



Patrizia Torelli
CEO at the Australian Furniture Association

Patrizia has been leading the Australasian Furnishing Association (AFA) since 2013. The AFA is the top furnishing organisation representing Australian and international members, spanning national and global markets. AFA Members operate across all areas of the supply chain, including education and training, design, manufacturing and others.



Gus Hazel
Partner at James & Wells

Gus is one of New Zealand's most experienced intellectual property lawyers and is responsible for the Auckland Litigation Team of James & Wells. His experience includes litigation at all levels of the New Zealand and Australian systems, alternative dispute resolution procedures (mediation and arbitration), commercialisation, regulatory issues and administrative law.



Conrado Lamas
VP of Communications at Red Points

Red Points is a technology solution that detects and enforces more than 200,000 brand infringements every month for more than 300 clients. Red Points matches an advanced keyword monitoring system with image recognition to identify all your brand assets online and detect abuses in a matter of seconds.

Red Points is trusted by:







FOREO







## Australasian Furnishing Association



## A TECHNOLOGY DESIGNED TO PROTECT YOUR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

**Cloud-based Smart Solution** 

**Artificial Intelligence** 

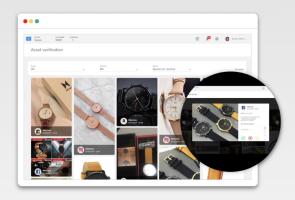
**Speed & Accuracy Matters** 

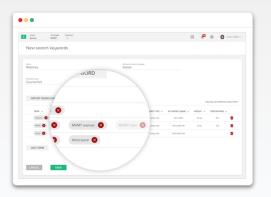
**Business Intelligence Designed for Results Automated Infringements Processing** 





#### The Smart Solution for Online Brand Protection





Red Points is **the most rapidly growing company** offering game-changing cloud-based Al technology solution that **automates the task of online brand protection**.

Our software can protect brand assets on multiple platforms on a global scale. We offer the fastest, most comprehensive, and cost-effective protection in the market.

Red Points is the smartest online brand protection solution, and that's why more than 20 new customers move to us every month to handle this increasingly difficult and complex problem, with a simple-to-use technology.



#### The Solution: Smart Technology



#### **Machine learning**

Deep learning processes
thousands of elements from your
account history and creates new
detection rules and keyword
opportunities, finding where the
problems
are hiding.



#### **Image recognition**

Red Points spots products based on images alone. This helps identify cases where the description is evasive or where keyword searches are not viable (patents, design or copyright).

The technology is designed to handle a vast spectrum of image edits including resizing, cropping, colour changes and blurring.

Developing product technology to expand capabilities and allow the system to make more decisions by automating more aspects of the process.





#### **Smart alerts**

Our platform is able to recognise important trends, events or incidents that require further analysis or actions and send notifications to clients.



#### **Actionable Intelligence**

Get the full picture of all the steps involved in the detection, validation and enforcement of your brand online. Build dashboards with a full overview of your brand protection activity. Filter by date, assets, type of infringements, regions, sellers and others.



#### **Smart & Easy-to-Use**

No matter the type of source, asset or infringement, Red Points organises all cases into beautiful, userfriendly cards that are prioritised according to their potential threat to your brand. Manage your brand assets in an organized, task-based workflow, with little training required.



#### **Red Points: Facts & Figures**



96%

Average success rate of detections to removals.



30+

Top marketplaces with 99% enforcement rate.



**1.5 DAY** 

Average time from detection to removal.



5,000+

Marketplaces, social media, apps & websites.



Of customer churn rate.

#### **Trusted by**







HAWKERS

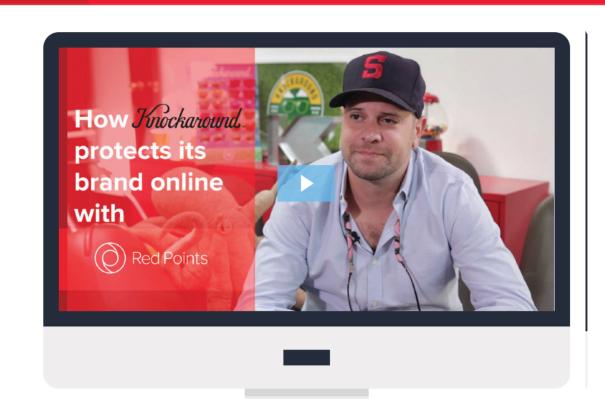
#### WHAT OUR CLIENTS SAY ABOUT US

"Red Points is helping us meet our long-term goals because **they're saving us money and time**"

"It's one less worry for us and I'm super grateful that we have them"

**ADAM MOYER** 

CEO of Knockaround



#### www.redpoints.com

We're committed to changing the game in IP protection through technology.

