

AI & GDPR MONTHLY UPDATE

July 2025

Welcome to another edition of the **AI & GDPR MONTHLY UPDATE**, bringing you the latest insights into artificial intelligence and data protection. We'll cover new AI regulations, opinions, court and authority decisions across the EU, and the latest use cases in AI implementation. Our **AI & GDPR MONTHLY UPDATE** lands in your inbox every month.

AI Act

The European Commission has issued a **Code of Practice for general-purpose AI models**. Drafted by independent experts, the Code helps providers meet the AI Act's requirements on safety, transparency, and copyright. Providers who sign the Code may use it as evidence of compliance, potentially reducing administrative burden. Even non-signatories are likely to be affected, as regulators will rely on the Code to interpret legal obligations. [Read more](#)

The European Commission has issued **Guidelines on the scope of obligations for general-purpose AI models**. These guidelines provide interpretation of key concepts and requirements that will be enforced by the AI Office. [Read more](#)

Czech government approved new AI Act implementation plan. According to Jan Kavalírek (Czech Ministry of Industry and Trade), the goal is to complete the AI Act implementation law by September 2025. He stressed that the legislation should minimize administrative burdens and support the AI ecosystem in the country. [Read more](#)

Data protection news

Germany's Data Protection Conference (DSK) released guidance on GDPR compliance for AI systems. It breaks down the AI lifecycle into phases and sets out key obligations like data minimization, security, and transparency at each stage. [Read more](#)

The EDPB adopted the "Helsinki Statement" aiming to simplify GDPR compliance. It is committed to provide practical tools for SMEs, such as standardized templates, checklists, and FAQs. The EDPB also encourages national DPAs to coordinate enforcement and publish 'case law-style' common positions to offer clearer legal guidance. [Read more](#)

France's CNIL clarified when web scraping can rely on legitimate interest under GDPR. It warns that scraping public data—often used for AI training—carries high privacy risks. Companies must apply strict collection filters, delete unnecessary personal data, and respect exclusion signals like robots.txt. [Read more](#)

NGO noyb filed a GDPR complaint against Bumble over its AI Icebreakers feature. The tool uses OpenAI's ChatGPT to generate opening messages, allegedly sending user's personal data to OpenAI without valid consent. The case tests whether legitimate interest can justify such transfers. [Read more](#)

Berlin's data regulator flagged Chinese chatbot DeepSeek as unlawful. The app collects extensive personal data and transfers it to servers in China. Authorities called on Apple and Google to remove it from online stores in Germany, citing both GDPR violations and new powers under the Digital Services Act. [Read more](#)

Czech cybersecurity agency issued a high-risk warning about DeepSeek. On July 8, 2025, NÚKIB urged individuals to limit what they share with DeepSeek apps and advised public figures to avoid them entirely. The Czech government also banned their use in state agencies unless only local open-source versions are used. [Read more](#)

IP & AI news

An EU Parliament study on EU copyright law and generative AI published. It highlights risks to creative industries and proposes new rules for text-and-data mining, opt-out tools for rightsholders, transparency obligations, and fair licensing models. [Read more](#)

A draft report by MEP Axel Voss calls for urgent action on AI and copyright. It proposes mandatory payments to rightsholders for training data, strict transparency for training sources, and possibly a new legal exception for AI training. The report reflects growing pressure for legislative reform. [Read more](#)

A U.S. court ruled that Anthropic lawfully trained AI on copyrighted books. The judge accepted training as fair use but found copyright infringement in Anthropic's retention of over 7 million pirated books in a separate archive. Meta's use of books to train its Llama model was also found to be fair use. In separate ruling, the judge dismissed claims by 13 authors, including Sarah Silverman, finding they failed to show concrete market harm from Meta's Llama model. [Read more](#) and [Read more](#)

Market Updates

The U.S. Senate rejected a ban on state-level AI regulation. As a follow-up to our [previous edition](#), lawmakers removed (in a 99–1 vote) the clause from the federal bill, allowing states like California and New York to continue legislating AI. This means businesses must still monitor evolving state-level legislation. [Read more](#)

ETH Zurich released a multilingual open-source AI model for public use. The model supports over 1,000 languages and includes openly available training data, enabling transparency and legal oversight. It offers a compliant, non-commercial alternative for European institutions. [Read more](#)

Dentons resources

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- [Dentons Newsletter AI Act \(Czech\)](#)
- [Dentons Global AI trends report: key legal issues for 2025](#)
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