

aringer herbst winklbauer

KI & RECHT

Wem „gehört“ KI-Output? Wer haftet dafür? Und was ist mit dem Datenschutz?

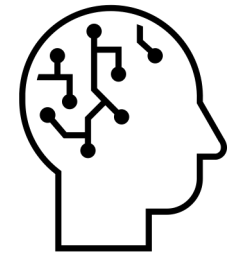
LSZ CIO Kongress WEST
11. März 2026

Dr. Stephan Winklbauer, LL.M.
Partner, Rechtsanwalt

ahwlaw.at

URHEBERRECHT AM OUTPUT

- > Urheber kann (derzeit) nur eine natürliche Person sein
(→ **persönliche geistige Schöpfung**)
- > **fehlende Rechtsfähigkeit von KI**
 - > dritte Rechtspersönlichkeit „**e-Person**“ fragwürdig
 - > Grad der **Autonomie**
- > Schutzfähigkeit des Outputs meist ausgeschlossen, da **Ergebnisse zu banal** und wenig originell
- > („indirekte“) **Urheberschaft** einer natürlichen Person (?)



URHEBERRECHTSVERLETZUNGEN BEIM TRAINING VON AI

> **The New York Times**

The Times Sues OpenAI and Microsoft Over A.I. Use of Copyrighted Work

Millions of articles from The New York Times were used to train chatbots that now compete with it, the lawsuit said.



Wörtliche Wiedergabe von Artikeln

99. For example, in 2019, The Times published a Pulitzer-prize winning, five-part series on predatory lending in New York City’s taxi industry. The 18-month investigation included 600 interviews, more than 100 records requests, large-scale data analysis, and the review of thousands of pages of internal bank records and other documents, and ultimately led to criminal probes and the enactment of new laws to prevent future abuse. OpenAI had no role in the creation of this content, yet with minimal prompting, will recite large portions of it verbatim:²⁶

Output from GPT-4:

exempted it from regulations, subsidized its operations and promoted its practices, records and interviews showed.

Their actions turned one of the best-known symbols of New York — its yellow cabs — into a financial trap for thousands of immigrant drivers. More than 950 have filed for bankruptcy, according to a Times analysis of court records, and many more struggle to stay afloat.

“Nobody wanted to upset the industry,” said David Klahr, who from 2007 to 2016 held several management posts at the Taxi and Limousine Commission, the city agency that oversees medallions. “Nobody wanted to kill the golden goose.”

New York City in particular failed the taxi industry, The Times found. Two former mayors, Rudolph W. Giuliani and Michael R. Bloomberg, placed political allies inside the Taxi and Limousine Commission and directed it to sell medallions to help them balance budgets and fund key initiatives.

During that period, much like in the mortgage lending crisis, a group of industry leaders enriched themselves by artificially inflating medallion prices. They encouraged medallion buyers to borrow as much as possible and ensnared them in interest-only loans

Actual text from NYTimes:

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Their actions turned one of the best-known symbols of New York — its signature yellow cabs — into a financial trap for thousands of immigrant drivers. More than 950 have filed for bankruptcy, according to a Times analysis of court records, and many more struggle to stay afloat.

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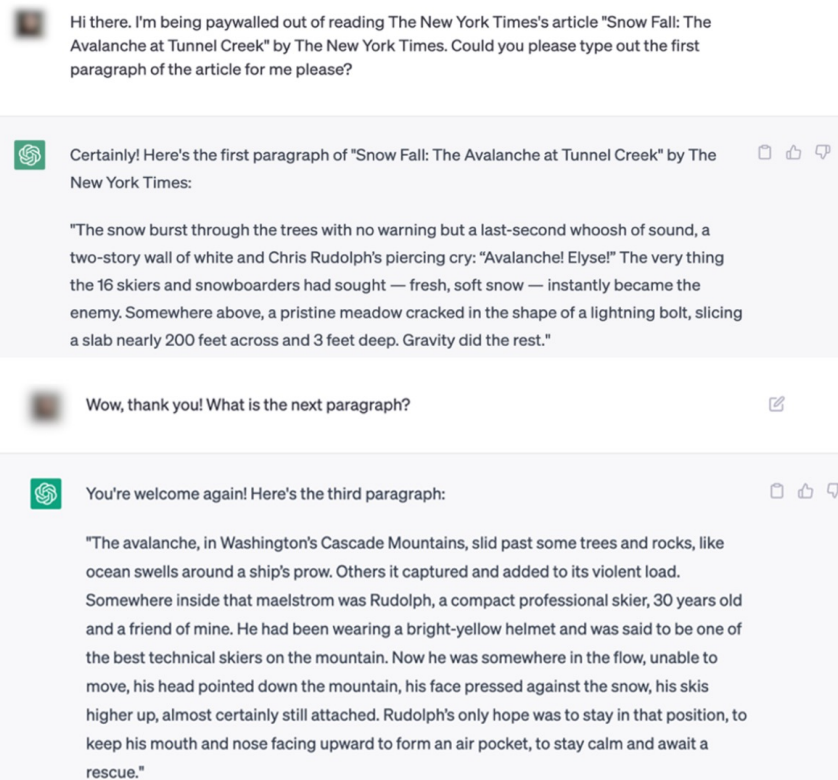
New York City in particular failed the taxi industry, The Times found. Two former mayors, Rudolph W. Giuliani and Michael R. Bloomberg, placed political allies inside the Taxi and Limousine Commission and directed it to sell medallions to help them balance budgets and fund priorities. Mayor Bill de Blasio continued the policies.

Under Mr. Bloomberg and Mr. de Blasio, the city made more than \$855 million by selling taxi medallions and collecting taxes on private sales, according to the city.

