

# Welcome

In-House Counsel

Masterclass - Recent

Developments in IP and Al

We will begin shortly.....Please note this webinar will be recorded.

Dublin London New York San Francisco

The contents of this Webinar are to assist access to information and do not constitute legal or other advice. Specific advice should be sought in relation to specific cases.





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# In-House Counsel Masterclass - Recent Developments in IP and Al

Gerard Kelly, Head of Intellectual Property Law, Mason Hayes & Curran LLP Hazel McDwyer, Partner, Intellectual Property Law, Mason Hayes & Curran LLP

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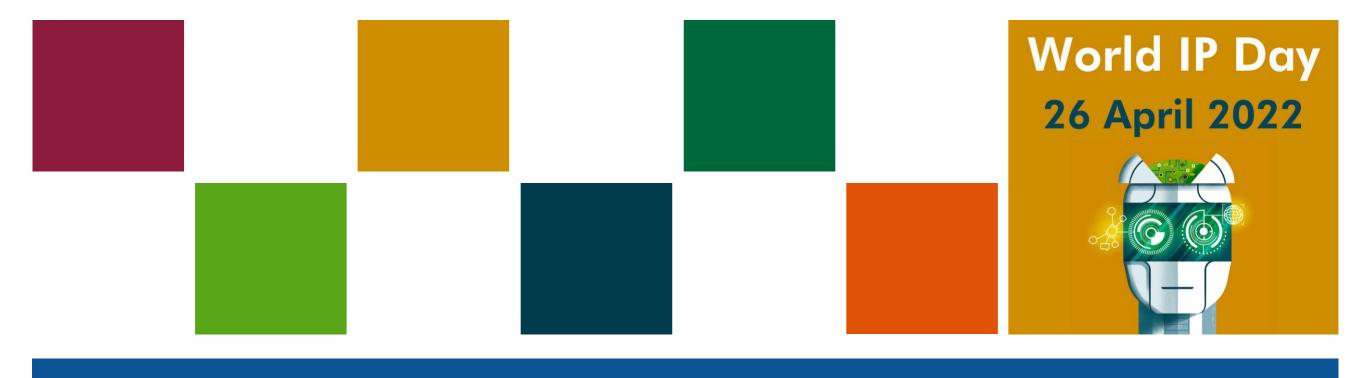


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#### Recent IP Case Law

London

Gerard Kelly, Head of Intellectual Property Law, Mason Hayes & Curran LLP



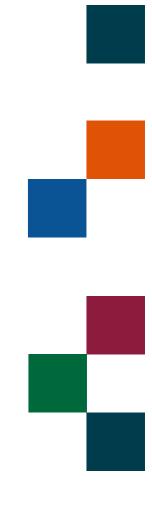
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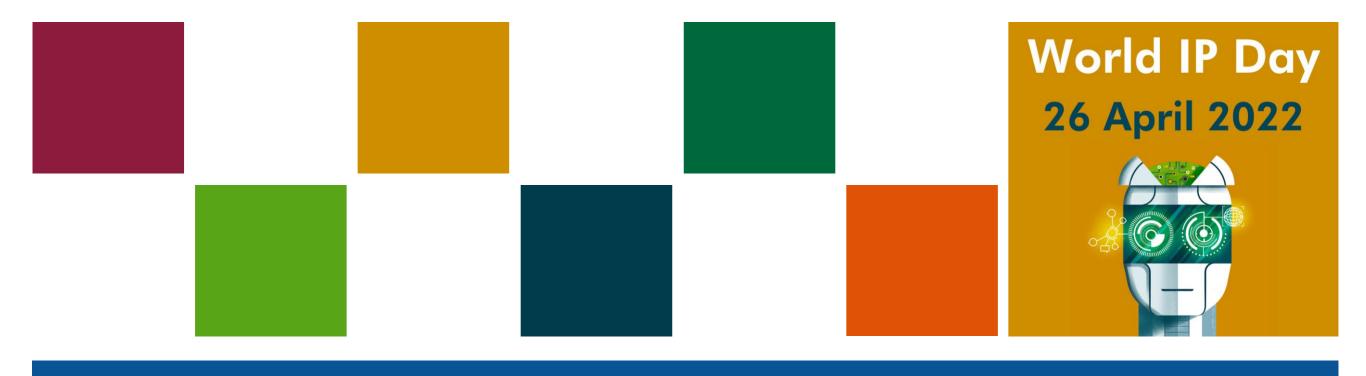
#### Key Developments and Trends

- Trade Marks.
- Copyright.
- Patents.