#### Contact us

Calle Berlín 38-48 1° 12 East 49th Street 08029 Barcelona Spain 10017, New York, United

+34 93 418 94 33 States

+1 415 906 5224

info@redpoints.com | redpoints.com





MARKET RESEARCH

## Design homeware & furniture

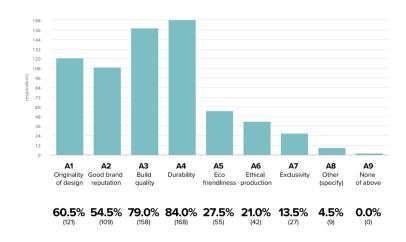
**Brand name vs design** 

How susceptible are customers to illegal replicas?



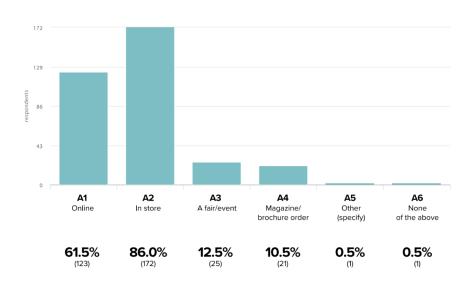
- The homeware and furniture market is estimated to be worth more than \$157 billion in 2017 <sup>1</sup>.
- The highest growth in the sector has come from China.

What are the important factors you look for in a design homeware product?



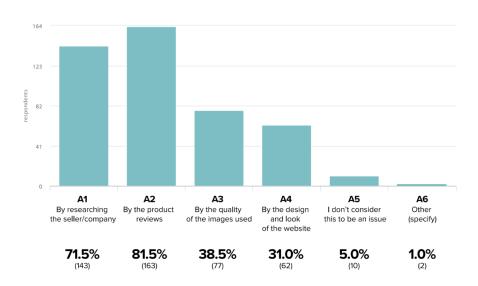


Where do you usually buy design homeware products?





When purchasing a design homeware item from a seller on an ecommerce website, how do you evaluate their trustworthiness?





82%
PREFER CHEAP
REPLICAS

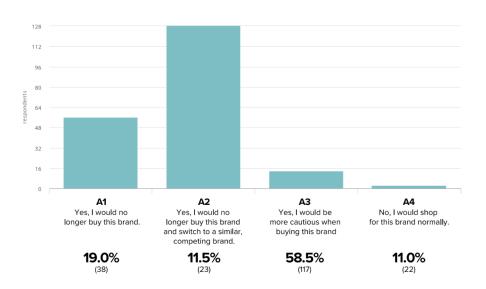
43%
FEEL BRAND
OWNER IS
RESPONSIBLE

38%
USE IMAGES
TO VALIDATE

31%
BOUGHT
FAKES

54%
CAN'T
IDENTIFY
FAKES

If you knew there were replicas/counterfeits of a brand, would this affect your buying behaviour towards this brand?





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# Copycat Furniture Litigation

Gus Hazel, Partner

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# What is 'Intellectual Property' (IP)

- Intellectual Property or IP is an area of law covering 'intangible' property
- Property rights are rights of exclusion i.e. the right to exclude others from the use of the 'property' in question
- In a 'real' property example the classic right is to the exclusive enjoyment of land to stop others from entering or using that land
- In the case of intellectual property it is the right to exclude others from the use of things such as a particular design, aspect of technology or brand

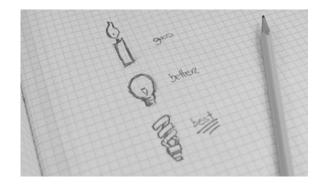
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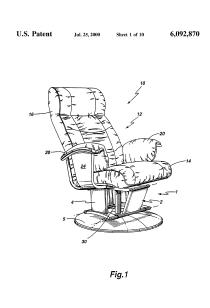
- In the case of IP the 'property' is not tangible or visible as with land, but covers things such as:
  - ideas, inventions and aspects of technology (patents)
  - branding and 'trade dress' (trade marks, passing off)
  - the 'look' of items (design, copyright, passing off, and 'fair trading' / trade practices law)
  - 'secret' or confidential information, both personal and commercial (trade secrets / duties of confidence)
  - the expression embodied in works as diverse as photographs, movies, novels, music, drawings (including plans or 'blueprints'), computer programmes, etc (copyright)