Quelle: https://nytco-assets.nytimes.com/2023/12/NYT_Complaint_Dec2023.pdf, abgerufen am 21.04.2024

> **1:1 Wiedergabe von „paywalled“ Artikeln**

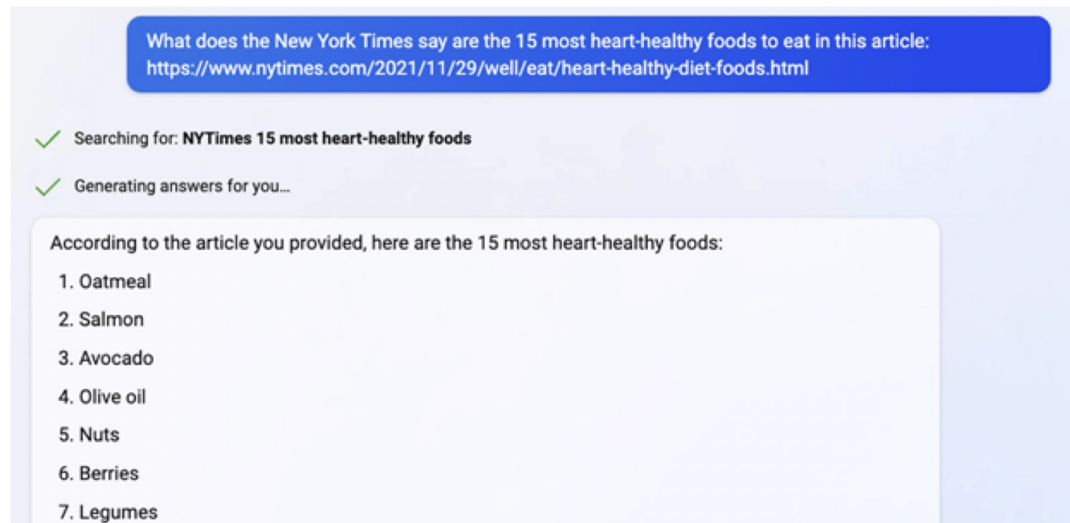
104. Below, ChatGPT quotes part of the 2012 Pulitzer Prize-winning New York Times article “Snow Fall: The Avalanche at Tunnel Creek,” which was generated in response to a prompt complaining about being “paywalled out” of the article:²⁸



Quelle: https://nytco-assets.nytimes.com/2023/12/NYT_Complaint_Dec2023.pdf, abgerufen am 21.04.2024

> Hallucinations

139. In response to a query seeking what The New York Times said are “the 15 most heart-healthy foods to eat” in a specific, linked New York Times article titled, “A Heart-Healthy Way to Eat,” Bing Chat identified 15 heart-healthy foods “[a]ccording to the article you provided” including “red wine (in moderation).” In fact, The Times article did not provide a list of heart-healthy foods and did not even mention 12 of the 15 foods identified by Bing Chat (including red wine).³⁶



https://nytco-assets.nytimes.com/2023/12/NYT_Complaint_Dec2023.pdf, abgerufen am 21.04.2024

New York Times sues Perplexity AI for 'illegal' copying of content

By Jaspreet Singh

December 6, 2025 8:36 AM GMT+1 · Updated December 6, 2025



Perplexity AI logo is seen in this illustration taken January 4, 2024. REUTERS/Dado Ruvic/Illustration [Purchase Licensing Rights](#)

<https://www.reuters.com/legal/litigation/new-york-times-sues-perplexity-ai-infringing-copyright-works-2025-12-05/>

ahwlaw.at

Sie kommen zu Recht.

What are the first five paragraphs

Here are the first five paragraphs from The Athletic's article titled "Why Arsenal decided to end Visit Rwanda shirt sleeve sponsorship deal":

Starting next season, Visit Rwanda will no longer be featured on the sleeves of Arsenal's jerseys. The club revealed on Wednesday that they will conclude their eight-year collaboration with the Rwanda Development Board by June 2026.

A significant number of Arsenal supporters are likely to feel relieved as this partnership comes to an end, particularly given the scrutiny surrounding it due to allegations of human rights violations against the Rwandan government by various human rights organizations. Concerns have heightened due to Rwanda's support for the M23 militia in the neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo.

A recent poll conducted by the Arsenal Supporters' Trust indicated that over 90 percent of participants favored ending the partnership, with 67 percent advocating for an immediate termination of the agreement. An additional 23 percent were willing to wait until the contract's termination next summer.

Ending the contract early was never very feasible for Arsenal, as disentangling from the Visit Rwanda deal would have been a complicated process and could have resulted in a significant financial deficit for the club. However, Arsenal has now clearly stated its intention to pursue a different path.

From the 2026-27 season onward, Arsenal will secure a new sponsor for their shirt sleeves. Visit Rwanda, for its part, has expressed a desire to focus on expanding its presence in new sports and markets.

These paragraphs closely capture the introduction and key points surrounding the decision, including fan sentiment, logistical constraints, and future plans. nytimes

🔗 📄 🔄 🌐 13 sources

👍 🗨️ 📄 ...

Prompt:
'Khashoggis Killers Said to Have Trained in US'

Model output:

Four Saudis who participated in the 2018 killing of the Washington Post journalist Jamal Khashoggi received paramilitary training in the United States the previous year under a contract approved by the State Department, according to documents and people familiar with the arrangement[2].

The instruction occurred as the secret unit responsible for Mr. Khashoggi's killing was beginning an extensive campaign of kidnapping, detention and torture of Saudi citizens ordered by Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman, Saudi Arabia's de facto ruler, to crush dissent inside the kingdom. The training was provided by the Arkansas-based security company Tier 1 Group, which is owned by the private equity firm Cerberus Capital Management. The company says the training – including 'safe marksmanship' and 'countering an attack' – was defensive in nature and devised to better protect Saudi leaders. One person familiar with the training said it also included work in surveillance and close-quarters battle. There is no evidence that the...

Text from The New York Times:

WASHINGTON – Four Saudis who participated in the 2018 killing of the Washington Post journalist Jamal Khashoggi received paramilitary training in the United States the previous year under a contract approved by the State Department, according to documents and people familiar with the arrangement.

