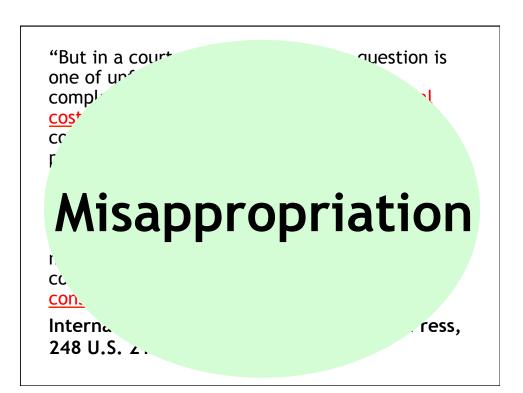
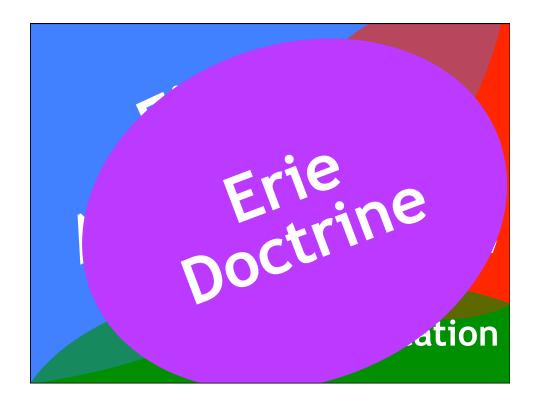




"But in a court of equity, where the question is one of unfair competition, if that which complainant has <u>acquired fairly at substantial</u> <u>cost</u> may be <u>sold fairly at substantial profit</u>, a competitor who is misappropriating it for the purpose of disposing of it to his own profit and to the disadvantage of complainant cannot be heard to say that it is too fugitive or evanescent to be regarded as property. It has all the attributes of property necessary for determining that a misappropriation of it by a competitor is unfair competition because <u>contrary to good</u> <u>conscience</u>."

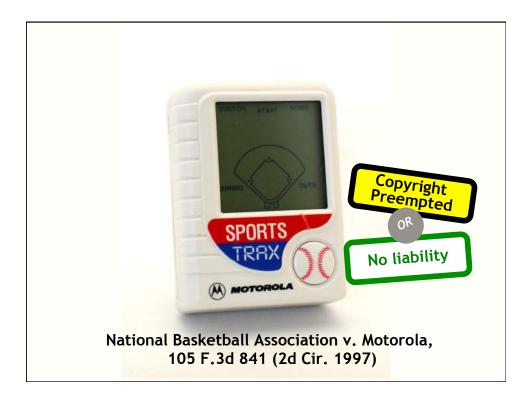
International News Service v. Associated Press, 248 U.S. 215 (1918)





"But in a court of equity, where the question is one of unfair competition, if that which complainant has acquired fairly at substantial cost may be sold fairly at substantial profit, a competitor who is misappropriating it for the purpose of disposing of it to his own profit and to the disadvantage of complainant cannot be heard to say that it is too fugitive or evanescent to be regarded as property. It has all the attributes of property necessary for determining that a misappropriation of it by a competitor is unfair Probably not competition because contrary to good conscience." good law anymore International News Service v. Associated Press, 248 U.S. 215 (1918)





"We hold that the surviving "hot-news" INS-like claim is limited to cases where: (i) a plaintiff generates or gathers information at a cost; (ii) the information is time-sensitive; (iii) a defendant's use of the information constitutes free-riding on the plaintiff's efforts; (iv) the defendant is in direct competition with a product or service offered by the plaintiffs; and (v) the ability of other parties to free-ride on the efforts of the plaintiff or others would so reduce the incentive to produce the product or service that its existence or quality would be substantially threatened. We conclude that SportsTrax does not meet that test."

National Basketball Association v. Motorola, 105 F.3d 841 (2d Cir. 1997)

NBA v. Motorola elements of hot-news misappropriation:

(i) a plaintiff generates or gathers information at a cost;

(ii) the information is time-sensitive;

(iii) a defendant's use of the information constitutes free-riding on the plaintiff's efforts;

(iv) the defendant is in direct competition with a product or service offered by the plaintiffs; and

(v) the ability of other parties to free-ride on the efforts of the plaintiff or others would so reduce the incentive to produce the product or service that its existence or quality would be substantially threatened.

