




# Aspetos Profissionais e Sociais da Engenharia Informática

AI – law Regulations  
Rui L Aguiar, UA/IT

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### Vertical AI

Healthcare OpenEvidence Iambic Genentech Therapeutics CHARM [K]omopsis Labe	Gaming & virtual worlds KUMA AI CSM Rosebud AI	Materials IPTechnology Rutube Cradle	Manufacturing PHYSCOR Allync Industries Retrocausal Dedalus
Aerospace & defense Shield AI H	Construction MONUMENTAL CANVAS	Education Atypical AI	Mining Kobold Petals greyparrot
Auto & mobility Wooabi VAYU ROBOTICS	Finance & insurance resistant.ai EvolutionIQ	Film P Geeppub	Energy AIONICS JUC


### Horizontal AI

Search Academic Elicit Twelve Labs	Enterprise Objectix Inc. perplexity	General perplexity	Computer vision Groundlight	Data quality & analytics lightup numbers station	Enterprise agents ADEPT	Sales & CRM myko Glyphic
Coding Cognition Magic phind	Productivity & knowledge management Ema PRYON WRITER	Warehouse management GATHER AI	Creator tools Image generation Ideogram Midjourney	Music & voice ElevenLabs Suno	Editing modyf runway	
Humanoids FIGURE	DevOps Flip AI MECHANICAL ORCHARD	Cybersecurity Binertly WRAITHWATCH				

### AI infrastructure

Models Open foundation AI ANTHROPIC 01.AI Fine-tuned & local NOMIC Local languages sarvam.ai LUDARA AI	Closed foundation (multimodal) OpenAI REKA New architectures sakana.ai together.ai	AI development platforms Virtual databases minddb Unified databricks Adaptive ML Hugging Face Chalk Small & task-specific Predibase Glove Agentic </> SuperAGI	Versioning & experiment tracking xethub Weights & Biases Model deployment & serving Modular Chips groq EXTROPIC LIGHTMATTER tenstorrent rebellions_	Machine learning security TROJAI PROTECT AI
Data preparation & curation Argilla Cleanlab datologyai	Model routing Martian	Accelerated computing VOLTTRON DATA		

Note: Companies are private as of 3/20/24. Categories are not mutually exclusive.



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## What are AI problems *(class built)*

■ Today?

■ Not 100% reliable

■ Associated costs (time, Money, CPU)

■ Loss of jobs

■ Deep fakes

■ Author/IPR rights

■ Tomorrow?

■ Will reach the point in which is really indistinguishable from a reliable human

■ Create dependency on these systems

■ Even more loss of jobs

■ “cyborg” deep fakes

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## Existing practice(s)

Most cases of GenAI (generative AI) problems are not the result of complex attacks on AI systems but readily exploitable easily accessible GenAI capabilities that require minimal technical expertise

Tactics	Frequency
Impersonation	22%
Scaling & Amplification	13%
Falsification	12%
Sockpuppeting	11%
Appropriated Likeness	9%
NCI	9%
Prompt injection	4.5%
IP infringement	4.5%
CSAM	3.5%
Integrity attack	2.5%
Poisoning	2.5%
Targeting and	2.5%
Data exfiltration	2.5%
Adversarial inputs	2.5%
Counterfeit	2.5%
Privacy compromise	2.5%
Model	2.5%
Steganography	2.5%

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## AND HOW TO HANDLE THE AI SOCIAL USAGE CHALLENGES?

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### How to overcome these AI social issues

Who can regulate the use of AI?

- **European law:** if there is a reference to the internal market and thus a need for legal harmonisation: e.g. differences between national AI regulations make cross-border activities more burdensome
- **International law** (e.g. "European Ethical Charter on the use of AI in judicial systems and their environment" of the Council of Europe)
- **National law**
- **Professional codes** - self-regulation as a "privilege" of the liberal professions

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## High-Level Expert Group on AI: Ethics Guidelines

Created to drive “responsible” AI usage

4 ethical principles:	7 core requirements:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Respect for human autonomy</li><li>2. Prevention of harm</li><li>3. Fairness</li><li>4. Explicability</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Human agency and oversight</li><li>2. Technical robustness and safety</li><li>3. Privacy and Data Governance</li><li>4. Transparency</li><li>5. Diversity, non-discrimination and fairness</li><li>6. Societal and environmental wellbeing</li><li>7. Accountability</li></ul>

(source: <https://ec.europa.eu/futurium/en/ai-alliance-consultation/guidelines>)

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## AI and human rights:

Charter of Fundamental Rights, ECHR, constitutions

- **Responsibility for the consequences of innovation:**
  - The state guarantees protection from negative effects of technological innovation
  - Principle of non-discrimination – **Attention: correlation instead of causality**
- **Freedom of innovation:** Securing the freedom for technical development - Freedom to conduct business, right to (intellectual) property

**(Example: Necessary standard of medical treatments: Obligation to use AI?**  
(e.g. ECHR 30.8.2016, 40448/06 *Aydoğdu/Turkey*: functioning hospital system)

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# WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE?