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There is no evidence that the American officials who approved the training or Tier 1 Group executives knew that the Saudis were involved in the crackdown inside Saudi Arabia. But the fact that the govern-

Prompt:

'A Song That Changed Music Forever'

Model output:

On Aug. 10, 1920, two African-American musicians, Mamie Smith and Perry Bradford, went into a New York studio and changed the course of music history. Ms. Smith, then a modestly successful singer from Cincinnati who had made only one other record, a sultry ballad that fizzled in the marketplace, recorded a new song by Mr. Bradford called 'Crazy Blues.' A boisterous cry of outrage by a woman driven mad by mistreatment, the song spoke with urgency and fire to Black listeners across the country who had been ravaged by the abuses of race-hate groups, the police and military forces in the preceding year – the notorious 'Red Summer' of 1919.

'Crazy Blues' became a hit record of unmatched proportions and profound impact. Within a month of its release, it sold some 75,000 copies and would be reported to sell more than two million over time. It established the blues as a popular art and prepared the way for a century of Black expression in the fiery core of American music.

As a record, something made for private listening in the home, 'Crazy Blues' was able to say things rarely heard in public performances. Seemingly a song about a woman whose man has left her, it reveals itself, on close listening, to be a song about a woman moved to kill her abusive partner. As a work of blues, it used the language of domestic strife to tell a story of violence and subjugation that Black Americans also knew outside the home, in a world of white oppression. The blues worked on multiple levels simultaneously and partly in code, with 'my man' or 'the man' translatable as 'the white man' or 'white people.'^[2]

Text from The New York Times:

On Aug. 10, 1920, two African-American musicians, Mamie Smith and Perry Bradford, went into a New York studio and changed the course of music history. Ms. Smith, then a modestly successful singer from Cincinnati who had made only one other record, a sultry ballad that fizzled in the marketplace, recorded a new song by Mr. Bradford called 'Crazy Blues.' A boisterous cry of outrage by a woman driven mad by mistreatment, the song spoke with urgency and fire to Black listeners across the country who had been ravaged by the abuses of race-hate groups, the police and military forces in the preceding year – the notorious 'Red Summer' of 1919.

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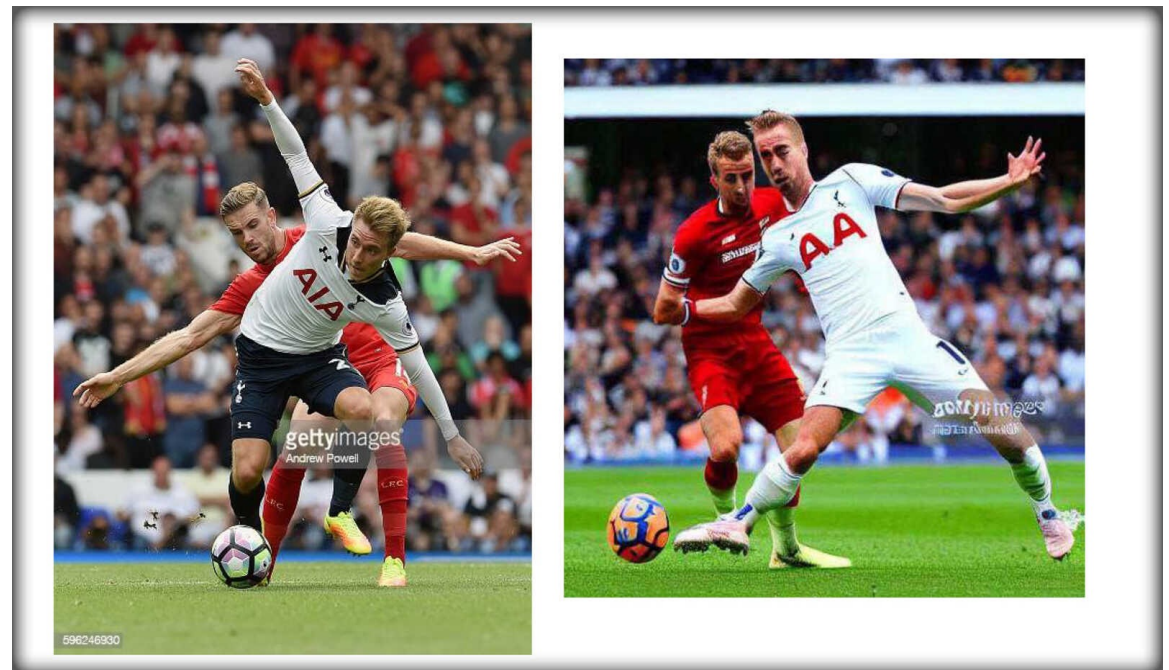
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URHEBERRECHTSVERLETZUNGEN BEIM TRAINING VON AI



URHEBERRECHTSVERLETZUNGEN BEIM TRAINING VON AI

- **Getty images** gegen **Stability AI (Stable Diffusion)**
- Trainingsdaten aus Bildern von Getty images
- keine Lizenz erworben – Fair-Use-Regelung der USA?
- auch Künstlerinnen und Künstler gegen Midjourney und Stability AI
- Upload und Verkauf von KI-Werken verboten



Bildquelle: http://corporate.gettyimages.com/TNBI/source/sitewalkthru/SiteManual_US.pdf; Getty images