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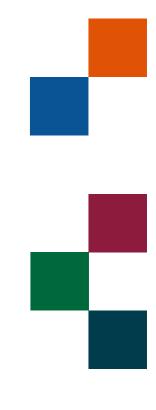
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## The Metaverse - Trade Marks





Hasbro Inc v EUIPO (Case T-663/19)

- Croatian board game seller sought to invalidate.
- EUTM for MONOPOLY partially invalidated.
- General Court found filing strategy designed to avoid proving
  - genuine use.
- Bad faith.

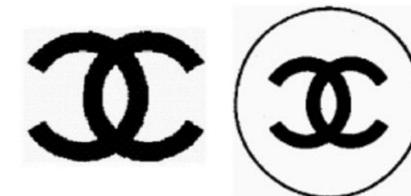




Chanel v EUIPO Case T-44/20 EU General Court (April 2021)

- Chanel unsuccessful before General Court in preventing registration of Huawei Logo.
- Confirms that when assessing similarity of marks, only the protected version of those marks should be considered.







Halal Fresh Ltd v Hellofresh SE, UKIPO Court of Appeal (2021)

- Hello Fresh successfully opposed rival trademark "Halal Fresh".
- Reputation of earlier mark.
- Likelihood of indirect confusion.
- Free-riding and taking advantage of earlier mark.





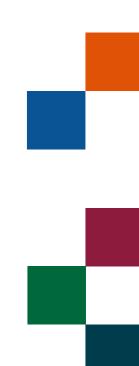


Oatly AB v Glebe Farm Foods Ltd [2021] EWHC 2189 (IPEC)

- OATLY! vs PUREOATY.
- No likelihood of confusion.
- OAT = descriptive.
- Remainder of the marks bore no similarity.
- TIP: Consider carefully the level of distinctiveness of your brand.









Liverpool Gin Distillery Limited v Sazerac Brands, LLC [2021] EWCA Civ 1207

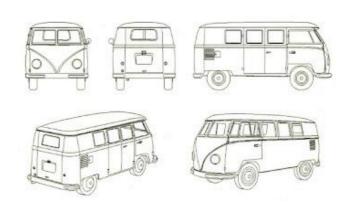
- EAGLE RARE vs AMERICAN EAGLE.
- No likelihood of confusion.
- But there was indirect infringement.
- Consumer believes the products come from same or economically linked businesses.
- Important to make sure no risk that your brand may be seen to be a brand extension of another brand even if no risk of confusion.



Volkswagen Aktiengesellschaft v. European Flipper, EUIPO Board of Appeal R 609/2021-2

- Demonstrates that it is possible to rely on 3D marks in an opposition context.
- Board of Appeal considered whether two 3d trademarks could block an application for a figurative mark containing similar representation of one of the perspectives.
- Likelihood of confusion.