"FUTURISTIC DISCUSSIONS"

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## Three Laws of Robotics (1940)


**First Law:** A robot may not injure a human or through inaction, allow a human to come to harm.

**Second Law:** A robot must obey the orders given it by human beings, unless such orders would conflict with the first law.

**Third Law:** A robot must protect its own existence, as long as such protection does not conflict with the first or second law.

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## Extending the Laws(?!)

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**Zeroth law: A robot may not injure humanity or through inaction allow humanity to come to harm. (due to Asimov, Olivaw, and Calvin).**

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## Extending the Laws(?!)

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**David Langford's, acknowledging military funding for robotics:**

- 4. A robot will not harm authorized Government personnel but will terminate intruders with extreme prejudice.**
- 5. A robot will obey the orders of authorized personnel except where such orders conflict with the Third Law.**
- 6. A robot will guard its own existence with lethal antipersonnel weaponry, because a robot is bloody expensive.**

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Extending the Laws(?!)

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5. A robot will not harm authorized personnel but will conflict with the Third Law.

6. A robot will guard its own existence with lethal antipersonnel weaponry, because a robot is bloody expensive.

Sounds right?

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Will AI Be Like Us?

Like us, AI systems...

- ...will talk to us in our languages.
- ...will help us with our problems.
- ...will have anthropomorphic interfaces.

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## Will AI Be Like Us?

**Like us, AI systems...**

- ...will talk to us in our languages.
- ...will help us with our problems.
- ...will have anthropomorphic interfaces.

**Unlike us, AI systems...**

- ...will compute and communicate extremely quickly.
- ...will have bounds for learning and retention of knowledge that will soon surpass ours.
- ...might not be well modeled by the psychological models that work for people.

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## Tools vs Agents

**Agent:** Takes responsibility, takes initiative, interacts with others on behalf of a client.


**Tool:** Responds directly to its user. Does not take responsibility. Does not take initiative. Does not normally interact with others on behalf of a client.

What will be the outcome?

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## Class answer?

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- Agents
  - Getting blame
  - Degree of autonomy increasing
  - Accountability of agentes

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## High Levels of AI

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- **Pros...**
  - **Powerful tools,**
  - **solutions to complex problems,**
  - **better society(?)**
- **Cons...**
  - **As a tools it might be used against people;**
  - **May create worse problems than it solves;**
  - **standards of living might get worse;**
  - ***we might lose some aspect of our humanity.***

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## Laws of robotics?

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- Analyse the complexity required to follow “the laws”
  - See Asimov novels with freezing robots by indecision
- See:
  - Kurzweil – AI will supersede humans, and expand our values (*singularity*)
  - Stross – AI will not stop for us, and evolution rate will be exponential

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## Aspetos Profissionais e Sociais da Engenharia Informática


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Standards, FOSS  
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## Objective of this class

- Notions on several (contradicting?) Concepts
  - The need for standards and exemplary landscape of mobile industry standards
  - Open Source
  - IPR
  - Standards – patents – open source relations

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# PROPRIEDADE INTELECTUAL

Universidade de Aveiro


28 de fevereiro de 2025




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# Propriedade Intelectual

PROPRIEDADE INDUSTRIAL

Protege as invenções (de carácter técnico), criações (de carácter estético) e os sinais distintivos do comércio



DIREITOS DE AUTOR

Protegem a forma de expressão das ideias

- Obras literárias, artísticas e do software
- Obras cinematográficas e audiovisuais
- Nome artístico e literário
- Título de obra não publicada



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# Propriedade Industrial

Quando registada ou concedida confere ao seu titular um monopólio legal, que lhe atribui o direito de uso exclusivo do objeto protegido no mercado e o direito de impedir que terceiros o utilizem, sem o seu consentimento.

DIREITOS DE INCIDÊNCIA TECNOLÓGICA

Protege criações de carácter técnico,  
Invenções:


- Patente
- Modelos de Utilidade

DIREITOS DE INCIDÊNCIA COMERCIAL

Protege criações de carácter estético e **sinais distintivos de comércio**:

- Marcas
- Logótipos
- Desenhos ou Modelos
- Denominações de Origem e Indicação Geográfica


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Porquê proteger?

