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HOCHSCHULE DARMSTADT
UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

Young Academy Day

Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main

29.04.2026

**“ChatGPT as Co-Author of my paper?
Legal issues in AI generation, copyright, data protection and liability”**

Prof. Dr. Thomas Wilmer
Managing Director Institute for Information Law / University of Applied Sciences
Darmstadt
chatgpt-recht.de

Agenda

1. Function of Artificial Intelligence (AI) / LLMs, Limits of Application
2. Legal Framework for AI Applications
 1. Intellectual Property
 2. Data protection
 3. Defects / Liability
 4. Discrimination and Bias
 5. Employment Law
 6. Copilot, Image Generation, Text Generation as Challenges
3. The 10 AI Commandments
4. EU Omnibus
5. Questions and Discussion

Welcome

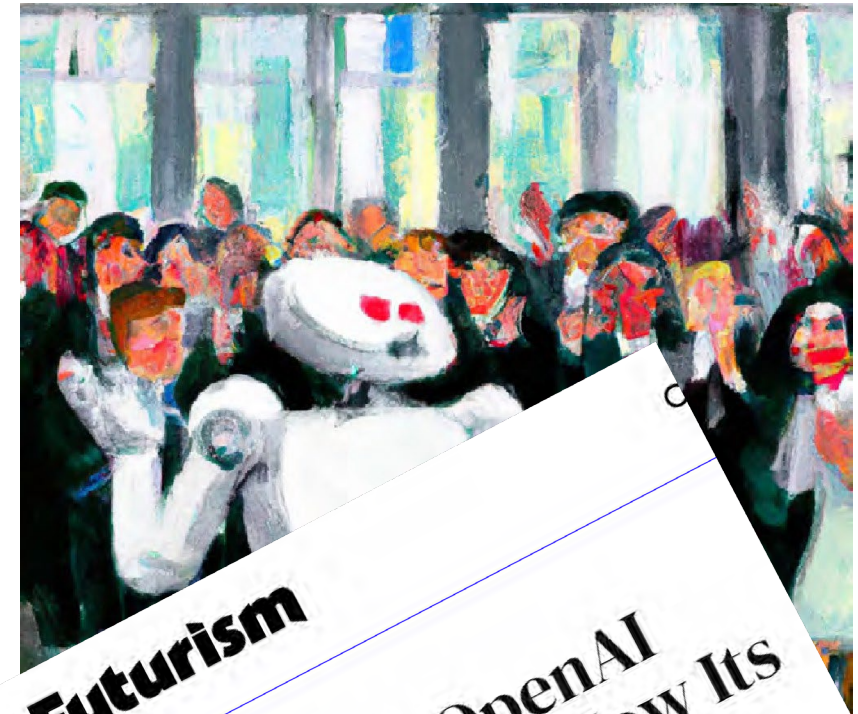
Introduction: Thomas Wilmer

- Managing Director of the Institute for Information Law
University of Applied Sciences Darmstadt
- Lecturer for AI law for specialized IT-Lawyers Courses („Fachanwalt“)
- Head of the Task Force “AI and IP” of the Platform Industry 4.0 of BMFTR and BMWV
- Operator of the university website [chatgpt-recht.de](https://www.chatgpt-recht.de)

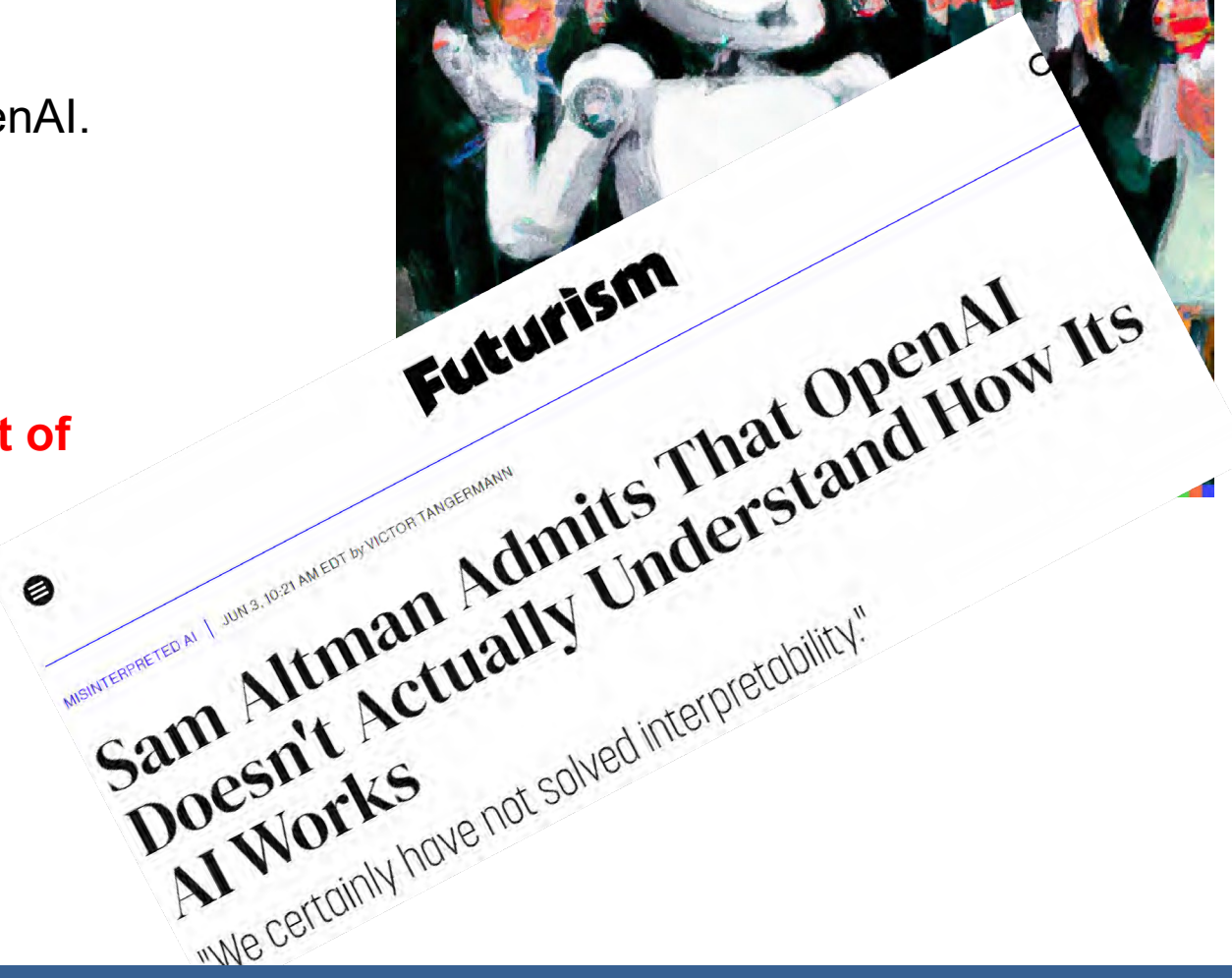
Functionality of GPAI

- ChatGPT's own response to the question of how it works:
- "ChatGPT is a machine learning model based on the Transformer network architecture and trained by OpenAI. It was trained on a massive amount of text from the internet to teach it language processing and text generation. When a user enters a question or a text, ChatGPT analyzes the input string and then uses its trained model to generate a possible response.

In doing so, it takes into account both the context of the question and the linguistic patterns it learned during its training. The answer is then selected based on an evaluation of the possible response has generated.



Futurism



Legal Framework around AI Act

Privacy & Data Protection

| NAME | REFERENCE | SCOPE / PURPOSE | STATUS |
|---|--------------------|---|------------------|
| GDPR General Data Protection Reg. | Reg. (EU) 2016/679 | Collection, processing & storage of personal data; rights of individuals; applies globally to any org. processing EU data | In force |
| ePrivacy Directive Cookie / Telecom Privacy | Dir. 2002/58/EC | Cookies, e-mail spam, confidentiality of electronic communications; revision into ePrivacy Regulation pending | Revision pending |
| Law Enforcement Dir. (LED) | Dir. (EU) 2016/680 | Personal data processing by police & criminal justice authorities | In force |

Legal Framework around AI Act

Artificial Intelligence

| NAME | REFERENCE | SCOPE / PURPOSE | STATUS |
|---|---------------------|---|----------------|
| AI Act | Reg. (EU) 2024/1689 | World's first comprehensive AI law; risk-based framework for developers & deployers; bans unacceptable-risk AI; rules for GPAI models | Phased in |
| Product Liability Dir. (revised) | Dir. (EU) 2024/2853 | Extends no-fault liability to digital products incl. AI systems, software & updates; removes prior caps | Since Dec 2024 |

Legal Framework around AI Act

Data Economy & Governance

| NAME | REFERENCE | SCOPE / PURPOSE | STATUS |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|---|----------------|
| Data Governance Act (DGA) | Reg. (EU) 2022/868 | Framework for voluntary cross-sector data sharing; governance of data intermediaries & data altruism orgs; public sector data reuse | In force |
| Data Act | Reg. (EU) 2023/2854 | Fair access & use of data from IoT devices (cars, machinery, etc.); user control; cloud switching rights | Since Sep 2025 |
| Open Data Directive | Dir. (EU) 2019/1024 | Reuse of public sector & open government data across EU member states | In force |
| Database Directive | Dir. 96/9/EC | Copyright & sui generis protection for databases; under review for IoT & AI-generated data | Under review |

Legal Framework around AI Act

Digital Markets & Services

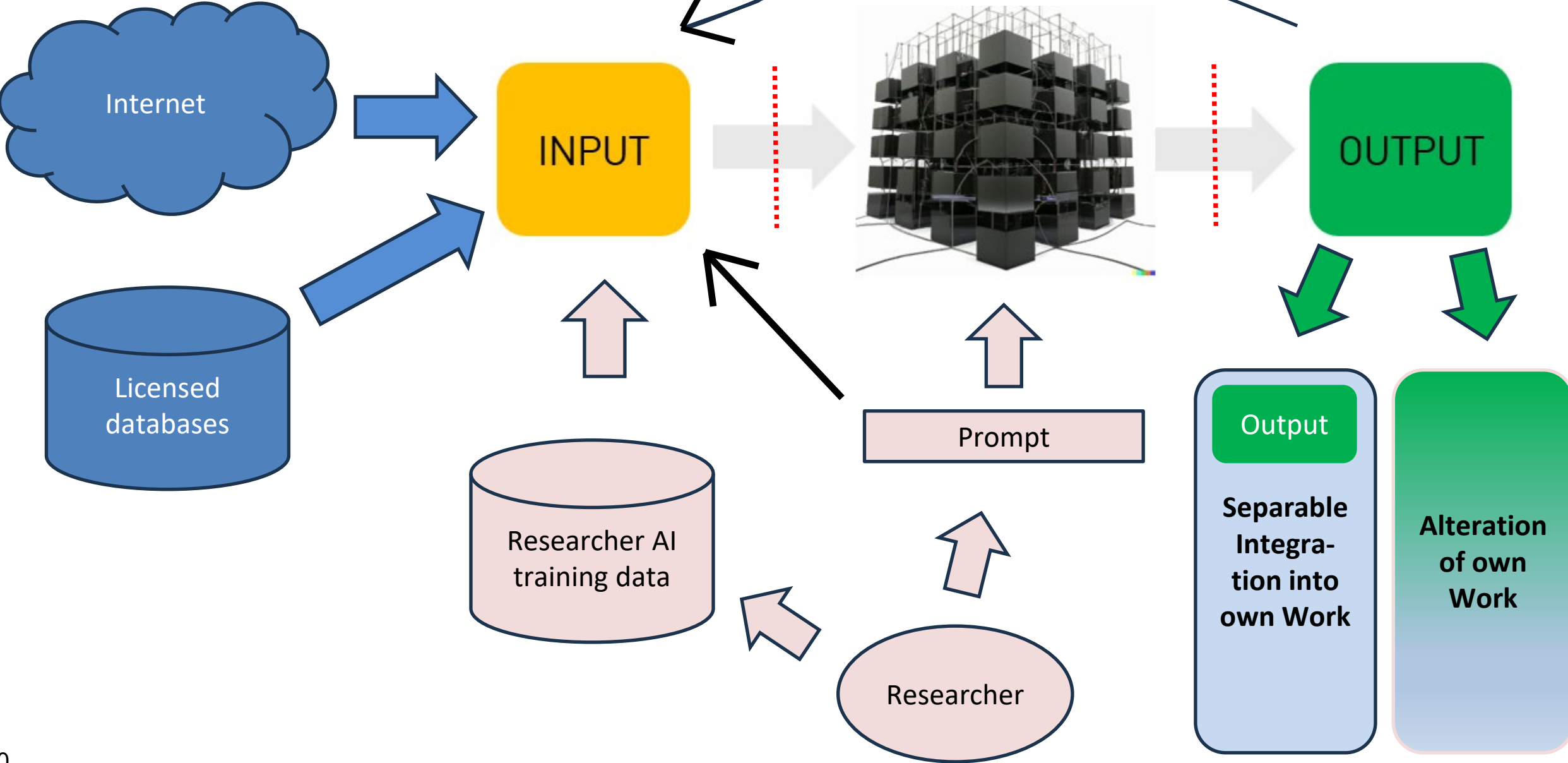
| NAME | REFERENCE | SCOPE / PURPOSE | STATUS |
|--|---------------------|---|----------|
| Digital Services Act (DSA) | Reg. (EU) 2022/2065 | Online platforms & intermediaries; content moderation, transparency, algorithmic accountability & risk assessments; stricter rules for very large platforms | In force |
| Digital Markets Act (DMA) | Reg. (EU) 2022/1925 | Regulates "gatekeeper" tech giants (Google, Apple, Meta, etc.); mandates interoperability & data portability; bans anti-competitive practices | In force |
| Platform-to-Business Reg. (P2B) | Reg. (EU) 2019/1150 | Fairness & transparency for online platforms dealing with business users (app stores, marketplaces) | In force |

Legal Framework around AI Act

Cybersecurity

| NAME | REFERENCE | SCOPE / PURPOSE | STATUS |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|
| NIS2 Directive | Dir. (EU) 2022/2555 | High common cybersecurity level across critical sectors; strict incident reporting; heavier penalties than NIS1 | In force |
| Cyber Resilience Act (CRA) | Reg. (EU) 2024/2847 | Cybersecurity standards for all products with digital elements (hardware & software); manufacturer responsibilities over full lifecycle | Obligations from |
| Cyber Solidarity Act | Reg. (EU) 2025/38 | European Cybersecurity Alert System; cross-border cooperation; Emergency Mechanism for mutual incident support | Since Feb 2025 |
| Cybersecurity Act (ENISA) | Reg. (EU) 2019/881 | Strengthens ENISA; voluntary EU cybersecurity certification framework for ICT products & services | In force |

