GenAI as it plays a key role in the every human's life and impacts of GenAI on the human rights. This research shall look at the current and future risks and possibilities associated with GenAI, as well as the knowledge gaps existing currently with regard to this along with different cutting-edge technologies. And also look at the policy guidelines that authorities and community groups can work together to more effectively manage and control the use of GenAI.

Transformation of Criminal Investigation in Pakistan through Artificial Intelligence: Analytical Study

Rais Nouman Ahmed

Assistant Professor, University Gillani Law College, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan

Pakistan exhibits the lowest percentage of conviction, ranging from 5% to 10%. This research explores that how Pakistan's criminal investigation might be transformed by Artificial Intelligence (AI). AI is becoming increasingly prominent as a valuable assistant, revolutionizing criminal investigations by replacing laborious manual analysis with rapid identification of patterns. An important area of focus is the utilization of artificial intelligence to analyse crime scenes. This study will use a mixed-methods research methodology to thoroughly analyse how AI can change criminal investigation in Pakistan and suggest practical recommendations for its implementation. Envision a software that can discern minute correlations among seemingly unrelated entities, derive valuable information from extensive collections of previous instances, and automatically identify ignored evidence. The research suggests standards, regulations, and optimal methods for the ethical and efficient utilization of AI in criminal investigation, considering the distinct socio-cultural environment of Pakistan. The researcher argues that AI is capable of monitoring the criminal investigation carried out by the Investigating Officer (I.O), ensuring the I. O's fairness, transparency, and accountability. This is made possible by an AI-powered application. Ultimately, incorporating AI has the capacity to transform criminal investigation in Pakistan by enhancing efficiency, precision, and resource distribution. To achieve these advantages, it is crucial to tackle obstacles concerning capacity development, data exchange, ethics, and legal frameworks. This study recommends that AI has the potential to significantly improve the criminal justice system in Pakistan if implemented correctly.

Examining the Intersection of Generative Artificial Intelligence and Legal Decision-Making

Hasnain Hyder Shah

LLB, Final Year, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan

This research paper will mainly discuss the increasing need for and importance of Artificial intelligence (AI) in the legal profession. Along with the significance, the paper will discuss the benefits and drawbacks of AI in the legal profession. Furthermore, the paper will analyze the capability of AI to replace human judges in future. In addition, the paper will discuss the possible problems and impacts on society by integrating AI into the legal profession, like the lack of confidence of people over AI-generated decisions, Privacy of parties, unemployment and transparency. Moreover, the research will examine the methods through which AI can be used as an assistive device rather than a complete replacement with humans. It will discuss countries like China, the USA, and Canada using AI machines in their legal proceeding for research, decision-making and many more, even in some countries it replaces human judges. Furthermore, the paper will investigate the possible social, ethical and economic effects, and their sufficient solutions, by integrating AI into the judicial system, especially in the context of Pakistan. The researcher will use both qualitative and quantitative research methods. The data will be collected from various sources such as case laws, interviews, news articles, and surveys to assess public perceptions regarding the effectiveness of AI in comparison to human judgments. Lastly, recommendations will be provided for the better implementation of AI tools in the judicial system of Pakistan, by suggesting strategic actions that might be helpful in the integration of AI tools in the legal field.

Generative Artificial Intelligence and Legal Decision Making

Minahil Saleem

LLB, Final Year, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan

The emergence of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI) has introduced revolutionary changes in every field of life and judiciary is no exception to this. Given the noble, complex and dynamic nature of the legal profession, there are concerns over the undignified use of GAI. For instance, Attorneys citing fictitious legal authorities in their pleadings that are hallucinations of GAI and Judges formulating and composing their judgements with the help of GAI. This paper address issues related to the use of GAI in judicial decision making, and its practical implications. It also explains how GAI applications operate and how the hallucinations they create results into the abuse of due process of law. Whether GAI is likely to follow multifaceted approaches that a judge usually has to take and whether it may produce just results while keeping pace with the evolving legal landscape are other areas of research in this work. To substantiate and complete this study, doctrinal research methodology will be adopted. Data will be gathered from case studies, survey, expert reports, and content analysis of legal documents and Court cases. Since Courts systems are plagued with delay and backlog of pending cases, this paper concludes that genAI can enhance the efficiency of courts and provide quick relief to the parties to the litigation. However, such positive impact of genAI in Law largely depends on how it is used. Each state must formulate rules allowing the use of genAI along with limitations imposed to make the users adhere to ethical obligations to ensure that genAI is used to merely “assist” the attorneys and judges in their tasks rather than replacing them as a whole.