A protecção da Propriedade Industrial assegura um monopólio legal:

- o direito de usar, produzir, comercializar em exclusivo
- o direito de impedir terceiros de usar, produzir, comercializar
- permite a transmissão e o licenciamento

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Porquê proteger?

COMPONENTS of S&P 500 MARKET VALUE



Year	Tangible Assets (%)	Intangible Assets (%)
1975	83%	17%
1985	68%	32%
1995	32%	68%
2005	20%	80%
2015	13%	87%

SOURCE: OCEAN TOMO, LLC

- Direitos de exploração económica exclusiva
- Conferem segurança jurídica
- Permitem a rentabilização das invenções, criações e sinais

↓

- Garantindo o retorno dos investimentos realizados em inovação
- Aumentam o valor da empresa
- Facilitam a obtenção de financiamento
- Podem ser dados como garantia

↙

Promovem o desenvolvimento tecnológico e geram crescimento económico!

Fonte Gráfica: Scenarios for the Future, EPO

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O que posso proteger?



Adaptado do EPO

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O que posso proteger?



Adaptado do EPO

Patentes e modelos de utilidade

- Métodos de "data-processing"
- Sistema Operativo

Desenhos ou Modelos

- Forma do telemóvel
- Disposição e forma dos botões
- Posição e forma do ecrã

Direitos de Autor

- Software
- Manual de utilização
- Toques
- Imagens

Marcas

- NOKIA
- Produto "208"

Segredo

- Conhecimento "in-house" da companhia, não publicado

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Como posso proteger?



**Patentes e modelos de utilidade**

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Adaptado do EPO

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Como posso proteger?



**Patentes e modelos de utilidade**

- Métodos de "data-processing"
- Sistema Operativo

**Desenhos ou Modelos**

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- Disposição e forma dos botões
- Posição e forma do ecrã



**Marcas**

- NOKIA
- Product "208"

Adaptado do EPO

Esta proteção tem que ser requerida, não é automática!  
Em Portugal vigora o "first to file" (≠ "first to use")

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	Direito	Para quê?	Como?
Adaptado do EPO	Patentes	Novas invenções	REGISTO obrigatório 
	Modelos de utilidade	Novas invenções	REGISTO obrigatório 
	Marcas	Sinais distintivos de produtos ou serviços	REGISTO obrigatório 
	Desenhos ou modelos	Aparência externa	REGISTO obrigatório 
	Segredo comercial	Informação valiosa desconhecida do público	Para manter o segredo 
	Direitos de autor	Formas artísticas originais ou criativas	Surge com a criação 

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# PATENTES & MODELOS DE UTILIDADE

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## Patentes

Requisitos de patenteabilidade



Novidade



Atividade Inventiva



Aplicação Industrial

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## Modelo de Utilidade(\*)

Requisitos de patenteabilidade



Novidade



Vantagem técnica ou prática



Aplicação Industrial

(\*) Os modelos de utilidade não cobrem invenções sobre matéria biológica, substâncias ou processos químicos e farmacêuticos, produtos alimentares ou processos para a preparação, obtenção ou confeção desses produtos.

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Patentes & Modelos de Utilidade

Verificar o cumprimento dos requisitos = PESQUISAS



uspto.gov  
The United States Patent and Trademark Office  
an agency of the Department of Commerce



Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets

Espacenet  
Patent search



inpi  
Institut national  
de la propriété industrielle

inpiOnline  
Marcas  
Patentes  
Design



Google  
Patent Search BETA

Web Images Video News Maps more »

Search Patents

Search over 7 million patents.



Publinter  
Patent Search

Patent Search

Patent Search

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Patentes

Âmbito Territorial

Via Nacional

Os pedidos são efetuados junto dos "offices" nacionais

Via Europeia

1 pedido de registo, 1 língua oficial

Os pedidos podem dar entrada:

- Nos offices nacionais
- No EPO

O EPO concede a patente, tendo esta efeitos como uma patente nacional em países designados.

Pode ser validada em todos ou apenas em alguns países

Via Internacional

Ao submeter um pedido internacional (PCT), a proteção pode ser obtida em cada um dos países designados

Os pedidos podem ser submetidos:

- Nos offices nacionais
- No EPO
- No WIPO

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Classificação de Nice

A Classificação de Nice é um sistema de classificação de produtos e serviços para pedidos de registo de marcas da União Europeia (UE). Consiste em 45 classes.