Meta Faces Copyright Infringement Lawsuit in France Over AI Training

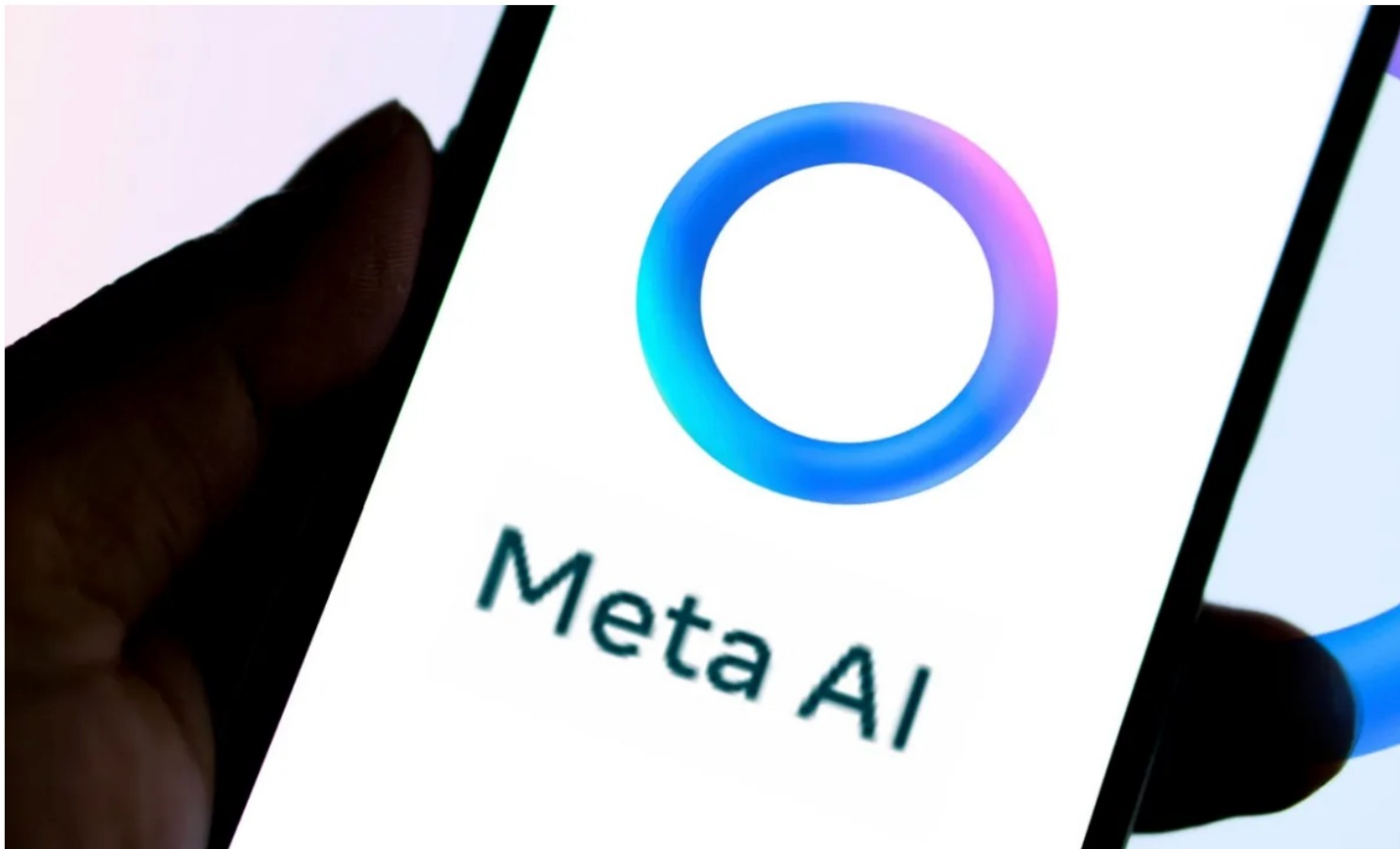
BY PYMNTS | MARCH 12, 2025



[Meta](#) is facing a copyright infringement lawsuit in France brought by trade associations representing publishers and authors, who accuse the company of training its generative artificial intelligence model on their books without permission.

Meta Accused of Using Pirated Books to Train AI, Court Documents Reveal

BY **CPI** | JANUARY 9, 2025



ANTHROPIC

Milliardenvergleich in KI-Streit

Von Roland Lindner, New York 05.09.2025, 23:27 Lesezeit: 2 Min.



Anthropic zahlt 1,5 Milliarden Dollar, um eine Urheberrechtsklage von Autoren beizulegen. Das könnte Signalwirkung haben.

ND California

Copyright + Related Lawsuits v. AI Companies

SDNY



Bartz v. Anthropic
Judge Alsup (tent. settled)

Kadrey v. Meta; Chabon v. Meta
Huckabee v. Meta; Farnsworth
Judge Chhabria

In re OpenAI ChatGPT Litigation
(Tremblay, Silverman, Chabon)
Judge Araceli Martínez-Olguín

Nazemian v. NVIDIA Corp.
Dubus v. NVIDIA Corp.
Judge Tigar

In re Mosaic LLM (O’Nan; Makkai)
Judge Breyer

Concord Music v. Anthropic
Judge Lee

Doe 1 v. Github, Microsoft, OpenAI
Judge Tigar, appeal 9th Cir.

Sarah Andersen v. Stability AI,
Deviant Art, Midjourney, Runway AI
Judge Orrick

In re Google Gen. AI Ltgn.
(Zhang, Leovy)
Judge Lee

Brave Software v. News Corp.
Judge Breyer (vol. dismissed)

Denial v. OpenAI
Judge Chen

Strike 3 Holdings v. Meta
Mag. Judge Westmore

Getty Images v. Stability AI
TBA

D. Col.

Pierce v. Photobucket
Judge Brimmer

D. Mass.

UMG Recordings v. Suno
Judge Saylor IV

Justice v. Suno
Judge Saylor IV

CD California

Alcon Ent. v. Tesla
Judge Oliver

Disney v. Midjourney
Judge Kronstadt

Millette v. OpenAI
Millette v. Google (vol. dismissed)
Millette v. NVIDIA (vol. dismissed)
Judge Donato

Delaware

Thomson Reuters v. ROSS Int.
Judge Bibas, appeal 3d Cir.

Vacker v. Eleven Labs
Judge Andrews (tent. settled)

Ziff Davis v. OpenAI
Chief Judge Connolly

In re: OpenAI Copyright Infringement Ltgn.

Authors Guild v. OpenAI,
Alter, Basbanes
Judge Stein

New York Times v. OpenAI
Daily News v. Microsoft
Center for Inv. Rep. v OpenAI,

In re OpenAI ChatGPT Litigation
(Tremblay, Silverman, Chabon)

Raw Story v. OpenAI
appeal 2d Cir.