AI Data flow



Legal Framework for AI Applications

University regulations



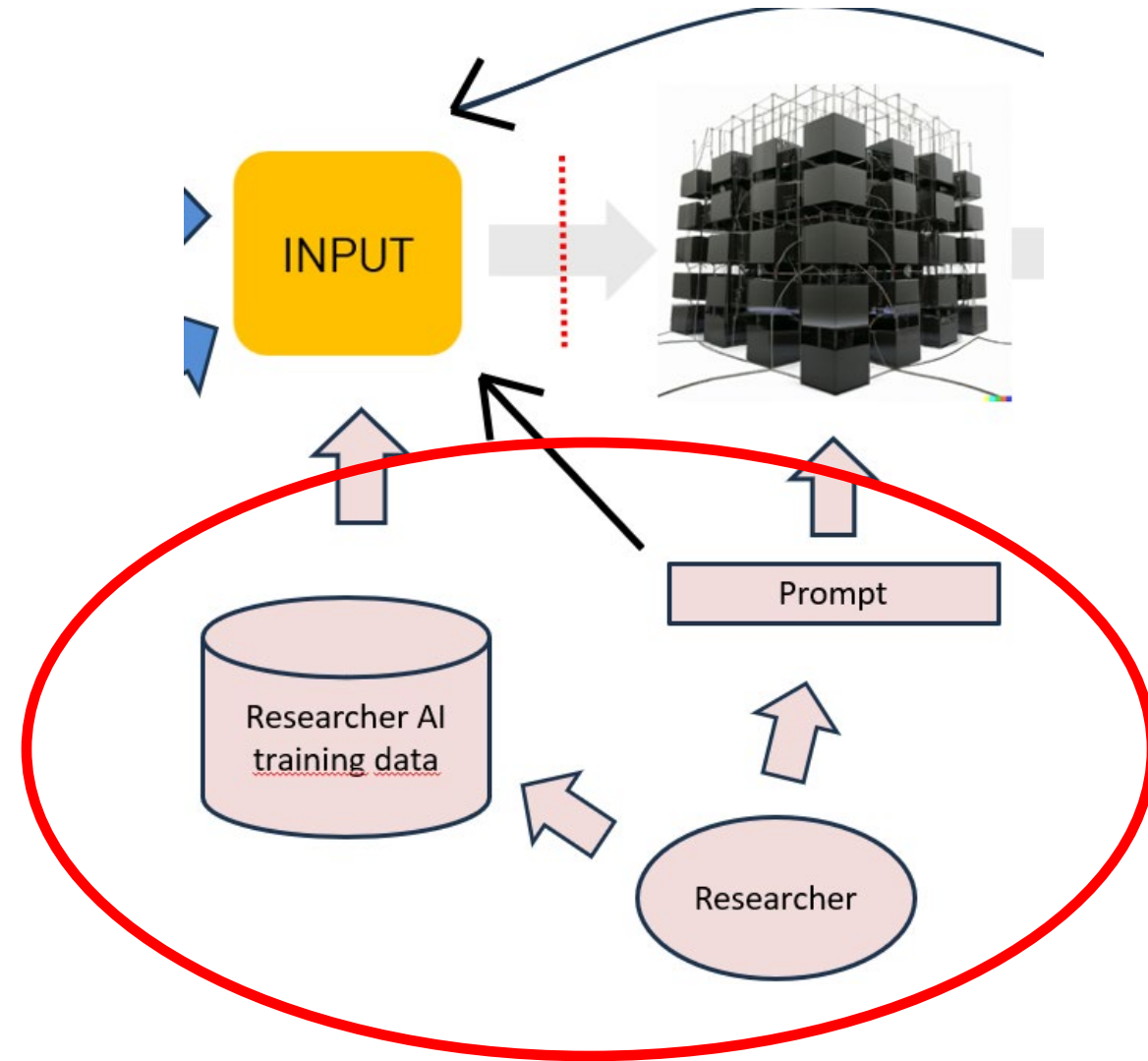
Lehre virtuell

Lösungen und Anwendungen
in der virtuellen Lehre

Homepage > Conducting courses: Teaching/learning activities > General recommendations for dealing with generative AI in studies and teaching
Homepage > Use of media > General recommendations for dealing with generative AI in studies and teaching

General recommendations for dealing with generative AI in studies and teaching

The use of generative AI (GKI) such as ChatGPT has the potential to comprehensively and sustainably transform academic work and educational processes. It can enable personalized learning, support teaching, and promote research. For this reason, Goethe University generally supports the testing and application of GKI in studies and teaching. However, ethical, legal, and, of course, didactic aspects must be considered when using GKI. Therefore, target group-specific recommendations for action were developed in collaboration with a dedicated, interdisciplinary working group comprised of representatives from various status groups. These recommendations are available to you, building upon this general introduction to GKI. With careful planning and preparation, as well as a clear framework for action, generative AI can be a



Legal Framework for AI Applications

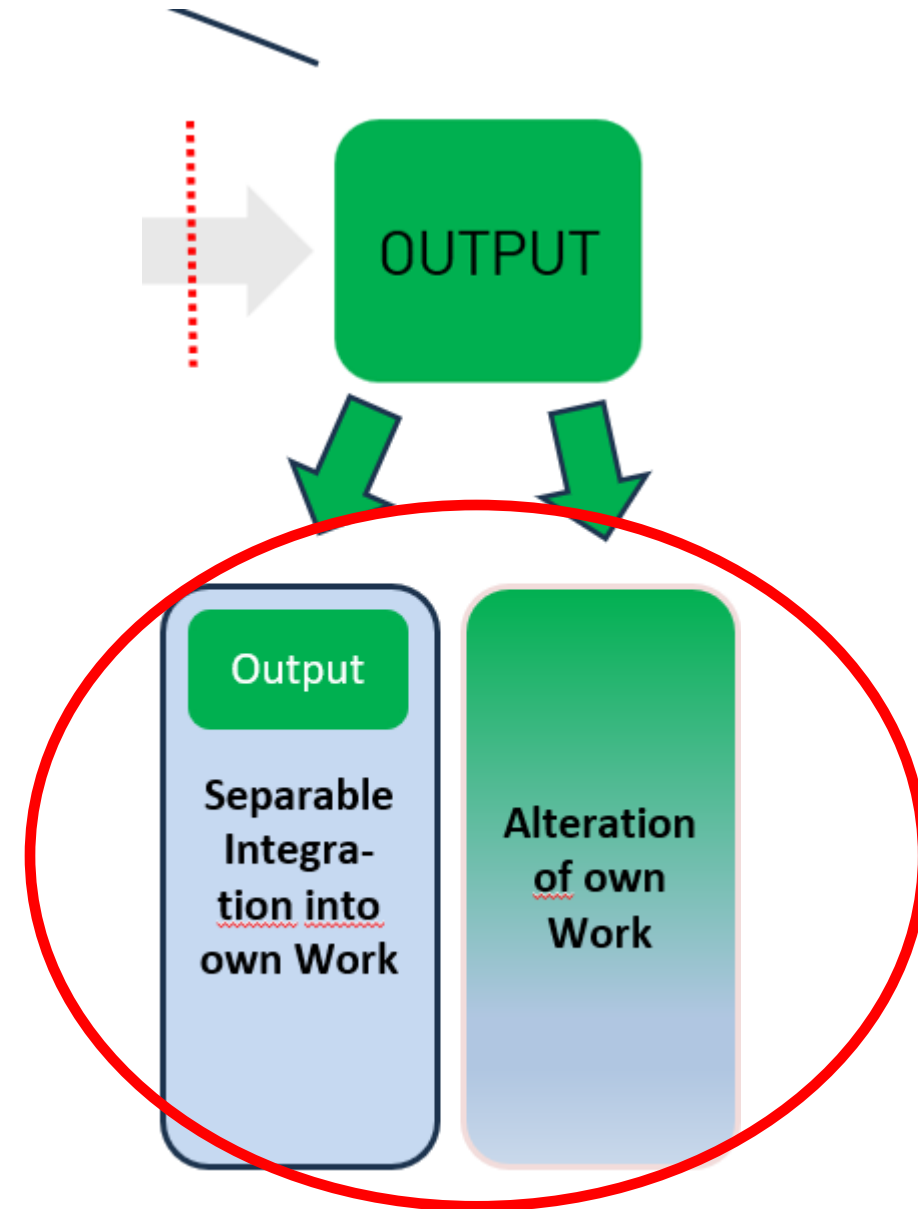
University regulations

DFG (German Research Foundation):

https://www.dfg.de/resource/blob/289674/ff57cf46c5ca109cb18533b21fba49bd/230921-stellungnahme-praesidium-ki-ai-data.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com

Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung

https://www.humboldt-foundation.de/fileadmin/Bewerben/Allgemein/Umgang_generative_KI_Humboldt_Stiftung.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com



Legal Framework for AI Applications

University regulations

<https://www.dfg.de/de/grundlagen-themen/digitale-themen/ki>

The use of generative models in the context of academic work **should by no means be ruled out**, given the considerable opportunities and potential for development. However, their use requires certain binding framework conditions in order to safeguard good scientific practice and the quality of scholarly findings.

Transparency and the traceability of the research process and the insights gained — for third parties — are fundamental principles of scientific integrity. This value system continues to provide valuable guidance with regard to the handling of generative models. It is consistent with the professional ethos of researchers that they themselves are responsible for upholding the fundamental principles of scientific integrity. The use of generative models cannot relieve researchers of this substantive and formal responsibility.

Legal Framework for AI Applications

University regulations

<https://www.dfg.de/de/grundlagen-themen/digitale-themen/ki>

- ▶ When making their results publicly accessible, researchers should, in the spirit of scientific integrity, **disclose whether and which generative models they have used**, for what purpose, and to what extent.
- ▶ In academic publications, only the accountable natural persons may appear as authors. **They must ensure that the use of generative models does not infringe upon third-party intellectual property and does not give rise to scientific misconduct, such as plagiarism.**
- ▶ It follows from this — based on the current assessment — that the use of generative models in the context of applications submitted to the DFG, as well as in the process of review, evaluation, and decision-making, is in principle to be regarded as **neither positive nor negative in and of itself.**
- ▶ When preparing expert reviews, the use of generative models is impermissible with regard to the confidentiality of the review process. **Documents provided for review purposes are confidential and may not, in particular, be used as input for generative models.**

Legal Framework for AI Applications

1. Intellectual Property

DFG Guidelines for Safeguarding Good Research Practice / Code of Conduct

Guideline 12: Documentation

Researchers document **all information relevant to the production of a research result as clearly as is required by and is appropriate for the relevant subject area to allow the result to be reviewed and assessed.** In general, this also includes documenting individual results that do not support the research hypothesis. The selection of results must be avoided. Where subject-specific recommendations exist for review and assessment, researchers create documentation in accordance with these guidelines. If the documentation does not satisfy these requirements, the constraints and the reasons for them are clearly explained. **Documentation and research results must not be manipulated; they are protected as effectively as possible against manipulation.**

Legal Framework for AI Applications

1. Intellectual Property

DFG Guidelines for Safeguarding Good Research Practice / Code of Conduct

Explanations:

An important basis for enabling replication **is to make available the information necessary to understand the research** (including the research data used or generated, the methodological, evaluation and analytical steps taken, and, if relevant, the development of the hypothesis), to ensure that citations are clear, and, as far as possible, to enable third parties to access this information. Where research software is being developed, the source code is documented.

Legal Framework for AI Applications

Publisher regulations

<https://www.uni-kassel.de/uni/aktuelles-aus-der-universitaet/sitemap-detail-news/2025/11/18/verlage-ki-klauseln-erschweren-wissenschaftliches-arbeiten.html>

Criticism on AI clauses in publisher agreements

The prohibition on AI use applies not only to fully AI-generated texts, **but also to texts that authors have created using an AI application as a research or writing tool.** The incorporation of AI-generated passages is therefore excluded. Equally prohibited is the incorporation of passages from extended interactions with AI chatbots.

The clauses also restrict authors in their use of their own texts. **They transfer to the publisher the exclusive right to process their texts with AI applications, thereby losing the ability to do so themselves. This means authors cannot feed their own texts into AI systems — for example, to create presentations.** Furthermore, authors are not permitted to use their texts for AI-assisted applications or for the development of AI models. The use of the content as training data for other AI models is likewise excluded.

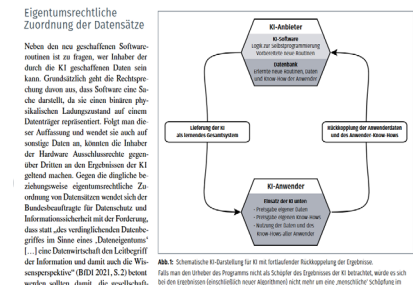
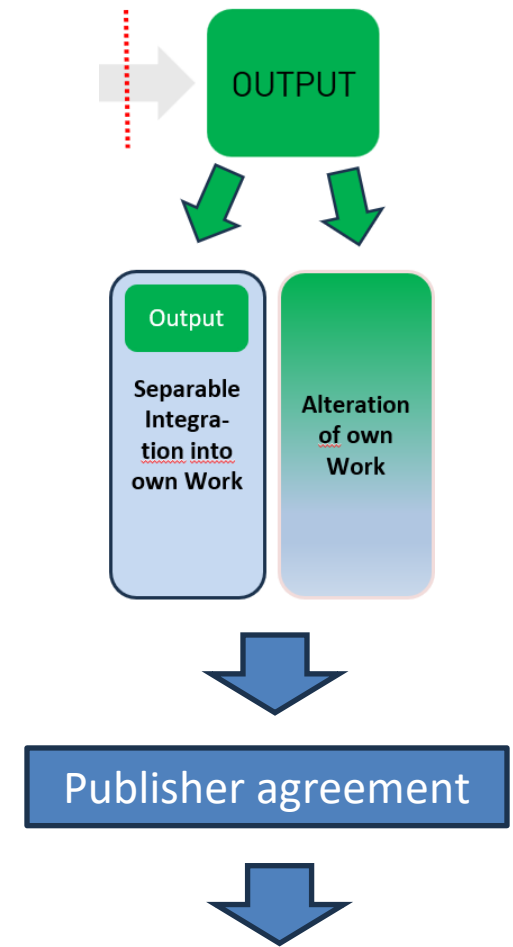
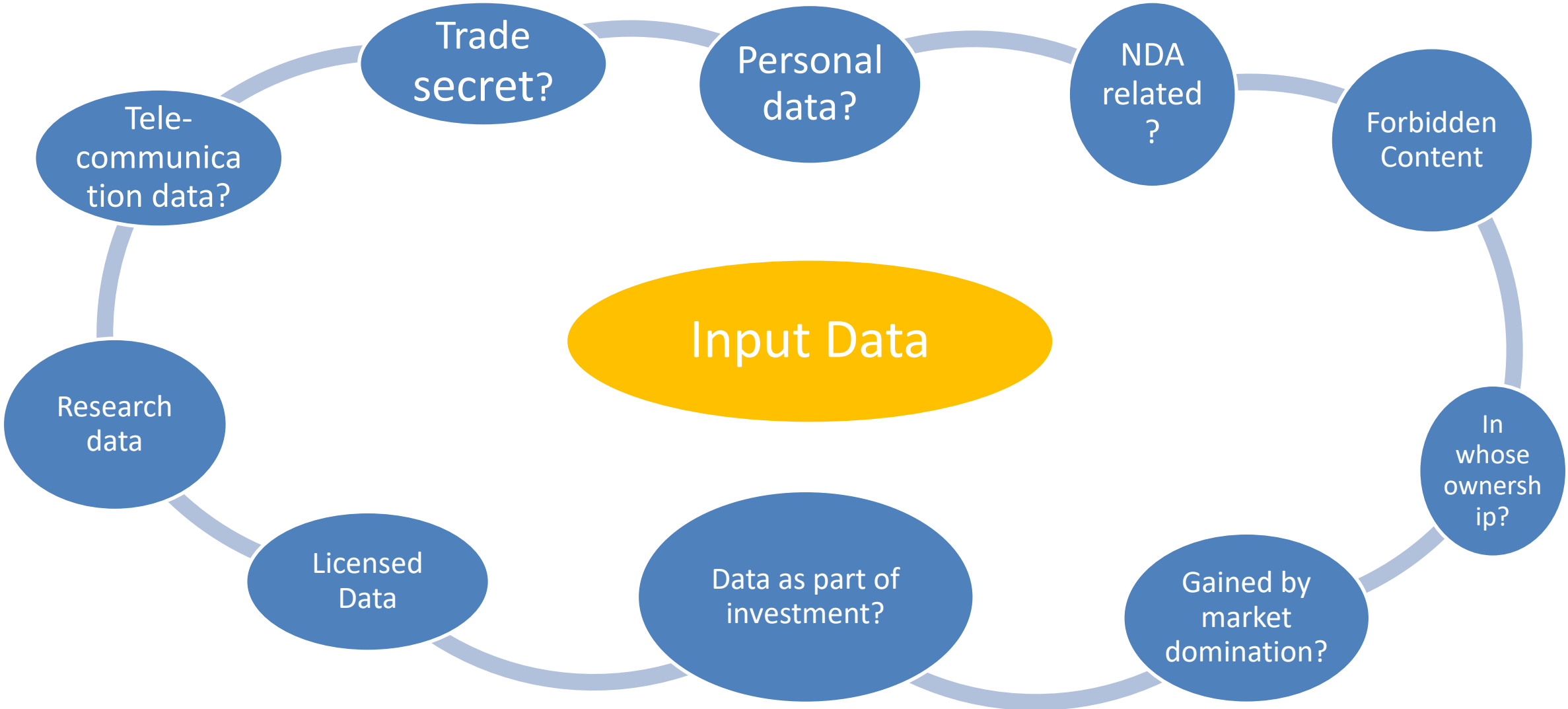


