Protecting GIs through EU collective marks

Worldwide Perspectives on Geographical Indications

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Dr. Anke Moerland anke.moerland@maastrichtuniversity.nl





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Overview

- I. EU collective mark protection for geographical indications
- II. Shortcomings of the EU collective mark system
 - a. Associations of producers
 - b. No causal link required
 - c. Function of collective marks
 - d. Distinctive geographical collective marks
- III. Recommendations



Part I EU collective mark protection for GIs





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EU geographical collective marks

- Art. 74.2 EUTMR: collective marks
 - Derogation from absolute ground of refusal Art. 7.1.c EUTMR (indications that designate geographical origin
- Very **limited** number (ECTA 2021)
- Protection of **figurative signs**



• <u>Goal</u>: enhanced protection against counterfeit products in markets beyond the EU (Wirsig, Heisrath 2021)



Part II Shortcomings of EU collective mark systems



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Associations of producers

- Art. 74.1. EUTMR: "associations of manufacturers, producers, suppliers of services, or traders [...] as well as legal persons governed by public law"
- Guidelines Part B Chapter 15:
 - private associations with a common purpose or interest
 - own legal personality and capacity to act
 - private companies cannot be the owner of an EU collective mark unless it shows that its internal structure is of an associative nature

Consequence

 No guarantee that applicant group represents the entire producer group of the product/services concerned

No causal link required

- Regulations governing use (Art. 75.1 EUTMR, Art. 16 EUTMIR) do not require establishing link with origin
 - "given quality, **reputation** or other characteristic is **essentially attributable** to geographical origin" (Art. 5 Reg 1151/2012)

Consequences

- Collective marks cannot guarantee a close link between the product and geographic origin
- Non-compliance with TRIPS Agreement (definition of the link) and Geneva Act (protection against evocation, prohibition for GIs to become generic)



Function of collective marks

"a Community collective mark is a sign allowing goods or services to be distinguished according to which association is the proprietor of the mark and not according to their geographical origin" (CJEU Darjeeling para. 41)

- Scope of protection limited to confusion against commercial origin
 - <u>GIs</u>: guarantee to consumers geographic origin and qualities inherent in them
 - <u>Collective marks</u>: distinguish goods from members of association from those of other association or members
- **Genuine use** in relation to trade marks function not to certify certain standards (CJEU Grüne Punkt)



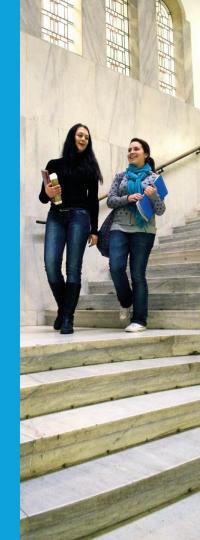
Distinctive geographical collective marks

- CJEU Darjeeling, Halloumi v Bbqloumi: a geographical collective mark has weak distinctive character
- Important determining factors
 - "elements which enable the consumer to distinguish the goods or services of its members from those of other" (*Halloumi v Bbqloumi*)
 - Distinctive character through use (where applicable)
 - Need for composite marks
- **Consequences** for scope of protection
 - <u>CJEU</u>: all factors including similarity of goods/services need to be taken into account
 - Weak distinctive character nevertheless reduces likelihood of confusion

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Recommendations





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Recommendations

- Collective marks currently do not serve as an alternative to GI protection but as additional protection
 - Focus on figurative and composite marks
 - Protection for geographical names instead of causal link
- For alternative protection, changes would be needed:
 - Require **evidence** of representation of entire producer group
 - Add requirement for geographical collective marks to show **link** with origin
- Otherwise, allow **certification marks** for geographical indications
 - Guarantee **function** different from collective marks

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Thank you for your attention!



anke.moerland@maastrichtuniversity.nl



www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/nl/anke.moerland



@AnkeMoerland



linkedin.com/in/anke-moerland









Office européen

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