The Role of Generative AI in Judicial Decision-Making Process

Mian Johar Imam

*Advocate, Bhutta & Saeed, Barristers and Legal Consultants,
Lahore, Pakistan*

Syed Shaharyar Ahmed

Junior Partner, Ibra and Associates, Lahore, Pakistan

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has permeated various sectors of society, and the judicial system is no exception to such a development. As an expanding innovation in modern technology AI holds promise for improving efficiency and consistency in all spheres of human life. This paper shall attempt to explore the transformative role of generative AI in the judicial process by analyzing the operational potential of generative AI in the sensitive process of judicial decisions making. Such an analysis of the possibility of usage of generative AI will also enable an introspection of probable implications of using generative AI in judicial decision making. While AI can render obvious functions in streamlining court proceedings, simplifying legal research, and facilitating evidence analysis, its attributes must be weighed against the high standards on which judicial decision making is visualized. Due regard must also be given to ethical implications of AI use in courts, particularly concerning fairness, transparency, and accountability. It is argued that generative AI cannot replace the contours of human reasoning and logic that form the foundational basis of the justice system. This research paper shall employ a qualitative and descriptive research methodology and utilize a balanced approach by leveraging AI's capabilities while mitigating its potential risks, to uphold the integrity of judicial processes. This analysis shall be done in the context of existing theoretical discourse of AI usage in the judicial systems in order determine the parameters of a pre-AI induced judicial process and analyze the existing capabilities of generative AI to understand if they can fulfill those parameters.

**Using AI to Enhance the Traditional Procedural Mechanism
for Appointing Human-Arbitrators in Malaysia**

Mohamad Fateh Labanieh

*International Lecturer at School of Law, COLGIS, Universiti of
Utara Malaysia*

Mohammad Azam Hussain

*Associate Professor at School of Law, COLGIS, Universiti of
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*PhD Scholar, School of Law, COLGIS, Universiti Utara,
Malaysia. Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, University of
Central Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan*

The manner of appointment and selection of human arbitrators is not free from criticisms, such as bias, lack of transparency, and inefficiency. By Using doctrinal legal research methodology, this article aims to examine the idea of using Artificial Intelligence (hereinafter referred to as “AI”) in arbitrator selection procedures. Data collected using library-based approach and both types of data are analysed using analytical approach. It discovered that using AI in arbitrator selection has the potential to revolutionise the arbitration process and overcome these hurdles. Besides, it has the ability to achieve goal 5 and 15 of Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter referred to as “SDGS”). It is recommended that the role of using AI in arbitrator selection should be that of an invaluable assistant to the appointing authority rather than a complete replacement. The key reason for this approach is that AI, although a powerful tool, is not yet entirely devoid of bias, and human oversight remains crucial.

The Transformative Influence of Generative Artificial Intelligence on Legal Research and Writing: Exploring the Perspectives Of Pakistani Lawyers Regarding Usage Of AI Technology In The Legal Field

Muhammad Qasim

*LLB, 4th year, University Law College University of the Punjab,
Pakistan*

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a modern technology that enables computers to intimate human intelligence—solving problems, understanding languages, and recognizing patterns. However, generative AI (GAI) is a subset of AI technology that creates original content like images or text. AI, after its evolution started to encompass almost all the fields that involve the machine learning process. It also encircled the legal field. Integration of AI into law has transformed the domain of legal research and writing, document examination, case predictions, contract reviews, and administrative tasks in facets of the legal profession. In this research paper, I have tried to explore AI's diverse impact on crucial aspects of legal research and GAI's on legal writing and also elaborated its transformative role in reshaping legal research technology and enhancing efficiency in information retrieval and case analysis. Furthermore, this writing delves into the intricacies of AI's emergence in the field of law and explores the perspectives of Pakistani lawyers regarding the usage of AI technology in the legal field and their attitude towards the modification of conventional methods of legal research and writing. After a thorough study, this paper elaborated; on how the incorporation of AI technology in the legal field has transformed the sphere of legal research and writing and how it has affected the efficiency, accuracy, and ethical considerations within the legal profession. After a deep investigation following a literature review, case studies, and data analysis this research found that AI's integration in the legal domain constitutes noteworthy implications for the legal profession, influencing efficiency, accuracy, and ethical considerations.