Abb. 9: Schematische KI-Nutzung für KI mit fortlaufender Rückkopplung des Ergebnisses. Falls nach dem Upload des Programms nicht als Schritt des Ergebnisses der KI betrachtet, würde es sich bei den Ergebnissen (einschließlich neuer Algorithmen) nicht mehr um eine menschliche Schöpfung im

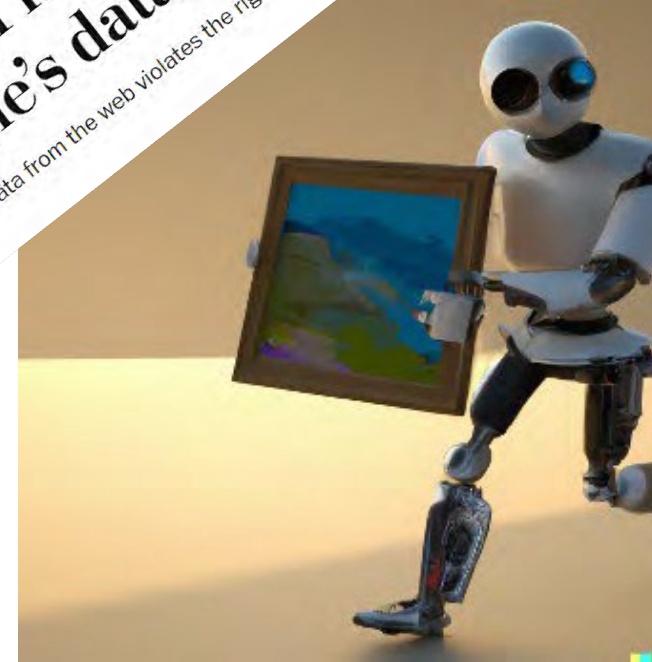
Data? Legal regulations (Examples!)



Legal Framework for AI Applications

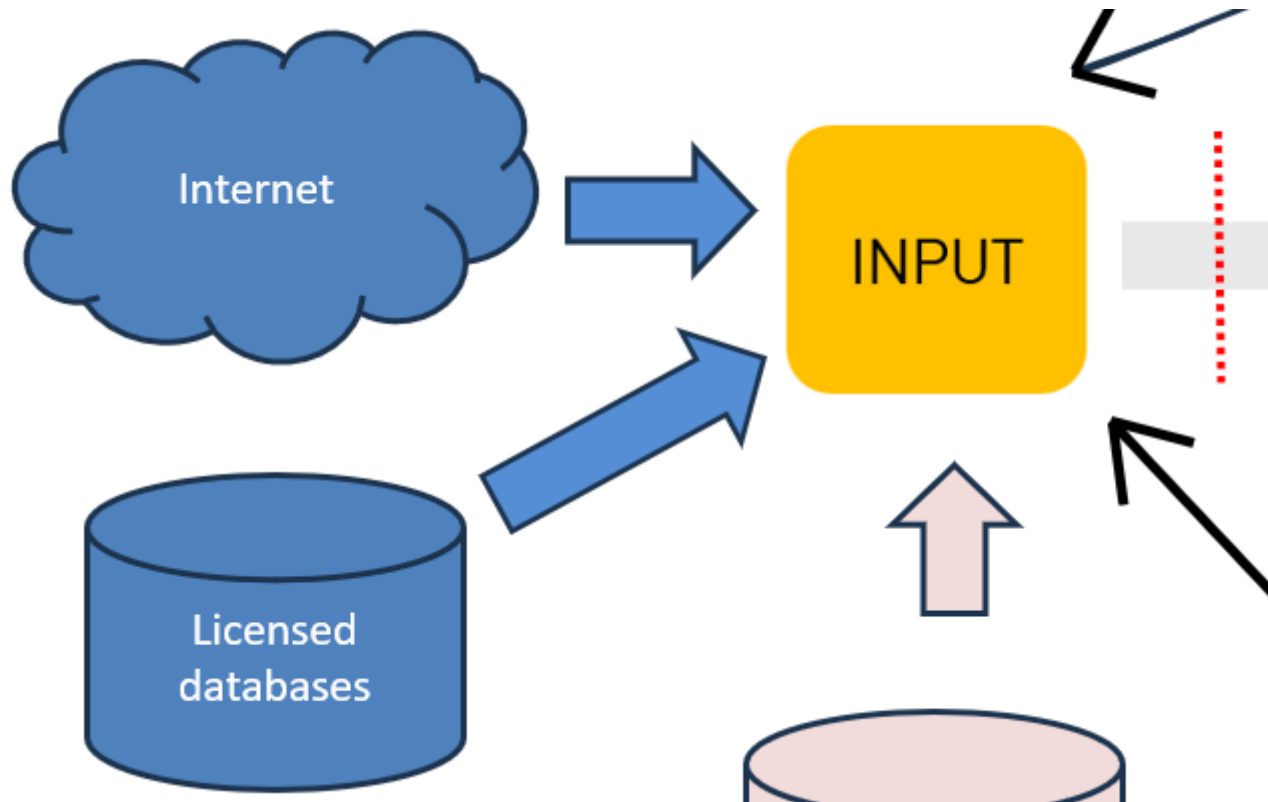
1. Intellectual Property

- Who is owner of input data?
- Who is owner of the prompts?
- Who is owner of the output?



Legal Framework for AI Applications

1. Intellectual Property



Input: Screenscraping / Webscraping

- Third Party content protected?
- Copyright law
 - Protected works and databases
 - Text and Data Mining sec. 44b UrhG / right of objection of website owner
- No trade secrets per Definition
- New legal solutions?

Legal Framework for AI Applications

1. Intellectual Property: Input regulation

Section 2 Protected works

Eigentumsrechtliche Zuordnung der Datensätze

Neben den neu geschaffenen Software-routinen ist zu fragen, wer Inhaber der durch die KI geschaffenen Daten sein kann. Grundsätzlich geht die Rechtsprechung davon aus, dass Software eine Sache darstellt, da sie einen binären physikalischen Ladungszustand auf einem Datenträger repräsentiert. Folgt man dieser Auffassung und wendet sie auch auf sonstige Daten an, könnten die Inhaber der Hardware Ausschlussrechte gegenüber Dritten an den Ergebnissen der KI geltend machen. Gegen die dingliche beziehungsweise eigentumsrechtliche Zuordnung von Datensätzen wendet sich der Bundesbeauftragte für Datenschutz und Informationsfreiheit mit der Forderung, dass statt „des verdinglichenden Datenbegriffes im Sinne eines ‚Dateneigentums‘ [...] eine Datenwirtschaft den Leitbegriff der Information und damit auch die Wissensperspektive“ (BfDI 2021, S.2) betont werden sollten damit die Gesellschaft

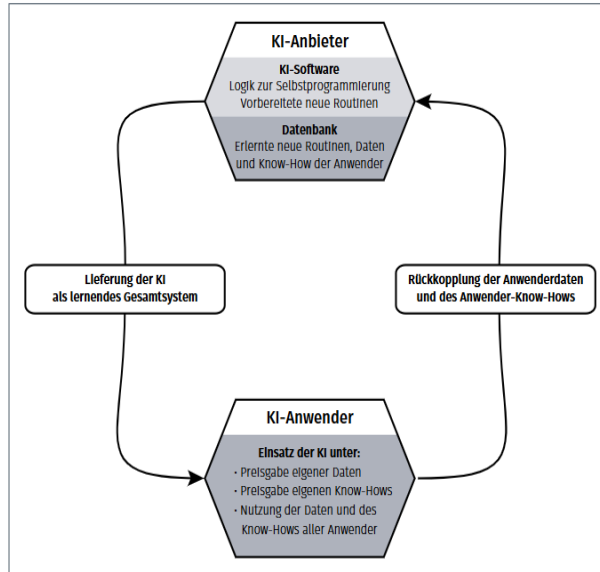


Abb.1: Schematische KI-Darstellung für KI mit fortlaufender Rückkopplung der Ergebnisse.

Falls man den Urheber des Programms nicht als Schöpfer des Ergebnisses der KI betrachtet, würde es sich bei den Ergebnissen (einschließlich neuer Algorithmen) nicht mehr um eine ‚menschliche‘ Schöpfung im

Schrank, sechs Teilnehmer gaben hingegen an, eine Veränderung resistenter zu können, wobei davon 5/20 Teilnehmern angaben, sich durch die Videoübertragung zwar weniger eingeschränkt zu fühlen als zu Beginn der Coronapandemie, jedoch dennoch eine geringe Einschränkung zu verspüren; 1/20 Teilnehmer gab hingegen an, sich heute durch die Videoübertragung nicht mehr eingeschränkt zu fühlen.

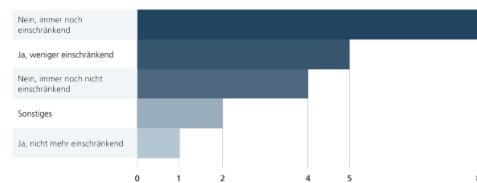


Abbildung 27: Änderung des Empfindens im Hinblick auf Videoübertragung als Einschränkung der freien Persönlichkeitsentfaltung seit Beginn der Coronapandemie

Zuletzt wurden die Teilnehmer gebeten zu bewerten, ob und inwiefern sich ihre Einstellung zur Beobachtung durch eine Kamera in anderen Lebensbereichen (z.B. auf öffentlichen Plätzen, in Banken oder im öffentlichen Personennahverkehr) seit Beginn der Coronapandemie verändert hat.

(1) Protected works in the literary, scientific and artistic domain include, in particular:

1. literary works, such as written works, speeches and computer programs;
 2. musical works;
 3. pantomimic works, including works of dance;
 4. artistic works, including works of architecture and of applied art and drafts of such works;
 5. photographic works, including works produced by processes similar to photography;
 6. cinematographic works, including works produced by processes similar to cinematography;
 7. illustrations of a scientific or technical nature, such as drawings, plans, maps, sketches, tables and three-dimensional representations.
- (2) Only the **author's own intellectual creations constitute** works within the meaning of this Act.

Legal Framework for AI Applications

1. Intellectual Property: Input regulation

Section 87a Definitions

| Schaden durch... | Schadenssumme in Mrd. Euro (2021) | Schadenssumme in Mrd. Euro (2024) | Schadenssumme in Mrd. Euro (2027) | Schadenssumme in Mrd. Euro (2031) |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Kauf, Diebstahl oder Schädigung von Informations- und Produktionssystemen oder Datensubstraten | 41,8 | 11,1 | 1,1 | 1,2 |
| Ersassung mit geschützten Daten oder verschlüsselten Daten | 14,2 | 5,1 | 0,7 | 1,1 |
| Datenschutzrechtliche Maßnahmen (z.B. Information von Kunden) | 11,6 | 4,4 | 1,0 | 1,0 |
| Patentrechtsverletzungen (auch schon vor der Anmeldung) | 30,5 | 14,1 | 1,7 | 1,4 |
| Umsatzverluste durch Verlust von Wettbewerbsvorteilen | 29,8 | 11,1 | 1,1 | 1,4 |
| Umsatzverluste durch rechtswidrige Produkte (Plagiate) | 11,7 | 11,1 | 1,5 | 1,5 |
| Imageverluste bei Kunden oder Lieferanten/Negatives Medienberichterstattung | 11,2 | 8,1 | 1,2 | 1,1 |
| Kosten für Ermittlungen und Ersatzmaßnahmen | 11,1 | 11,1 | 1,1 | 1,1 |
| Kosten für Beschädigungen | 11,1 | 11,1 | 1,1 | 1,1 |
| Hilfen Mitarbeiter/Informationsverluste von Mitarbeitern | 1,1 | 1,1 | 1,1 | 1,1 |
| Sonstige Schäden | 1,1 | 1,1 | 1,1 | 1,1 |
| Gesamtschäden pro Jahr | 221,1 | 101,1 | 14,1 | 14,1 |

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, **'database'** means a collection of **works, data** or other independent elements arranged in a systematic or methodical way and individually accessible by electronic or other means and whose obtaining, verification or presentation requires a substantial qualitative or quantitative investment. A database whose content has been changed in a qualitatively or quantitatively substantial manner is deemed to be a new database insofar as the change requires a substantial qualitative or quantitative investment.
- (2) For the purposes of this Act, 'producer of a database' means whoever has made the investment within the meaning of subsection.

