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DR RICHARD DANBURY

Why Article 15 of the Directive on Copyright in the Single Digital Market Is a Bad Idea 695

This opinion looks at art.15 of the Directive on Copyright in the Single Digital Market (CDSM Directive), the press publishers' right. Article 15 creates a right ancillary to copyright that benefits some publishers. It is triggered when some agents perform some online acts in respect of some specific content: in brief, online reproduction and making available news content produced by news publishers by commercial internet concerns. The opinion argues that art.15 is deficient. Among other criticisms that can be made of the provision, the one made here is that the rationales for its passing contained the Recitals of the Directive are unconvincing given the nature of the right, and consequently it unduly benefits commercial news publishers. Moreover, the way art.15 was passed reflects poorly on the European legislature.

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In a time of advanced digital technologies, the conflict between copyright and other fundamental rights has become more apparent. This article considers the copyright law's balancing mechanisms as well as "external" constitutional balancing tools and their potential for resolving a conflict of competing interests involved in a text and data mining (TDM) process. This topic is actual and valuable for our constantly evolving society and the issue, therefore, is of high priority within the system of modern copyright law. It deserves to be discussed in a comprehensive manner in order to express the palpable and ubiquitous wave of interests in the interaction between copyright and the right to information and advanced technologies that can be seen as a "demand" of our digital world.

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This article is a first attempt to discuss the application of copyright law to AI. It looks at the matter from two different angles: (1) the use of copyrighted content to train AI technologies ("the input"); and (2) the possible copyright or equivalent intellectual property (IP) protection of a "creative" product generated by AI technologies ("the output"). This article refers primarily to the laws of the EU and US. Both systems implement international copyright treaties, such as the Berne Convention, and follow a broadly similar approach. In the "output" section this article briefly analyses the UK rules protecting computer-generated works.

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Based on a desk review, this article examines how multi-territorial licensing in Africa can be aligned with the overarching objectives of the Agreement on the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA Agreement), especially as it relates to its proposed Intellectual Property Rights Protocol, being negotiated. This article identifies and considers the implications of multi-territorial licensing on digital trade in copyright; and how the issues raised by the practice of multi-territorial licensing can be specifically addressed to achieve the goals of the AfCFTA Agreement. By looking to both relevant national and regional regimes in Africa, and by adapting the EU framework (CRM Directive 2014) in a manner that are driven by Africans and in tune with the lived-realities in Africa, this article recommends guiding rules for multi-territorial licensing in Africa that accords with the objectives and principles of the AfCFTA Agreement.

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OLUWATOBILOBA OLAPEJU OLANREWAJU AND DORCAS A. ODUNAIKE Problems Bedevilling the Act and Practice of Character Merchandising 734 Merchandising of characters is an emerging area of advertisement which has grown as a commercial enterprise in recent years. Endorsement of a product or service by a well-known character influences the patronage of goods and services. This gives a commercial advantage protectable with a restrictive scope under the law of torts and intellectual property law. The aim of this article is to examine the problems bedevilling the act and practice of character merchandising with the view of proffering recommendations that will enhance a sui generis legislation as opposed to patchwork of legislations under intellectual property and tort law.

PAOLO GUARDA AND LAURA TREVISANELLO Robots as Artists, Robots as Inventors: Is the Intellectual Property Rights World Ready? 740

The rapid growth of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies brings with it a rise in artistic works and technological inventions whose authors and inventors are autonomous intelligent computational machines. The comparative analysis developed in this article is focused on the possibility and opportunity to protect such AI outputs according to the current EU-US copyright and patent law provisions.

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In Artem Stoliarov v Marshmello Creative LLC (a case on ownership of copyright in a remix), the US District Court for the Central District of California held that there was no ground for the plaintiff—a Russian songwriter—to sue the defendants (including the US music producer Marshmello) as he had already contractually forfeited his rights over the remix composition. This case comment analyses the judgment and its implications, also highlighting the differences between remixes and remasters.

STEFAN MARTIN AND JONATHAN BOYD

A Heavy Evidential Burden: The General Court Underlines the Stringent Requirements to Prove that a Sign Falls Foul of Article 7(1)(d) EUTMR 74

In a case concerning the mark "K-9", registered for, inter alia, harnesses, leather leads, footwear, clothing and headgear and sporting articles, the General Court discusses the evidential requirements to prove that a sign falls foul of art.7(1)(d) EUTMR on "trade marks which consist exclusively of signs or indications which have become customary in the current language or in the bona fide and established practices of the trade". This article summarises the decision and previous case law, highlighting the high standard of proof required for a trade mark to be declared invalid under art.7(1)(d).

MICHELE LOCONSOLE

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