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**UNIVERSITÄT
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IP, Licenses, Data Protection and AI Regulation

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Universität Bern, 14.11.2025

Program / Outline

1. Introduction
2. Intellectual Property Rights
3. Licenses

4. Data Protection
5. AI Regulation
6. Group Workshop / Discussion
7. Final Notes



Your interest in legal aspects?

- What is a current legal question in your work that you would like to find out more about? (concrete)
- What is a general legal topic relating to your work that interests you? (more general)
- What is a recent legal case or situation with ties to legal questions you had in your workplace? (concrete and pending or settled/resolved)

→ Go to the Whiteboard in Zoom and write down one word or one sentence to answer one of these questions.

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Introduction

Some recent and current AI cases

Copyright: Fair use vs. Copyright infringement (USA)

- The New York Times v. Microsoft & OpenAI
- Getty Images v. Midjourney and Stability AI
- Hendrix v. Apple (new case)

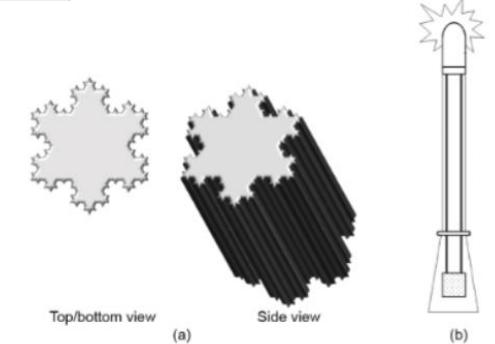
Source: <https://www.mckoolsmith.com/newsroom-ailitigation>



Authorship: Who can be an author or inventor of a piece of work?

- DABUS Case: Thaler v. Eidgenössisches Institut für geistiges Eigentum

Sources: <https://www.bvger.ch/en/newsroom/media-releases/artificial-intelligence-is-not-an-inventor-2044>
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/347265468_Artificial_Intelligence_Can_Invent_But_Not_Patent_For_Now



Criminal Law: GPT4o as a suicide assistant?

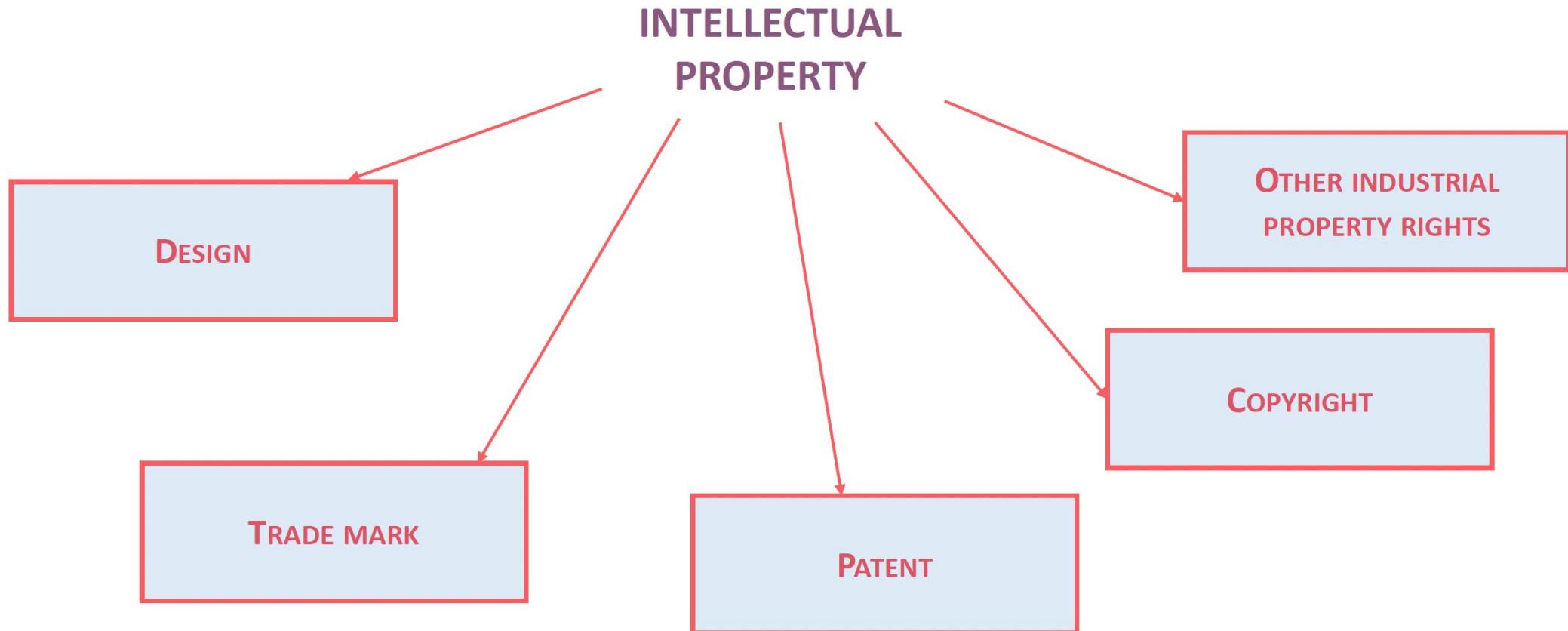
Raine v. Open AI and Sam Altman

Source: <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2025/oct/22/openai-chatgpt-lawsuit>



Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

Overview



Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

One product, multiple IP-Rights



Copyright

Copyright protects literary and artistic works. This not only includes works by well-known writers and artists, but also applies to the text of a website, its design or an advertising photo.

Designs

The design is what makes a product distinctive. Just like with this timepiece, the case in its entirety together with the watch face and the characteristic central chronograph hand are what makes it unique. Designs like this can be protected if they are new and sufficiently different to existing ones.



Patents

The inventors of the second hand protected their invention from misuse by patenting it. A patent protects this type of invention as well as any product or process that is new or has been optimised.

Trade marks

You can protect company and product names as well as logos as a trade mark for particular goods and services. so that competitors can't manufacture and market watches or movements under the same or a similar name.

Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

Patent v. Copyright

Patent Law

- **New inventions** applicable in industry
- **Right to the grant of a patent**
- **Patent register**
- Protection for limited time against imitations and misuses of the invention

Copyright Law

- **Literal artistic creations**
- **Copyright starts automatically**
- **No "copyright" register**
- Protection for limited time against copies and misuses of the creation

Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

Patent Law

What is a patent?

„A patent is an IP right for a **technical invention**. It allows you to prevent others from using your invention for commercial purposes for up to **20 years**. You decide who is allowed to produce, sell or import your invention in those countries in which you own a valid patent. You can also trade your patent, e.g. sell it or license the use of your invention.“

Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

Patent Law

What is an invention?

„An invention uses technology to solve a specific problem. The technical features of an invention have a function through which the problem – the purpose of the invention – is solved.“

“Technische Handlungslehre” in german...

Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

Patent Law

The invention can be a product or a process

Products

- Goods and tools
- Equipment such as production facilities and machinery
- Materials such as chemical substances or textiles

Processes (activities for specific purposes)

- Manufacturing processes (steps for manufacturing a product)
- Control procedures (steps for using an apparatus or machine)
- Measuring methods

Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

Patent Law

The three requirements for patentability

The invention is:

1. new (not part of the state of the art)
2. inventive (nonobvious)
3. industrially applicable (practicable and replicable)

Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

Patent Law

Patentability of Software / Computer Programs (in CH)

Software is protected under copyright law (and **not** under patent law) because a computer program is not a technical solution per se. However, computer-implemented inventions that solve a technical problem – such as the control of a vehicle's anti-lock braking system – can be patented.

Software itself is **usually not patentable!**

Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

Copyright Law

- What is protected by copyright?
- Who owns the rights?
- How can I use copyrighted material?

Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

Copyright Law

What is protected by copyright law?

Copyright protects the authors of literary and artistic works. It is **the way in which an idea is expressed** that is protected, not the idea or concept itself. Copyright protection therefore applies to the form of the work and not its content.



Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

Copyright Law

To be protected by copyright law, a work must be:

1. Intellectual creation
2. Individual character
3. Form of expression

Exception:

Photographs without individual character are also protected.
(Revised Copyright Law since 2020)



Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-14059-0005 / CC-BY-SA 3.0



Keystone

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Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

Copyright Law

Computer-generated works



James Allen, Midjourney

Computer-assisted works



James Allen, Théâtre d'Opéra Spatial

Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

Copyright Law

What is protected by copyright?

Derivative Works

- Intellectual creations **with individual character**
- **Based on pre-existing works**
- the individual character of the pre-existing work remains identifiable.
- E.g. Translations, Adaptations, Modifications



<https://www.moma.org/collection/works/61240>

Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

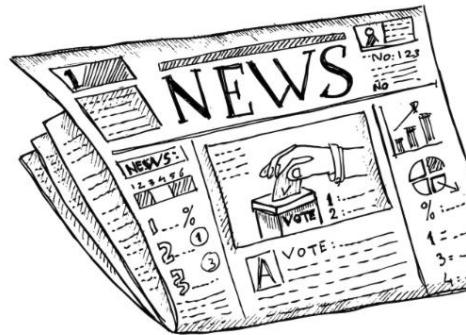
Copyright Law

What is protected by copyright?

Collected Works

→ are protected if they are intellectual creations with individual character in the selection and arrangement of the collection.

- Newspaper
- Dataset
- Playlist, CD etc.



Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

Copyright Law

What is **NOT** protected by copyright?

- Purely technical inventions → patent law
- Patent specifications and published patent applications
- Laws, ordinances & other official decrees
- Banknotes and coins
- Court judgements, minutes & reports from authorities and public administrations

Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

Copyright Law

Software program

For example if you build a machine learning software using existing algorithms to detect objects in an image.

Patent:

Probably not a new invention → not patentable

Copyright:

- if the code is written in an original way, it is copyrighted.
- a mobile app, which includes the source code but also multiple components such as texts, music, videos, images, user interfaces, is suitable for copyright protection.



<https://www.redeweb.com/de/präsentieren/was-ist-Software/>

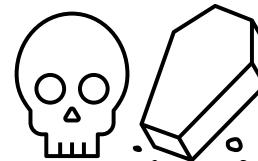
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Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

Copyright Law

How long is a work protected for?