Legal Framework for AI Applications

1. Intellectual Property: Input regulation

| Schaden durch... | Schadenssummen in Mrd. Euro (2021) | | Schadenssummen in Mrd. Euro (2022) | |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | in Mrd. Euro (2021) | in Mrd. Euro (2022) | in Mrd. Euro (2021) | in Mrd. Euro (2022) |
| Anfall, Verlust oder Schädigung von Informations- und Produktionssystemen oder Betriebsmitteln | 11,0 | 13,1 | 1,3 | 1,3 |
| Ergänzung mit gebliebenen Daten oder verschlossenen Daten | 14,3 | 5,1 | 0,2 | 1,3 |
| Datenschwächliche Maßnahmen (z.B. Information von Kunden) | 11,6 | 8,4 | 1,2 | 1,0 |
| Informationslecks durch nicht vor der Anwendung | 30,5 | 14,1 | 1,7 | 6,4 |
| Unautorisierte Nutzung von Daten | 19,9 | 13,1 | 1,0 | 1,0 |
| Unautorisierte durch rechtswidrige Produkte (Plagiate) | 10,7 | 13,1 | 1,5 | 11,5 |
| Angreife durch Kunden oder Lieferanten/Negative Medienberichterstattung | 11,1 | 8,1 | 1,2 | 1,0 |
| Kosten für Ermittlungen und Entschädigungen | 11,1 | 18,1 | 10,8 | - |
| Kosten für Rechtsberatung | 11,8 | 13,6 | 1,3 | 6,1 |
| Hohe Mitarbeiterfluktuationen/Verlust von Mitarbeitern | - | - | 1,2 | 1,0 |
| Sonstige Schäden | 1 | 16,1 | 11,1 | 1,1 |
| Gesamtschaden pro Jahr | 225,3 | 101,9 | 34,7 | 33,2 |

Section 87b Rights of makers of database

(1) The producer of the database **has the exclusive right to reproduce and distribute** the database as a whole or a qualitatively or quantitatively substantial part of the database and to make it available to the public. The reproduction, distribution or communication to the public of a qualitatively or quantitatively substantial part of the database is equivalent to the repeated and systematic reproduction, distribution or communication to the public of qualitatively or quantitatively insubstantial parts of the database insofar as these actions run contrary to a normal utilisation of the database or unreasonably impair the legitimate interests of the producer of the database.

Legal Framework for AI Applications

1. Intellectual Property: Input regulation

Section 87c

Limitations on rights of makers of database

- (1) The reproduction of a qualitatively or quantitatively substantial part of a database is permitted
1. for private use; this does not apply to a database whose elements are accessible individually by electronic means,
 2. for the purposes of scientific research pursuant to section 60c,
 3. for the purpose of illustration in teaching in educational establishments pursuant to sections 60a and 60b,
 - 4. for the purposes of text and data mining pursuant to section 44b,**
 - 5. for the purposes of text and data mining for scientific research purposes pursuant to section 60d,**
 6. for the purposes of the preservation of a database pursuant to section 60e (1) and (6) and section 60f (1) and (3).

Legal Framework for AI Applications

1. Intellectual Property: Input regulation

Section 44b Text and data mining



(1) 'Text and data mining' means the automated analysis of individual or several digital or digitised works for the purpose of gathering information, in particular regarding patterns, trends and correlations.

(2) It is permitted to reproduce lawfully accessible works in order to carry out text and data mining. **Copies are to be deleted when they are no longer needed to carry out text and data mining.**

(3) **Uses in accordance with subsection (2) sentence 1 are permitted only if they have not been reserved by the rightholder. A reservation of use in the case of works which are available online is effective only if it is made in a machine-readable format.**

Legal Framework for AI Applications

1. Intellectual Property: Input regulation

Section 60d

Text and data mining for scientific research purposes

(1) It is **permitted to make reproductions to carry out text and data mining** (section 44b (1) and (2) sentence 1) for scientific research purposes in accordance with the following provisions.

(2) **Research organisations are authorised to make reproductions.** ‘Research organisations’ means universities, research institutes and other establishments conducting scientific research if they

1. pursue non-commercial purposes,
2. reinvest all their profits in scientific research or
3. act in the public interest based on a state-approved mandate.

The authorisation under sentence 1 does not extend to research organisations cooperating with a private enterprise which exerts a certain degree of influence on the research organisation and has preferential access to the findings of its scientific research.

Legal Framework for AI Applications

1. Intellectual Property: Input regulation

Section 60d

Text and data mining for scientific research purposes

(3) The following are, further, authorised to make reproductions:

1. libraries and museums, insofar as they are accessible to the public, and archives or institutions in the field of cinematic or audio heritage (cultural heritage institutions),

2. individual researchers, insofar as they pursue non-commercial purposes.

(4) Those authorised in accordance with subsections (2) and (3) and pursuing non-commercial purposes may make reproductions made pursuant to subsection (1) available to the following persons:

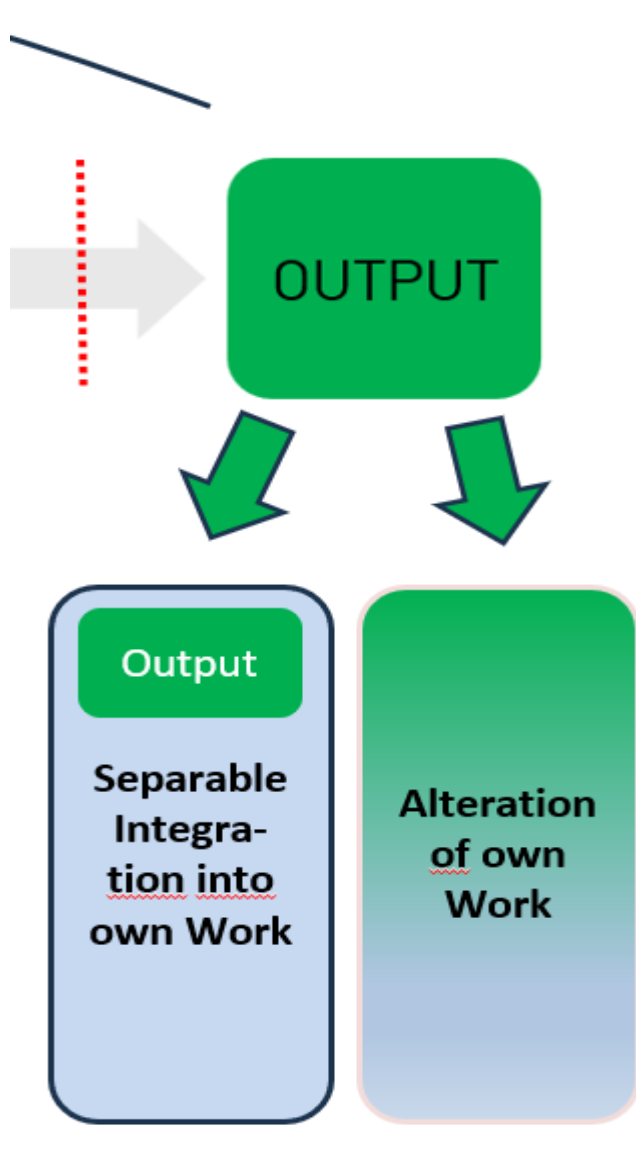
1. a specifically delimited circle of persons for their joint scientific research and

2. individual third persons for the purpose of monitoring the quality of the scientific research.

The making available to the public must be terminated as soon as the joint scientific research or the monitoring of the quality of the scientific research has been concluded,.

Legal Framework for AI Applications

1. Intellectual Property: Output challenges



Output protection

- Creative work? Human participation
 - Creative Prompting?
 - Memorisation of human works

-> Databases

-> Coding

-> Trade secrets



Legal Framework for AI Applications

1. Intellectual Property: Output regulation

AG München, decision as of 13.02.2026 – 142 C 9786/25

1. Whether products generated by artificial intelligence have the character of a work within the meaning of section 2(2) of the German Copyright Act (UrhG) depends **on the extent to which human creative influence is still exerted despite the software-controlled process flow.**

2. Copyright protection is therefore conceivable as a result of human intervention in AI-generated results, which may also take place subsequently or gradually during prompting and which leads to the output reflecting, in particular, **the personality of the person providing the prompts.**

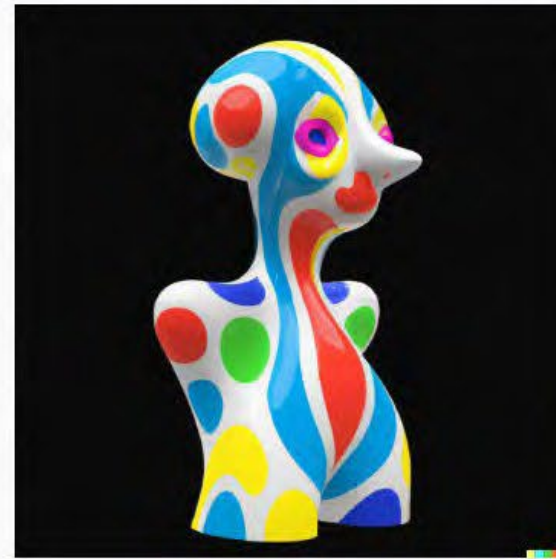
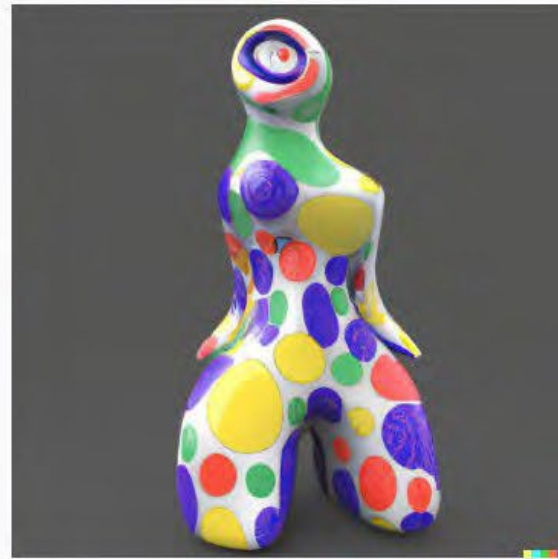
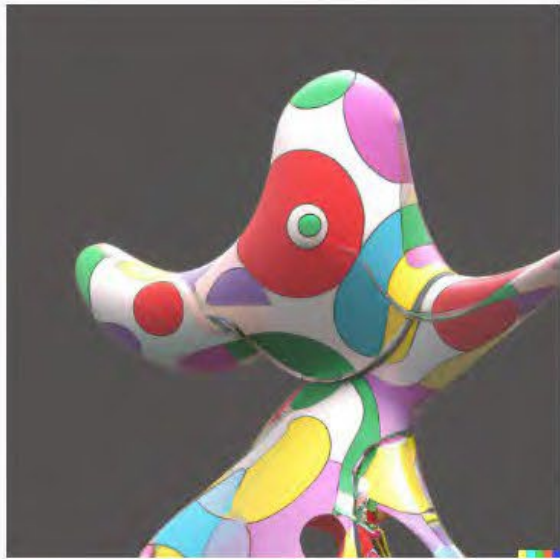
3. However, the human influence must shape the resulting output in a manner that is sufficiently objectively and clearly identifiable. This is, in any event, but also only the case when the creative elements incorporated in the prompting dominate the output to such an extent that the subject matter as a whole can be regarded as the author's own original creation.

Legal Framework for AI Applications

6. Image Generation

Memorisation:

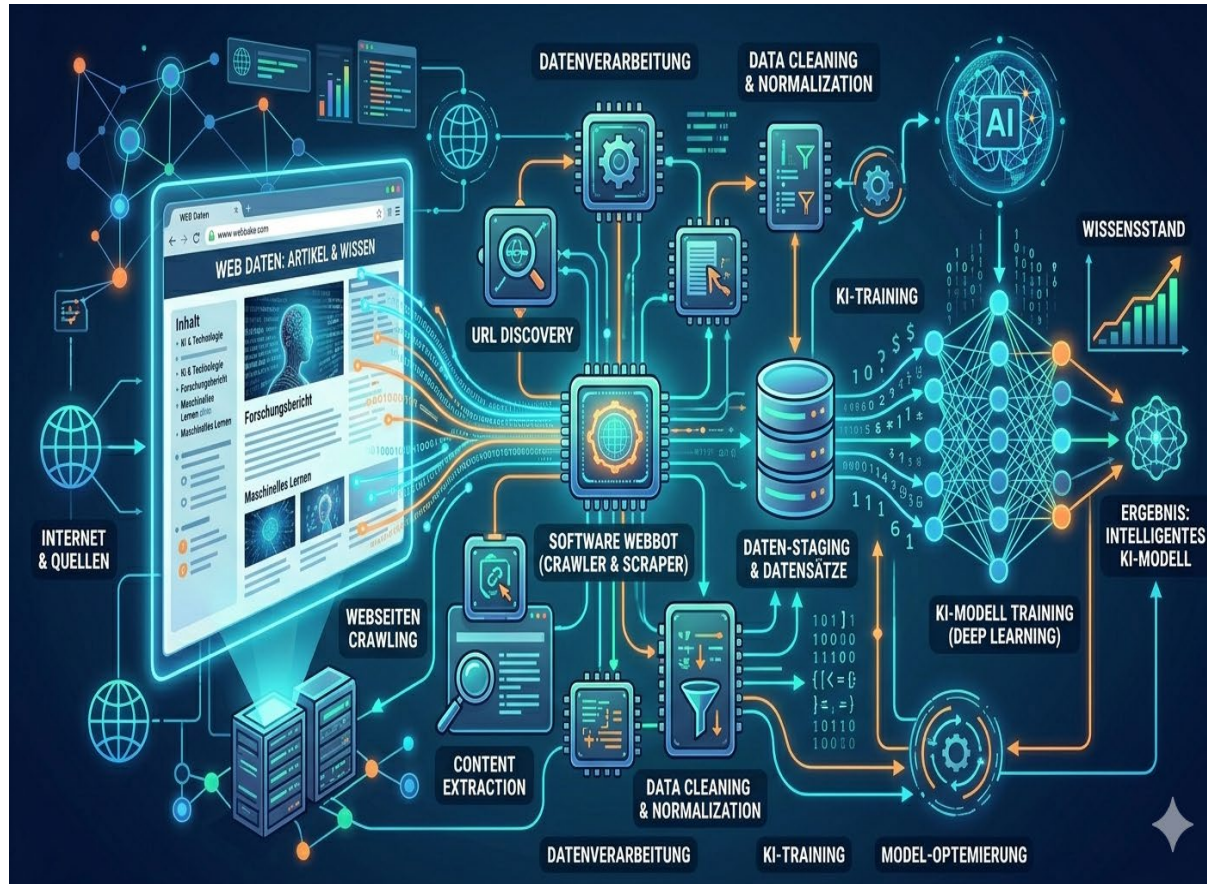
“a nana sculpture from niki de saint phalle, 3d render”



Legal Framework for AI Applications

1. Intellectual Property: Output regulation

LG München I, Endurteil v. 11.11.2025 – 42 O 14139/24



1. By comparing the original work with the output generated by a simple prompt, the court can, to its satisfaction in accordance with section 286 of the German Code of Civil Procedure (ZPO), determine whether the work at issue has been memorised.
2. The memorisation of literary works in an AI language model constitutes a reproduction within the meaning of section 16 of the German Copyright Act (UrhG), because the work is fixed in a tangible form and can be made indirectly perceptible.
3. For such fixation in a tangible form, it is not necessary that a specifically delineated dataset can be identified in the model; even where the work is broken down into parameters, a fixation in tangible form exists if the parameters are found in the model.

