New Technologies and Impact on IP and Brand Protection

Metaverse, NFTs, and Virtual Goods



Blockchain: A public digital ledger of transactions, distributed across a network of computer systems on a chain of blocks of code.

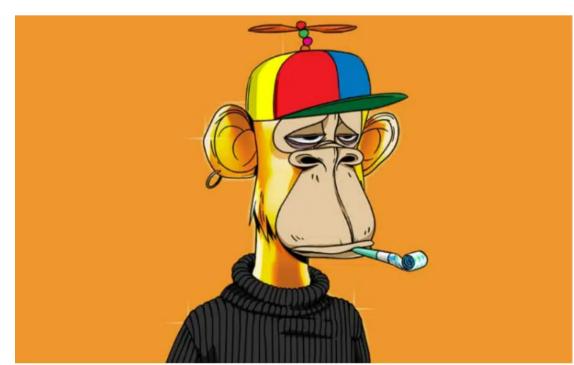




Non-Fungible Token (NFT):

Cryptographic asset with unique identification codes, which are bought, sold and traded on a blockchain.



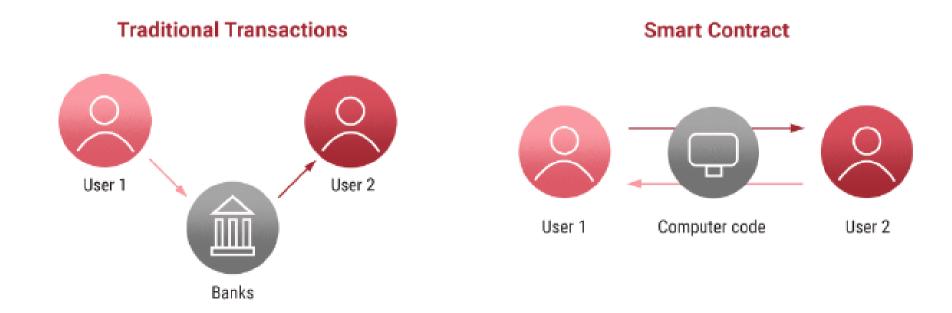


Cryptocurrency: a digital currency that does not rely on any kind of central authority to maintain its value. Can be minted for use on a blockchain, but can also be swapped, bought or sold across blockchains.



Smart Contract: refers to a computer code that is also stored on the blockchain and that, among other things, determines the name of each of the NFTs, constrains how they can be sold or transferred, and controls which digital files are associated with each of the NFTs.

How Smart Contracts Work?





Minting: the process of publishing your NFT on the blockchain.

What do you need to mint?

- 1. unique digital asset
- 2. tokens to pay transaction fees
- 3. non-custodial hot wallet
- 4. NFT marketplace



Blockchain-based Domains (BDNs)

- domain names that operate and are stored in a decentralized network or a blockchain.
- purchased from service providers, such as Unstoppable Domains or Ethereum Name Service (ENS)





