



Nordic IPT Law Bulletin - January



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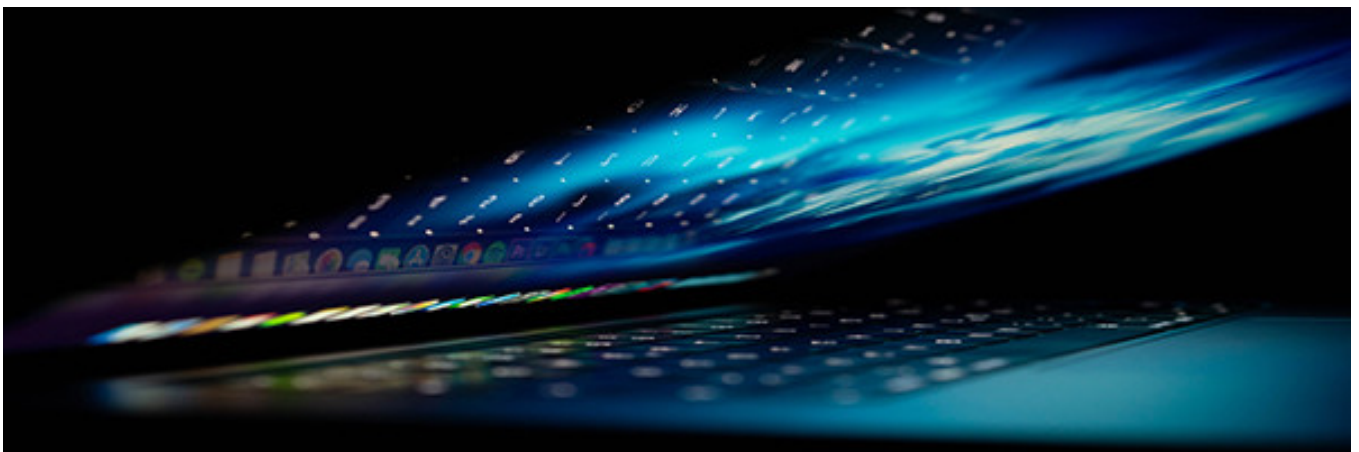


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In our quarterly Nordic IPT Law bulletin our IPT lawyers across the Nordic region highlight relevant news and trends on the Nordic IPT scene. The bulletin intends to provide high-level knowledge and insight. Want to learn more? Our experts will be happy to hear from you.



IT & Telecom

EU legislation - Sweden/Denmark/Norway/Finland

In October 2022, the European Council adopted a final decision regarding enforcing USB-C as the universal standard for chargers in the EU

Consequently, all producers of phones, tablets, earphones and certain other electronics will need to make such appliances compatible with USB-C chargers by the end of 2024. By spring 2026, the same will apply for laptops. The decision is intended to serve both consumer interests and the environment.

The new cyber security directive, NIS2, was passed by the EU on 10 November 2022

Directive (EU) 2022/2555 on measures for a high common level of cybersecurity across the Union ("NIS2") was published in the Official Journal of the European Union ("OJEU") on 27 December 2022. National implementing measures must be adopted by Member States and applied from 18 October 2024. With effect from the latter date, the NIS2 will repeal Directive (EU) 2016/1148 (commonly known as NIS1). NIS2 is a minimum harmonization directive and therefore Member States can adopt regulations that ensure a higher level of cyber security nationally.

The NIS2 aims to better protect both public and private sector, harmonizing the practices in the different member states, and includes rules and requirements for risk management measures and reporting obligations. The NIS2 significantly expands the scope of organizations which are comprised by the rules. The NIS2 will for example also apply to food production, waste management and many other essential functions, such as energy, transport, banking and more.

Norway

The Norwegian Consumer Council (CC) actively monitors companies' use of manipulative design in online services

Several companies have been found to utilize designs that are non-compliant with the requirements for consent and information, and many designs manipulate and trick consumers, affecting their decisions. Though still largely unregulated, the CC has in the last quarter actively encouraged several providers of online services and products, such as Clas Ohlson, Ticketmaster and Telia, to change their design practices. The CC has signalled that they will continue to monitor this market.



Intellectual Property and media

EU legislation - Sweden/Denmark/Norway/Finland

The Commission has presented a proposal for amended rules that will make it cheaper, faster and more predictable to protect industrial designs across the EU

An industrial design constitutes the external appearance of a product, characterized by its lines, contours or shape. The proposed amended Industrial Design Regulation and Directive modernizes the existing EC design rules and parallel national design schemes that were established and harmonized 20 years ago.