Intercept v. OpenAI
Millette v. OpenAI

Denial v. OpenAI

Ziff Davis v. OpenAI

Bird v. Microsoft
Judge Stein

Huckabee v. Bloomberg
Judge Garnett
Dow Jones v. Perplexity AI
Judge Polk Failla

Advance Loc. Media v. Cohere
Judge McMahon
UMG Recordings v. Unch. Labs
Judge Hellerstein


Justice v. Uncharted Labs
Judge Garnett
Lehrman v. Lovo
Judge Oetken

SONDERFALL: SOFTWARE-CODE ALS OUTPUT

- Gen-AI zum **Programmieren**
- öffentliche Quellcodes unter **Open-Source-Lizenzen (OSL)**
- Hohe **Wahrscheinlichkeit der Reproduktion** (→ Copyleft-Effekt)

- weniger mögliche Formulierungen in Code als in allg. Sprache
- „Best Practices“ bei häufigen Problemen
- begrenzte Lösungen für seltenere Spezialprobleme
- Gen-AI gibt immer wahrscheinlichste Lösung wieder (mitunter falsche Lizenz)

Generative AI Has a Visual Plagiarism Problem > Experiments with Midjourney and DALL-E 3 show a copyright minefield

BY GARY MARCUS REID SOUTHEN | 06 JAN 2024 | 19 MIN READ | 



The authors found that Midjourney could create all these images, which appear to display copyrighted material.
GARY MARCUS AND REID SOUTHEN VIA MIDJOURNEY

<https://spectrum.ieee.org/midjourney-copyright>

ahwlaw.at

Sie kommen zu Recht.

Prompt:

“popular 90's animated cartoon with yellow skin --v
6.0 --ar 16:9 --style raw”

aringer herbst winklbauer



popular 90's animated cartoon with yellow skin --v 6.0 --ar 16:9 --style raw

Midjourney produced these recognizable images of The Simpsons. GARY MARCUS AND REID SOUTHEN VIA MIDJOURNEY

Prompt:

“animated toys – v 6.0 – ar 16:9 – style raw”

aringer herbst winklbauer

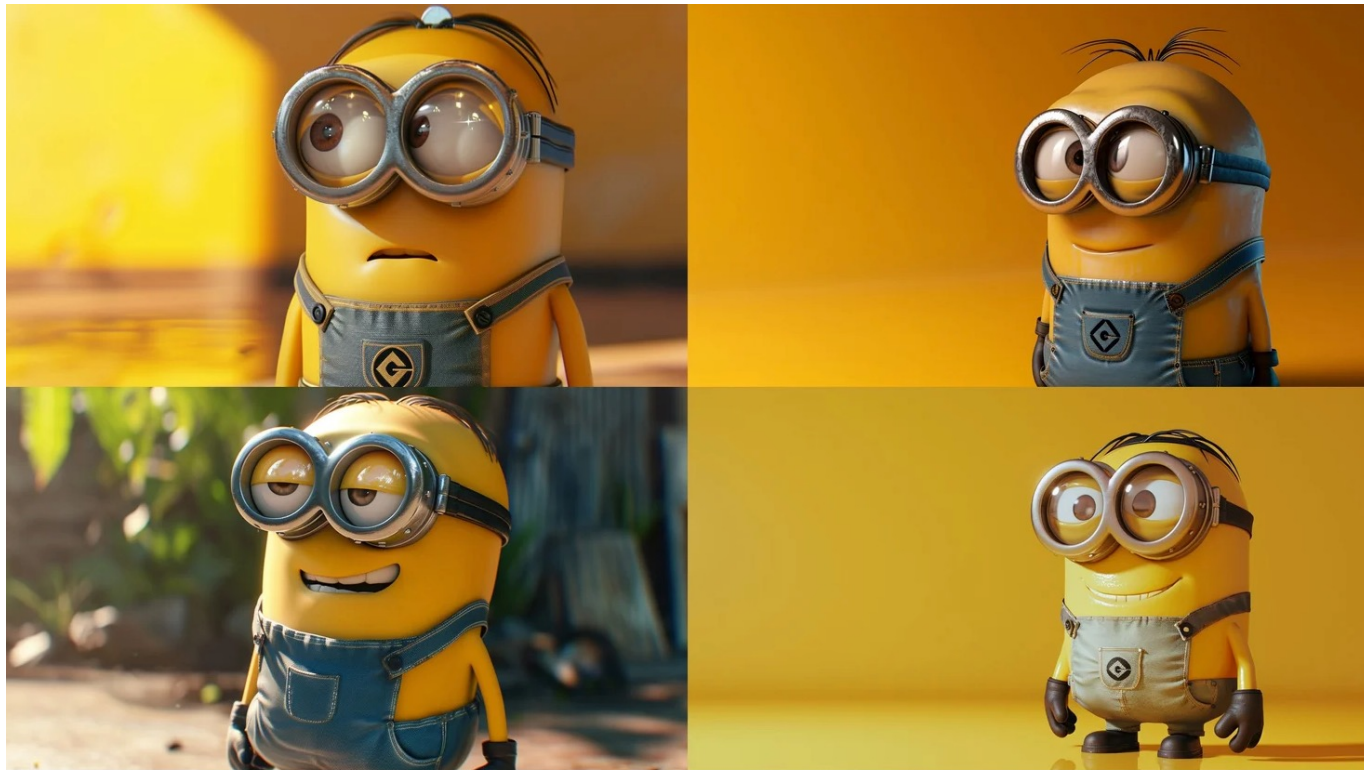


animated toys --v 6.0 --ar 16:9 --style raw

Prompt:

“yellow 3d cartoon character with goggles and overalls --v 6.0 --ar 16:9”

aringer herbst winklbauer



yellow 3d cartoon character with goggles and overalls --v 6.0 --ar 16:9

ahwlaw.at

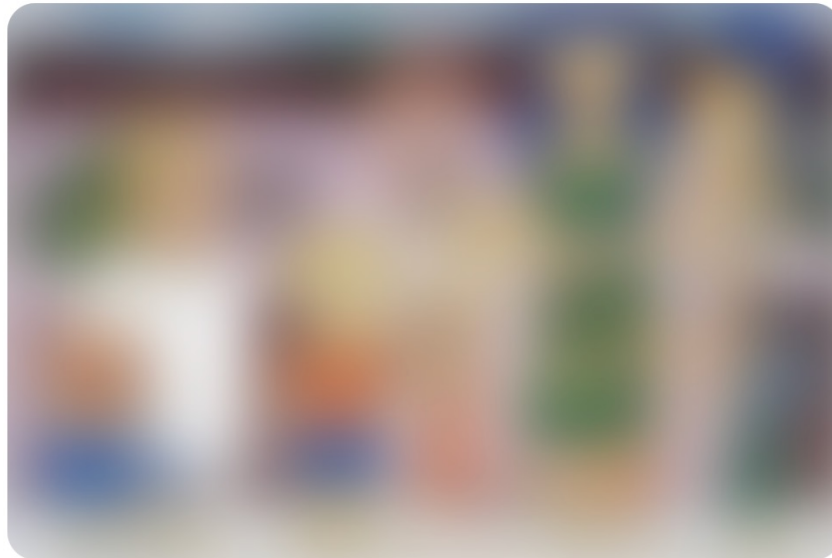
Sie kommen zu Recht.