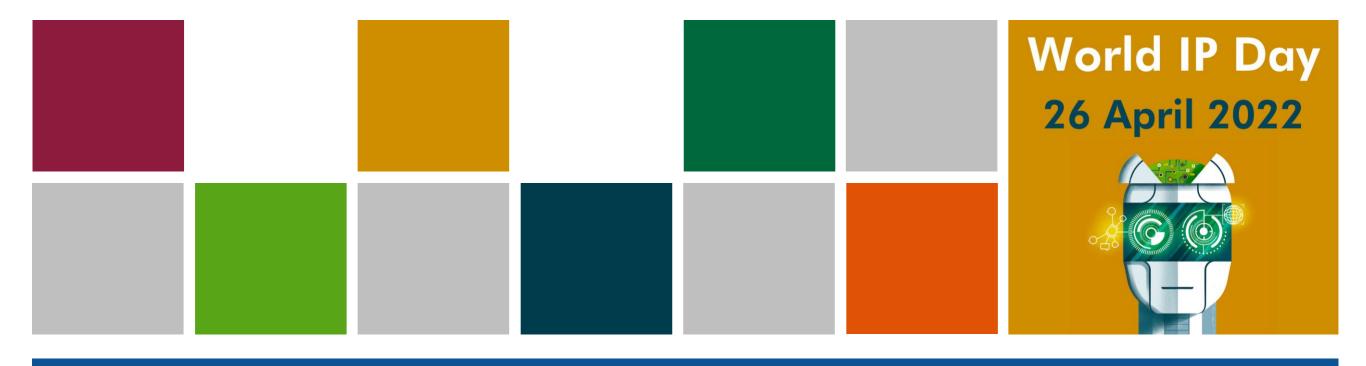
Yokohama Rubber v Pirelli Tyre and EUIPO v Pirelli Tyre (Joined cases C-818/18 P and C/6/19P0)

- EUIPO mark declared invalid on grounds it consisted exclusively of the shape of the goods concerned necessary to obtain a technical result.
- GC overturned the decision "such a tyre tread is formed of multiple interlacing elements and is itself a part which, together with other parts, particularly sidewalls, constitutes the goods covered by the mark at issue."
- CJEU said the GC was entitled to find that the mark did not represent the goods covered by it or a tire tread.





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# Designs

Ferrari SpA v Mansory Design Holding GmbH, WH. (Case C-123/20)

 CJEU ruled for the first time on when component parts of a product can be protected as unregistered Community designs (UCDs).

 Ferrari alleged that Mansory Design infringed its UCDs by marketing kits of components (i.e. visible body panels) to alter the appearance of another Ferrari car to make it look like an FXX K.





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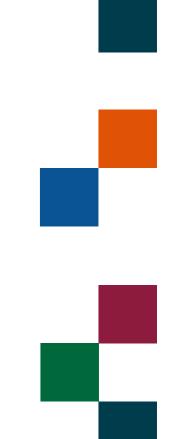
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Joined Cases C-682/18 (YouTube) and C-683/18 (Cyando)

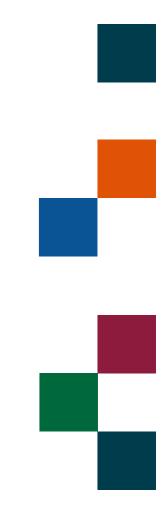
- YouTube not liable for uploading of copyright infringing content by users.
- Court had to decide based on law at the time.
- Decision does not take into account position under Article 17 of the Copyright directive.
- Still relevant for claims prior to implementation and those that do not meet criteria to be considered OCSSPs.





**CDSM** Directive Implementation

- Deadline for Implementation 7 June 2021.
- Most MS missed deadline (including Ireland).
- Implemented on 19 November 2021.
- Irish Regulations include:
  - Copyright exemptions for Text and Data Mining.
  - Negotiation Mechanism for Audio-Visual Works on Video-on-Demand Platforms.
  - Implementation of the Press Publisher's Right.
  - Liability for OCSSPs.
  - Fair Remuneration.



C13-20 Top System SA v Belgium

- Decompilation of computer programs.
- CJEU held that the lawful purchaser of a computer program is entitled to decompile all or part of that program in order to correct errors affecting its operation.
- Includes where the correction consists of disabling a function which affects the proper operation of the application of which that program forms a part.
- Only to the extent necessary and in compliance, where appropriate, with the conditions laid down in the contract with the program's rightsholder.



TuneIn Inc v. Warner Music Ltd [2021] EWCA Civ 441

- Access to 70,000 music stations from around the world via app.
- Warner & Sony claimed TuneIn had committed the restricted act of communication to the public where not licensed for reproduction in UK.
- Court took the view that the Court of Appeal should not depart from the CJEU's jurisprudence.