The aim of the amendments is to:

- simplify and streamline the procedure for registering a design throughout the EU;
- harmonize the procedures and ensure complementarity with the national design systems, and;
- allow reproduction of original designs for repair of complex products.

Sweden

The DSM Directive has been implemented into the Swedish Copyright Act resulting in several new provisions

After a long and highly publicized process, extensive changes resulting from the implementation of the Directive (EU) 2019/790 on copyright and related rights in the Digital Single Market (the DSM directive) have been introduced into the Swedish Copyright Act and will apply from 1 January 2023.

The changes include new exceptions and limitations to copyright for the purposes of text- and data mining, use of copyright protected works in education and use by cultural heritage institutions. A new right for press publishers and increased responsibility for online service providers in regard to content shared on their platforms that could be protected by copyright have also been introduced.

Of particular interest for rightsholders and users who exploit works protected by copyright are the new provisions entitling copyright authors to fair and appropriate remuneration for the exploitation of their work, right to information about the exploitation of their work as well as a right to additional remuneration given certain later circumstances related to the exploitation of their work (the so called bestseller-right).

The Swedish Copyright Act has also undergone editorial revisions related to the implementation of the DSM directive. For full details on the new provisions in the Swedish Copyright Act, please see the [legislative proposal Prop. 2021/22:278](#).

Denmark

No new bills in the IPR field have been introduced. The Danish Maritime and Commercial High Court has delivered a number of relevant decisions

Use of trademarks for Google AdWords

Case BS-37234/2021-SHR concerned whether a company's use of trademarks belonging to a competitor as a Google AdWords was an infringement of the trademark.

The court's decision is based on the ECJ's decision in C-236/08 and C-238/08 (Google AdWords) stating that it is per se illegal to use a competitor's trademark as a Google AdWord.

However, in the matter at hand, the defendant used the competitor's trademarks directly in its advertising text. According to prior Danish case law such use is considered a trademark infringement.

Fitness equipment in violation of the Danish Act on Designs, but no infringement of Danish Marketing Practices Act as plaintiff had not demonstrated sufficient market power

Case BS-14624/2022-SHR concerned an alleged imitation of outdoor fitness equipment.

The court found that the informed user would have the same overall impression of the outdoor fitness equipment of the applicant and the claimant.

Therefore, the products should be recalled and destroyed. The applicant was awarded a total of DKK 75,000 for market disruption, remuneration and compensation.

Interestingly, the Danish Marketing Practices Act was not infringed as the applicant had not demonstrated sufficient market power, which is a condition for obtaining protection under the Danish Marketing Practices Act.

Norway

In October 2022, the Oslo district court found that the online gambling company Unibet violated the Norwegian Copyrights Act when publishing a photo of soccer players Martin Ødegaard and Erling Haaland to its Instagram story

Unibet had not obtained a license to use the photo from the Norwegian Football Federation (NFF), which holds the intellectual property rights to the photo. The court found that the use of the photo clearly served Unibet's own marketing interests, and not public interests as argued by Unibet.

Damages were awarded based on the amount Unibet would have had to pay NFF for a license to use the photo, which the court estimated to be NOK 900,000. Because Unibet acted with intent or gross negligence, double compensation was awarded.

Use of Harry Potter music in concerts did not constitute copyright infringement, but was found contrary to good business practice under the Norwegian Marketing Act

In the dispute between Warner Bros (Warner) and the German company Star Entertainment (Star), the district court ruled that Star's use of music from the Harry Potter movies in its concerts, without Warner's consent, did not infringe on Warner's copyright or trademark rights. The court did however conclude that Star had acted contrary to good business practice according to Section 25 of the Norwegian Marketing Act.

Finland

Finland's response to the EU Media Freedom Act

On 10 November 2022, the Finnish State Council issued an official letter to the parliament regarding the EU Media Freedom Act (COM(2022) 457 final). In principle, Finland supports the EU Media Freedom Act and its goal to unify the regulation of the media sector of the EU member states in order to enhance the functioning of the

internal market and to promote media freedom.