Date of work's creation:
14.11.1962



22.02.1987

Lifetime from creation

+70 years
+50 years (software)

31.12.2057

Public Domain
01.01.2058

Date of work's creation:
13.01.1997



Non-original photos: 50 years

31.12.2047

Public Domain
01.01.2048

Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

Copyright Law

- What is protected by copyright?
- Who owns the rights?
- How can I use copyrighted material?

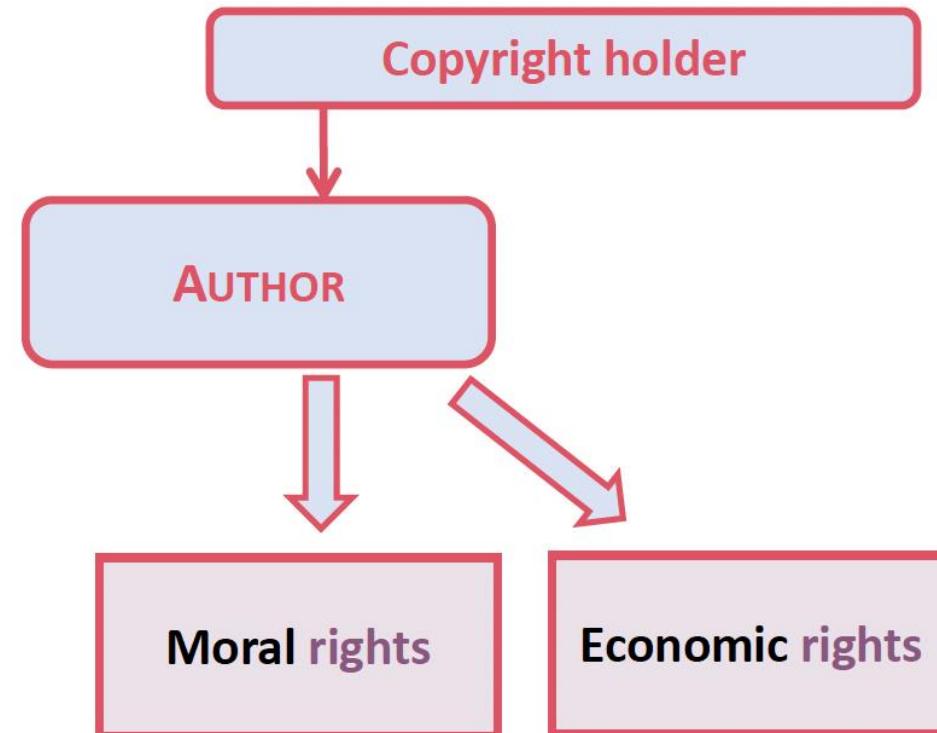
Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

Copyright Law

Who owns the rights?

Moral rights:

- Right of first publication
- Right to recognition of ownership
- Protection of work integrity



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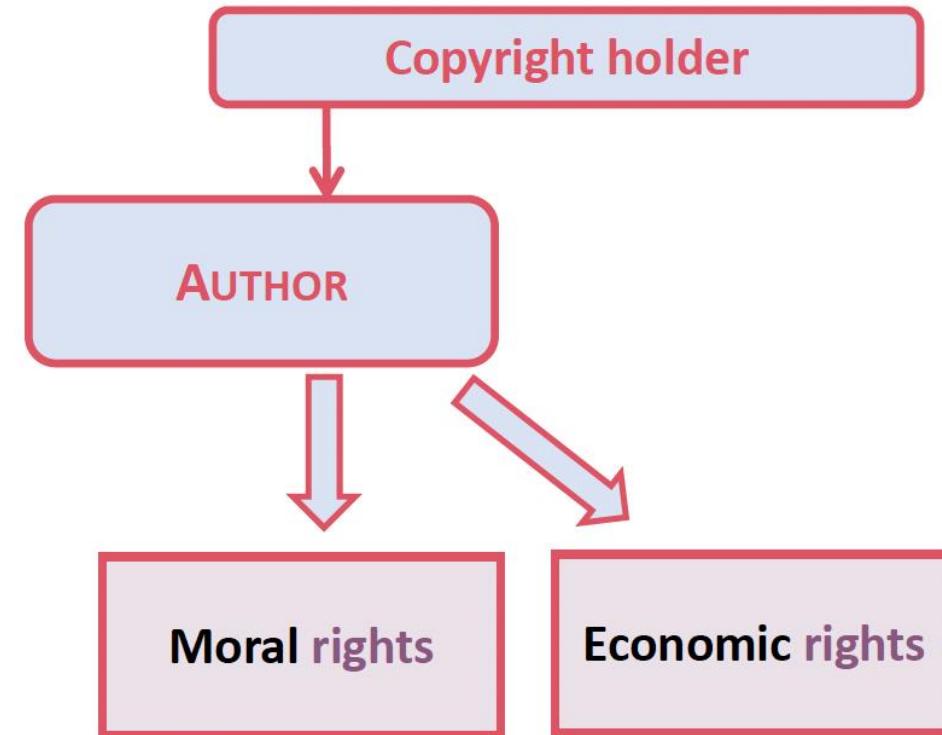
Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

Copyright Law

Who owns the rights?

Economic rights (selection):

- Right of reproduction
- Right to distribute
- Right to make available / perceptible



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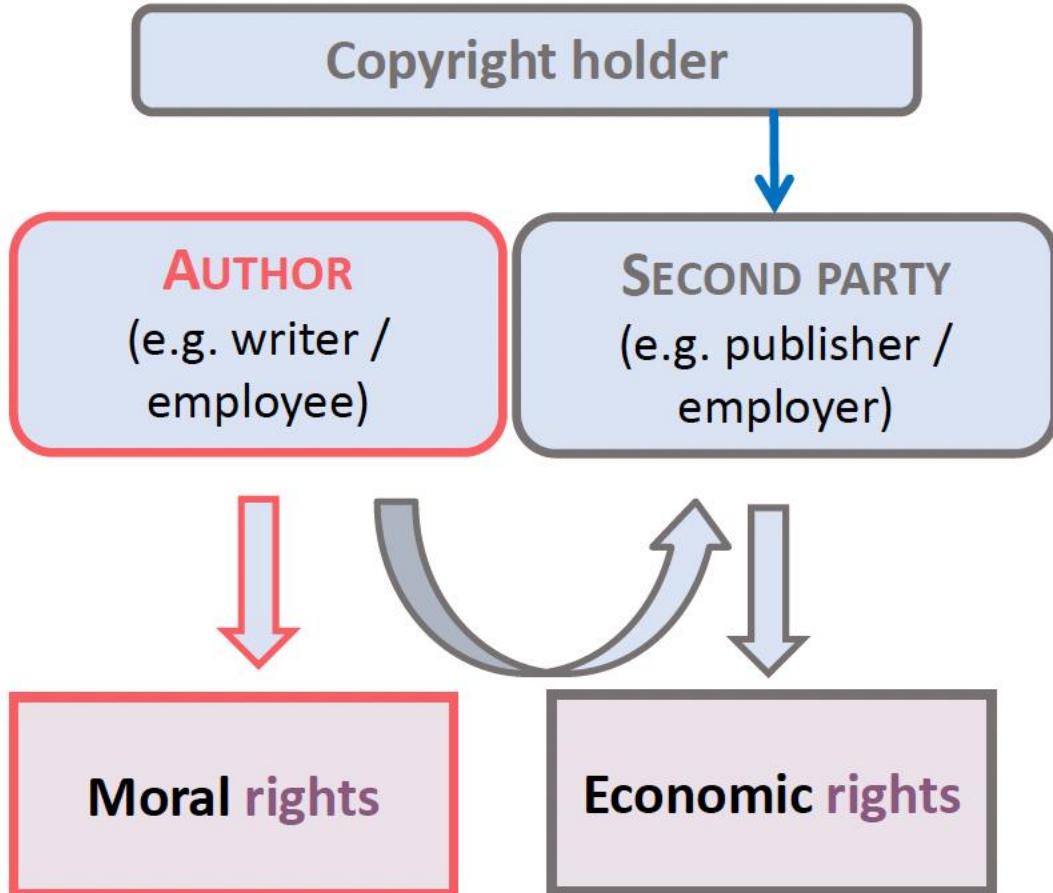
Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

Copyright Law

Who owns the rights?

The economic rights can be transferred to another party through:

- Contract
- Law
- Internal regulation



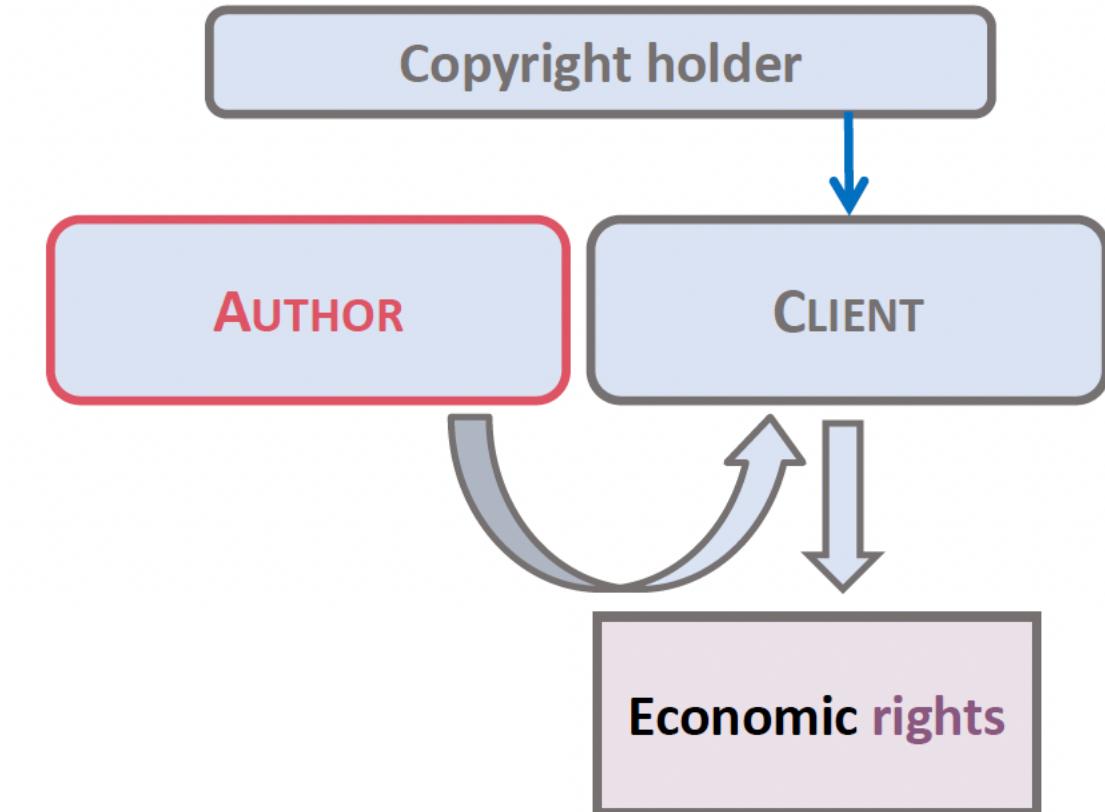
Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

Copyright Law

Who owns the rights?