Hampering Originality: IP laws in the USA in Milieu of Generative Artificial Intelligence

Zia Ullah Irfan

Principal Toppers Law College, Lahore, Pakistan

Yabinda Saleem

In-Charge Academics, Toppers law College, Lahore

The recent boom and groundbreaking development in artificial intelligence has led to the replacement of human intellect by generative artificial intelligence (GAI). In the near predictable future, such miraculous technologies will most probably be a new norm redefining artistic and literary works which would not be confined to human authors. The IP laws globally in general and specifically in Pakistan haven't proved to be dynamic enough to adapt to this fast-moving change. The existing IP laws seem unfair when seen through the prism of the rationale behind the protection of intellectual property in the wake of generative artificial intelligence. The article develops the argument that the intellectual property laws, especially copyright laws, need to evolve to protect AI-generated works. Existing laws, whether globally or in Pakistan, don't protect AI-generated works on the ground that a machine has not, or in other words, cannot have intellectual property rights. The article advocates and develops a rationale as to why copyright protection for AI authors will be inevitable in the near future to safeguard the originality and intellectual rights of human authors.

Generative Artificial Intelligence and Intellectual Property Law: Impacts and the Challenges

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In the world of technology, hasty advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology has brought significant changes across various industries, including the demesne of inventions and creative endeavours. In this Modern era, AI demonstrates the capability to produce high-quality works that closely resemble those crafted by humans. AI is significantly transforming the landscape of Intellectual Property (IP) in terms of creation, usage, and protection. However, the current IP legislative frameworks are lagging behind in protection of AI generated content and methods to make difference in the contents of human and AI. Firstly, this paper attempt to portray the impact of AI generated content of IP Laws, then analyse how IP laws protect the creation of AI innovations; and also explore how the value of human creation and formation be balanced against AI innovation and creation. Investigate whether the initiation of AI requires any changes to the existing IP laws and discover the title and ascription of AI generated works and credit of inventor ship for AI assisted inventions. All in all, paper identify the way AI changing to create, use and Protect Intellectual Property (IP). For the collection of data, the primary and secondary sources of Intellectual property rights, scholarly articles, internet, and other relevant sources will be used.

**Developing a Fair Use Framework for AI-Generated Content
in Pakistani Copyright Law: A Doctrinal Legal Analysis**

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In the rapidly evolving landscape of intellectual property rights law the intersection of artificial intelligence and copyright presents extraordinary challenges and opportunities. Current research paper conducts a comprehensive doctrinal legal analysis to develop a fair use framework of AI generated compatible with the socio-economic context of Pakistan. Applying W. P. Saunders' Research Onion layers methodology, Positivism has been selected as philosophy. The doctrinal research design has been based on comprehensive assessment of legal doctrines, statutes, principles of other legal systems, case law, academic research and reports. The chronological horizon spans historical perspectives of copyright law. Primary data collection involves a thorough analysis of legal documents. The study compressively analyzes the practical challenges and opportunities associated with implementing a fair use framework for AI-generated content in Pakistan. Through a comparative legal analysis, selected fair use models from jurisdictions with similar socio-economic characteristics have been scrutinized to identify transplantable legal principles compatible with Pakistan's context. The research critically examines the implications of legal transplantation, considering the adaptability and effectiveness of foreign fair use models. The proposed fair use framework seeks to strike a balance between protecting creators' rights and promotion of innovation within the AI sector. The interpretation of findings explores the socio-economic implications of AI-generated content within Pakistan, aiming to contribute to the ongoing process of legal reforms.

**Artificial Intelligence and Legal Profession in Pakistan:
Challenges and Prospects**

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The development of artificial intelligence technology attracts more and more people's attention, especially for the impact of related legal profession, which cannot be ignored by law practitioners. For law science education, it will determine the future of talent training and professional development. Therefore, this paper first combs the current situation of the development and application of artificial intelligence, attempts to deduce the impact on the legal profession at the macroscopic and microcosmic aspect through the application and development trend of artificial intelligence technology at home and abroad in reality, and then analyzes the three issues of "what to cultivate", "how to cultivate" and "with what to cultivate", tries to put forward and explains how law science education responds to the influence of the development of artificial intelligence on the development of law profession.