Classe 30: chocolate



Classe 3: Preparações de banhos para higiene pessoal ou para desodorização

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Porquê registar? ®



Despertam a atenção do consumidor

- uma marca registrada transmite profissionalismo e confiança;



Diferenciação

- permitem a distinção de produtos e serviços no mercado;



Funcionam como símbolos de garantia

- pode aumentar o valor da empresa em caso de venda ou aquisição, e também pode ser usada como garantia em transações financeiras;



Constituem uma referência na escolha

- a identidade da marca pode influenciar a decisão de compra dos consumidores.

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Efeitos do registo<sup>®</sup>



Assegura um monopólio legal;



Direito exclusivo do sinal;



Direito de impedir o seu uso por terceiros;



Duração de 10 anos, período indefinidamente renovável;



Se não for renovado, o registo caduca por falta de pagamento de taxas.

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Marcas

Nominativas

SANJO  
NOVA AÇORES  
AGROS  
TRANQUILIDADE

Figurativas



Mistas



Sonoras

Marca da UE n.º  
003661907  
I'm lovin' it  
Classe: 43  


Cores

Marca da União Europeia  
(EU) n.º 31336 Classe:  
30  


Tridimensionais

Marca internacional n.º  
727788  
Classe: 30  


De movimento

Marca da UE n.º  
17279712  
Classes: 35, 32, 45  


Multimédia

Marca da UE n.º  
17931160  
Classes: 9, 28, 41  


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Marcas da União Europeia e Marcas Internacionais

Registo na União Europeia:  
Carácter unitário

A proteção estende-se, de forma indivisível, ao território dos 27 Estados Membros da EU



**EUIPO**  
INSTITUTO DA PROPRIEDADE INTELECTUAL  
DA UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Registo internacional:  
Conjunto de países

O interessado deve designar os países em que efetivamente visa usar a marca



**WIPO**  
WORLD  
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY  
ORGANIZATION

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Marcas

Marcas: A importância do Registo



Miguel Vieira | Quando pretendeu registar a sua marca na China, e estilista deparou-se com uma surpresa: já estava registada por uma empresa chinesa – Miguel Vieira Company.

**Um negócio da China**  
em que a cópia ganha ao original

Miguel Vieira não pode exportar para a China, porque alguém ali registou, com fins criminosos, a sua assinatura

O estilista **Miguel Vieira** quando pretendeu registar a sua marca na China, deparou-se com uma surpresa: já estava registada por uma empresa chinesa – Miguel Vieira Company.

Registo feito em dez classes, onde inclui, além de vestuário e calçado, óculos, serviços, hotéis e até facas e garfos.

- Miguel Vieira não pode vender na China
- Miguel Vieira Company também não o pode fazer fora da China.

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Marcas

Marcas: A importância do Registo

Dom Cristina: O Licor que Perdeu o Nome



Perdeu o nome porque o titular do direito faleceu antes de conseguir renovar o registo da marca.

Quando se tentou fazer, já outra pessoa, sem nenhuma relação com a família ou com o licor, a tinha registado para si.

**Benefício tirado do carácter distintivo ou do prestígio da marca**

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Marcas

Marcas: A importância do Registo

O presidente de The Coca-Cola Company afirmou que se todos os edifícios da empresa e demais propriedade física fossem destruídos, não teria dificuldade em revitalizar o negócio...




...desde que a Marca sobrevivesse!

Adaptado do INPI

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Marcas

Marcas: A importância do Registo

Posicionamento no mercado

“Estamos a atualizar a nossa marca para refletir quem somos hoje  
– um líder em inovação tecnológica B2B. Esta é a Nokia, mas não  
como o mundo nos viu antes”  
Pekka Lundmark para a CNN

NOKIA

NOKIA

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Design

A forma do produto

O que se pode proteger por desenho ou modelo?

Elementos de apresentação: grafismos e layout de embalagens



Simbolos gráficos



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## Links Uteis



- <http://www.marcaspatentes.pt/index.php?section=423>
- <http://pt.scribd.com/doc/63200250/Manual-IPEDIA>
- <http://www.marcaspatentes.pt/index.php?section=330>
- <http://www.epo.org/>
- <http://www.epo.org/searching/free/espacenet.html>



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Contactos



[www.ua.pt/cooperacao](http://www.ua.pt/cooperacao)  
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Open Source

Multiple slide credits to FQSSID

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## What is “open source” software?