Through a sale agreement:

- Buyers become the right holders of all the rights of use
- Author loses all rights of use!
- E.g. Buyers can resell the work



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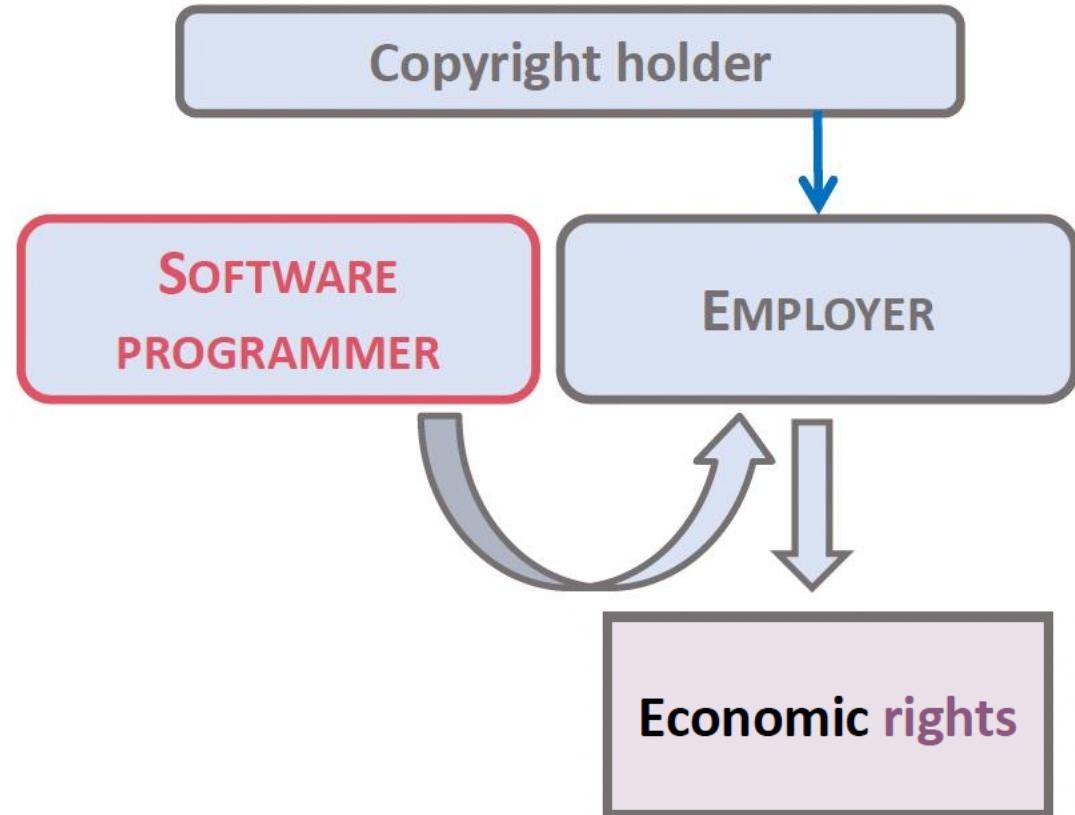
Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

Copyright Law

Who owns the rights?

Art. 17 Swiss Copyright Act:

- Only employment contracts under private law
- NOT employment relationships under public law (such as employment contract with university)
→ Transfer may be set in internal regulation



Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

Copyright Law

Short Quiz:

The author of the famous story “Le Petit Prince” died during a mission in 1944. Am I allowed to distribute the whole original French text to the citizens of Geneva?

- a) No, it's a work protected by copyright and I can't distribute it without the permission of the right holder.
- b) Yes, because it is a famous story already published long ago.
- c) Yes, because it entered into the public domain in Switzerland.

Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

Copyright Law

Short Quiz:

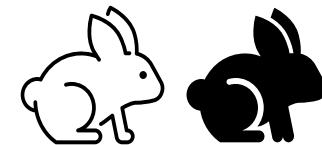
What if I want to do the same in Bern with the translated version in german, am I allowed to do so?

- a) No, because the translation is still protected by copyright even if the original text already entered into the public domain in Switzerland.
- b) Yes, because the story itself entered into the public domain.
- c) Yes, I can distribute the copies as long as I have purchased them.

Intellectual Property Rights (IP)

Copyright Law

- What is protected by copyright?
- Who owns the rights?
- How can I use copyrighted material?



→ We are hopping over to licensing...

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Licensing

How can I use copyrighted work?

The general rule is:

Always ask the rights holder **for permission** to use a protected work
(«license to use»).

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Licensing

How can I use copyrighted work?

Three paths to licensing:



1.



Legal license

2.



Image by vectorjuice on Freepik

Bilateral license

3.



Vectoral.com

Predefined license

Licensing

How can I use copyrighted work?

There are a few exceptions in the copyright law itself (statutory or legal licenses)

- Private use (e.g. watching a movie at home with friends)
- Educational purposes (e.g. use of a work in class)
- Professional purposes (e.g. use for internal purposes within a company, institute etc.)
- Right of quotation (e.g. to build upon someone's work in a scientific article or other publication)
- Text and data mining for research purposes (e.g. sentiment analysis)

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Licensing

How can I use copyrighted work?

Private use

- Anything to use alone (read, watch, view, see, copy, modify, etc.)
- When sharing: only with a small circle of people (friends and family)

Licensing

How can I use copyrighted work?

Use for professional purposes

- Only to share between colleagues of the same company
- For information and/or documentation purposes
- Only the distribution of excerpts without modifications is allowed

The company must pay for this based on Prolitteris Joint Tariffs.

Licensing

How can I use copyrighted work?

Right of quotation

Published works may be quoted if the quotation serves as:

- explanation,
- reference or
- illustration,
- and the extent of the quotation is justified for such purpose.



Caution with images and photos!

Licensing

How can I use copyrighted work?

Text and Data Mining (for research purposes only)

- the work used must be lawfully accessible,
- its reproduction and copy is due to the use of a technical process and necessary for the research activity,
- the copy must not be done so to avoid supplement costs of the purchase of works,
- the source must be mentioned.

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Licensing

How can I use copyrighted work?

How about Text and Data Mining **to train AI**?

- Allowed, if the AI tool (including the output) is used in the field of research. → all the other requirement have to be fulfilled as well.

Licensing

How can I use copyrighted work?

How about Text and Data Mining **to train generative AI?**

- No jurisprudence in Switzerland
- Very open question → widely debated
- Under EU Law: first cases and some papers arguing that the TDM regulations in the EU should not be applied to the training of generative AI.
→ Also, the EU AI-Act does not regulate anything in this regard
- For now: → Always get the permission from the copyright owners (usually through the Swiss collection agencies) to be on the safe side.

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Licensing

How can I use copyrighted work?

Three paths to licensing:

1.



Legal license

2.



Image by vectorjuice on Freepik

Bilateral license

3.



Vectoral.com

Predefined license

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Licensing

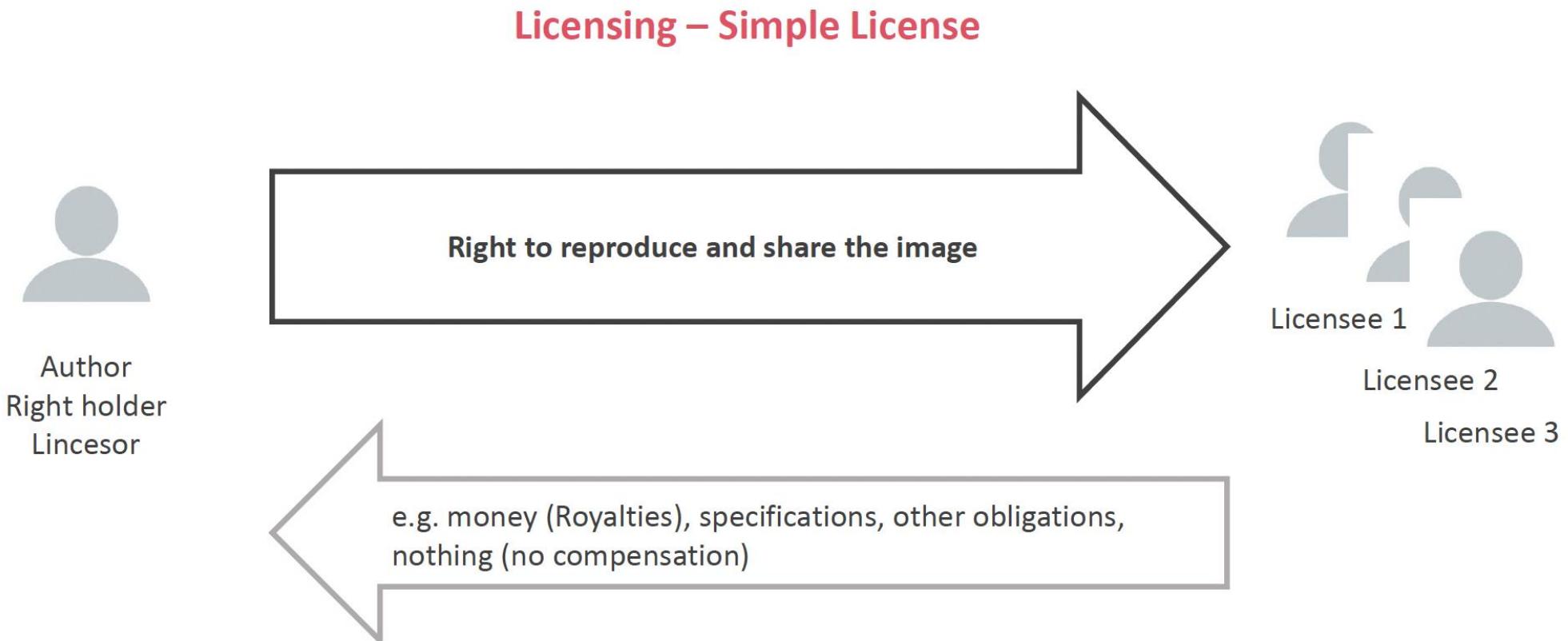
How can I use copyrighted work?