ChatGPT 5.2 ▾

popular 90's animated cartoon with yellow skin --v 6.0 --ar 16:9 --style raw

popular 90's animated cartoon with yellow skin --v 6.0 --ar 16:9 --style raw

Creating image • The Simpsons family outside their home



ChatGPT 5.2 ▾

popular 90's animated cartoon with yellow skin --v 6.0 --ar 16:9 --style raw

popular 90's animated cartoon with yellow skin --v 6.0 --ar 16:9 --style raw

We're so sorry, but the image we created may violate our guardrails concerning similarity to third-party content. If you think we got it wrong, please retry or edit your prompt.



WAS SAGEN DIE TERMS & CONDITIONS?



OpenAI

(Chat GPT, DALL·E, Sora)

Terms of Use effective
April 29, 2025

Your Content. You may provide input to the Services (“Input”), and receive output from the Services based on the Input (“Output”). Input and Output are collectively “Content.” **You are responsible for Content, including ensuring that it does not violate any applicable law or these Terms.** You represent and warrant that you have all rights, licenses, and permissions needed to provide Input to our Services.

Ownership of Content. [...] We hereby assign to you all our right, title, and interest, if any, in and to Output.

Limitation of Liability. OUR AGGREGATE LIABILITY UNDER THESE TERMS WILL NOT EXCEED THE GREATER OF THE AMOUNT YOU PAID FOR THE SERVICE THAT GAVE RISE TO THE CLAIM DURING THE 12 MONTHS BEFORE THE LIABILITY AROSE OR **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$100).**[...]

Indemnity. If you are a business or organization [...] **you will indemnify and hold harmless us,** [...], from and against any costs, losses, liabilities, and expenses (including attorneys’ fees) **from third party claims arising out of or relating to your use of the Services and Content or any violation of these Terms.**

OPEN AI – NEUE NUTZUNGSRICHTLINIEN



OpenAI

(Chat GPT, DALL·E, Sora)

Usage Policy, effective
October 29, 2025

Ihre Nutzung der Dienste von OpenAI muss diesen Nutzungsrichtlinien entsprechen:

- **Persönliche Sicherheit.** Alle Menschen haben ein Recht auf Schutz und Sicherheit.

Das bedeutet, dass unsere Dienste nicht verwendet werden dürfen für:

- [...]
- personalisierte Beratungsleistungen, z. B. rechtlicher oder medizinischer Natur, für die eine Befugnis oder Lizenz erforderlich ist, ohne Beisein einer einschlägig qualifizierten Person

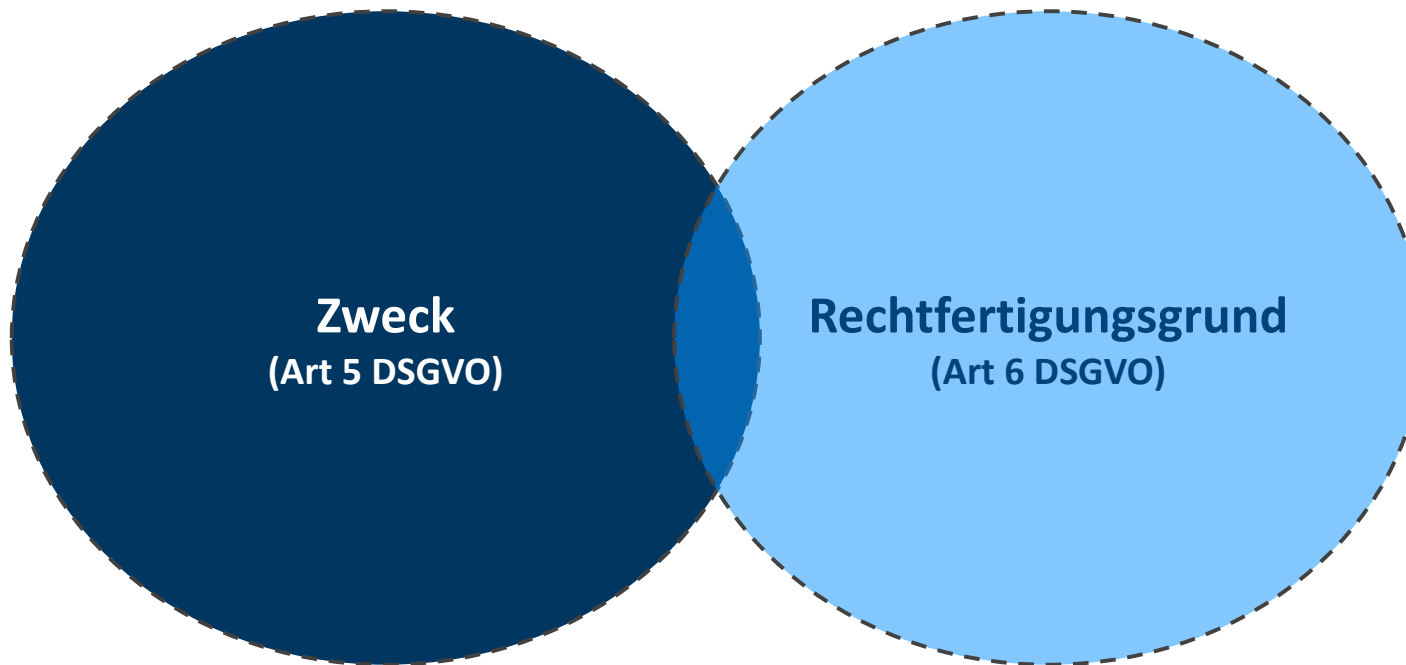


Keine Nutzung von ChatGPT ohne Ihren Anwalt!