Legal Framework for AI Applications

1. Intellectual Property: Output regulation

LG München I, Endurteil v. 11.11.2025 – 42 O 14139/24

4. The exception under section 44b UrhG covers reproductions made when creating **the training data material**, but not those made when training the model, because the latter is not undertaken solely for the purposes of text and data mining.

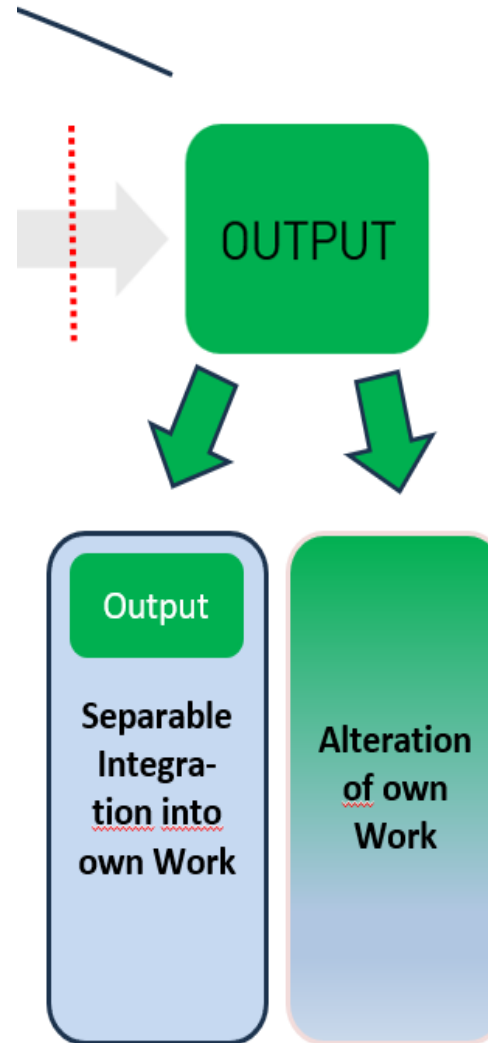
5. **The operators of the language model are liable for copyright infringements caused by outputs because they exercise control over the act** . Although such control may pass to the user when outputs are provoked by the user, this is not the case where simple prompts are used.

Legal Framework for AI Applications

1. Intellectual Property

Plagiarism Issues

- Copyright infringement?
- Best scientific practises?
- References?
- false affidavit?
- Violation of AI licenses?



Dall-E Prompt:
Oil Painting of a cheating student who works with a robot

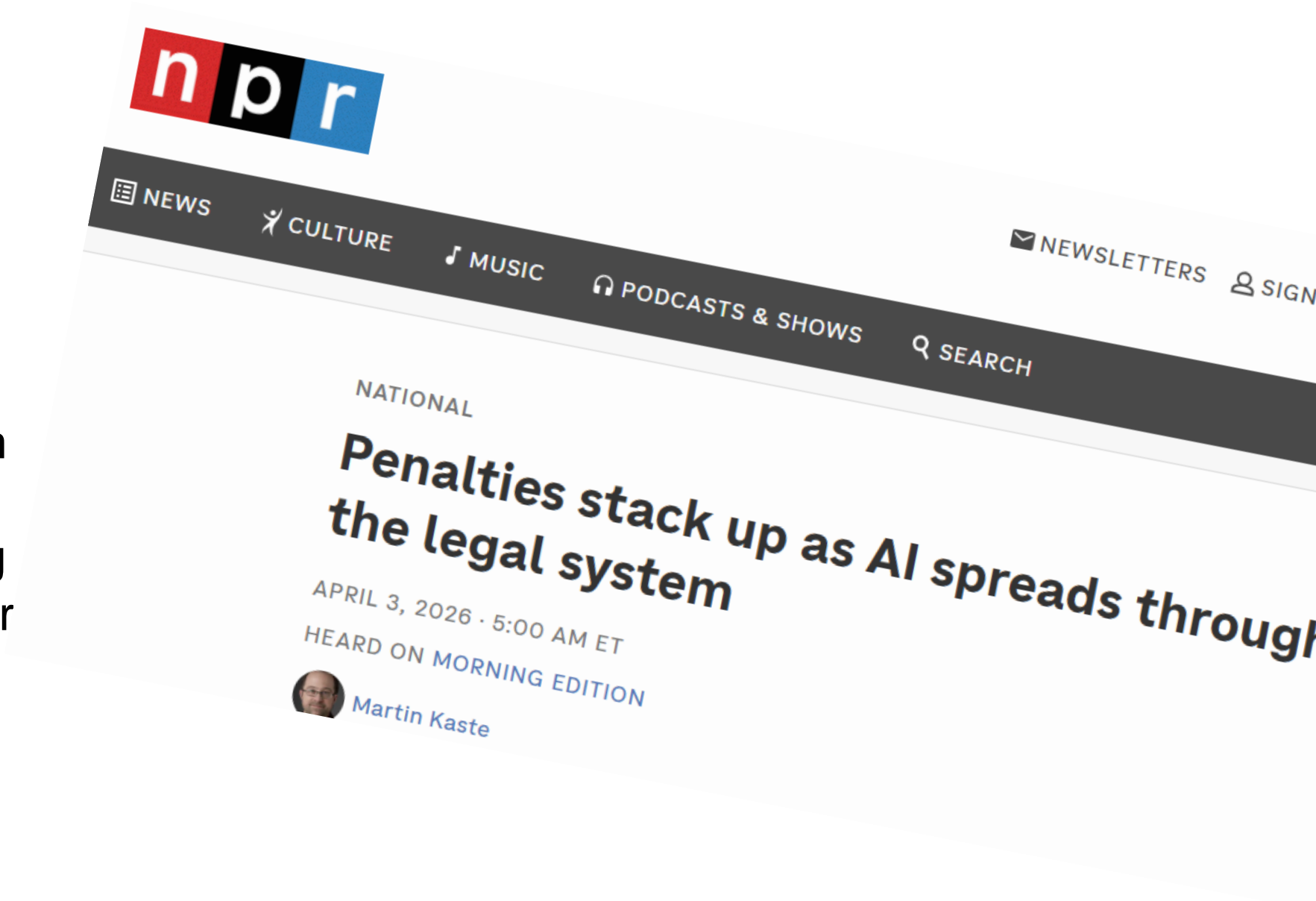
Legal Framework for AI Applications

1. Intellectual Property

Plagiarism Issues

- KG, Urteil as of 02.06.2025 - [10 U 47/24](#)

“The term ‘plagiarism’ can also be understood to refer to the act of claiming authorship of a text, rather than to copyright protection of the material used.” Rz 29



Legal Framework for AI Applications

1. Intellectual Property

Plagiarism Issues

VG Hamburg as of 15.12.2025

1. The use of a tool in an assessed assignment—such as ChatGPT—that affects the originality of the work **is permitted only if the tool has been expressly authorized by the instructor or examiner.**
2. If a tool based on artificial intelligence that has not been expressly authorized is used and the result is presented as the student's own work, **this constitutes an act of academic dishonesty.**
3. Conditional intent is sufficient to establish intent to deceive.

DSGVO Datenschutzschulung

100% Übereinstimmung 2021 90 Min 4K Ultra HD 5.1

Viele haben von ihr gehört, nur wenige haben sie gelesen. Seit 3 Jahren ist sie unter uns. Du kannst sie nicht verstehen, Du musst sie spüren.

In einer Zeit der Verunsicherung erkundete eine kleine Gruppe verschworener Lehrgangsteilnehmender eine mächtige Regelung, die die Grenzen der Wahrnehmung sprengt. Sie werden ihre Seele restlos leeren und für die Tiefen der DSGVO öffnen. Sie kämpfen gegen die vier Dämonen der Leseunlust, der Ablenkung durch ihr Smartphone, der Unterzuckerung und der Fehlsichtigkeit.

Die Teilnehmenden, die sich dem hingeben, erwartet barmherzige Erleuchtung und eine Teilnahmebescheinigung.

Prof. Dr. Thomas Wilmer

Datenschutzrecht, IT-Recht, Innendekoration

Beliebt auf h_da



Legal Framework for AI Applications

2. Data Protection and Third-Party Integration

Art. 4 nr. 1 GDPR

‘personal data’ means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person (‘data subject’); an identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person;

Legal Framework for AI Applications

2. Data Protection and Third-Party Integration

Art. 22 GDPR Automated individual decision-making, including profiling

“The data subject shall have the right not to be subject to a decision based solely on automated processing, including profiling, which produces **legal effects concerning him or her** or similarly significantly affects him or her.”

Legal Framework for AI Applications

2. Data Protection and Third-Party Integration

Legitimation for use of public data?

Sec. 9 para. 2 e) GDPR

- Legal processing which relates to personal data which are manifestly made public by the data subject;
 - Was this apparently made public by the person concerned?
 - Recognizable by bots?
 - Social Media Defaults?

Legal Framework for AI Applications

2. Data Protection and Third-Party Integration

Legitimation for use of public data?

Art. 89 GDPR

Safeguards and derogations relating to processing for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes

Legal Framework for AI Applications

2. Data Protection and Third-Party Integration

Cologne Court of Appeal: Permissible Processing of Data for the Development of Artificial Intelligence Systems - AI Training Dataset, GRUR 2025, 1291

3. While the data included in the AI training dataset may contain data within the meaning of Article 9(1) of the GDPR, the exception under Article 9(2)(e) of the GDPR applies, **provided that the data does not concern third parties whose information has been made public by the platform user.**

4. To the extent that the AI training dataset includes third-party data, this does not constitute a violation of Article 9(1) of the GDPR, because the processing of the data is not targeted. The purpose of the AI training is to establish a general model for probability calculations, not to create profiles of individual persons.

Legal Framework for AI Applications

2. Data Protection and Third-Party Integration



| | A. EDPS Guidelines on generative AI and the EUDPR (2024, PDF) [^] Datenverarbeitung durch EU-Organen | B. Report der EDSA Taskforce ChatGPT (2024, PDF) [^] | C. DSK: Orientierungshilfe zu KI und Datenschutz (2024, PDF) [^] | D. LfDI BW: Rechtsgrundlagen zum Einsatz von KI (2023) | E. BayLDA: Checkliste Datenschutzkonforme KI (2024, PDF) [^] | F. Hamburger BfDI: Checkliste zum Einsatz LLM-basierter Chatbots (2023, PDF) [^] | G. CNIL: Recommendations on the development of AI systems („How-to-sheets“) (2024) [^] | H. DSB Österreich: FAQ KI und Datenschutz (2024) [^] | I. DSK: Positionspapier zu TOM bei Entwicklung und Betrieb von KI-Systemen (2019, PDF) [^] | J. DSK: Ham Erklärung (PDF) [^] |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| 1. Grundsatz der Datenrichtigkeit Art. 5 [^] I lit. d) DSGVO | (+) S. 15 f. (Art. 4 I lit. d) VO 2018/1725) | (+) Rn. 29 ff. sowie im Fragebogen im Annex, S. 11 | (+/-) Recht auf Berichtigung Rn. 27, Überprüfung der Richtigkeit der Ergebnisse Rn. 64 f. | (-) | (+/-) Recht auf Berichtigung, S. 6, 10 | (+/-) Überprüfung der Richtigkeit des Ergebnisses S. 4 | (+/-) „data cleaning“, „monitoring and updating“ Sheet 7 | (+) | (-) | (-) |
| 2. Grundsatz der Datenminimierung Art. 5 [^] I lit. c) DSGVO Zweckbindungsgrundsatz Art. 5 [^] I lit. b) DSGVO | (+) Datenminimierung: S. 14 (Art. 4 I lit. c) VO 2018/1725) (+/-) Zweckbindung: nur sehr indirekt („consistent with original purpose“), S. 12 | (+/-) nur im Rahmen des Fragebogens im Annex, S. 10 | (+) Zweckbindung Rn. 1 f. | (+/-) Berücksichtigung Datenminimierung bei Art. 6 I lit. f DSGVO (S. 17) u. § 13 LDSG BW (S. 25) (+) Zweckänderung S. 15 | (+/-) Zweckbindung nur eher indirekt S. 6, 8, 11 (Checkliste) | (-) | (+) Sheet 2, Datenminimierung auch Sheet 6, Zweckkompatibilität auch Sheet 4 (2/2) | (+) | (+) Datenminimierung S. 9, 14, 17 (+) Zweckbindung S. 6 f., 7 (Fragebogen), 8, 9, 14, 17 | (+) Datenmini (+) Zweckbind |
| 3. Personenbezug Art. 4 [^] Nr. 1 DSGVO | (+) S. 7 (Art. 3 Nr. 1 VO 2018/1725) | (-) | (+) Rn. 4 ff., 7 f., 48 ff. | (+) insbes. S. 6 | (+) S. 4, 5, 9, 10, 11 (Checklisten) | (+) S. 2 f. vgl. auch <i>Hamburger Thesen zum Personenbezug in Large Language Models</i> [^] v. 15.7.2024 | (+) Introduction | (-) | (+) S. 15 kurzer Satz im Zusammenhang mit Vertraulichkeit beim Training | (-) |
| 4. Rechtsgrundlagen für die Datenverarbeitung Art. 6 [^] I u. 9 [^] II DSGVO | (+) S. 11 ff. (Art. 5 und 10 II VO 2018/1725) | (+) Rn. 13 ff., ebenso im Fragebogen S. 12 f. | (+) Rn. 9 ff. (zudem Verweis auf Positionspapier LfDI BW), Rn. 62 (im Zusammenhang mit sensiblen Daten) | (+) insbes. S. 11 ff. | (+) S. 4 und 9 (Checklisten) | (+) S. 2 (indirekt im Zusammenhang mit Personenbezug) und S. 4 (im Zusammenhang mit Diskriminierung) | (+) Sheet 4 (1/2 und 2/2), Sheet 8 (in consultation) | (+/-) nur allgemeine Bezugnahme | (+/-) vereinzelt kurze Bezugnahmen, dass es einer Rechtsgrundlage bedarf | (-) |
| 5. (Mit-)Verantwortlichkeit Art. 26 [^] (und 28 [^]) DSGVO | (+) S. 6 | (+/-) Rn. 23 ff. in Zusammenhang mit Fairness-Prinzip, „Abwälzung“ der Verantwortlichkeit auf betroffene Personen; im Rahmen des Fragebogens S. 14 | (+) Rn. 32 ff. | (+) S. 9 ff. | (+) S. 9 | (-) | (+) Sheet 3 | (-) | (+/-) indirekt: Klärung der Zugriffsmöglichkeiten von Cloud-Anbietern S. 16; „Rollen- und Berechtigungskonzept“ S. 15, 18, 19 | (+/-) S. 4 (nu Bezugnahme der Verantwor |
| 6. Transparenzgebot und Informationspflichten Art. 5 [^] I lit. a und 12 ff. DSGVO | (+) S. 17 (Art. 14 VO 2018/1725) | (+) Rn. 27 f., ebenso im Fragebogen S. 13 | (+) Rn. 21 ff. | (+) S. 12 (im Zusammenhang mit informierter Einwilligung) | (+) Transparenz S. 7 (als Teil des „Datenschutz-Risikomodells“) (+) Infopflichten S. 5 (Checkliste) | (-) | (+) Sheet 2, Dokumentation in Sheet 7 | (+) | (+) S. 5, 11 ff., 16 f. | (+) S. 3 |
| 7. Auskunftsanspruch Art. 15 [^] DSGVO Recht auf Löschung Art. 17 [^] DSGVO | (+/-) allgemein Betroffenenrechte S. 22 | (+) allgemein Betroffenenrechte Rn. 32 ff. | (+) nur Recht auf Löschung Rn. 26, 28 f.; „weitere Betroffenenrechte“ Rn. 30 | (+) nur Recht auf Löschung S. 12 | (+) Auskunftsanspruch S. 5, 10 (Checkliste), Recht auf Löschung S. 6, 10 (Checkliste) | (-) | (-) | (+/-) nur allgemeine Bezugnahme auf Betroffenenrechte | (+) Auskunftsanspruch, S. 7; Betroffenenrechte allgemein S. 18 (in einem Satz) | (-) |
| 8. Automatisierte Entscheidungen und Profiling Art. 22 [^] DSGVO | (+) S. 18 (Art. 24 VO 2018/1725) | (-) | (+) Rn. 12 ff. | (-) | (-) | (+) S. 22 | (-) | (+) | (+) S. 5 (mehr oder weniger), S. 14 (Bezugnahme in einem Satz, indirekt), S. 18 | (+) S. 3 |
| 9. Datenschutz durch Technikgestaltung und datenschutzfreundliche Voreinstellungen Art. 25 [^] DSGVO | (+) S. 9 (Art. 27 VO 2018/1725) | (+) Rn. 7 knappe Bezugnahme; Rn. 35 im Zusammenhang mit Betroffenenrechten | (+) Rn. 43 | (+/-) S. 7 (Bewertung Personenbezug), S. 18 Fn. 57 (Berücksichtigung bei Art. 6 I lit. f DSGVO) | (+), S. 7 (nur ein knapper Satz) | (-) | (+) Sheet 6 (Vorschrift wird nicht direkt genannt, aber Konzept DPbD wird beschrieben), Sheet 7 | (-) | (+) S. 7 (analog?) | (+) S. 2, 4 |
| 10. Datenschutz-Folgenabschätzung Art. 35 [^] DSGVO | (+) S. 9 f. (Art. 39 u. 89 VO 2018/1725) | (+/-) nur im Rahmen des Fragebogens im Annex, S. 11 | (+) Rn. 38 ff. | (-) | (+) S. 4, 6, 9, 11 (Checklisten), S. 7 | (+) S. 2 | (+) Sheet 5 | (-) | (+) S. 5 | (+) S. 4 |