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Licensing

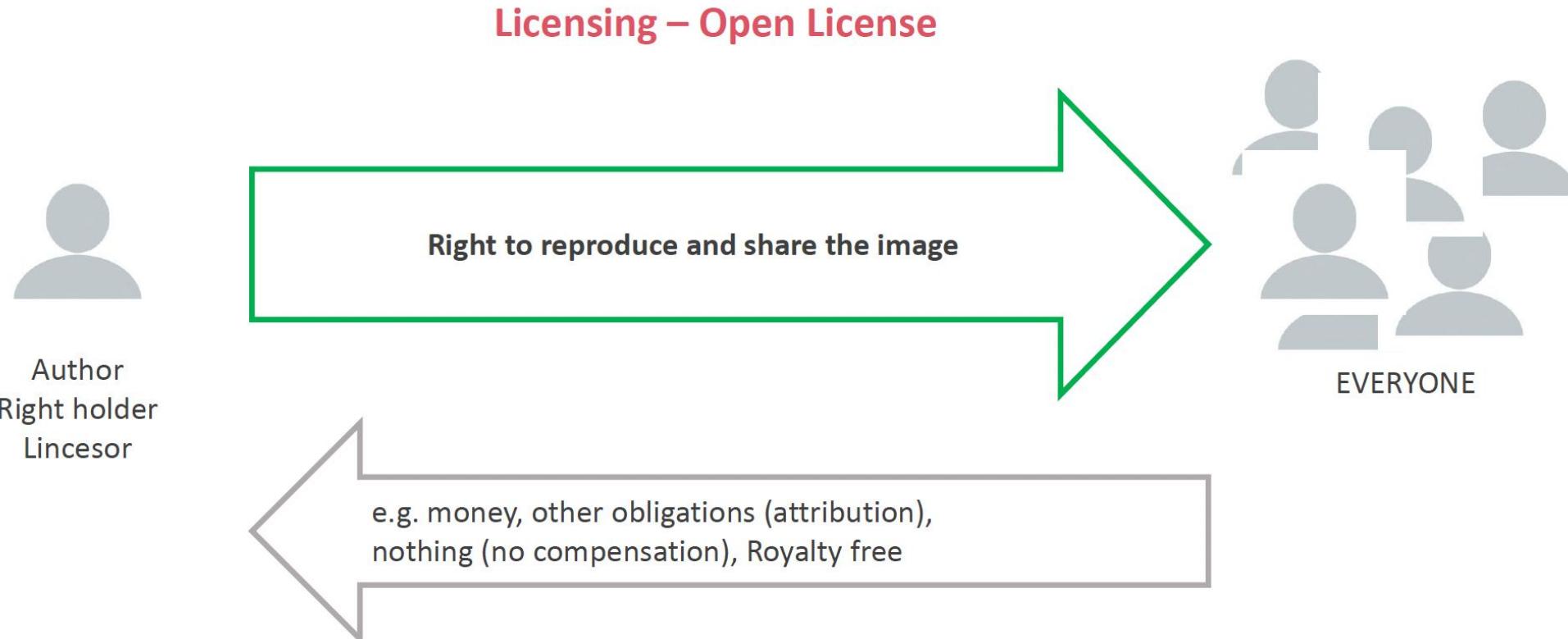
How can I use copyrighted work?



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Licensing

How can I use copyrighted work?



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Licensing

How can I use copyrighted work?

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Legal license

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Image by vectorjuice on Freepik

Bilateral license

3.



Vectoral.com

Predefined license

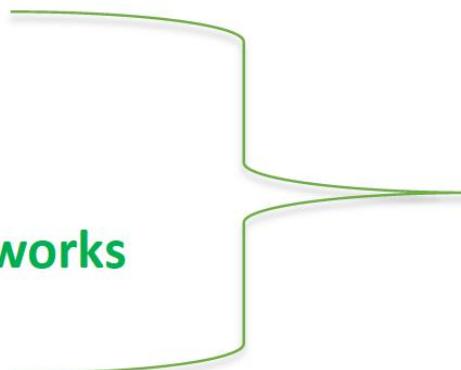
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Open Access

The Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities of 22 October 2003

All users should have a free, irrevocable, worldwide
right of access and a license to:

- copy, use, distribute,...**
- make and distribute derivative works**



- in any digital medium
- for any responsible purpose
- attribution of authorship

Licensing

Open Access and Creative Commons

Open Access

Everybody has to be allowed to **use, redistribute, modify, separate and compile** an existing resource with other resources **for any purpose**.

Creative Commons

Everybody is **allowed to reproduce, share** in whole or part and **modify** (except: ND licenses, for **any purpose** (except: NC licenses).

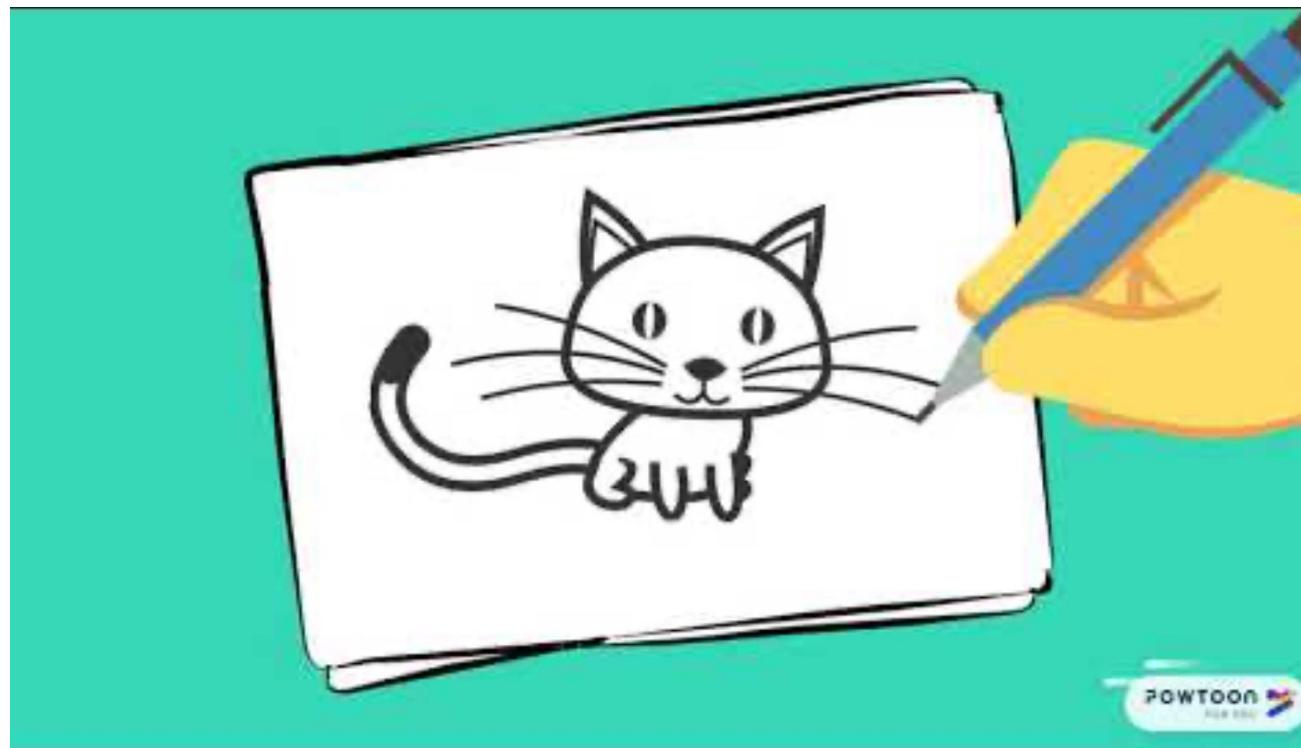
Copyright law

Nobody except owner of the Copyrights is **allowed to copy, redistribute or modify** for **any purposes** (apart for exceptions).

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Licensing

Open Access and Creative Commons

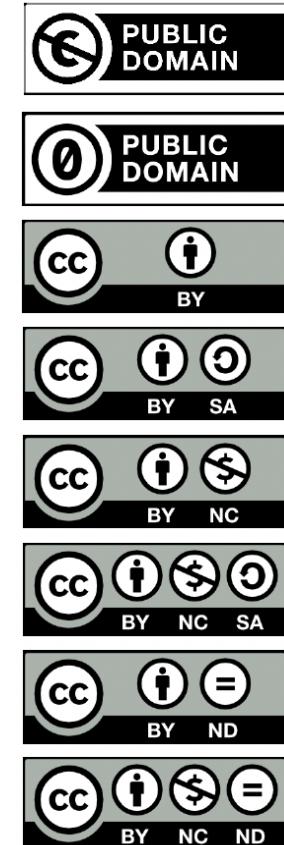


Licensing

Open Access and Creative Commons

Creative Commons

- 7 Pre-formulated licenses
- For copyright protected material
- Often used for research data and open educational resources
- Valid around the world



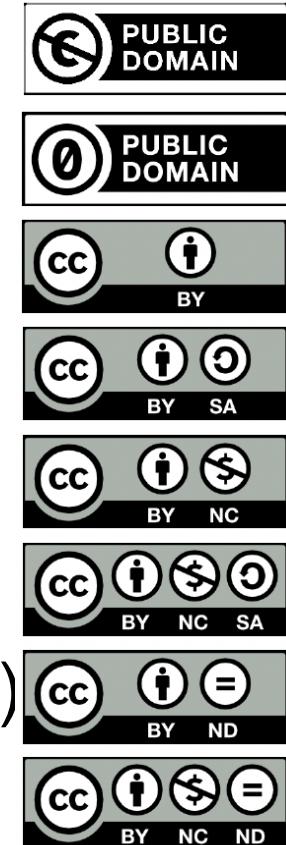
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Licensing