Trademark revocation

In the Finnish Market Court's ruling MAO:H344/2022, Hyundai Motor Company demanded that the Market Court dismisses the decision of the Finnish Patent and Registration Office ("Office") by which the Office had rejected Hyundai Motor Company's application regarding the revocation of an international registration of "Palisad" figurative trademark due to non-use. The application was rejected because Hyundai Motor Company had not stated its legal interest in the matter as part of the application. The Market Court dismissed the decision and returned the matter to the Office.

Trademark ruled not distinctive

In the Market Court's ruling MAO:H346/2022, Kesko Oyj demanded that the Finnish Market Court dismiss the decision of the Finnish Patent and Registration Office ("Office") by which the Office had rejected the trademark application for "OMAN KYLÄN KAUP-PA" because the trademark was descriptive and therefore not distinctive. Kesko Oyj argued that the Office did not justify the rejection in a manner required by case law and the trademark was not to be considered descriptive and lacking distinctiveness. The Market Court ruled that the trademark was not distinctive and dismissed Kesko Oyj's appeal.

Metadata and copyright law – an overview from the point of view of content management systems of video content sharing services

The IPR University Center, funded by the Finnish Ministry of Education and Culture, has produced a report where the regulation and practices of copyright metadata in the context of content management of large online content sharing service providers as defined in Article 17 of Directive (EU) 2019/790 on copyright and related rights in the Digital Single Market (the DSM directive) are examined. In relation to metadata, the report focuses especially on video content sharing services, which store significant amounts of copyright-protected content and whose content is based almost entirely on downloads made by users of the service. In particular, large video content sharing services use metadata as part of their sophisticated content management systems to describe and manage their content, including management of rights related to copyright.

In the report, some clarifications to Section 50 d of the Finnish Copyright Act regarding the electronic administration of rights are proposed. The report also encourages continued cooperation with stakeholders on data sharing and the harmonization of related practices, as well as efforts to promote solutions based on voluntariness. Further, the report recommends that the Finnish government survey the compatibility of list protection of Section 49 Subsection 1 of the Copyright Act in relation to the EU's future data regulation goals. The report also proposes European-wide measures to improve the use of metadata and the licensing of content on a European-wide basis.

Marketing law

EU legislation - Sweden/Denmark/Norway/Finland

The European Commission has proposed a ban on greenwashing by amending the Unfair Commercial Practice Directive (2005/29/EC)

The initiative has not yet resulted in new adopted legislation, however, in November 2022, three European Supervisory Authorities (European Banking Authority- EBA, European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority -EIOPA and European Securities and Markets Authority -ESMA) published a Call for Evidence on greenwashing. The purpose of the call for evidence is to gather input on potential greenwashing practices in the financial sector in the EU.

Moreover, the European Commission released its policy framework on bio-based, biodegradable and compostable plastic in November, with the aim of, inter alia, avoiding generic claims on plastic products such as bioplastic. This in turn, is part of the effort against greenwashing and misleading practices towards customers.

The proposal of the 14th of September 2022 COM(2022) 453 is set to prohibit products on the EU market made with forced labor

The proposal will prohibit products made with forced labor from being sold in the EU or exported from the EU. Child labor could be an example of such forced labor.

National authorities shall withdraw products from the EU market if they find the products to be made with forced labor.

Forced labor used at any stage of production will be prohibited. This includes any work or processing related to the product.

Sweden

Court ruling on health claims and differentiation between advertisement and editorial content

The Swedish Patent and Market Court (the "Court") has prohibited Happy Green AB from marketing foodstuffs along with health claims on the Swedish newspaper Expressen's website, in such a way that it is not clear that it is marketing. According to the Court, it is not possible for the consumer to distinguish between the advertisement and other editorial content, when observed briefly. The Court also prohibited Expressen Lifestyle AB from participating in the marketing. Furthermore, the advertiser had not provided evidence to support the health claims.

The Court found that the marketing involved false and misleading claims that the products were capable of improving or curing diseases.

The marketing was therefore, in each case, unfair under Section 8(2) of the Swedish Marketing Act and also constituted blacklisted commercial practices under points 11 and 17 respectively of Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC, the so called "blacklist".

The prohibition is subject to a penalty payment of MSEK 2 for Happy Green and MSEK 10 for Expressen. The fine may be imposed if the companies violate the judgment.