- source = software in source code form
- open = freedom to:
  - View the source code
  - Run the software for any purpose
  - Modify the software in any way
  - Distribute the software and any modifications
- Other synonyms: libre sw, free-libre sw, FOSS, FLOSS
- Software development model
- Philosophy—share and collaborate
- Licensing Model
  - Not non-commercial; OSS almost always commercial

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## Typical OSS development model

```
graph LR; DC[Development Community] --> D[Developer]; D --> TD[Trusted Developer]; TD -- "Source Code" --> TR[Trusted Repository]; TR --> Dist[Distributor]; Dist --> User[User]; User -- "Bug Reports" --> TD; User -- "Improvements (as source code) and evaluation results: User as Developer" --> D;
```

“Stone soup development”

- OSS users typically use software without paying licensing fees
- OSS users typically pay for training & support (competed)
- OSS users are responsible for paying/developing new improvements & any evaluations that they need; often cooperate with others to do so
- Goal: Active development community (like a consortium)


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## Open source software as a business

- *"Think 'free speech,' not 'free beer'"*  
Richard Stallman
  - Branded distributions
  - Sell hardware, give away software
  - Sell services and support
  - Dual versions
  - Dual licensing
  - Value added software
  - Sell sponsorships
  - Sell ads and T-shirts

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## Licensing


- "Free" and "open" is not:
  - Public domain
  - Copyright "first sale"
  - Shareware or freeware
- Licensing makes it work
  - Control over use
  - Risk shifting
  - "To stay free, software must be copyrighted and licensed." Debian GNU/Linux Group


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# Copyright definition


Thanks Wikipedia.


Legal right that grants the creator of an **original work**


  
literary works

  
music


  
photography


  
paintings


  
motion pictures


  
software

**exclusive rights** to its use and distribution

  
reproduce

  
perform

  
modify

  
distribute

with the intention of enabling the creator to receive a **compensation**  
for a **limited period of time**\*

*\*Specifics differ by jurisdiction.*

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# Exclusive rights exercise



João

  
Use it only in video games

  
Run it only on Intel processors

  
Pay me every time you sell it within your product

Filipe

  
Run it for any purpose


  
Free to modify it

  
Free to distribute it

  
Always credit the author

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## Derivative work

Expressive creation that includes mayor copyright-protected elements of an original previously created first work (underlying work)

Leonardo da Vinci  
1519

Mona Lisa






Marcel Duchamp  
1919

Additions to the Mona Lisa:  
Moustache  
L.H.O.O.Q.

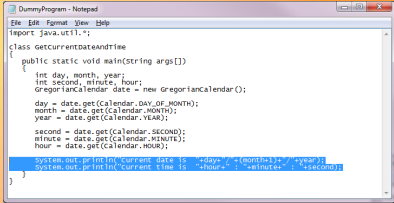
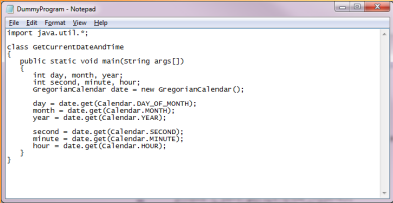
\*Copyright protection = Authors life + 70 years (depends on jurisdiction)

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## Derivative work

Expressive creation that includes mayor copyright-protected elements of an original previously created first work (underlying work)



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# Copyleft

A form of licensing that was initiated by the Free Software movement.

**Copyright**  
*Legal right that grants the creator of an original work exclusive rights to its use and distribution*

**Copyleft**  
*Offering people the right to freely distribute copies and modified versions of a work*  
*Exists within the legal structure of copyright*

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# License categories

**Copyright protected**

Open source

Free Software Copyleft

Proprietary

Open source Permissive



*\*FOSS, FLOSS, OSS*

**Public Domain**  
*Copyright protection expired*  
*or*  
*Anonymous authorship*

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# Free Software vs Open Source

Free Software - Copyleft	Open Source - Permissive
<p>Governed by the Free Software Foundation (FSF)</p>  <p>They keep a list of accepted licenses <b>GPL, LGPL, AGPL, MPL, EPL,...</b></p> <p>They are referred to as: <b>Copyleft, Restrictive, protective, reciprocal...</b></p>	<p>Governed by the Open Source Initiative (OSI)</p>  <p>They keep a list of accepted licenses <b>BSD, MIT, Apache License, ...</b></p> <p>They are referred to as: <b>Permissive, Non-copyleft</b></p>


*\*Both the OSI and the FSF have copyleft and non-copyleft licenses in their respective lists of accepted licenses*

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# Free Software vs Open Source