Open Access and Creative Commons

All Creative Commons Licenses:

- Grant permission to
 - Copy
 - Modify (apart from ND)
 - Share
- to everyone
- Some have conditions (BY&SA) or purpose limitations (NC)

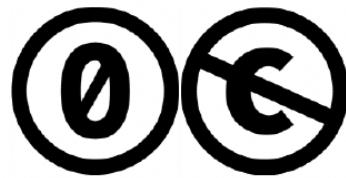


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Licensing

Open Access and Creative Commons

Creative Commons License Elements



CC0

Zero / public domain

No conditions

→ everything allowed
(apart from respect
personality author)



BY

Attribution

Condition

→ Where can the
original be found and
the author
→ Several attribution
obligations



SA

Share alike

Condition

→ Preservation of
openness

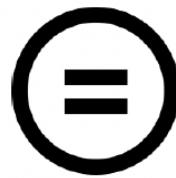


NC

Non-commercial

Limit

Not for
commercial
purposes



ND

No-derivatives

Limit

No modifications

Licensing Open Access and Creative Commons

Creative Commons



- Conditions for copyright protection are **not met**
- Copyright protection **expired**

E.g. non copyright protected dataset (with mere information and facts)



- ✓ Moral copyrights still apply
- ✓ Rightholder **gives up their economic copyrights**

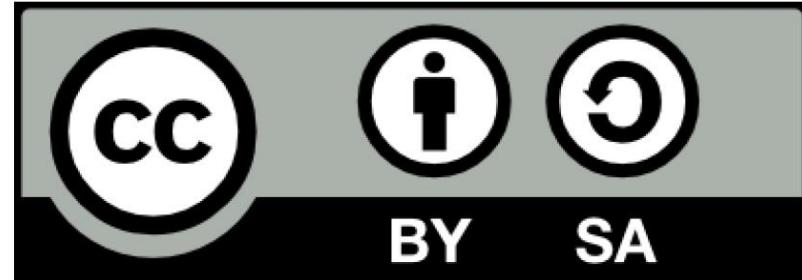
E.g. often used for research data / datasets

Licensing

Open Access and Creative Commons

CC-BY-SA-License

- For everyone worldwide
- Copy
- Modify
- Share
- For any purpose



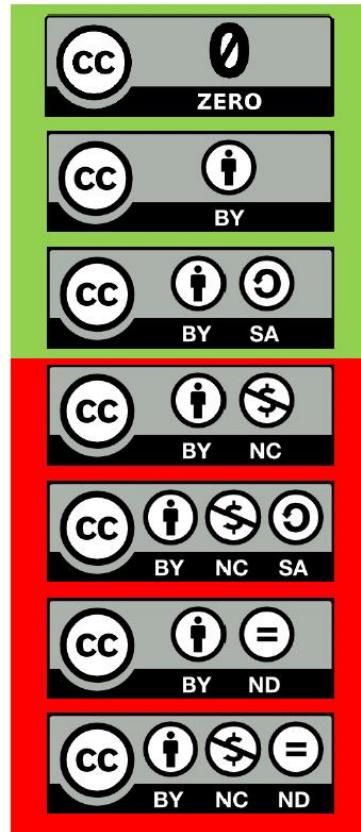
Requirements:

- Attribution required (BY)
- Same license for modified version (derivative) (SA)

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Licensing Open Access and Creative Commons

Creative Commons



OER definition from
opendefinition.org
(also Berlin Declaration of Open
Access).

NOT «open» in the sense of
opendefinition.org

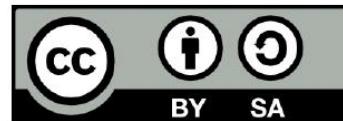
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How to use a Creative Commons License

License name: CC-BY-SA

License symbol:



„Commons Deed“: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/deed.en>

License text (legal full text):

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/legalcode>

→ It must be read before use!

Attach the license symbol or the license name to the work

→ Reference to license text

→ Similar to: «Our general conditions and terms apply»

Where should I attach it?

→ Where best visible

→ CC license chooser: <https://creativecommons.org/choose/>

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Licensing FOSS Licenses

Free and Open Source Software Licenses (FOSS)

Similar to creative commons but instead for content such as images, text or music, these are preformulated for licensing software.

Licensing FOSS Licenses

Copyright and Software (recap)

- **Works:**
 - «literary and artistic intellectual creations»
 - with an «individual character»
 - for example a computer program (Source Code and Object Code)
- **Bundle of exclusive rights to use**
 - Right to **copy** the work
 - Right to **distribute** work
 - Right to **modify** the work
 - (Moral rights)
- **Owner of the copyrights:** Creator or Employer of the Creator



Licensing FOSS Licenses

Two different “Systems“ / Organisations

- **Free Software** (Licenses):
 - Freedom 0 – the freedom to use the work,
 - Freedom 1 – the freedom to study the work,
 - Freedom 2 – the freedom to copy and share the work with others,
 - Freedom 3 – the freedom to modify the work, and the freedom to distribute modified and therefore derivative works.
- **Open Source Software** (Licenses):
 - 10 criteria, including the right of distribution, the right of creating derivates, etc.

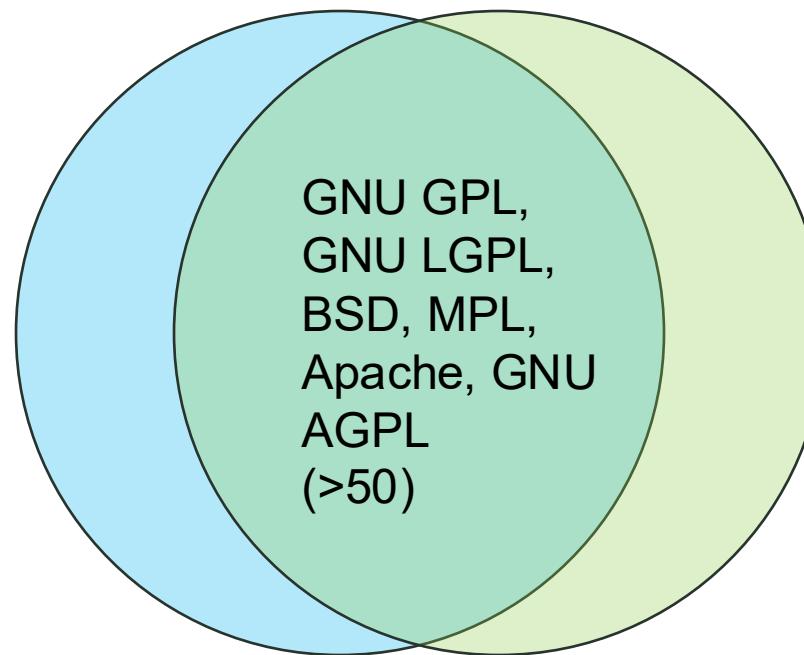
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Licensing FOSS Licenses

Two different “Systems“ / Organisations

Free Software Licenses

- Freedoms 0-3
- Started in 1980s
- “social movement“ with ethical foundation
- Free does not mean non commercial
- <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/license-list.html>



Open Source Software Licenses

- 10 criteria
- Started in the late 1990s
- Collaborative development model
- Open does not mean, you cannot sell it
- <https://opensource.org/licenses>

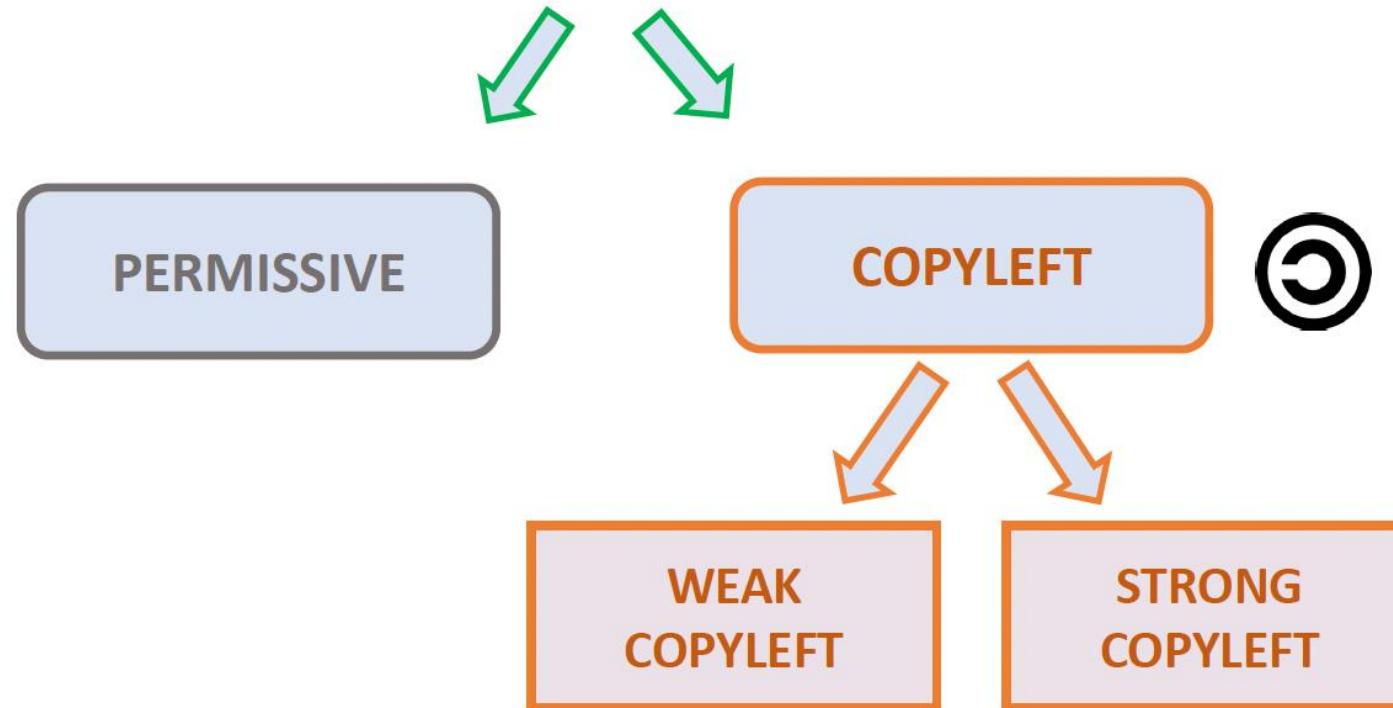
Licensing FOSS Licenses

- Content of FOSS Licenses:
- The **Licensor** grants
 - Access to the Source Code of the Program
 - The Right to **run** the Code
 - The Right to **modify** the Code
 - The Right to **distribute** the verbatim and **changed** Copies of the Code
 - Without claiming license fees for the granted rights (= royalties free)