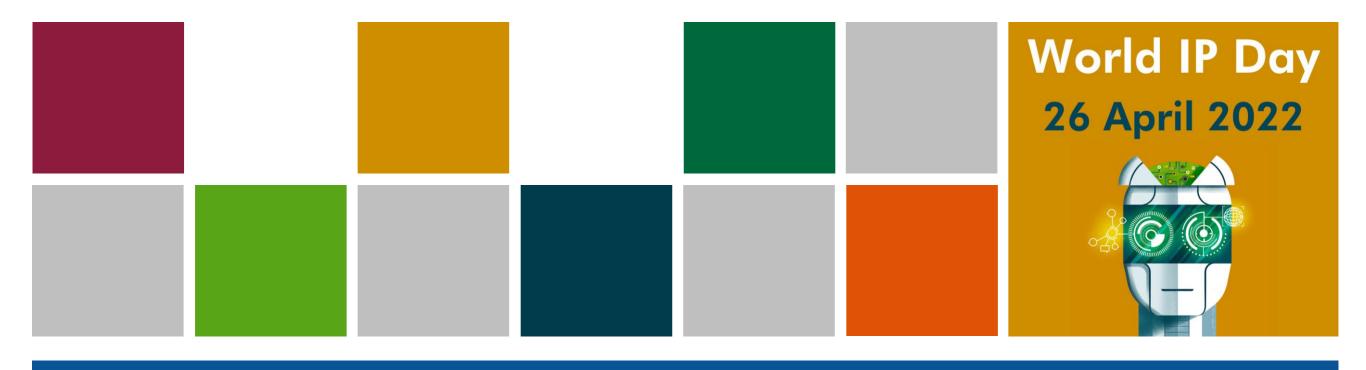






#### **Patents**

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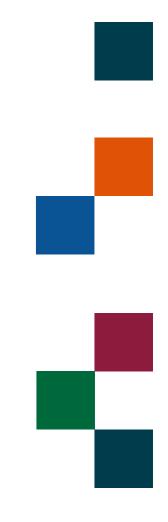
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#### Patents – Modular Trials

Novartis Pharma AG v Eli Lilly Nederland B.V., Eli Lilly Kinsale Limited, Eli Lilly and Co (Ireland) Limited and Eli Lilly and Company Limited High Court Record No. 2021/2527 P



- Two sets of proceedings Revocation & Infringement action.
- Proposed split:
  - i. Module 1 the Technical Patent Issues
  - ii. Module 2– the Competition Issues & Reliefs
- Novartis argued that bifurcation would hamper its ability to obtain injunctive relief.
- No similar factual matrix in Irish jurisprudence.
- Mr. Justice Twomey refused the application, agreeing that the prejudice to Novartis is significant.



# Patents – Patentability

Reaux-Savonte v Comptroller [2021] EWHC 78 (Ch)

- UKIPO decision to reject application for an AI genome, said to be capable of acilitating autonomous robot reproduction.
- Rejected as simply a way of structuring and organising data.
- The effect described by the application was purely theoretical and did not have a physical effect on how the computer operated.