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<p>Free Software Foundation (FSF) Founded in 1985 by Richard Stallman</p>  <p>Non-profit organization <b>Defend the rights of all software users</b></p> <p>This is a social movement. They are “software activists”.</p> <p>Free software is software that ensures the user’s freedoms <b>Run, Study, Share, Modify</b></p>	<p>Open Source Initiative (OSI) Founded in 1998 by Eric S. Raymond and Bruce Perens</p>  <p>Non-profit organization <b>Educates about and defends open source</b></p> <p>Promotes this model of collaboration for companies.</p> <p>Open Source is what complies with the OSD <b>Similar benefits but less restrictions</b></p>


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### Types of OSS licenses

- Copyright law: Must have permission to copy software
  - Permission is given by a license
  - Proprietary software: Pay for a license to use a copy/copies
  - OSS licenses grant more rights, but still conditional licenses
- Over 100 OSS licenses, but only a few widely used
- Can be grouped into three categories (differing goals):
  - Permissive: Can make proprietary versions (MIT, BSD-new)
  - Weakly protective: Can't distribute proprietary version *of this component*, but *can* link into larger proprietary work (LGPL)
  - Strongly protective: Can't distribute proprietary version *or* directly combine (link) into proprietary work (GPL)
- The most popular OSS licenses tend to be compatible
  - Compatible = you can create larger programs by combining software with different licenses (must obey all of them)

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### OSS License Slide: Determining License Compatibility

*Permissive*

*Weakly Protective*

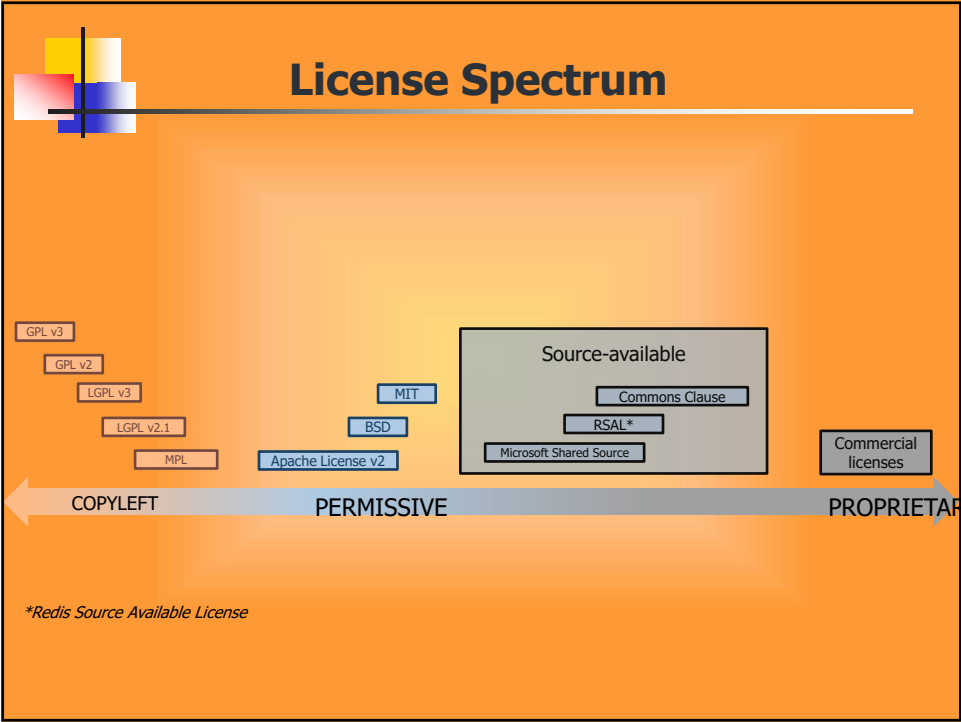
*Strongly Protective*

```
graph LR; subgraph Permissive; PD[Public Domain]; MIT[MIT/X11]; BSD[BSD-new]; Apache[Apache 2.0]; end; subgraph WeaklyProtective; LGPL21[LGPLv2.1]; LGPL21p[LGPLv2.1+]; LGPL3p[LGPLv3 (+)]; MPL[MPL 1.1]; end; subgraph StronglyProtective; GPLv2[GPLv2]; GPLv2p[GPLv2+]; GPLv3p[GPLv3 (+)]; Affero[Affero GPLv3]; end; PD --> LGPL21; MIT --> LGPL21; MIT --> LGPL21p; BSD --> LGPL21; BSD --> LGPL21p; BSD --> LGPL3p; BSD --> MPL; Apache --> LGPL21; Apache --> LGPL21p; Apache --> LGPL3p; Apache --> MPL; LGPL21 --> GPLv2; LGPL21 --> GPLv2p; LGPL21p --> GPLv2; LGPL21p --> GPLv2p; LGPL21p --> GPLv3p; LGPL3p --> GPLv3p; MPL --> GPLv3p; GPLv2 --> Affero; GPLv2p --> Affero; GPLv3p --> Affero;
```