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Licensing FOSS Licenses

Free and Open Source Software Licenses



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Licensing FOSS Licenses

Permissive vs. Copyleft Licenses

Obligations to license **modified** FOSS-Code when distributing the modified Code:

- NONE (**permissive** FOSS Licenses)
→**free** in your choice on how to license
- SOME (**copyleft** FOSS Licenses)
→Distribution of modified FOSS-Code only under the **same** or a **compatible** license



Licensing FOSS Licenses

Weak vs. Strong Copyleft Licenses



Weak copyleft

- copyleft **only** on the original work, the **core code**
- extensions or composed works can also be proprietary

Strong copyleft

- copyleft on **whole redistributed work**, including derivative and composed works incorporating the work

Licensing

FOSS Licenses

Type	Characteristic	Licenses	Examples
Permissive	No restrictions on reuse / redistribution Derivatives / Compilations may be closed	BSD, MIT , Apache 2	Android, Apache webserver, Open Stack, PHP, Ruby
Weak copyleft	Only copyleft on the original core code, not on extensions or composed works using the code	LGPL, MPL, CPL	JBoss, Mozilla, LibreOffice, Joomla
Strong copyleft	Copyleft on all the redistributed work, including derivates and composed works	GPL2 , GPL3, EUPL	Linux, Asterisk, the GIMP, MySQL, Drupal, MediaWiki

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Data Protection

GDPR and Swiss Data Protection



Source: <https://www.scconline.com/blog/post/2020/05/22/personal-data-protection-bill-2019-examined-through-the-prism-of-fundamental-right-to-privacy-a-critical-study/>

Data Protection

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) - nutshell

EU GDPR - 2018

Covered: EU establishment or non-EU org offering goods or services or engaging in monitoring within the EU

UK Data Protection Act 2021 extends protection to UK citizens and residents

TERRITORIAL SCOPE



EU Establishments

Non-EU Established Organizations
Offer goods or services or engaging in monitoring within the EU

Seven Data Protection Principles:

1. Lawfulness, fairness and transparency
2. Purpose limitation
3. Data minimization
4. Accuracy
5. Storage limitation
6. Integrity and confidentiality
7. Accountability

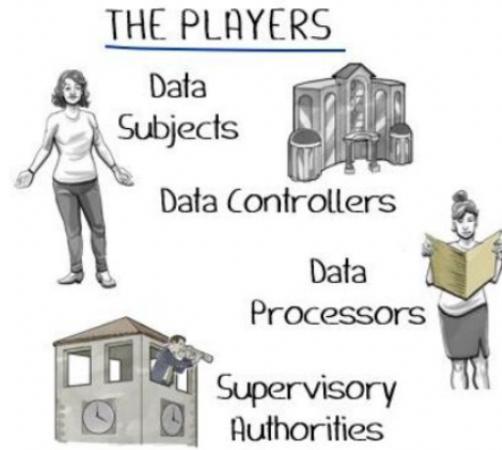
More Stringent Protections for Special Categories of Personal Data:

- Racial or ethnic origin
- Physical or mental health data
- Political opinions
- Sex life and sexual orientation
- Religious or philosophical beliefs
- Genetic and biometric data
- Trade union membership

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Data Protection

GDPR - the Players



Controller

The natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which, alone or jointly with others, determines the **purposes and means** of the processing of personal data. Controllers are responsible for complying with the GDPR and taking appropriate technical and organisational measures.

Processor

Processor means a natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which processes personal data on behalf of the controller. Processors act on behalf of the relevant controller and under their authority. In doing so, they serve the controller's interests rather than their own and have more limited compliance responsibilities.

Supervisory Authority

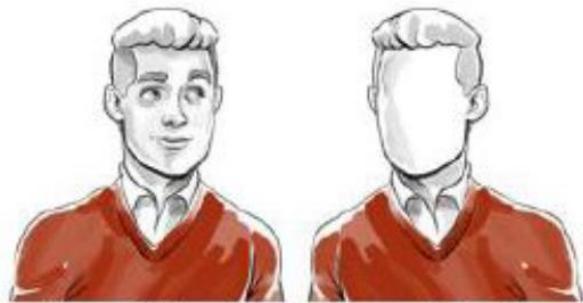
Country level independent public authorities that supervise, through investigative and corrective powers, the application of the data protection law. (e.g. Danish Data Protection Authority)

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Data Protection

Data protected by the GDPR

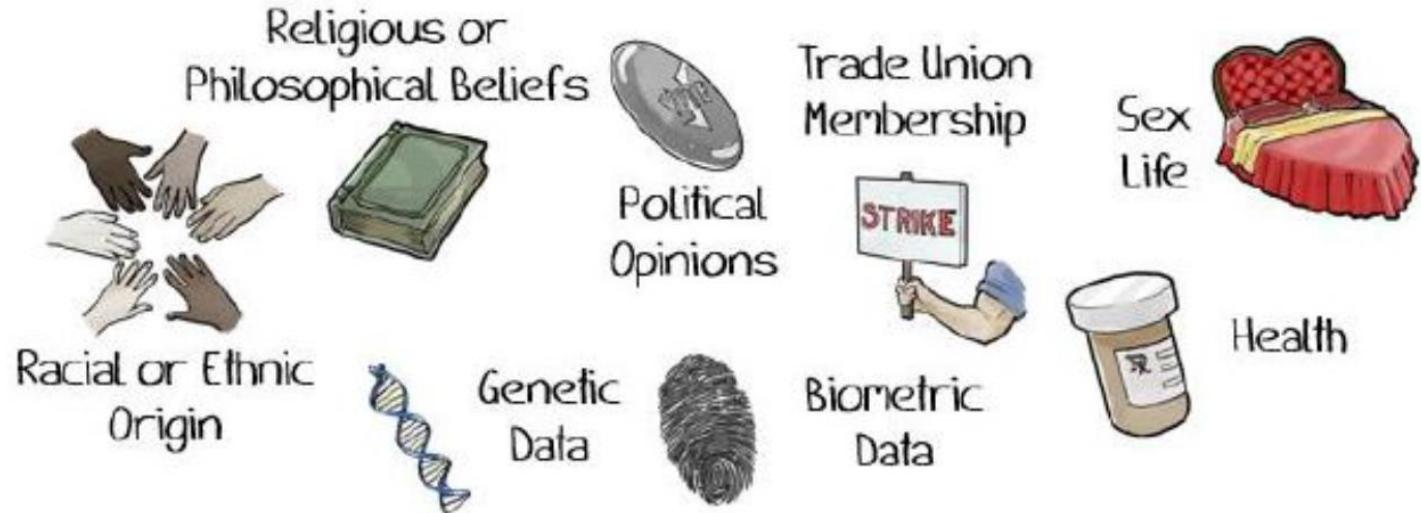
PERSONAL DATA



Identified

Identifiable

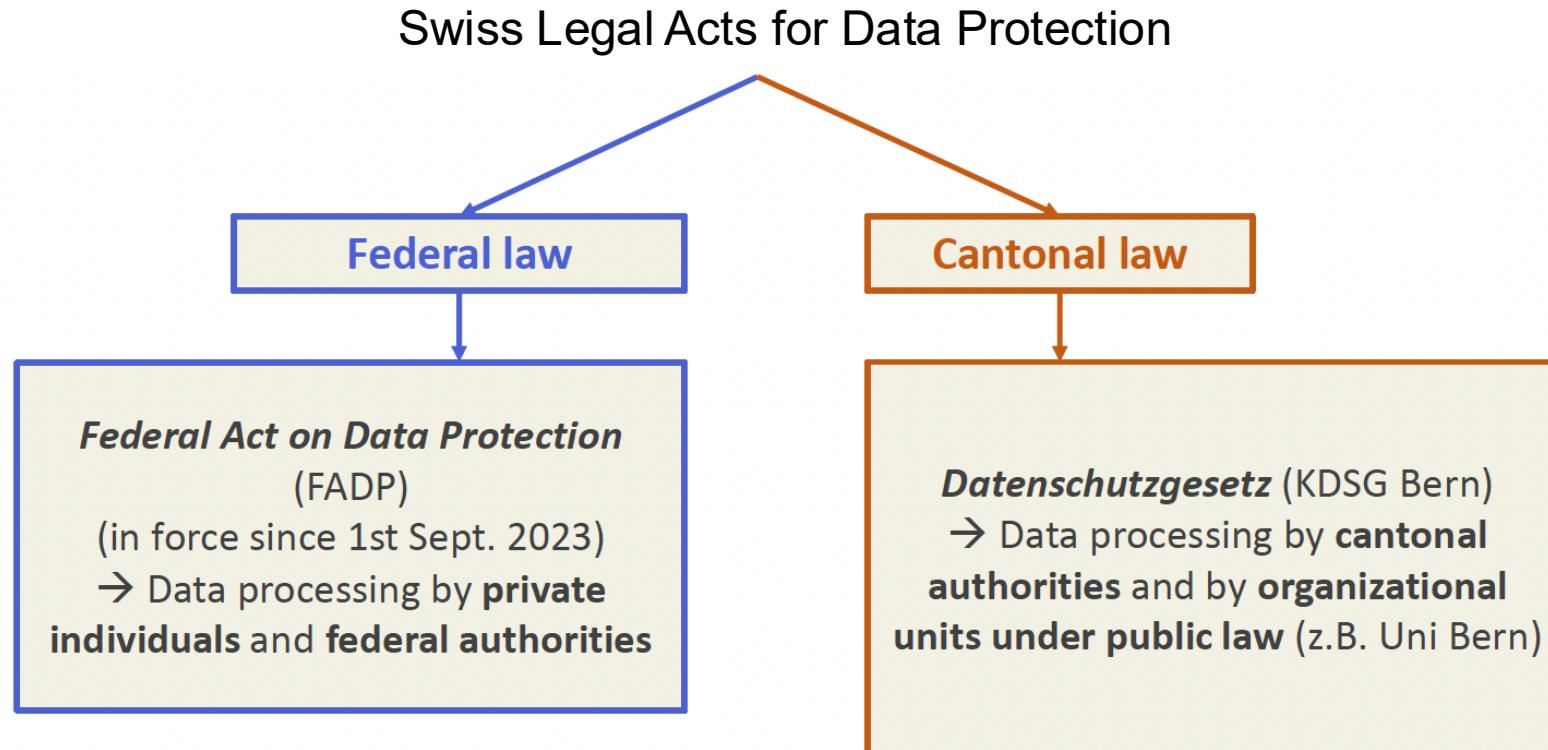
SENSITIVE DATA



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Data Protection

FADP (Federal Act on Data Protection)