Denmark

No new bills in the Marketing law field have been introduced. The Danish Maritime and Commercial High Court and the Danish Consumer Ombudsman have delivered a number of relevant decisions

Focus on influencer marketing

There has been great focus on influencer marketing from The Danish Consumer Ombudsman. In one case, an influencer had posted stories and pictures on Instagram with advertisements for companies and products without a clear advertising marking. The postings contained "tags" with the companies' names. The influencer was fined DKK 40,000 in a Danish District Court.

Focus on "green" marketing

Also, great focus on "green" marketing continues. In a District Court a company was fined DKK 25,000 for marketing swimming rings as environmentally friendly, although the PVC in the swimming rings was not environmental-friendly. The court found that PVC per se was harmful and therefore could not be marketed as environmental-friendly.

Advertising towards children

In a matter relating to advertising towards children a huge fine of DKK 110,000 was imposed on a discotheque advertising on Facebook. In the Facebook posts, an age limit of 15 years was indicated, but the posts contained displayed alcohol, which would be part of the parties mentioned. It is prohibited to advertise alcohol to children under the age of 18.

Insufficient marking of advertising

Finally, the Danish Consumer Ombudsman found that a PR Agency contributing to insufficient marking of advertising was infringing the Marketing Practices Act. The PR Agency produced marketing content in the form of articles for customers. Media publishing such press release/articles should mark them as advertising. The Danish Consumer Ombudsman emphasized that the PR agency in itself is responsible for the sufficient marking of advertising although made on behalf of a third party (the customer). Advertising disguised as editorial articles is a violation of the Marketing Practices Act.

The case illustrates that the Danish Consumer Ombudsman has recently decided to focus on independent advisers who contribute to violation of the Marketing Practices Act and similar legislation.

Norway

The Consumer Authority (CA) continues to monitor the advertising of companies online, issuing fines where appropriate

In December, the CA issued notice of administrative both to the company Stayclassy (MNOK 1.5) and its CEO (NOK 400,000), in relation to a campaign initiated in October 2022 which was misleading and violated the Norwegian Marketing Control Act. Stayclassy had repeatedly failed to provide information about the preliminary prices ahead of sales, in addition to misleading consumers about discounts that were not in fact real.

Media Authority issues warning for unnecessarily large exposure of trader in reality show

The Norwegian Media Authority has issued a warning to Discovery after the grocery store Joker was displayed

to an unnecessarily large extent in an episode of the reality show "71 degrees north - Norway's toughest celebrity". In the relevant episode, the participants were given NOK 800 to spend in a Joker grocery store. In the relevant scenes, Discovery used highlighting techniques such as angling, lingering and zooming on the Joker logo, posters and products.

Finland

Decisions of the Council of Ethics in Advertising

The Finnish Council of Ethics in Advertising (the "Council") has published two statements regarding the recognizability of advertisements published on social media channels of influencers. The Council considered in both cases that the advertisements were not sufficiently recognizable as such and not clearly marked by the influencer.

The Council does not issue binding judgements or rulings, only statements on whether an advertisement or advertising practice is ethically acceptable. However, the statements are generally well respected. For more information, see cases MEN 43/2022 and MEN 44/2022.

Consumer law

EU legislation - Sweden/Denmark/Norway/Finland

In November 2022, two new legislations aimed at digital services entered into force in the EU – the Digital Services Act (DSA) and the Digital Markets Act (DMA)

This legislative "package" aims at creating a safer digital space, that better protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of users, in addition to establishing and preserving a level playing field for businesses operating in the market.

The DSA (EU Regulation 2022/2065) sets specific rules and requirements for providers of digital services, while the DMA (EU Regulation 2022/1925) aims to facilitate a fairer business environment in the digital space, by establishing specific "do's" and "don'ts" for so called "gatekeepers", such as Meta and Google. The obligations of the DSA and the DMA will roll out gradually, with full application as of 17 February 2024 (DSA) and March (DMA) 2024.

Sweden

Updated Consumer Agency Guidelines for pricing information

In connection with the legislative changes which entered into force on 1 September 2022 as a result of the so-called Omnibus Directive (EU) 2019/2161, in e.g. the Swedish Price Information Act, the Swedish Consumer Agency has published an updated version of their guidance on pricing information.

The purpose of the guidance is to make it easier for traders to be compliant with the new legislation and to not mislead consumers with price reduction announcements such as sales and campaigns etc.

The guidance can be found [here](#).