**Precarious Use of AI and Generative AI in the Field of Law:
Threat to Criminal Justice System**

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Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) is said to be the technology of this era as it is adopted by many sectors. However, in the field of law and justice notwithstanding having possible advancement, it is tough to follow since law is the most consequential field. Though, AI and Generative AI is accomplishing the functions i.e. monitoring, predicting criminal, making decisions and providing instant remedies but the spirit of justice is not merely confined to speedy process. While, considering the merits of justice, law is unable to properly recognize the epoch of the tech. The researcher will mainly examine the threat of AI and Generative AI in the criminal justice system. The study will answer three research questions. The first will address the brief explanation of Generative AI and its functions. The second question will discuss the usage of Generative AI within courtroom and AI outside the court with its limitations. Third question will specify the role of Judges and lawyers in the era of this model. Significantly, the research paper is valuable owing to the fact that it discusses an essential issue in the contemporary AI world. Notably, the paper will also highlight the concerns raised by Generative AI applications, focusing on two main issues: litigation costs and court's time. The researcher will utilize doctrinal methodology for the purpose to explore the topic. The data will be assembled through books, scholarly articles, journals and other internet sources. In conclusion, it will offer recommendations for courts and lawyers to combat with the challenges posed by the tech.

Artificial Intelligence is a Boon and Bane for the Legal Profession

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There has been a fast progression around artificial intelligence in recent periods. Artificial intelligence and high-tech gadgets have certainly made many tasks easier and have a deep impact on the legal profession which cannot be ignored by law practitioners. Few of the researchers have found that Artificial Intelligence will eventually make legal professionals redundant. It can cause a wave of unemployment in the legal industry. It is presumed that lawyers are at a profound risk of being wiped out. Therefore, the first part of the paper talks about AI technology and its impacts on the legal industry. The second part is about the concerns and growing anxiety over the question of whether artificially intelligent machines will lead to the extermination of the jobs of lawyers and people associated with the legal industry. The genuine research question is whether the law profession can be fundamentally replaced by AI or not. The third part of this paper discusses whether the research methodology is qualitative and to find the answer to the research question, two semi-structured interviews with AI legal experts were conducted and thematic content analysis was steered. The paper concludes that the present stage of artificial intelligence is steady, but it is still the primary stage of "weak artificial intelligence". It is not believable that a robot can be a human and people will accept the judgments of a robot judge over the matter of life or death.

**Human Culpability Behind Algorithmic Veil:
An Analysis of Illicit and Unethical Responses**

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At present, Generative Artificial Intelligence (Generative AI) have profoundly facilitated in many disciplines but simultaneously upraised various ethical and legal concerns. AI generated content has prosecuted its manufacturers for plagiarism, deep-fakes, false images, biasness and violation of Intellectual Property Right (IPR). However, the courts are puzzled in solving the question of liability and accountability for such content. The research will chiefly examine the culpability of users, producers, contributors and manufacturers in generation of immoral or illegal content. The study will answer three research questions: The first question will address human involvement in both training phases and post-training scenarios. The second question will evaluate various factors aiding in generation of harmful content. Third question will determine the culpability for the generation of offensive, illegal and harmful content. The paper will enunciate that generation of the content is ancillary to input of prompt by the user and not sole operation of Generative AI tools. Significantly, the research paper will ascertain part performed by the human involvement from training phase to subsequent input of prompts and keywords. It will analyse the factors contributing to generation of unethical and illicit content by AI. It will discuss at length that if Generative AI generates unlawful content, then upon whom the liability would devolve. The researcher will employ the doctrinal methodology by analysis of various articles, journals, case laws, books, internet resources and other documents. The conclusion, study will refer the generative AI as “*double-edged sword*” which can be utilized to track the violation of legal and ethical standards. It will recommend use of generative AI in policy measures to prevent infringement of IPR, violation of privacy and conservation of personal data.

**An Analysis of Artificial Intelligence in Corporate Governance:
A Legal Perspective of Public Listed Companies in Pakistan**

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The contemporary era is the age of digital technology, and frequent scientific transformations have given rise to artificial intelligence (AI) in every walk of life. Even then, its roots can be traced back to the world's corporate sector. Like AI, Corporate Governance (CG) is a relatively new terminology for a system of direction and control for corporations. While AI is commonly considered a powerful tool, its adverse effects cannot be ignored, and the CG legal framework does not permit AI use in CG practices. However, using the terms "artificial governance intelligence" or "corporate AI" shows its enormous engrossment in regulating CG practices to address issues such as decision-making by the Board of Directors, independence of directors, and assistance to managers. However, most legal systems forbid the appointment of robot directors. Despite this, many businesses have already integrated AI into their corporate decision-making processes. This study addresses the efficacy and legality of replacing human thinking with AI in the Corporate Governance Regulatory Framework (CGRF) and its fate in the corporate legal framework regarding privacy protection in 'public limited listed companies' in Pakistan. The study's findings will provide valuable insights for stakeholders and policymakers on regulating the corporate sector for the progressive accomplishment of organizational errands.