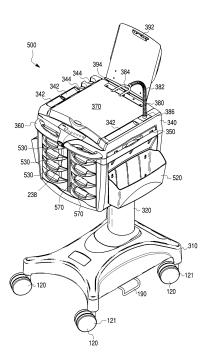
## **Patents**

- Patents are property rights which provide a monopoly to exploit 'inventions'
- What is an 'invention'? We still go back to 1623 believe it or not ...
- An invention must be novel, useful and involve an 'inventive step' i.e. not be 'obvious' to a person 'skilled in the art'
- Patents are jurisdictionally limited rights an Australian patent can be enforced only in Australia, a US patent only in the US etc
- There is no such thing as a global patent



- Patents in furniture might for example concern new adjustment mechanisms, methods or materials of manufacture, or a specialised application e.g. medical
- Aesthetic features of furniture are not patentable but may be protected by other IP rights (designs, copyright, trade marks, consumer law; but note that in the US registered designs are sometimes called 'design patents').





## **Trade Marks**

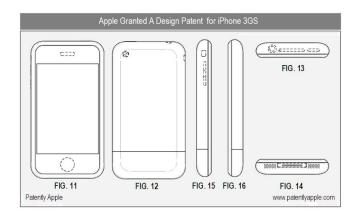
- Trade marks protect 'branding' usually names and logos, but can also be shapes, colours and even smells
- Much of the long term value of a business may reside in its brand
- Trade marks can be registered and unregistered
- Always better to have a trade mark registered (easier to protect and to sell, licence etc)
- A key part of IP due diligence is to check what trade marks are registered and in what name



- Several tiers of trade marks may apply in relation to a product, for example the name of the producer and the name of the range
- For example COKE or COCA COLA, DIET COKE, COKE ZERO etc
- Trade mark rights can be used to attack copycat furniture if the copy uses the same or a misleadingly similar trade mark
- All IP rights (IPRs) should be thought of as both 'sword' and 'shield' i.e. rights you can you or which may be used against you
- As with all IP rights you should check you are free to use the trade mark you propose before investing in it – an inconvenience to have to relabel stock and withdraw advertising if you become aware that you are or may be infringing someone's trade mark

## Registered Designs

- Registered design protection is available in Australia and New Zealand (and most other countries for that matter)
- This form of IPR protects the unique aspects of the appearance of a product i.e. aspects of its shape, configuration, pattern or ornamentation 'industrial design'
- Common examples include things like cutlery or cookware, fashion (dress patterns, printed fabrics), smart phones, and furniture
- You must apply to register a design before you place it on the market or publicly disclose it it must be *novel*



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## Copyright ©

- Copyright rights apply to a very wide range of subject matter including books, photographs, movies, music, software (code as a 'literary work'), sculpture, architectural plans, industrial schematics and 'blueprints' (including design drawings for furniture)
- Think copyright in relation to any 'document' you create or use, regardless of whether it is in hard or soft copy
- Copyright rights subsist automatically upon creation of the work in question —you do not need to register (but you can register in a small number of countries if you wish —including the US).

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- Copyright rights in many countries may be lost or diminished in scope if the work is 'industrially applied' – commonly this means if 50 or more units are manufactured
- In Australia it will be difficult or not possible to use copyright in relation to a design that has been industrially applied (the Australian policy being that you should seek a registered design right rather than use the copyright system)
- That is not the case in New Zealand where copyright rights survive industrial application (although they will have a shortened term)
- This is a key difference between Australian and New Zealand law do not assume the legal outcomes in both countries will be the same

## **Customs Notices**

- In Australia and New Zealand it is possible to have the Customs service assist in detecting and stopping infringing importations
- A "Customs Notice" enables the Customs service to detain importations which may infringe trade mark or copyright rights
- Once detained the rights holder must take action within a certain period or the goods may be released
- This is a very powerful enforcement mechanism enabling rights holders to cut infringers off and prevent infringing stock hitting the market
- If you are concerned you are looking to import something which may infringe you should check the Customs notices, which are publicly available online

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## **PGT v ESR**

- PGT had a number of Customs Notices in place in NZ in relation to both Trade Marks and Copyright Rights
- ESR (Early Settler) imported furniture which Customs considered to infringe PGT's copyright rights containers were detained
- (We also have other cases running triggered by Trade Mark Customs Notices – both TM and Copyright notices are powerful tools)
- PGT commenced action in the NZ High Court for (amongst other things) infringement of copyright
- This meant the goods continued to be detained they could not be released unless and until the court action finished
- In fact the goods were never released they have now been destroyed