Denmark

There has been no news regarding proposal of new legislation related to consumer law in general. However, there have been some decisions of the courts and the Danish Consumer Ombudsman

Obligations to accept cash payments

Firstly, a District Court fined a chain of restaurants DKK 40,000 for not accepting cash payment in their restaurants, which the restaurant is obliged to accept according to Danish Payment Services and Electronic Money act.

Gross misleading marketing

In another case, two real estate companies were fined DKK 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 for gross misleading marketing of project apartments by a District Court. In the sales brochures for the project, the real estate firms indicated the areas of each individual room on the floor plans were bigger than they were (94 square meters to 78 square meters). Therefore, the companies had grossly misled the consumers, which is a violation of the Danish Marketing Practices act.

Phone leads and consent

In another case, two companies that collect and sell "phone leads" to companies for marketing purposes were imposed a fine of DKK 210,000 by a District Court because consumers did not consent.

This decision is based on new regulation regarding fine level. The fine was DKK 210,000, which seems to be a significant increase compared to earlier case law.

Norway

New consumer regulation for suppliers of electricity imposing new obligations in relation to advertising and marketing as of 1 November 2022

The purpose of the new obligations is to make it easier for consumers to become informed, thereby providing a good basis for them to compare different offers / services.

The Consumer Authority ("CA") has issued an advance notification of administrative fine against Tinde Energi AS (Tinde) of NOK 3,000,000, and an administrative fine against the general manager of NOK 400,000 for breaching the Marketing Control Act.

Tinde sent out a notice about changes to the terms of the fixed price agreements they have with their private customers. The CA subsequently received a large number of complaints and therefore prioritized to send out notice of the decision to both Tinde and the general manager of the company on the same day. Among other things, Tinde notified their customer that the already agreed price would only apply until a newly introduced maximum electricity consumption limit was reached.

Finland

The Consumer Ombudsman has issued a statement regarding the binding nature of contracts in e-commerce

During 2021, the Finnish Consumer Ombudsman reviewed the delivery terms of 14 Finnish online stores and noticed that most of these terms contained an illegal provision based on which the seller is entitled to cancel the agreement for example, if the goods have been sold out. The Consumer Ombudsman issued a guidance letter to the online stores reminding them of the fact that an agreement concluded online with a consumer is binding. The Consumer Ombudsman will continue to follow-up on the issue.

Amendments to rules regarding distance selling by telephone

Amendments are being made to the Finnish Consumer Protection Act in the beginning of 2023 with respect to distance selling by telephone. Pursuant to the amendments, the agreement between a consumer and a trader carrying out distance selling by telephone cannot be concluded during the telephone call. The trader will have to send the consumer a written offer after the telephone call and the consumer must accept the offer in writing before the agreement shall be considered concluded. The amendments provide better protection to consumers against aggressive telephone selling practices.

Data Privacy

EU legislation - Sweden/Denmark/Norway/Finland

Meta Platforms Ireland (Meta) was imposed fines of several hundred million Euros for GDPR violations during 2022

In Q4 alone, Ireland's data privacy supervisory authority, the DPC, responsible for supervising Meta, issued a fine of MEUR 265 for a user-data leak within Facebook in 2019; the EU's Court of Justice upheld the DPC's decision to fine Meta MEUR 225 for breaches at WhatsApp; and the European Data Protection Board announced three binding resolutions against Meta's Facebook, Instagram and WhatsApp on 6 December 2022, with final decision on the fines to be made by the DPC January 2023. Two fines were made public 12 January 2023 with total fines of MEUR 390.

European Data Protection Board adopted recommendations on Data Controller Binding Corporate Rules

In November 2022, the European Data Protection Board adopted Recommendations on the application for approval and on the elements and principles to be found in Controller Binding Corporate Rules (BCR-C).

Draft adequacy decision for the EU-U.S. Data Privacy Framework

On 13 December 2022, the European Commission published a draft adequacy decision for the EU-U.S. Data Privacy Framework. The draft adequacy decision concluded that the United States ensures an adequate level of protection for personal data transferred from the EU to US companies.

The draft adequacy decision will now go through the adoption procedure. The draft has, as a first step, been submitted to the European Data Protection Board for its opinion.

Once the adequacy decision for the EU-U.S. Data Privacy Framework has been adopted, EU entities will be able to freely transfer personal data to US companies which are certified under the new framework, without having to put in place additional data protection safeguards.