NFT Enforcement



Popular NFT Marketplaces









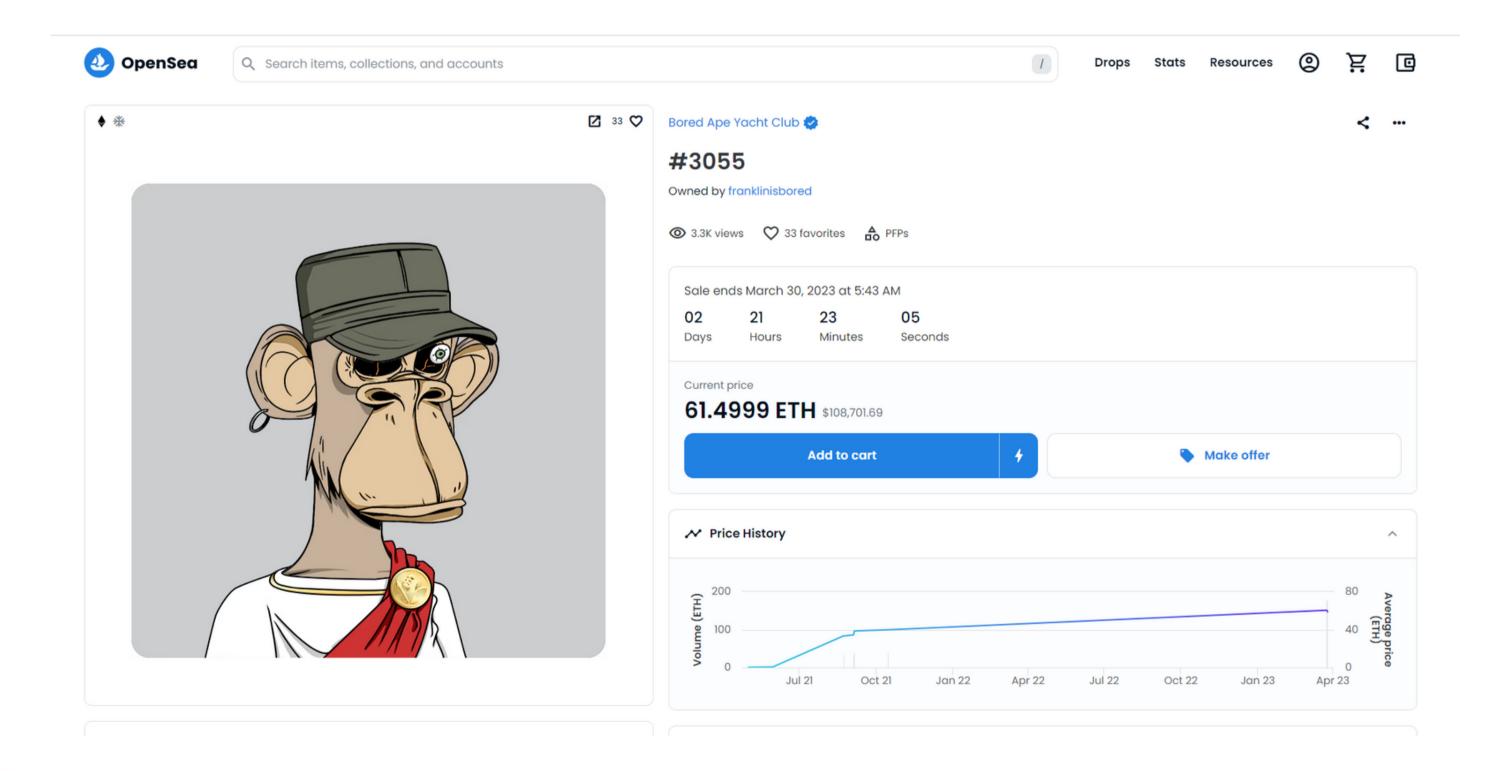