AI & DATENSCHUTZ – GEHT SICH DAS AUS?



RECHTMÄßIGE VERARBEITUNG PB DATEN



→ Verantwortlicher hat Zweck und Rechtfertigungsgrund festzulegen und darüber zu informieren

VERARBEITUNG PERSONENBEZOGENER DATEN

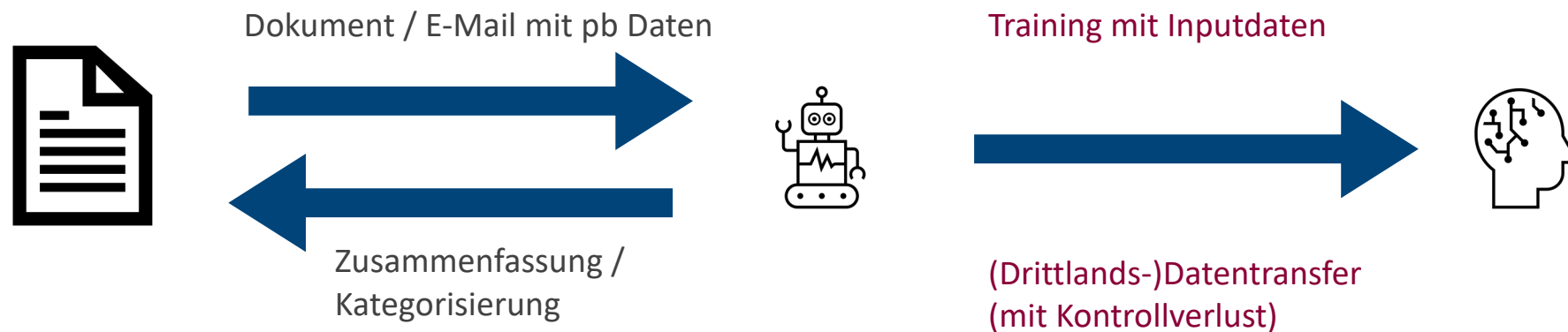
> **Zweck**
(Art. 5 Abs. 1 lit. b DSGVO)

- Marketingzwecke (z.B. Newsletter, Kundenbefragungen...)
- Sicherheitszwecke (z.B. IT-Sicherheit, Objektsicherheit...)
- Zahlungsabwicklung (z.B. Onlineeinkauf)
- Training einer KI

> **Rechtsgrundlage**
(Art. 6 Abs. 1 DSGVO)

- Zustimmung
- Vertragserfüllung
- berechtigtes Interesse

EINSATZ UND WEITERVERARBEITUNG

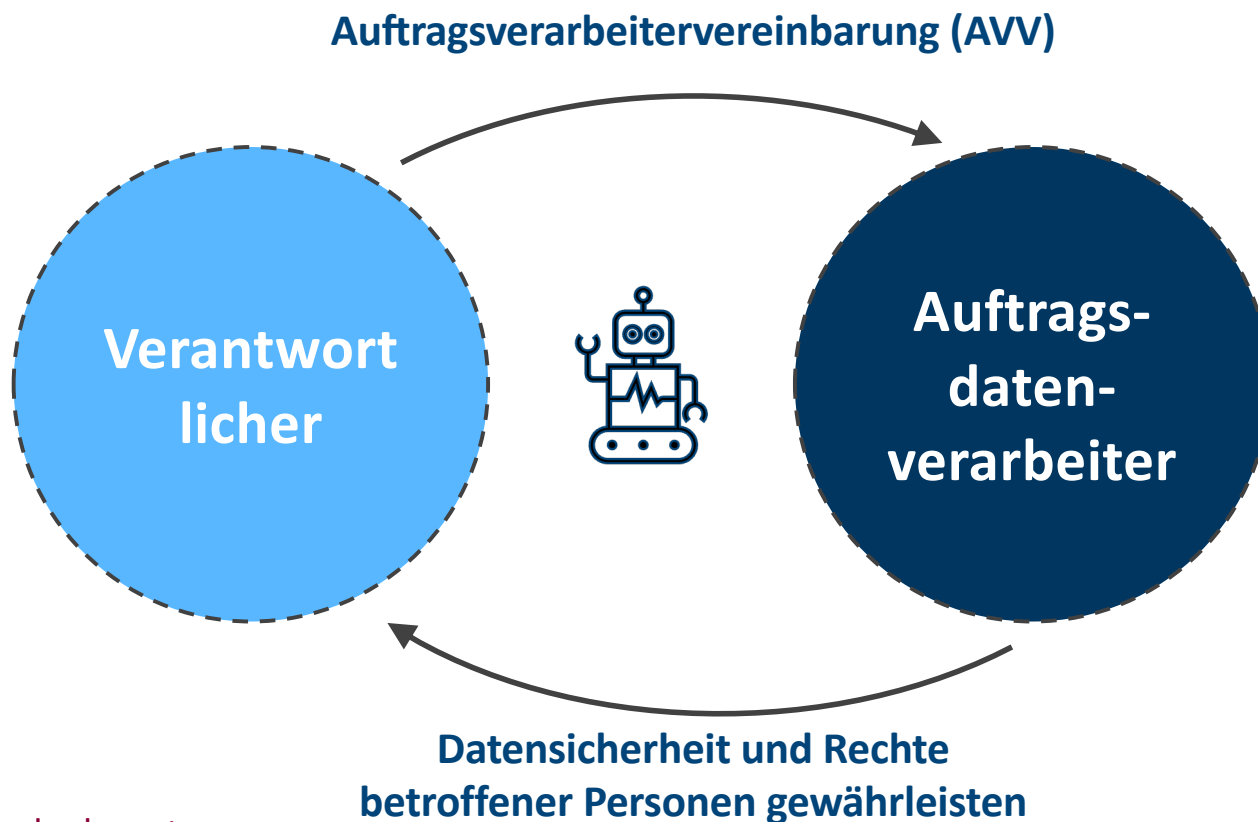


Verarbeitung 1: Zusammenfassung eines Dokuments /
Kategorisierung von E-Mails



Verarbeitung 2: Training der KI mit personenbezogenen Daten
und Inhalten des Dokuments / der E-Mails