Sweden

New legislation on coherent healthcare documentation

On 1 January 2023, the new Act (2022:913) on coherent healthcare documentation (Sw: Lag om sammanhållen vård- och omsorgsdokumentation) entered into force. The Act contains provisions regarding processing of personal data carried out by healthcare providers and, in some cases, actors in the field of social services.

A data subject has been considered a qualified party in a supervisory case

An Administrative Court has ruled that a data subject ("DS") is a party in a supervisory case initiated based on his complaint to the Swedish Authority for Privacy Protection ("IMY").

In the case, a DS had submitted a complaint to the IMY regarding a company's handling of his request for access to personal data. Based on his and other DS's complaints, the IMY initiated an investigation. The IMY later rejected a request from the DS for the supervisory case to be decided within four weeks, arguing that the DS was not a party in the supervisory case under Swedish administrative law.

The court found that the DS was a party who had initiated the case insofar as it related to his complaint and the handling of his personal data. As such, his request for the case to be decided within four weeks had to be tried by the IMY.

Largest fine to date in Sweden is binding

On 20 December 2022, the Supreme Administrative Court decided not to grant leave to appeal in a case between Google and the IMY. As such, the Court of Appeal's judgement has become legally binding, requiring Google to pay a fine of MSEK 50 (approx. MEUR 4.5) due to how it handled the right to have search results removed under the GDPR.

The fine, although reduced by courts after the IMY, in 2020, set the amount to MSEK 72 (approx. MEUR 6.5), is the largest fine issued to date in Sweden under the GDPR.

Denmark

The Danish Data Protection Agency has criticized one of the major news medias in Denmark for its GDPR consent solution, which very well explains the rules in the area

The consent solution was split up into three "layers". Three choices (Necessary Only, Customize Settings, and Accept All).

From the "first layer" of the consent solution, it appeared that the news medium processed personal data for statistic and marketing purposes.

In the "second layer" of the consent solution, which the visitor could access by clicking Customize Settings, the visitor could select the statistic, marketing and processing purpose preferences.

The Danish Data Protection Agency assessed that visitors to the news website who clicked on "Accept All" did not give informed consent, as they did not receive information about all processing purpose preferences – this appeared only in the second "layer". Therefore, the people who clicked on "Accept All" lacked information of the processing purpose preferences.

When the option Accept All led to defective consent, the Danish Data Protection Agency found that it contradicted the principle of legality, fairness, and transparency.

Norway

In November 2022, the Norwegian Data Protection Authority issued an advance notification of an administrative decision on SSB which entails a ban on their planned collection of data on the Norwegian population's grocery purchases

The Norwegian Data Protection Authority ("DPA") received several complaints from individuals and businesses in the matter and concluded that there is no sufficient legal basis for such intrusive processing of personal data. Through the collection of bank data and bank transaction data, SSB would obtain information on what groceries the population buys. This data would then be able to be linked to socio-economic data such as household type, income and education level.

Unclear division of responsibility and inadequate internal control regarding processing of personal

data by the Norwegian Correctional Service

The DPA has published a new report on the processing of personal data by the Norwegian Correctional Service (NCS), based on their inspection of the NCS (November 21- April 22). The report details some weaknesses, particularly regarding unclear division of responsibility and inadequate internal control, which likely relates to the patchwork of regulations the NCS currently operates under – data processing in relation to the execution of penal sentences is not subject to the GDPR or Norway's Personal Data Act.

Finland

The Administrative Court of Turku reverses judgement on administrative sanction due to rectification

The Finnish Data Protection Authority had issued an administrative sanction in the amount of EUR 12,500 to company X, inter alia, due to company X collecting unnecessary information of candidates during a recruitment process and the lack of necessary documentation required by the GDPR, such as the records of processing activities.

The Administrative Court reversed the decision to issue an administrative sanction to company X. The breach of the applicable regulations was deemed minor because company X had already, prior to the Finnish Data Protection Authority's inquiry, rectified its practices with respect to the collection of candidate personal data. For more information, see case H1549/2022.

The Supreme Administrative Court rules right for the Data Protection Ombudsman to order a law firm to notify data subjects

The Supreme Administrative Court (the "Court") considered whether the Finnish Data Protection Ombudsman had grounds to order a law firm to notify data subjects about a data breach. The e-mail credentials of a person employed by the law firm had come into the possession of an outside party through a so-called phishing e-mail. The e-mail credentials had been in the possession of the outside party for approximately two days. According to the report provided by the law firm, there were presumably approximately 2,000–2,500 names and e-mail addresses, 250–500 addresses of private individuals and 100–200 personal identification numbers in the email, OneDrive and Sharepoint which were accessible by using the email credentials.