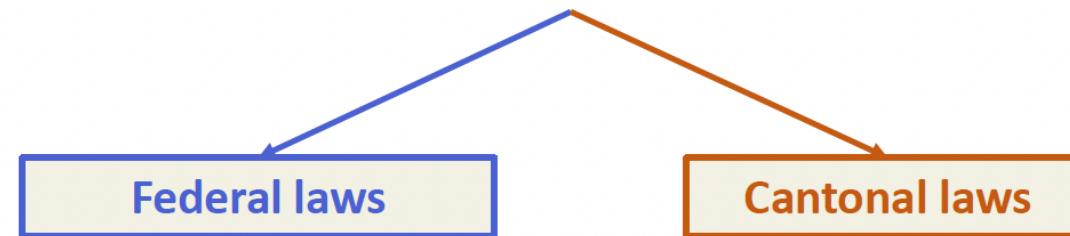
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Data Protection

FADP (Federal Act on Data Protection)

Swiss Legal Acts for Data Protection

Specific laws in certain legal fields



E.g. *Federal Act on Research involving Human Beings HRA, Federal Act on Health Insurance*

E.g. *(Cantonal) Police Act*

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Data Protection

Personal Data



Source: <https://thispersondoesnotexist.com>

Name
Address
Place of residence
Age
Interesses
Religion
Sexuality
Gender
Appearance: height, skincolor, ect.
AVS-Number
...

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Data Protection

Sensitive Personal Data

Information about:

- Religious, philosophical, political or trade union-related views or activities;
- Health, the private sphere or affiliation to a race or ethnicity;
- Administrative and criminal proceedings or sanctions;
- Social assistance measures;
- Genetic data;
- Biometric data that uniquely identifies a natural person.

Data Protection

Processing Personal Data

→ **any handling** of personal data, irrespective of the means and procedures used, in particular the **collection, storage, keeping, use, modification, disclosure**, archiving, deletion or destruction of data;

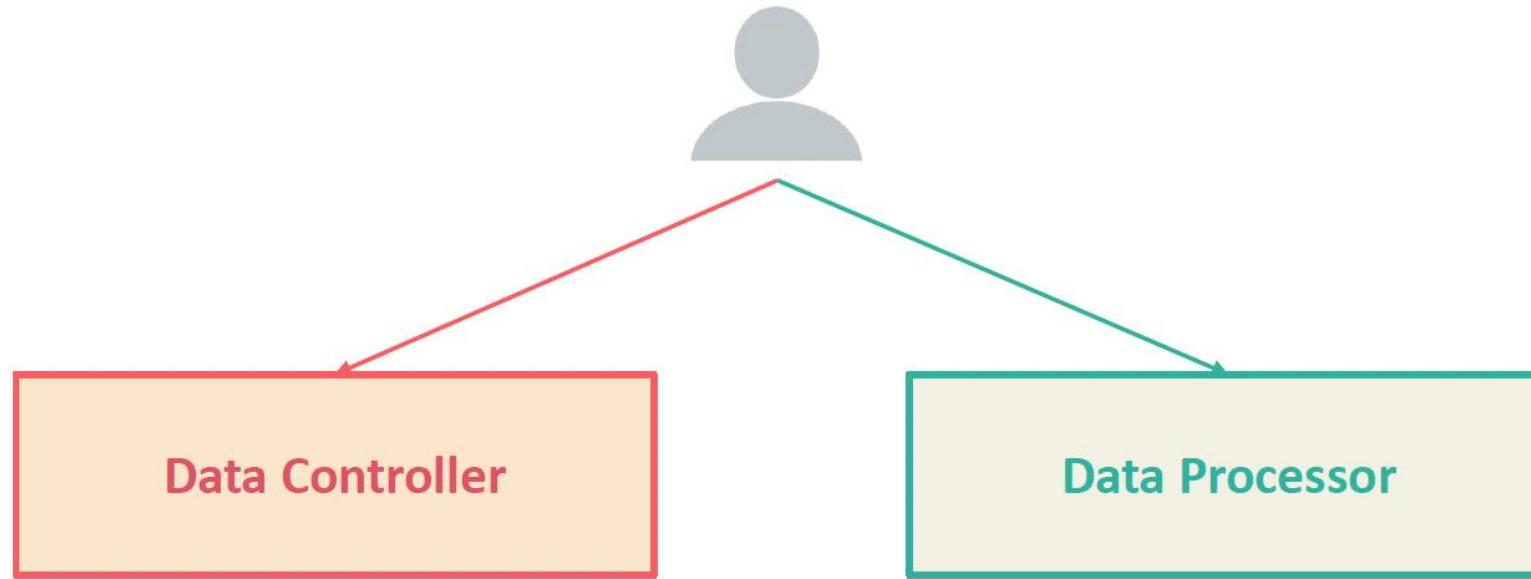
Purpose of Data Protection:

- Protects the privacy of individuals by protecting their data;
- Protects the data of all living individuals regardless of their relationship to the data processor → e.g. employee, student, website visitor, supplier, job applicant;
- Provides for obligations to be imposed on all data processors

Data Protection

Processing Personal Data

Roles



a private person who or federal body which, alone or jointly with others, **determines the purpose and the means** of processing personal data

a private person or federal body that **processes** personal data **on behalf of the controller**

Data Protection

Processing Personal Data

Principles

- Personal data must be processed **lawfully**.
→ There is either a law or consent.
- Processing must be carried out in **good faith**.
→ If I provide information about the way in which I intend to use data,
I must tell the truth.
- The processing must be **proportionate**.
→ I only collect the data that I need for the respective purpose.

Data Protection

Processing Personal Data

Principles

- Personal data may only be processed for a **specific purpose**.
→ I can only use the data for the purpose for which I collected it.
- The data processor must be **transparent**.
→ Information obligation = privacy policy
- If the data processor processes data, they must take all necessary **security measures**...
→ ...to prevent data from being lost or someone breaking into the system and stealing it.

Data Protection

Processing Personal Data

Principles

Personal data must be processed lawfully.

= Legitimate ground:

→ Legal basis (law)

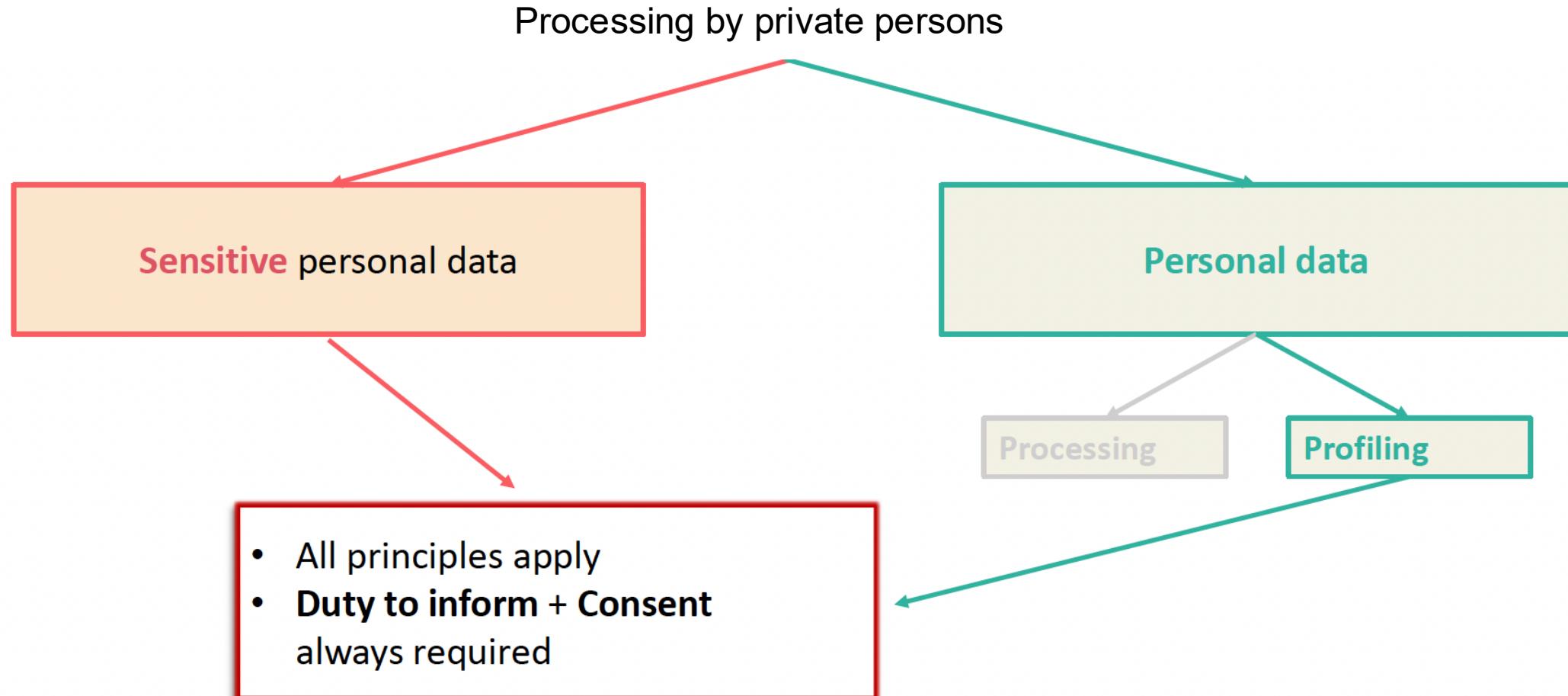
→ Consent

→ Overriding public or private interest

→ The person has published their personal data themselves and does not object to its use.