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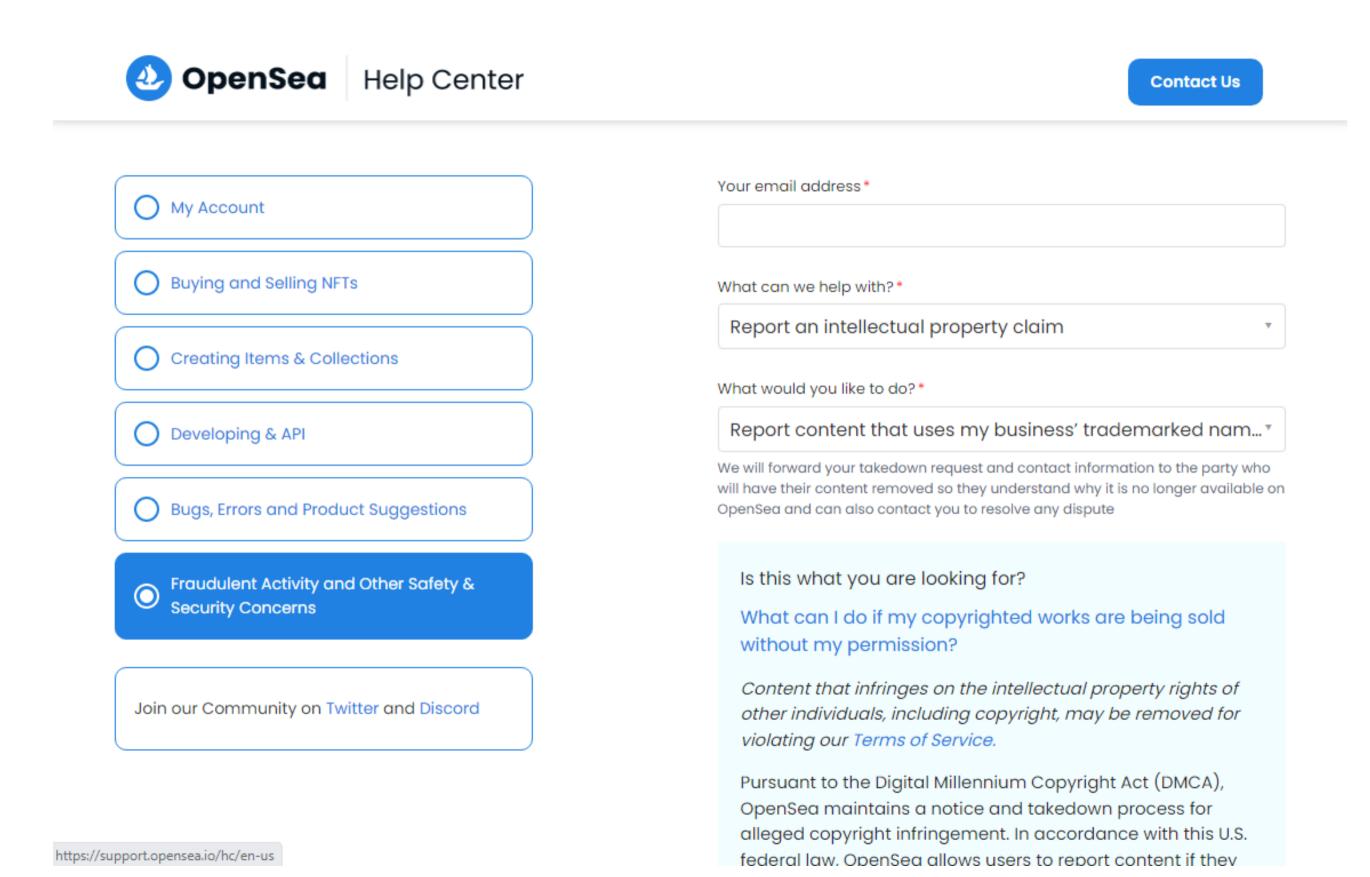