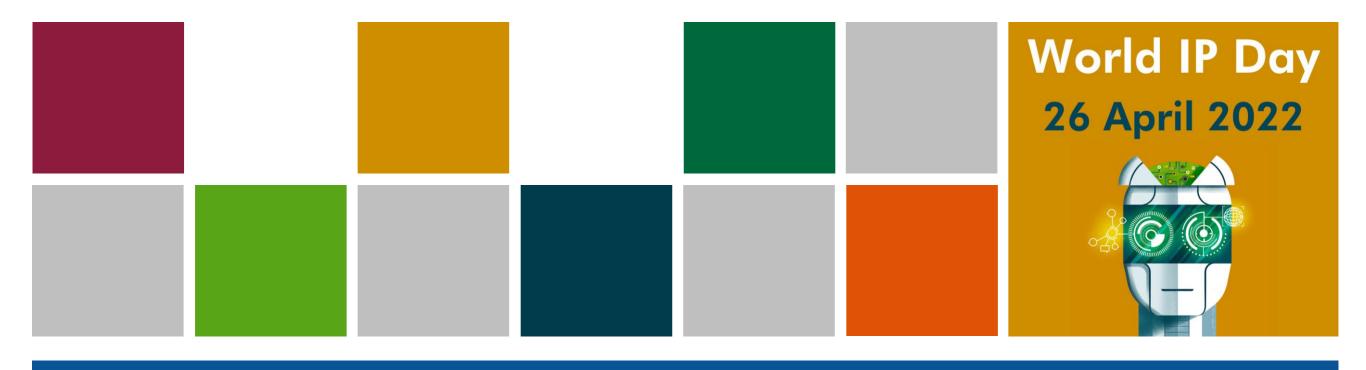




#### AI & IP Protections

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#### Al and IP Protections

AI engines/ML/NN/DL

- Patents new, non obvious and technical application.
- Copyright software code, manuals, content.
- Trade Secrets technical assets and those not protectable by patents.





# Patentability of Al Inventions

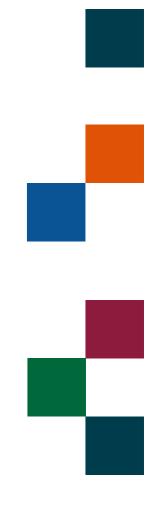
- Pure AI itself is not patentable based on pure maths /software.
- If Al applied to industry fields and creates a technical (physical) effect it can be patented.
- Basic test must produce further technical effect besides running on a computer – e.g. Al that transforms text to speech or a robotic vacuum cleaner – a physical effect.
- Not metaverse chess opponent or contract clause locator
- EPO Guidelines.
- Applications growing 100 in 2010, 2000 in 2020
- Controversies? could block follow-on innovation if granted too easily.





# Ownership of AI generated IP

- Computer generated works recognised for quite some time:
- Copyright and Related Rights Act 2000:
  - "computer generated" means work generated by a computer where the author is not an individual
  - Owner of work is "the person by whom the arrangements necessary for the creation of the work are undertaken"
- Al created inventions and patents?
- Thaler Litigation



#### Al and IP Protections

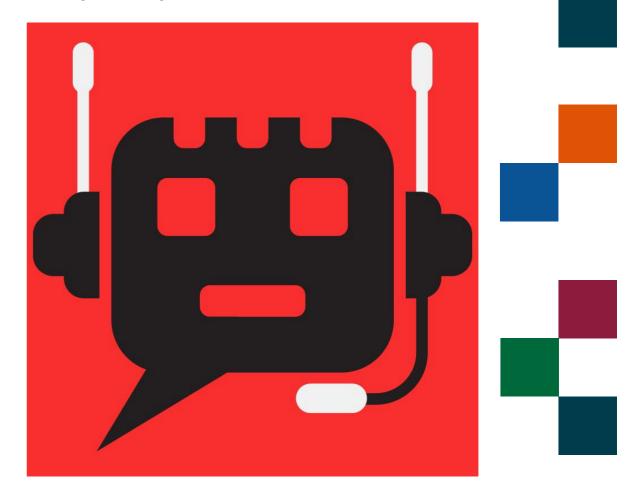
- Inputs = data = copyright & database rights
  - Vest in the creator automatically.
  - Need a licence to use them or another legal basis.
  - Cannot extract chunks without consent.
  - What are you allowed to do with the data (scope of licence).



#### Al and IP Protections

Outputs - customer applications and bespoke platforms

- Platform = software/APIs = copyright.
- Database = copyright and database rights.
- Exploit through contracts/licenses.
- Example TV format rights
- Protect by enforcing the rights you have – not always court!