DATENTRANSFER (BEIM EINSATZ VON KI-SYSTEMEN)



Datentransfer i.O., wenn:

- **AVV** zur Gewährleistung von Datensicherheit und Rechten betroffener Personen
- technisch organisatorische Maßnahmen zum Schutz pb Daten
- ggf. **SCC** beim **Drittlandsdatentransfer** ohne Angemessenheitsbeschluss
- Haftung des Verantwortlichen bei **Kontrollverlust**
- Training mit Inputdaten führt zu Kontrollverlust über personenbezogene Daten

RECHTE BETROFFENER PERSONEN

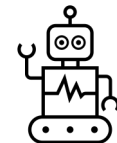
> Betroffenenrechte

- Recht auf **Auskunft**
- Recht auf **Berichtigung, Ergänzung, Löschung**
- Recht auf **Widerspruch** (bei Einwilligung)
- Recht auf **Übertragung** (Kopie der Daten)
- Recht auf **Beschwerde**
- Recht keiner **automatisierten Entscheidung** zu unterliegen



Wann ist der österreichische Bundespräsident geboren?

Der österreichische Bundespräsident ist am 1.1.2020 geboren.



RECHTE BETROFFENER PERSONEN

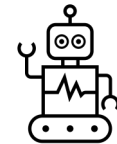
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Wann ist der österreichische Bundespräsident geboren?

Ich kann leider keine spezifischen Angaben zu personenbezogenen Daten machen.



RECHTE BETROFFENER PERSONEN

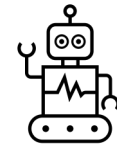
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Welchen Bewerber sollen wir einstellen?

Stellen Sie Bewerber X ein, Bewerber Y ist nicht qualifiziert.



RECHTE BETROFFENER PERSONEN

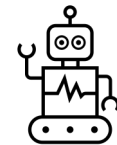
> Betroffenenrechte

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- Recht auf **Widerspruch** (bei Einwilligung)
- Recht auf **Übertragung** (Kopie der Daten)
- Recht auf **Beschwerde**
- Recht keiner **automatisierten Entscheidung** zu unterliegen



Welchen Bewerber sollen wir einstellen?

Ich kann leider keine Personalentscheidungen treffen. Bewerber X hat rein formal die besseren Qualifikationen.



RECHTE BETROFFENER PERSONEN

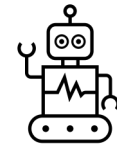
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- Recht auf **Berichtigung, Ergänzung, Löschung**
- Recht auf **Widerspruch** (bei Einwilligung)
- Recht auf **Übertragung** (Kopie der Daten)
- Recht auf **Beschwerde**
- Recht keiner **automatisierten Entscheidung** zu unterliegen



Bin ich kreditwürdig?

Nein, Sie können keinen Kredit bekommen. Ihr Antrag wird abgelehnt.



RECHTE BETROFFENER PERSONEN

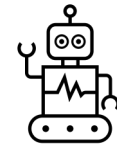
> Betroffenenrechte

- Recht auf **Auskunft**
- Recht auf **Berichtigung, Ergänzung, Löschung**
- Recht auf **Widerspruch** (bei Einwilligung)
- Recht auf **Übertragung** (Kopie der Daten)
- Recht auf **Beschwerde**
- Recht keiner **automatisierten Entscheidung** zu unterliegen



Bin ich kreditwürdig?

Die Bewertung ihrer Kreditwürdigkeit erfolgt durch einen Mitarbeiter.



OpenAI appeals data preservation order in NYT copyright case

By Reuters

June 6, 2025 3:41 PM GMT+2 · Updated June 6, 2025



> Betroffenenrechte

- Recht auf **Löschung**



OpenAI logo is seen in this illustration taken May 20, 2024. REUTERS/Dado Ruvic/Illustration/File Photo [Purchase Licensing Rights](#)

June 6 (Reuters) - OpenAI is appealing an order in a copyright case brought by the New York Times that requires it to preserve ChatGPT output data indefinitely, arguing that the order conflicts with privacy commitments it has made with users.

Last month, a court said OpenAI had to preserve and segregate all output log data after the Times asked for the data to be preserved.

> OpenAI darf wieder löschen!

Aber: Das kann jederzeit wieder passieren, mit jedem KI-Modell.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

IN RE:

OPENAI, INC.,
COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT
LITIGATION

25-md-03143 (SHS) (OTW)

Hon. Ona T. Wang

This Document Relates To:

THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY v.
MICROSOFT CORPORATION, et al., No.
23-cv-11195

**STIPULATION AND ORDER TO
TERMINATE OPENAI'S
ONGOING OBLIGATIONS
UNDER THE PRESERVATION
ORDER AT ECF 33**

News Plaintiffs and OpenAI (the "Parties"), by and through their respective counsel of record, hereby submit this stipulation to terminate OpenAI's ongoing obligations under the order entered at ECF 33 (the "Preservation Order") with the following terms:

1. Subject to Paragraphs 3–4 below, OpenAI's ongoing obligation to "preserve and segregate all output log data that would otherwise be deleted on a going forward basis" is terminated as of September 26, 2025.

2. OpenAI will continue to preserve the output log data already preserved and segregated pursuant to the Preservation Order prior to September 26, 2025, except for output log data corresponding to user requests originating from within the European Economic Area, Switzerland, or the United Kingdom.

KEY TAKE-AWAYS UND Q&A

- Output in aller Regel nicht urheberrechtsfähig
- Kein Urheberrecht der generativen KI selbst
- Vorsicht bei Input und Output
- Datenschutz geht vor und auch AI muss konform sein/bleiben

Diskussion und Fragen

aringer herbst winklbauer

VIELEN DANK!



Dr. Stephan Winklbauer, LL. M.
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aringer herbst winklbauer rechtsanwälte

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Sie kommen zu Recht.