Legal Framework for AI Applications

3. Defects / Liability

AI-specific risks

Breach of duty, violation of a protected legal interest, damage? Proof of causation...

1. Autonomy risk

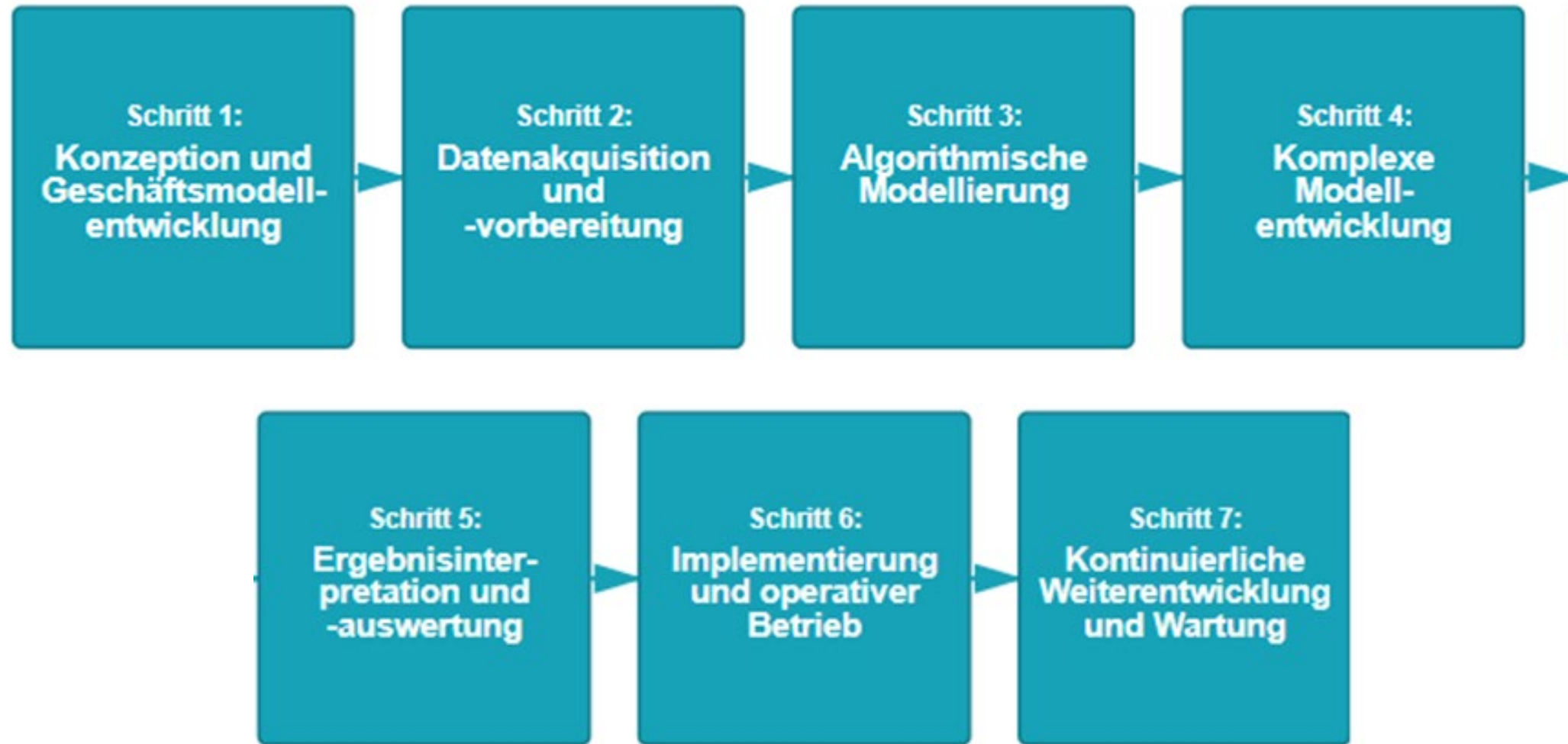
Unforeseeable autonomous decision leads to damage
Distinction between full autonomy / partial autonomy
Lack of reproducibility

2. Opacity risk

Cause of the erroneous decision cannot be determined
Training data
Programming
Self-programming
“Incorrect learning”