A→B means A can be merged into B

See <http://www.dwheeler.com/essays/floss-license-slide.html>

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## GNU General Public License

- Key terms:
  - Unlimited right to run program
  - Unlimited access to source code
  - Unlimited right to distribute verbatim copies
  - May create derivatives IF you agree to make the derivatives "free"
    - What is a "derivative"
    - When does "free" mean "no charge"?
  - License is "viral"
  - No warranties; disclaimer of consequential damages


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## BSD-style license


- Key concepts:
  - License grant: unlimited use, modification, distribution
  - No warranties; disclaimer of consequential damages
  - No endorsement
  - Attribution

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SOURCE-AVAILABLE SOFTWARE

Uses **source code distribution model**  
Does **NOT** meet all **open source** criteria



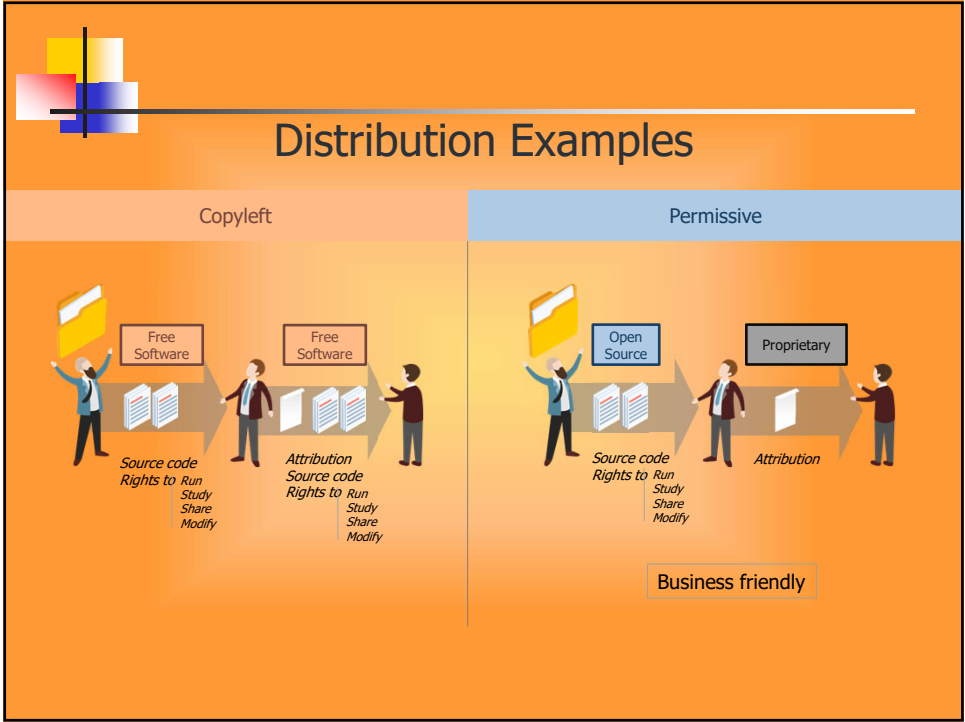
Started in 2018 by **Heather Meeker** and FOSSA  
(Commons Clause)

**Commons Clause**

- Redis Source Available License (RSAL)**
- GitLab Enterprise Edition License (EE License)**
- Mega Limited Code Review License**
- Microsoft Shared Source Initiative (2 out of 5 licenses)**

\*FSFE Legal Network conference - Barcelona 2019

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# The Commons Clause.

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"Commons Clause" License Condition v1.0

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Without limiting other conditions in the License, the grant of rights under the License will not include, and the License does not grant to you, the right to Sell the Software.

For purposes of the foregoing, "Sell" means practicing any or all of the rights granted to you under the License to provide to third parties, for a fee or other consideration (including without limitation fees for hosting or consulting/ support services related to the Software), a product or service whose value derives, entirely or substantially, from the functionality of the Software. Any license notice or attribution required by the License must also include this Commons Clause License Condition notice.

On August 22, 2018 -> [Redis Labs](#) shifted some modules from AGPL to Apache + Commons Clause

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## Creative Commons Project

- Release of a set of copyright licenses free for public use
- Inspiration: GNU General Public License for software
- Objectives:
  - Creators retain copyright while licensing works as free for certain uses, on certain conditions
  - Develop web application to help people dedicate their creative works to the public domain (sharing)
- Fields of application:
  - Copyright protected works: websites, scholarship, music, film, photography, literature, courseware, etc.