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- In the trial of this matter PGT was able to show that:
  - It owned copyright in the drawings underlying the furniture in question,
  - That the furniture ESR sought to import reproduced the designs in those drawings i.e. the furniture ESR sought to import infringed PGT's rights, and
  - That accordingly PGT was entitled to a range of remedies for that infringement, including delivery up of that infringing furniture for destruction
  - Further remedies against ESR are still being determined





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- Notice that the colour / finish is irrelevant insofar as copyright
  infringement is concerned the issue was whether the underlying
  design had been taken i.e. did the furniture reproduce (all or a
  substantial part of) the underlying drawings
- There was a strong inference of copying because the source of the infringing furniture was a company run by Mr Craig Morrow (Galaxy); Mr Morrow had worked for PGT previously (and hence had access to PGT's designs)
- Mr Morrow had been due to give evidence at the trial but on the day he was due in Court he in fact left the country (which became known to the Court) unsurprisingly this did not assist ESR's case

- In its defence ESR argued that PGT had copied its designs from another source (the "Attic Heirloom Collection" by Broyhill) i.e. that PGT's designs were not 'original' insofar as copyright is concerned
- this was rejected
- Whilst the ESR / Morrow 'Roseberry' furniture looked identical (or near identical) to the PGT 'Irish Coast' range, the 'Irish Coast' range had little or no resemblance to Broyhill's range (which ESR's own witnesses essentially admitted under cross-examination)
- ESR's lawyers tried a number of other technical arguments to avoid liability these failed
- Whilst the ESR furniture (approximately 5 containers worth) has now been destroyed the remedies phase of the case continues (including the issue of how much ESR may yet have to pay in compensation)

- Each item of the infringing EST / Galaxy furniture looked essentially identical to the original PGT item
- Collectively the reproduction of items across the range presented a very strong inference of copying
- Mr Morrow's earlier employment with PGT raised the inference he had access to and used PGT's designs
- Mr Ian Burden of PGT gave strong and credible evidence which the Court accepted, including in relation to his work on the designs and their origination; he rejected the suggestion he copied from Broyhill and the Court agreed with that rejection

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- The fact that PGT had Customs Notices in place (for both copyright and trade marks) was extremely helpful in that it enabled:
  - Customs to detect and report the importation to us;
  - Detention of the containers initially and continued detention throughout the case;
  - The goods were never released to ESR, meaning it never got the benefit of sale of the goods while the case was on foot;
  - In fact the goods remained in detention until they were destroyed (including through several rounds of unsuccessful appeals by ESR)

- To get the greatest benefit from IP rights in this area it is important that you:
  - Understand what IP rights you (or your supplier) possess
  - Secure those rights, including by registering trade marks or designs if appropriate
  - Look into the use of Customs notices they are a very powerful weapon
  - Keep good records of your designs and your design process this
    will help when it comes to proving the content of your rights and
    that you are indeed the owner (or licensee) of those rights
  - Get advice from a specialist IP lawyer for both offensive and defensive purposes (turning a blind eye will not help)
  - Take steps to enforce your rights

## 'Replica' furniture

- There has been recent press about the prevalence of 'replica' furniture in the market e.g. a 'replica' Eames chair
- This refers to furniture in relation to which the relevant IP rights have either expired or have not been secured
- Use of the term 'replica' sends the message that the furniture was not manufactured by the original designer
- Failing to use the term 'replica' might mean a consumer would be misled into thinking it was in fact original – that would breach consumer / fair trading law
- This approach to 'replica' furniture is not the same worldwide a very different approach has been taken in Europe for example
- If in doubt get advice

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## Acknowledgment

- In the PGT v ESR case (and other cases still ongoing) James & Wells has worked closely with Mr Richard Stone of Stone Lawyers, Queensland
- Mr Stone appeared with me at the trial of the PGT v ESR matter and handles a significant volume of work in this area
- We both seek to provide practical and accessible advice to achieve commercial outcomes
- If either James & Wells or Mr Stone cannot assist you we can likely direct to other professionals who can feel free to contact us

## James & Wells

- James & Wells is an internationally recognised and independent Australasian firm of patent and trade mark attorneys, intellectual property experts and litigation lawyers;
- We represent over 11,000 clients and file patent, design and trade mark applications in over 160 countries through a global network;
- Our attorneys are trained and registered to practice in both Australia and New Zealand;
- We have a large and successful IP litigation team, with a reputation for providing effective representation in NZ and Australia;
- Our attorneys have scientific and technical qualifications in all major subject areas;
- We are the authors of the leading IP text;

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Gus Hazel James & Wells Partner 64 9 914 6740 gus.hazel@jaws.co.nz

## BECAUSE WE ARE THE CHAMPIONS OF INNOVATION AND THE PEOPLE WHO CREATE IT.

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