The Data Protection Ombudsman was able to confirm that the e-mail was opened, it was used for access, and when opened by the outside party, the e-mails had been synchronized to the outside party. The Court stated that, even though there was no certainty of how widely the outside party had taken advantage of the personal data, it had access to a large number of personal data of identifiable natural persons. The Court therefore concluded that the risk to the rights and freedom of data subjects arising from the data breach could be considered both probable and severe. Therefore, the Data Protection Ombudsman had a right to order the law firm to notify the data subjects about the breach. For more information, see case KHO: 2022:131.

The Data Protection Ombudsman issues a notice to the Finnish Tax Administration regarding excessively extensive requests for information

The investigation by the Office of the Data Protection Ombudsman revealed that the Finnish Tax Administration had requested information from banks on all account transfers that had crossed the borders of Finland in the years 2015–2021. The information requests covered, among other things, purchases paid by bank card in foreign stores and online stores. In addition to the notice, the data protection ombudsman ordered the Finnish

Tax Administration to delete personal data processed in violation of the data protection regulation and to stop submitting excessively extensive information requests to banks.

Other relevant legal topics

EU legislation - Sweden/Denmark/Norway/Finland

Work on EU "Artificial Intelligence Act" continues

On 6 December 2022, the EU Council of Ministers ("Council") adopted its general approach on the proposed Artificial Intelligence Act (COM/2021/206 final), following the draft regulation being presented by the EU Commission in April 2021. This will allow the Council to enter negotiations with the European Parliament on the proposed legislation, once the latter adopts its own position.

The aim of the Act is to ensure that AI systems are safe and respect existing law on fundamental rights.

The proposed regulation looks at dividing AI into four risk categories; the higher the risk, the stricter the regulation/requirements (with the highest risk being prohibited).

The next step is for the Council to enter into negotiations with the European Parliament once the Parliament adopts its own position with a view to reaching an agreement on the proposed regulation.

The DORA – EU Regulation on digital operational resilience in financial sector – to become applicable from 27 December 2025

Regulation (EU) 2022/2554 on digital operational resilience for the financial sector ("DORA") was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 27 December 2022 and applies from 17 January 2025. The DORA will apply to a wide range of actors tied to the financial sector, including credit and payment institutions, insurance companies and ICT third-party service providers.

Sweden

Government may issue highly secure and trustworthy electronic IDs

The Government of Sweden has established a special investigator to examine the possibility of introducing a highly secure and trust-worthy government provided electronic identification (eID). The purpose is to promote security and robustness in the eID sector, as well as to enable more people with access to a digital identity.

The background to the establishment of a special investigator is the European Commission's proposed revision of Regulation (EU) 910/2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions (the eIDAS Regulation). The regulation has not previously concerned eIDs and may, if revised in line with the proposal, require Member States to issue highly secure and trustworthy electronic IDs in the future (please see (COM(2021) 281) here for details about the proposal). The Swedish special investigator will thus investigate how Sweden might issue such eIDs, which government body shall issue eIDs and what type of digital infrastructure that is required to meet the call for high security and trustworthiness in the proposal.

The task force will present its recommendations and findings to the Swedish government 31 May 2024 upon which Sweden may introduce governmentally issued high security eIDs.

Denmark

The rights conflict between Create Denmark and the streaming services has now officially ended

After TV2, Netflix and Viaplay all have reached an agreement with Create Denmark and the Danish Producers Association.

Norway

2022 saw increased focus on combatting gambling related issues, with the enactment of a new Gambling Act and a new gambling regulation which both entered into force 1 January 2023

The regulation, announced in November 2022, prohibits services of offering bonus and free rounds/spins, VIP programs, and other personalized or financial tricks to lure consumers back to gambling. The regulation also institutes new rules for marketing and establishes that help-lines and age restrictions must be clearly communicated.

The Norwegian Gambling Authority (NGA) has actively monitored Trannel – owner of the online gambling platforms Unibet, Mariacasino, Storspiller and Bingo – in the final quarter of 2022, as Trannel continues to operate in Norway without a license. Trannel has been subject to daily enforcement fines of MNOK 1.2 since April 2019, which were stopped when Trannel announced plans to pull out of the Norwegian market.

Services

Intellectual Property and Technology