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## Licensing Possibilities

	<b><i>Attribution (always, unless CC0)</i></b>
	<b><i>No Commercial Use</i></b>
	<b><i>No Derivative Works</i></b>
	<b><i>Share Alike</i></b>

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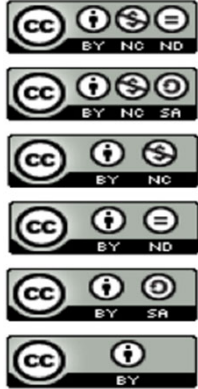
88



# Creative Commons Licenses

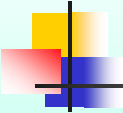
**6 variations:**

- Attribution Non-commercial No Derivatives
- Attribution Non-commercial Share Alike
- Attribution Non-commercial
- Attribution No Derivatives
- Attribution Share Alike
- Attribution




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# Standards - What?!?





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## Introduction to standards


- Standards support everyday life much more than people think
- Society recognized importance of standardized measurements thousands of years ago: e.g. weight, distance or length



- Development of a common reference system agreed upon people and institutions
- Rapid technological progress → need for standardization grows
- Especially in the area of Information and Communications Technologies (ICT)

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## What standards are

The most general definition for a «standard» may be

«a widely agreed way of **doing something**» .....

.... where, depending on the specific area of application, “**doing something**” may be replaced by, e.g., “**designing a product**”, “**building a process**”, “**implementing a procedure**” or “**delivering a service**”.

«Standard» (i.e. agreed and common) ways of doing things bring lot of benefits; our technological world without «standards» simply would not work (or, at least, it would be harder to make it work)

*Note: standard vs protocol*

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Examples: Standards in everyday life

Using a Smartphone for browsing (some of possibly involved standards):

- User equipment regarding hardware characteristics, also taking into account safety issues
- Connectivity among user devices and wireless network as well as the functionality of the same network
- Functionality of the Internet and the protocols to support web browsing

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Examples: Standards in everyday life

Using a Personal Computer (some of possibly involved standards)

A 2010 paper (Biddle & al., 2010) identifies 251 technical interoperability standards implemented in a laptop computer, but total number estimated to be over 500

Out of the 251 identified standards, "202 (80%) were developed by SDOs and 49 (20%) by individual companies"

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Examples: Standards in everyday life

Switching on lights  
(some of the standards involved)

IEC and CEN-CENELEC standards for **Generation System** (e.g. architectures, protocols and technologies for system monitoring and maintenance, power quality control, grid stability, balance demand and production)

IEC and CENELEC standards for **electrical Transmission and distribution** (e.g. architectures, protocols and technologies for monitoring and maintenance of assets, monitoring power flows and quality, system reconfiguration in case of faults, operate distributed energy sources)

IEC standards for **electrical installations for buildings**: IEC and CENELEC standards for architectures, protocols and technologies for **meeting and flexible management of customers (demand/response)**

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Assignment 2 – Business Assessment


- You will create your own Startup on the AI market. Choose your positioning, but it must be associated to a very large number of final users (not necessarily customers).**
- Make a sketch of the needs for such a company, if it becomes very successful**
  - Which departments you will need**
  - To execute which functions,**
  - With how many employees**
  - With what cost estimates**
  - What resources you will need**
- Prepare a timeline for moving into market, from the initial idea, until MVP completed.**

***The work is to be done in groups of two students.***

***Deadline 27<sup>th</sup> March. Evaluation criteria presented in next class***

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## Grading criteria

- **Delivery:**
  - 1 min pitch of the idea and company structure
  - Excel spreadsheet with costs and company timeline with objectives
  - Document (4 pages) explaining these costs.
- **Parameters:**
  - **Completeness of the answers**
    - Dimensions considered for the company: how realistic it is, and how the different dimensions of a large AI company in EUROPE are properly considered
    - Proper identification of the assumptions made on the answers, and how reasonable they seem.
  - **Scalability**
    - Discussion on the developments of the company, its scaling, and varying costs as company increases
  - **Technological reasoning**
    - Technical aspects that are relevant for supporting the needs/costs identified in the other points
    - Pre/pos supply chain technology aspects
  - **Quality of delivery**
    - Indication of sources, language proficiency (both PT and UK are accepted), overall professional delivery
- All points to be (soft) graded: D,C,B,A

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