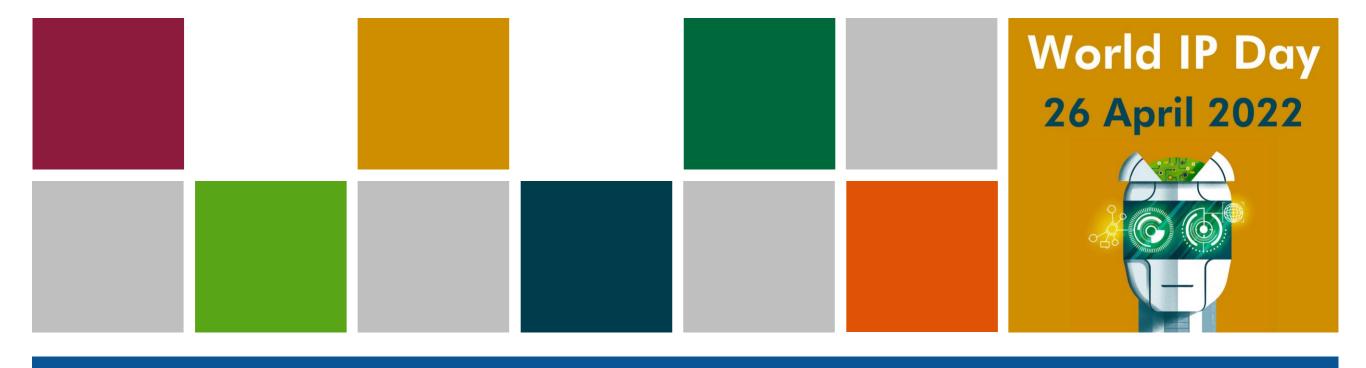
# Branding in the Metaverse

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Hazel McDwyer, Partner, Intellectual Property Law, Mason Hayes & Curran LLP

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## Branding in the Metaverse

What is the metaverse and why is it important for IP? **NFTs** Branding and trade mark protection Licensing issues Enforcement



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#### What is the metaverse?

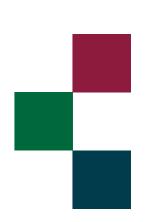
#### Investopedia definition:

"a digital reality that combines aspects of social media, online gaming, augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR), and cryptocurrencies to allow users to interact virtually."

#### JP Morgan definition:

"a seamless convergence of our physical and digital lives, creating a unified, virtual community where we can work, play, relax, transact and socialize".





# So Why is it Important for IP?

#### JP Morgan - Opportunities in the metaverse:

 "The metaverse will likely infiltrate every sector in some way in the coming years, with the market opportunity estimated at over \$1 trillion in yearly revenues"

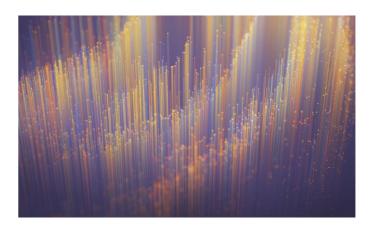
Virtual events - Astronomical – Travis Scott in Fortnite

New frontier for branding and trade marks



# Non-fungible Tokens (NFTs)

- Digital-only pieces of data that are minted and can be bought or sold and are stored on the blockchain, which is akin to an online ledger.
- Examples of NFTs:
  - Kings of Leon album.
  - Penfolds Magill Cellar 3 2018.
  - 'just setting up my twttr' Jack Dorsey's first Tweet.
  - NBA Top Shot official NFT trading platform of the NBA.