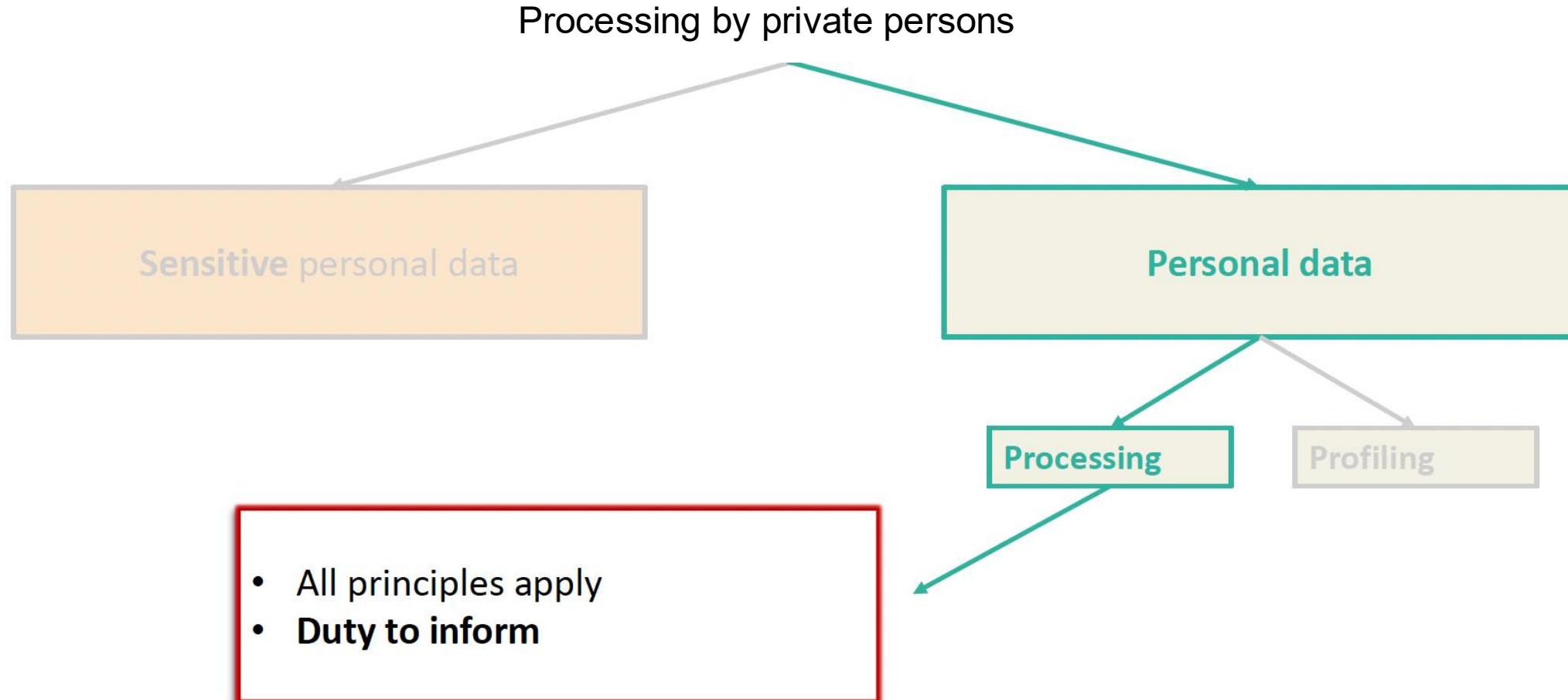
Data Protection

Processing Personal Data



Data Protection

Processing Personal Data



Data Protection

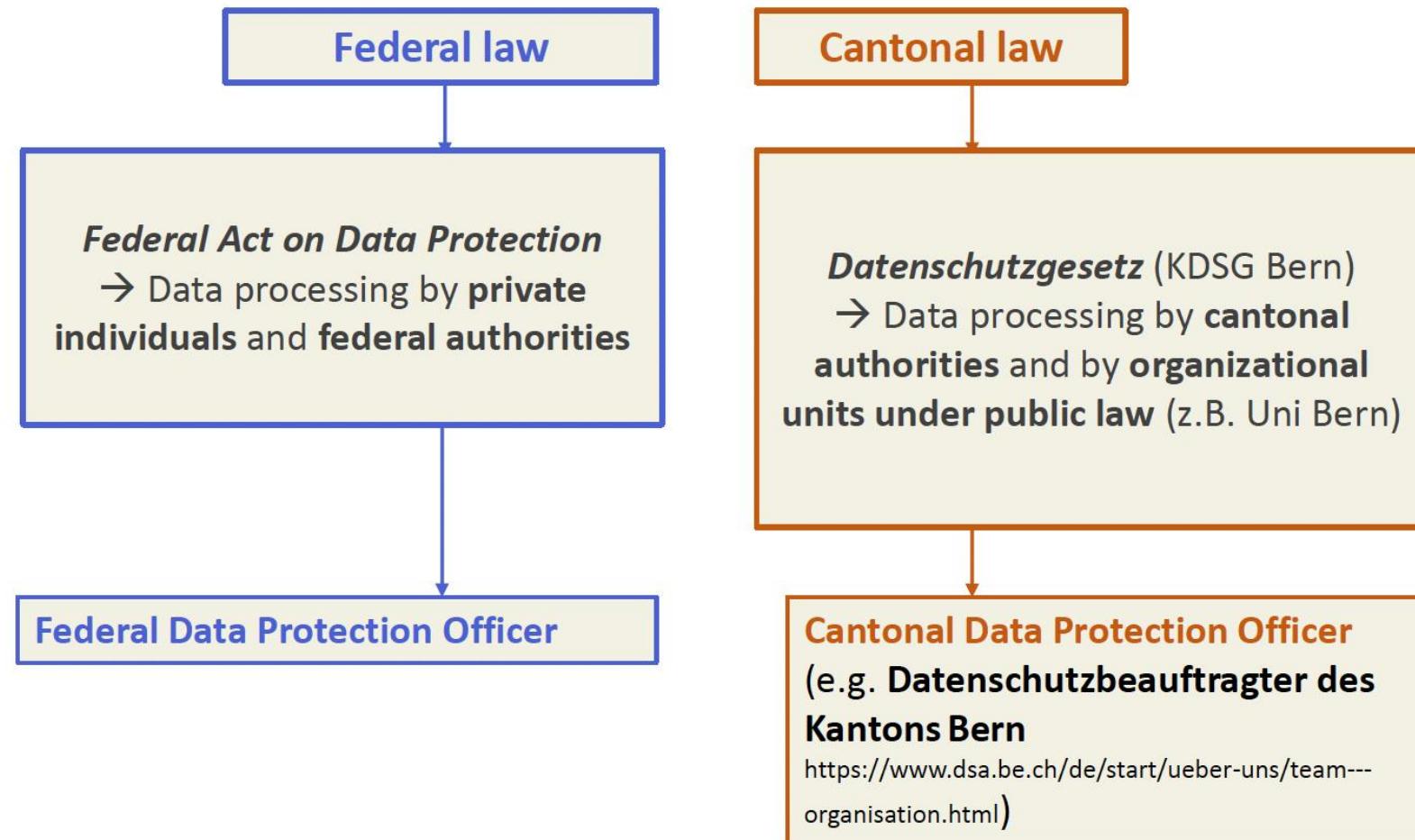
Processing Personal Data

- No formal requirement, but "in an appropriate manner" (on a website? correspondence?) and you must be able to provide proof!
- At least the following information:
 - the identity of the data controller;
 - the purpose of the data processing;
 - the categories of data recipients (Art. 9 FDPA, e.g. cloud), if data transfer is planned;
 - in the case of transfer abroad: the recipient country.

- All principles apply
- **Duty to inform**

Data Protection

Who to report a data breach to?



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AI Regulation

EU AI Act

- **Horizontal** (non-sectoral) AI Regulatory Framework within EU (worldwide consequences)
- **Risk-based approach** to regulation:
 - Unacceptable Risk (E.g. social scoring, biometric categorisation etc.)
 - **High Risk** → strict obligations (healthcare, hiring, education and policing)
 - Risk and impact assessment,
 - Data and Bias Control,
 - Human oversight
 - Documentation and traceability
 - Conformity Assessment before market entry
 - Limited Risk (Systems interacting with humans (chatbots, recommender systems))
 - Minimal Risk (games and spam filters)
- **GPAI** → special rules for General Purpose AI Models and System, especially “systemic risk”

AI Office



Source: Wikipedia

AI Regulation

Switzerland

- No specific legislation on AI (so far, the motto was: „wait and see...“)
- **Three objectives:** (according to the Overview of possible regulatory approaches, published 11. Feb. 2025)
 - strengthening Switzerland as a location for innovation
 - safeguarding the protection of fundamental rights, including economic freedom
 - increasing public trust in AI
- Swiss Federal Council prioritizes sector-specific regulations plans top introduce cross-sectoral regulations only where necessary
- Switzerland signed AI Convention by the Council of Europe in March 2025
- No horizontal AI Regulation (like the EU AI Act)

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Group exercise

Follow your curiosity



We (ChatGPT and I) clustered your input questions, topics and cases from earlier this morning into thematic groups. Please join the corresponding group in the breakout session.

Hybrid groups: make sure to bring at least one laptop with your real-world group to include all virtually participating students.

Task:

1. Choose one question, topic or case to research within the group.
2. Organize within the group (who does what).
3. Present your findings in a short pitch to the class (1-2 min). You are free to make slides or a poster, give a talk or present in any form you like.

Time to prepare in the groups: 30min

Goal: Each group shares their newly acquired knowledge and expertise with the class.

Thank you for your attention!

This presentation and its structure is in part based on the work of **Suzanna Marazza**, Mlaw from CCdigitallaw c/o Università della Svizzera italiana

For more information about some of the topics discussed today and legal aspects with respect to the use of and work with AI, Data and Digitization in general, please also visit:

www.ccdigitallaw.ch