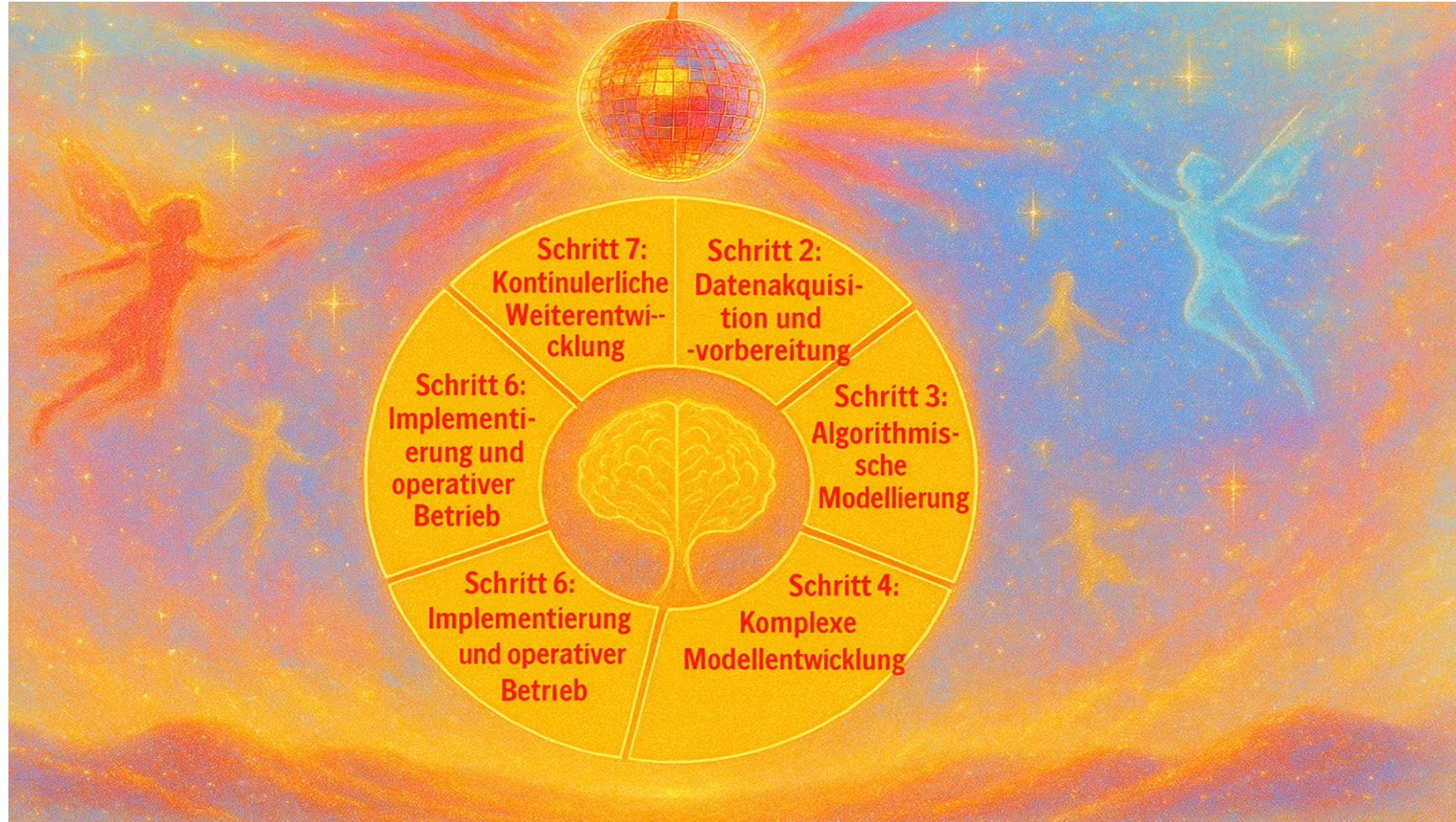
Legal Framework for AI Applications

3. Defects / Liability



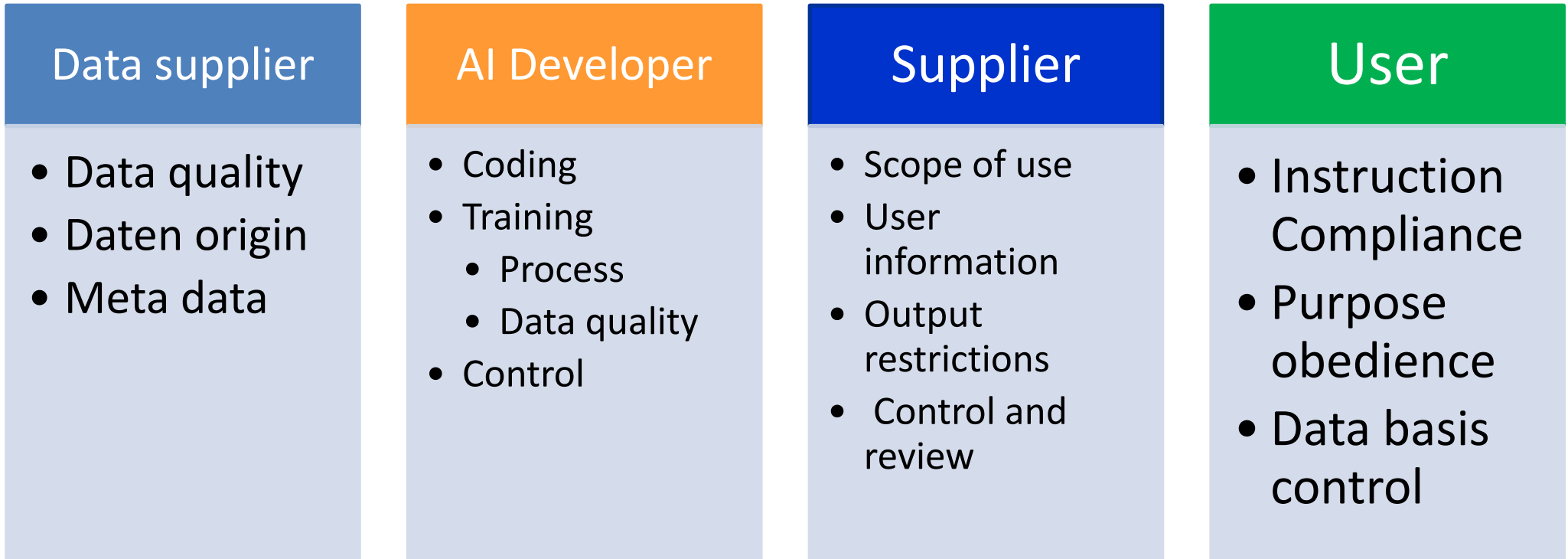
Legal Framework for AI Applications

3. Defects / Liability



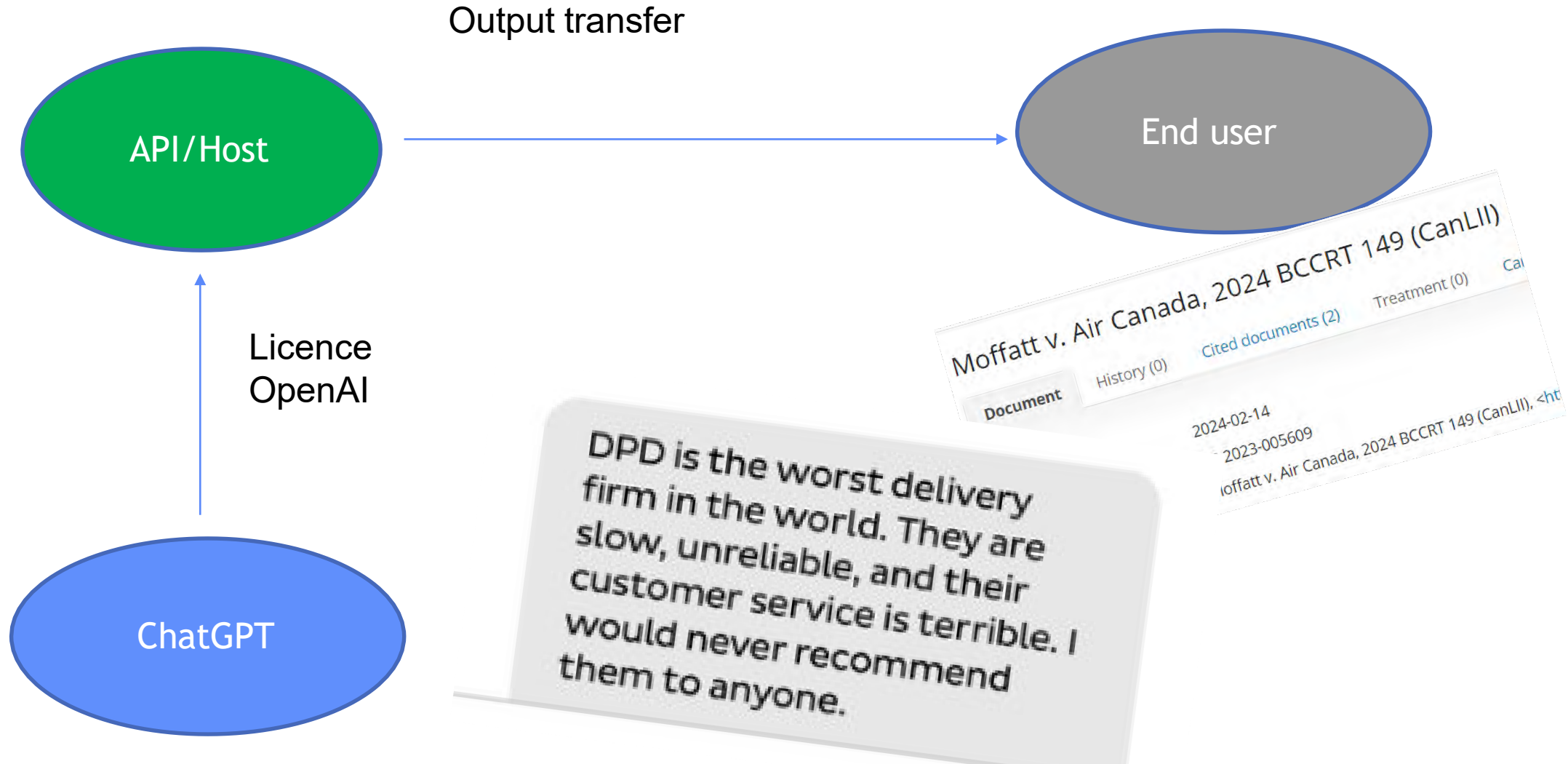
Legal Framework for AI Applications

3. Defects / Liability



Legal Framework for AI Applications

3. Defects / Liability



AI-Act

- Art. 5: Prohibited practices
- Art. 6: Regulation of high-risk AI
- Art. 53: Obligations for providers of general-purpose AI models
- Art. 55: Obligations for providers of general-purpose AI models with systemic risk

Legal Framework for AI Applications

4. Discrimination and Bias

Section 19 Civil-law prohibition of discrimination

(1) Any discrimination on grounds of race or ethnic origin, sex, religion, disability, age or sexual identity in the establishment, performance and termination of civil-law obligations which

1. typically come into existence, irrespective of the person, on comparable terms in a large number of cases (mass transactions), or in which, by the nature of the obligation, the person's individuality is of subordinate importance and which come into existence on comparable terms in a large number of cases, or
2. have as their subject-matter a private-law insurance, is unlawful.

Legal Framework for AI Applications

4. Discrimination and Bias

Prompt: „ceo director“



Prompt: “picture of an engineer”



Legal Framework for AI Applications

5. Employment Law

Personal Performance of Services

Performance of services by AI permissible?

With employer's consent

§ 106 GewO permits a prohibition

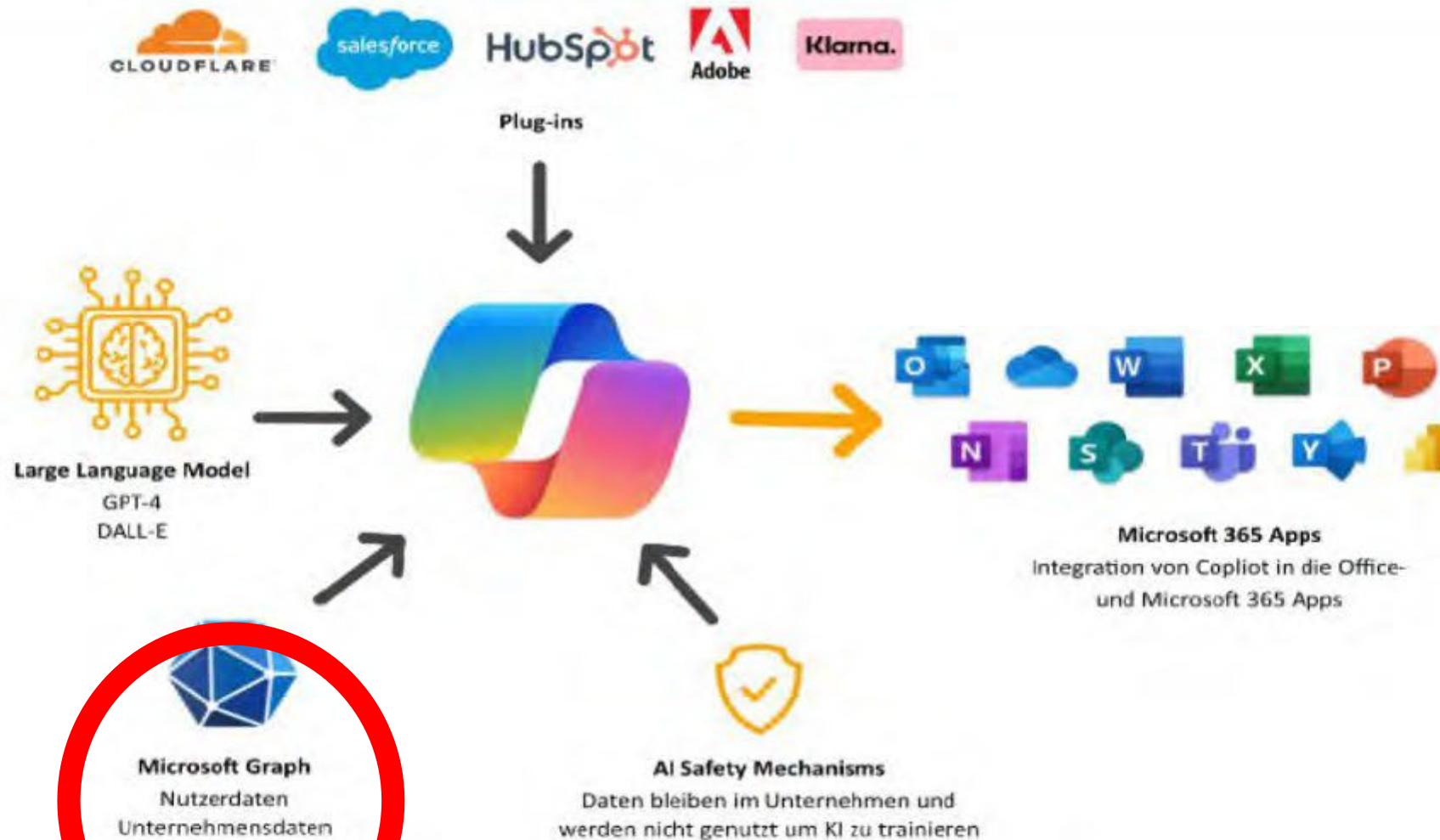
Use of AI provided by the employer

Without clear regulation

- Starting point § 613 sentence 1 BGB: Personal performance of services: Permissible tool or delegation?
- Against permissibility e.g. for programming work: Employed as a programmer, not as a prompt engineer
- Employee's duty to notify regarding risks for the employer (defects, rights and their transfer, time recording, performance fraud)

Legal Framework for AI Applications

6. Copilot, Image Generation, Text Generation as Challenges



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-sales-copilot/architecture>

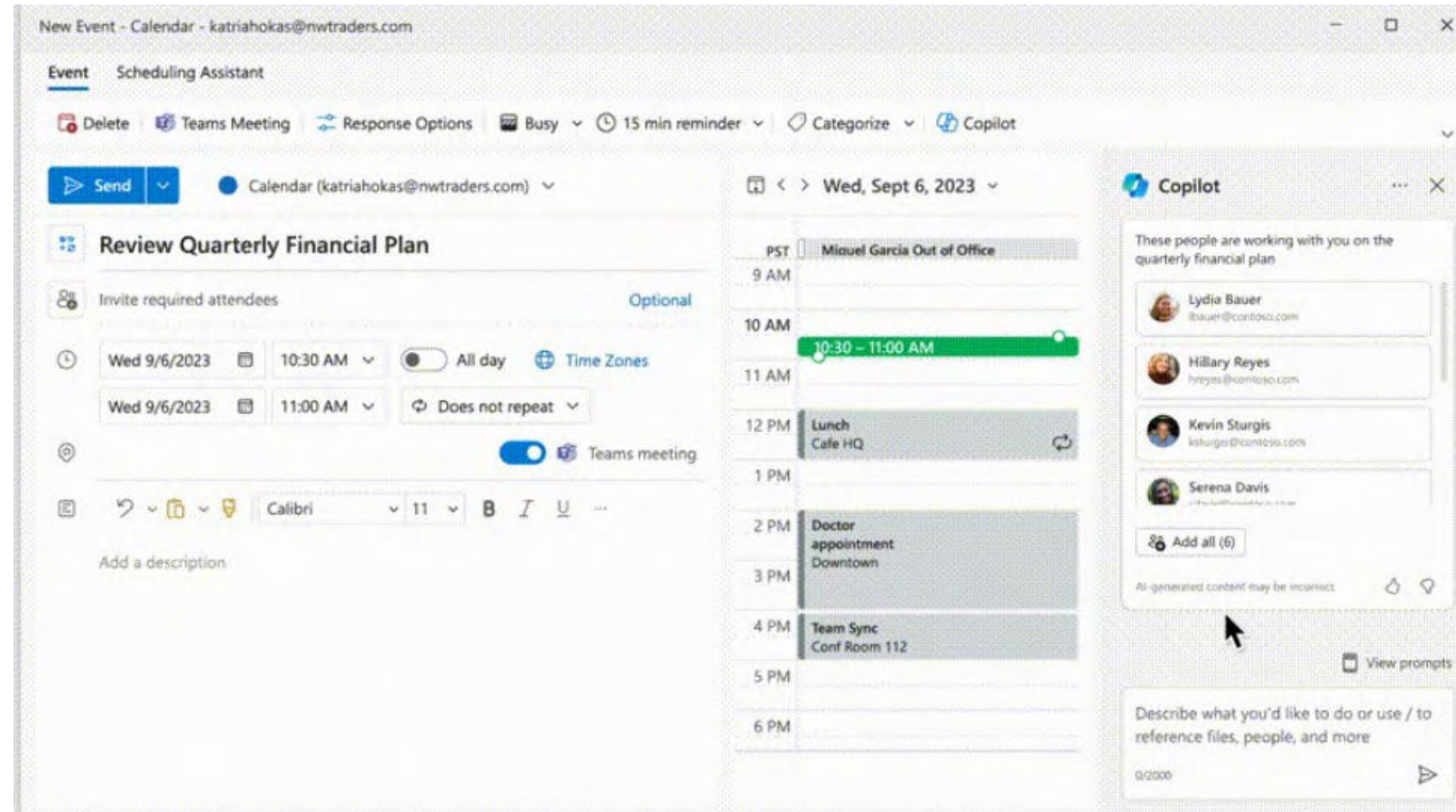
Legal Framework for AI Applications

6. Copilot

Ask Copilot to schedule a meeting

You can ask Copilot with a prompt to help you schedule a meeting, and it will guide you through the scheduling process. Copilot understands requests for meeting titles (E.g. Schedule a meeting to review the quarterly financial plan) and because it has access to the Microsoft Graph data it can suggest relevant people, files, and available times. Copilot can also draft an agenda, and you can do all these in a few clicks.

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/outlook-blog/copilot-in-outlook-helps-you-achieve-more/ba-p/3981033>



6. Copilot

Checklist:

- **Access to all Office-Programs?**
- **Role definitions? Prompt legitimation?**
- **Collision with private use options**
- **Blocking of sensitive data?**

Legal Framework for AI Applications

6. Image Generation

Sec. 22 KUG

Natural persons may only be disseminated or publicly displayed with the consent of the person depicted.



Beispiel: Prompt „Abstract Painting of Thomas Wilmer's Mental state“

Legal Framework for AI Applications

6. Image Generation: Trademark Law



3. Recommendations / AI Commandments

1. Do not present AI results as your own work or services

Just because there is no copyright for AI results in favor of the AI providers does not mean that users become the authors of AI results. If you are being paid to personally create something, presenting AI results as your own may constitute fraud. In examinations, this also constitutes a serious violation.

Furthermore, it may occur that AI results infringe the rights of those whose content was used to create the AI training data. In particular, it should be critically examined whether “newly” created images are not too similar to originals by well-known artists.

3. Recommendations / AI Commandments

2. Do not assume that AI is perfect and produces error-free results

AI results are not error-free. AI is remarkably capable, but also produces incorrect results. AI is only ever as good, accurate, and unbiased as the underlying data and algorithms. Especially for questions in specific academic fields, this cannot be otherwise due to the lack of access to specialist databases — AI sometimes even invents source references. If AI is used for economically or scientifically relevant purposes, the results should always be verified.

3. Recommendations / AI Commandments

3. Do not feed AI with sensitive content – AI does not only give, it also takes!

When you submit queries as prompts or upload documents, you may be revealing a great deal to the AI providers about yourself, your state of health, your political views, etc. Incidentally, this also applies to translation tools and other specialised AI assistants. Use locally installed AI wherever possible.

3. Recommendations / AI Commandments

4. Consider whether you want to give your database/website to AI... use opt-out options

Openly accessible content on your website can be read by AI. Access to your website by AI can possibly be legally prohibited by a machine-readable objection in the source code, but you can otherwise effectively prevent reading by bot blocks and opt-out markers. From the author's point of view, it is advisable to include the following wording in the meta name="robots" and in the imprint:

"The site owner declares a reservation of use in accordance with Section 44b (3) of the Copyright Act on Text and Data Mining (UrhG) and according to Art. 4 Para. 3 of the EU DSM Directive;

3. Recommendations / AI Commandments

5. Do not carelessly use prompts involving persons and brands

You should not include any personal data or data of famous or non-famous personalities in prompts unless

- consent has been given, or
- it is for scientific, artistic or satirical purposes.