# Branding and Trade Mark Protection

# Extend existing protection for trade marks and future proofing

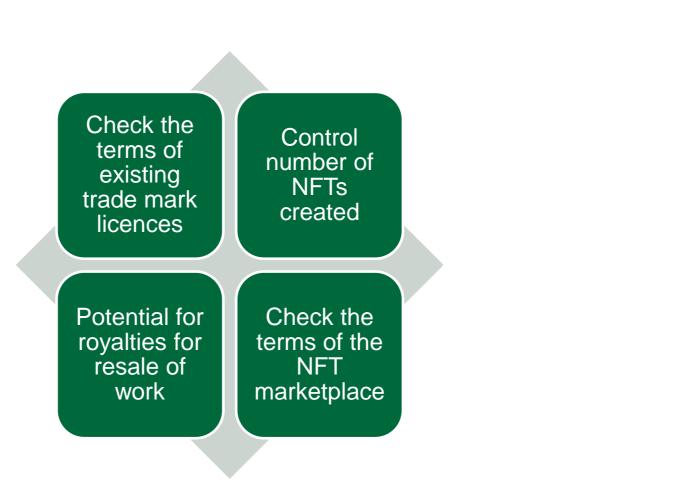
- Class 9 Non-fungible tokens
- Class 35 Retail store services featuring virtual goods
- Class 41 Virtual concerts
- Class 42 Minting and creation of NFTs

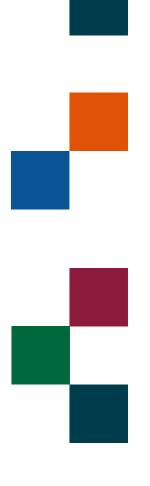
#### Trade mark portfolio audit



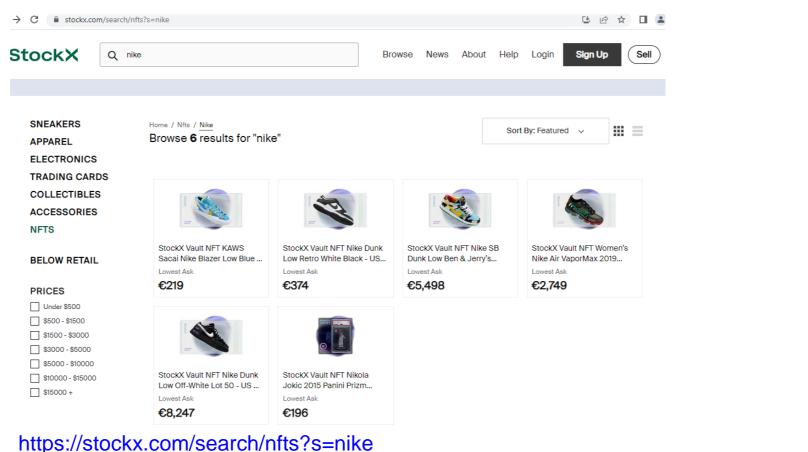
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# Licensing and Commercialisation





Nike, Inc v StockX LLC 1:22-cv-00983



Nike, Inc v StockX LLC 1:22-cv-00983







Hermès International v Mason Rothschild 1:22-cv-00384 (MetaBirkins)





Miramax, LLC v Quentin Tarantino and others 2:21-cv-08979



Quentin Tarantino's NFTs based on his original handwritten script of the 1994 film Pulp Fiction.



#### Miramax claiming:

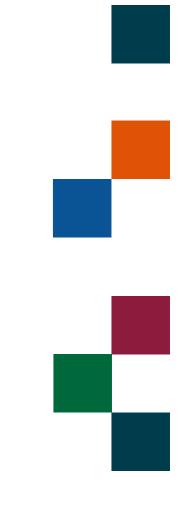
- breach of contract
- trade mark infringement
- copyright infringement
- unfair competition





John Terry's use of the Premier League Trophy in an NFT





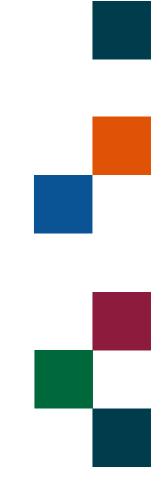
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# Takeaways

**Protection** – review your portfolio and register trade marks to cover NFTs and metaverse developments.

**Commercialisation** – consider opportunities for further commercialisation in the metaverse and policies around this. Review existing licences to see if they need amendment.

**Enforcement** – monitor the main NFT marketplaces and virtual worlds for potential infringement and seek the takedown of any infringing content.



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#### Thank You - Questions?



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