OpenSea - Sample Listing





OpenSea Takedown Procedure



Five Steps for Protecting Your Brand's Trademarks in the Metaverse

- 1. File a trademark application for your digital goods.
- 2. Conduct a survey across the NFT marketplaces for both NFTs and BDNs.
- 3. Develop take down strategy.
- 4. Conduct further investigation into problematic sellers.
- 5. Continue to monitor seller activity and develop legal strategy.

Conducting Investigations

- NFT sellers communicate with potential buyers through the following platforms: Twitter, Discord and Telegram.
- Etherscan allows you to explore and search the Ethereum blockchain for transactions, addresses, tokens, prices and other activities taking place on Ethereum.
- NFT sellers usually register a website and allow you to download their white paper.

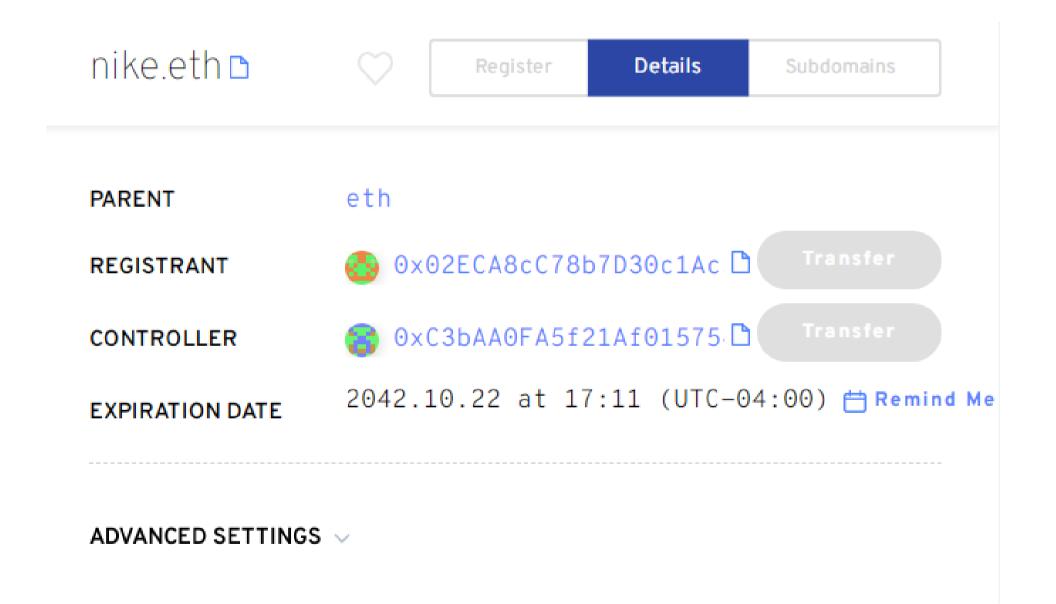
Blockchain-based Domains



Blockchain-based Domains - Overview

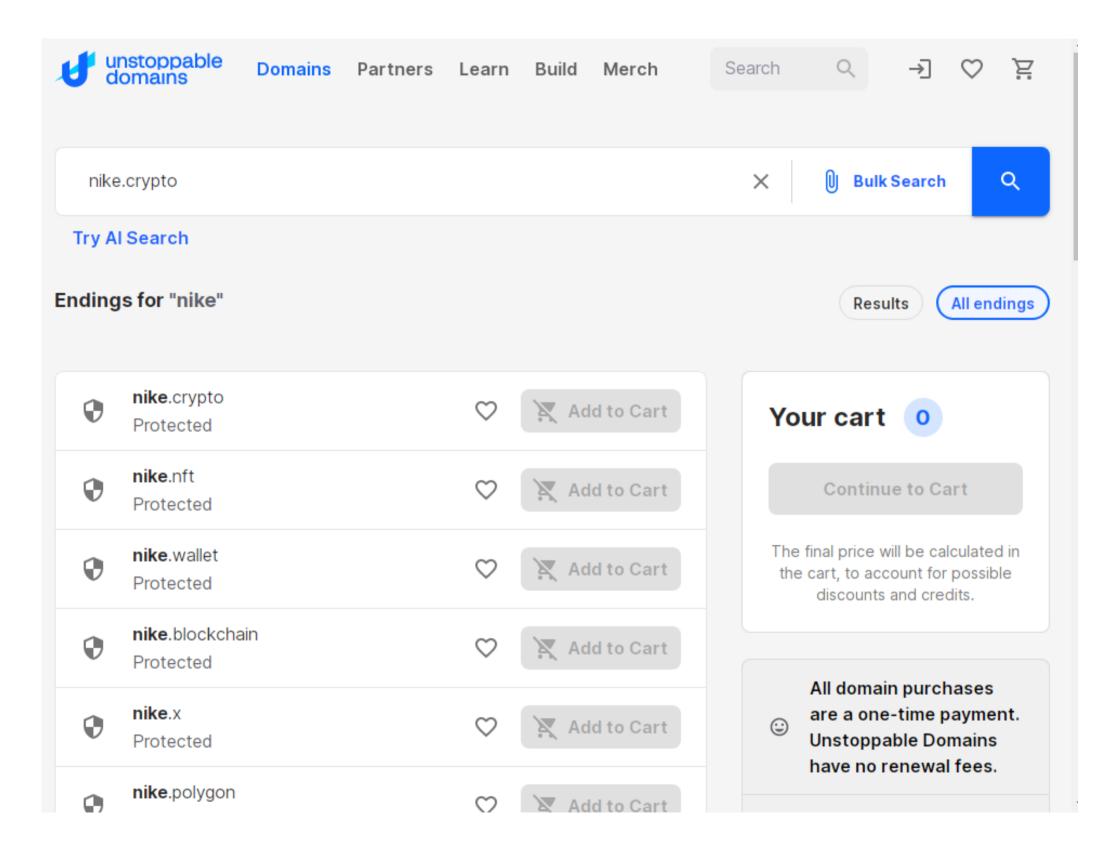
- BDNs can be registered through service providers such as Ethereum Name Service, Unstoppable Domains and Handshake.
- Endings include .bitcoin, .crypto, .nft., .wallet, etc.
- BDNs are listed for sale on NFT Marketplaces, even if the seller does not actually own them.
- In addition to being linked to cryptowallets, BDNs can be used as addresses for decentralized websites or to build applications.
- Reasons to be cautious: Name Collision & Burning.

BDN Example - Ethereum Name Service





BDN Example - Unstoppable Domains





Case Law Developments



Case Law Developments

Hermes International v. Rothschild

- Defendant advertised and sold NFTs using the mark MetaBirkins. These virtual works resembled Birkin handbags with faux fur.
- Defendant asserted First Amendment defense.
- In February 2022, jury found defendant liable for trademark infringement, and other claims.
- Appeal pending.

See also Jack Daniels v. VIP Products

Case Law Developments

Nike, Inc. v. StockX

- Defendant StockX operates an ecommerce platform on which users resell a variety of goods. Defendant began to offer for sale NFTs that correspond to physical products including Nike sneakers, and claim the shoes are stored in a "vault".
- Nike filed a lawsuit and brought claims for trademark infringement, etc. In its First Amended Complaint, Nike alleged that it obtained 4 pairs of counterfeit sneakers through StockX's authentication program and asserted a claim for counterfeiting.











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