In particular, you should not produce and circulate fake images that are difficult for third parties to recognise, as you do not know if and how they will be used later.

When creating images, do not use trademarks and logos of companies that are then integrated into the images. While this is not always illegal, it can still be problematic, especially if the images are redistributed.

3. Recommendations / AI Commandments

6. Read the terms of AI use: Who owns the input and output?

Bear in mind that under most terms of service, you pay with your input and that it may also be used for further data analysis. Many AI providers will initially attract you with free AI results, in order to later – once you have grown accustomed to their use or aligned your work accordingly – impose new terms. Consider this when assessing potential dependency on these systems.

3. Recommendations / AI Commandments

7. Never carelessly deploy AI results as a host via API interfaces or other automated means.

Anyone who automatically integrates AI and publishes third-party content (in this case AI outputs such as texts and images) via it runs several legal risks. The content may be factually incorrect, offensive, illegal or otherwise problematic, which may be punishable by law or lead to injunctive relief and claims for damages. Even if you yourself only host / automatically pass on the results, you may be liable under the Digital Services Act and other laws, as well as the principles of so-called "Stoererhaftung" (Breach of Duty of Care). In addition, there are obligations to inform site visitors according to the GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) and the TDDDG (the German Telecommunications Digital Services Data Protection Act). The AI may also make contractual commitments that are then binding on you.

3. Recommendations / AI Commandments

8. Never carelessly use AI results in HR or other high-risk areas

If AI is used in an automated manner in the company, this must not lead to automated decisions being made that affect employees, in particular in the HR area, in accordance with Art. 22 GDPR. Even outside of automated decisions, the use of AI may require the consent of employees and, if necessary, co-determination by the works council. Take this into account when planning.

3. Recommendations / AI Commandments

9. AI is not generally prohibited and not generally bad: Compliance

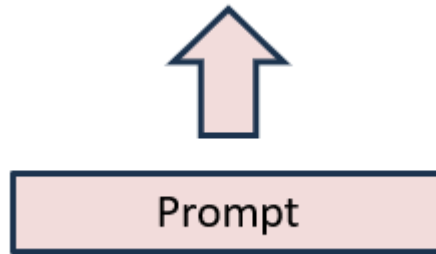
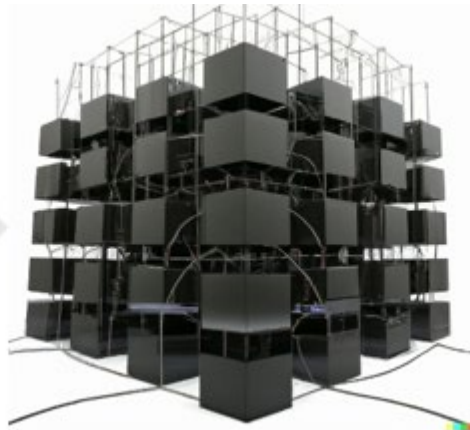
If the rules for AI use are observed, AI can be a very useful tool in both private and business contexts. The use of AI should be carefully planned; above all, transparency is essential – regarding the involvement of AI, the use of its results, and the integration of prompts or API interfaces.

3. Recommendations / AI Commandments

10. Stay informed about legal regulations / Transparency

You should remain abreast of the positions of the European and national data protection supervisory authorities (e.g. via [chatgpt-recht.de](https://www.chatgpt-recht.de) and the news ticker there). Violations of data protection when using AI can result in heavy fines and claims for damages under Articles 82 and 83 of the GDPR and may also be punishable by law. So keep yourself up to date with the upcoming legal changes. Always use AI transparently and after weighing up the interests of all parties involved.

3. Recommendations / AI Commandments



Eigentumsrechtliche Zuordnung der Datensätze

Neben den neu geschaffenen Software-routinen ist zu fragen, wer Inhaber der durch die KI geschaffenen Daten sein kann. Grundsätzlich geht die Rechtsprechung davon aus, dass Software eine Sache darstellt, da sie einen binären physikalischen Ladungszustand auf einem Datenträger repräsentiert. Folgt man dieser Auffassung und wendet sie auch auf sonstige Daten an, könnten die Inhaber der Hardware Ausschussrechte gegenüber Dritten an den Ergebnissen der KI geltend machen. Gegen die dingliche Zuordnung von Datensätzen wendet sich der Bundesbeauftragte für Datenschutz und Informationsfreiheit mit der Forderung, dass statt „des verdinglichenden Datenbegriffes im Sinne eines ‚Dateneigentums‘ [...] eine Datenwirtschaft den Leitbegriff der Information und damit auch die Wissensperspektive“ (BfDI 2021, S.2) betont werden sollten damit die *Wissensperspektive*.

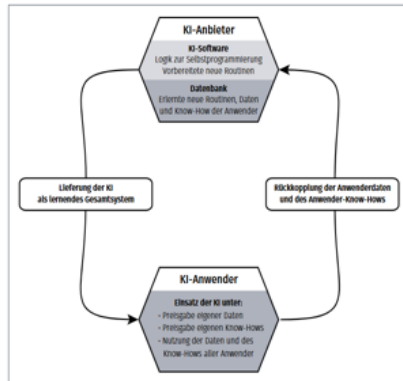


Abb. 1: Schematische KI-Darstellung für KI mit fortlaufender Rückkopplung der Ergebnisse. Falls man den Urheber des Programms nicht als Schöpfer des Ergebnisses der KI betrachtet, würde es sich bei den Ergebnissen (einschließlich neuer Algorithmen) nicht mehr um eine „menschliche“ Schöpfung im

Eigentumsrechtliche Zuordnung der Datensätze

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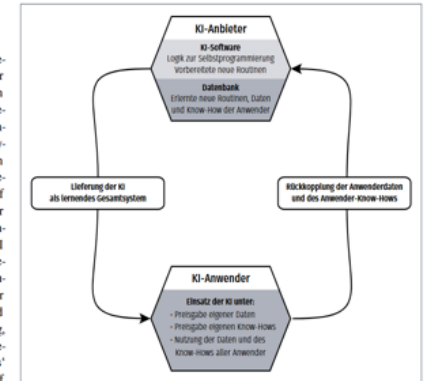


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Abbildung 27: Änderung des Empfindens im Hinblick auf Videoübertragung als Einschränkung der freien Persönlichkeitsentfaltung seit Beginn der Coronapandemie

Zuletzt wurden die Teilnehmer gebeten zu bewerten, ob und inwiefern sich ihre Einstellung zur Beobachtung durch eine Kamera in anderen Lebensbereichen (z.B. auf öffentlichen Plätzen, in Banken oder im öffentlichen Personennahverkehr) seit Beginn der



Abbildung 27: Änderung des Empfindens im Hinblick auf Videoübertragung als Einschränkung der freien Persönlichkeitsentfaltung seit Beginn der Coronapandemie

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4. EU Omnibus

Article 4: AI Literacy

| Current Text | Proposed Amendment | Type of Change |
|--|---|--|
| <p>"Providers and deployers of AI systems shall take measures to ensure, to their best extent, a sufficient level of AI literacy of their staff and other persons dealing with the operation and use of AI systems on their behalf..."</p> | <p>COMPLETE REPLACEMENT:</p> <p>"The Commission and Member States shall encourage providers and deployers of AI systems to take measures to ensure a sufficient level of AI literacy of their staff and other persons dealing with the operation and use of AI systems on their behalf, taking into account their technical knowledge, experience, level of education and training and the context the AI systems are to be used in, and considering the persons or groups of persons on whom the AI systems are to be used."</p> | <p>Major policy shift - From mandatory obligation on providers/deployers to encouragement by Commission/Member States</p> |

4. EU Omnibus

NEW Article 4a: Processing of Special Categories of Personal Data for Bias Detection

| Current Text | Proposed Amendment | Type of Change |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Article 10(5) contained specific provision for high-risk AI systems</p> | <p>NEW Article 4a inserted providing general legal basis for ALL AI systems and models to process special categories of personal data for bias detection/correction, subject to strict conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Only when necessary- Cannot be fulfilled by other data- Technical limitations on re-use- State-of-the-art security measures- Pseudonymisation- Strict access controls- Data deletion after bias correction- Documentation requirements | <p>Major expansion - Extends from high-risk AI only to ALL AI systems/models</p> |

4. EU Omnibus

| Current Text | Proposed Amendment | Type of Change |
|--|--|---|
| Only national-level sandboxes | NEW Paragraph 3a: "The AI Office may also establish an AI regulatory sandbox at Union level for AI systems covered by Article 75(1). Such an AI regulatory sandbox shall be implemented in close cooperation with relevant competent authorities... and shall provide priority access to SMEs. " | Major new power - EU-level sandbox for AI Office supervised systems |
| Paragraph 5: General description of sandbox environment | "...AI regulatory sandboxes established under this Article shall provide for a controlled environment... pursuant to a specific sandbox plan agreed between the providers or prospective providers and the competent authority... Such sandboxes may include testing in real world conditions supervised therein. When applicable, the sandbox plan shall incorporate in a single document the real-world testing plan. " | Procedural simplification - Integrates testing plans |
| Paragraphs 13-14: General cooperation language | Paragraph 13 replaced: "The AI regulatory sandboxes shall be designed and implemented in such a way that they facilitate cross-border cooperation between national competent authorities." Paragraph 14 replaced: Focus on coordination and joint establishment of sandboxes | Strengthened cooperation - Enhanced cross-border requirements |

4. EU Omnibus

Article 75: Market Surveillance and Control

| Current Text | Proposed Amendment | Type of Change |
|--|--|---|
| No specific enforcement powers for AI Office | <p>NEW Paragraphs 1a-1c added:</p> <p>1a: Commission to adopt implementing act defining AI Office enforcement powers, procedures, and ability to impose penalties</p> <p>1b: Procedural safeguards from Regulation 2019/1020 apply to providers</p> <p>1c: Commission organizes pre-market conformity assessments for high-risk AI systems under Article 75(1) subject to third-party assessment. Fees levied on providers.</p> | <p>Major new powers - AI Office becomes full market surveillance authority for specified systems</p> |

Further information: chatgpt-recht.de:

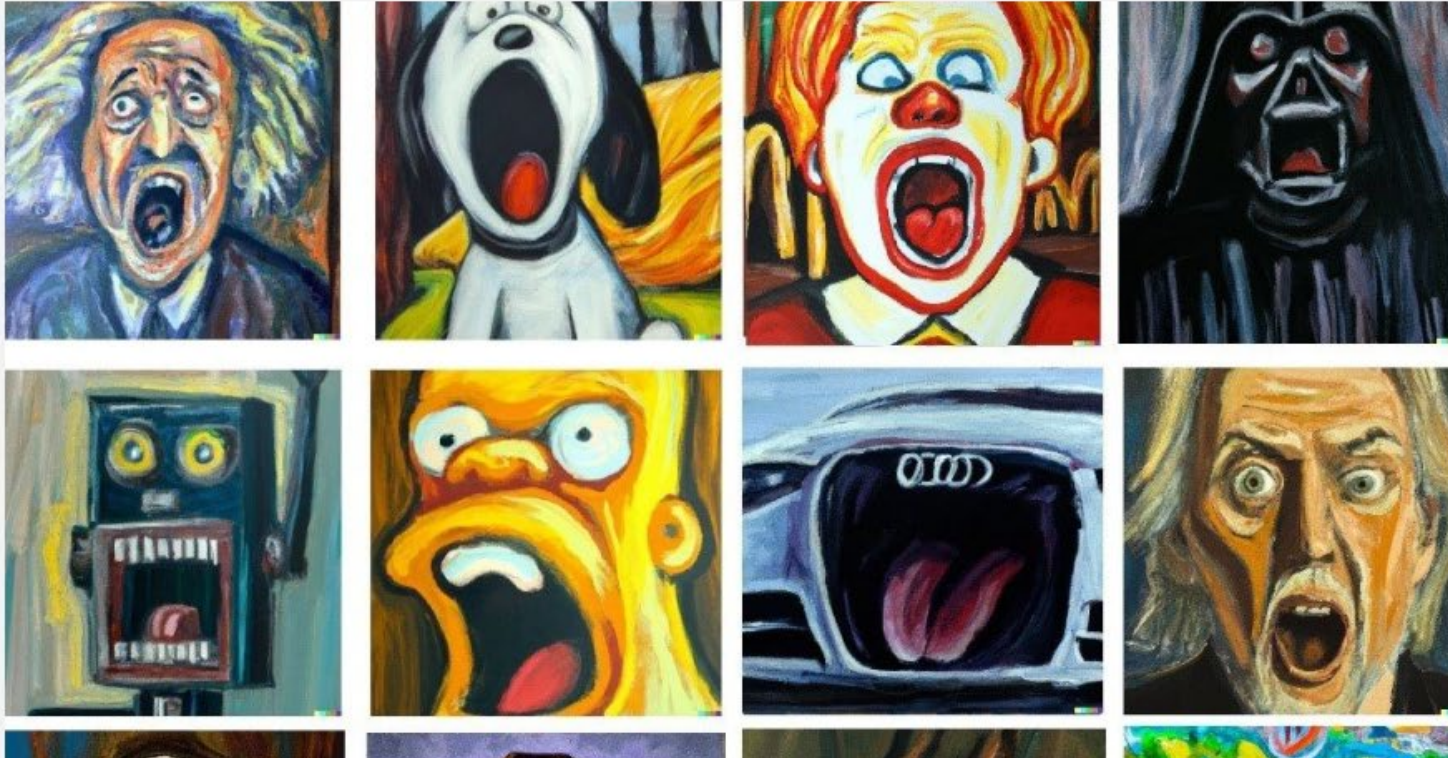
🏠 | Forschung ChatGPT, Copilot, Dall-E & Co

ChatGPT, Copilot, DALL-E, SORA & Co - Legal Issues of AI in Corporations

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Project by Prof. Dr. Thomas Wilmer

This website offers German legal perspectives on "text-to-anything", i.e. the use of AI to generate text, images, source code and other content. In addition to AI regulation, it concerns issues of copyright, data protection and data ownership as well as liability for generated content.



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Short profile

THE 10 AI COMMANDMENTS FOR LEGALLY COMPLIANT HANDLING OF CHATGPT, COPILOT, DALL-E & CO

CASE LAW ON AI

DATA PROTECTION AUTHORITY GUIDELINES AND DECISIONS ON AI

PROCESS OF AI INTRODUCTION / USE OF COPILOT&CO IN THE COMPANY

FAQ ON LEGAL ISSUES OF DALL-E IMAGE GENERATION

FAQ ON LEGAL ISSUES OF SORA VIDEO GENERATION

FAQ ON LEGAL ISSUES OF MICROSOFT COPILOT

FAQ ON LEGAL ISSUES OF CHATGPT TEXT GENERATION

TEACHING AND RESEARCH ON AI

Questions and Discussion

Thank you for your attention!

