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Freedom of Expression and Trademarks



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From concepts...



Trademark = communication tool

exclusive link advertising creation of a with a sign quality control brand image

- identification
- distinctive character
- protection against confusion

- communication
- reputation/ repute
- protection against dilution

Recognition by the CJEU

- CJEU, 18 June 2009, L'Oréal/Bellure
- 'These functions include not only the essential function of the trade mark, which is to guarantee to consumers the origin of the goods or services, but also its other functions, in particular that of guaranteeing the quality of the goods or services in question and those of communication, investment or advertising.' (para. 58)

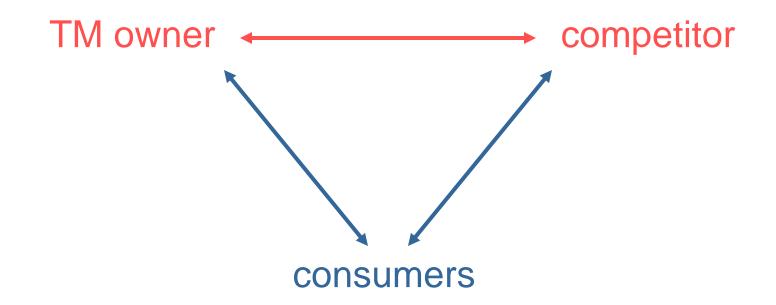
Impact on communication resources

new meanings, new connotations (enrichment) monopolization, redefinition (impoverishment)

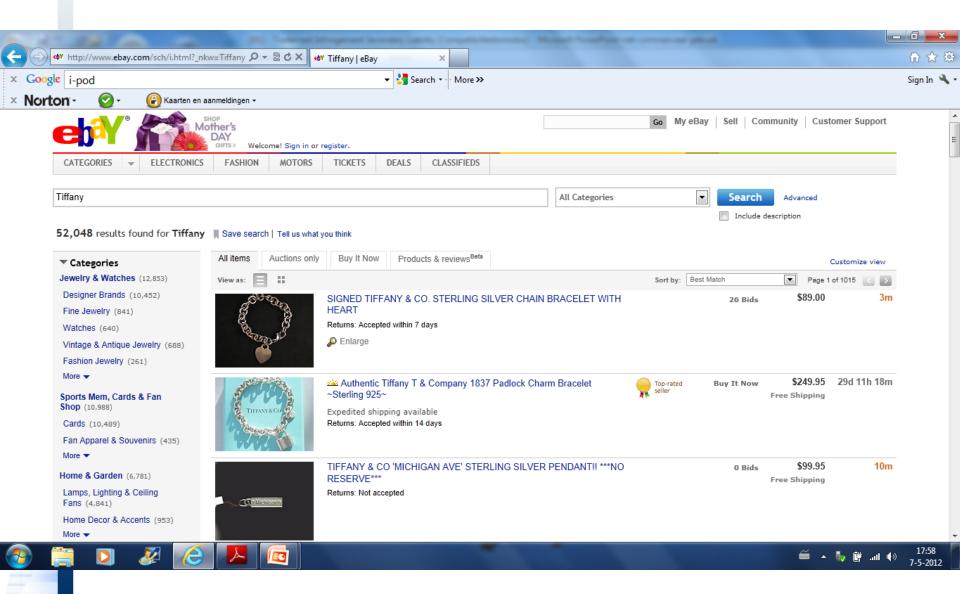


Stakeholders

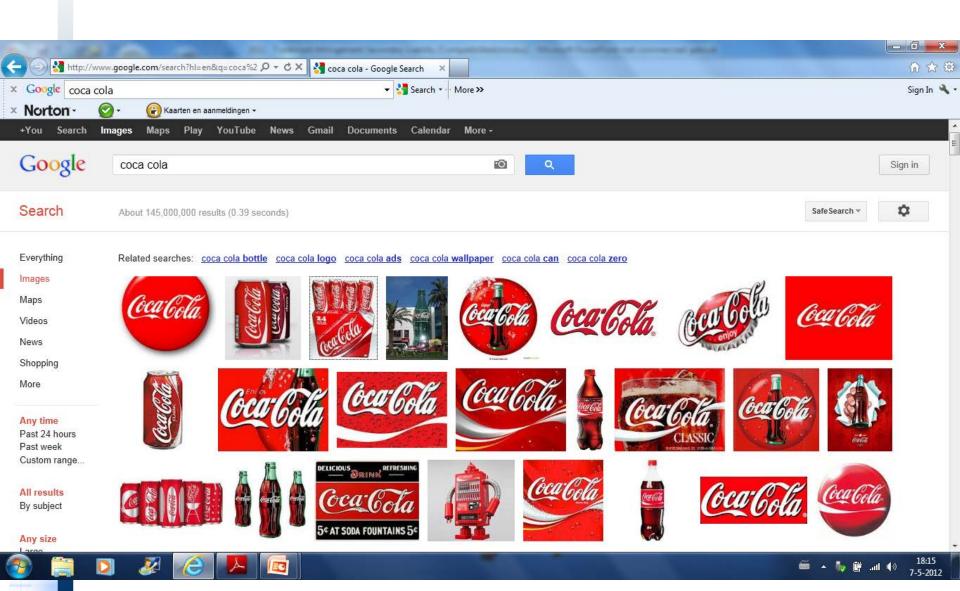
- social, political, cultural speech
- commercial speech

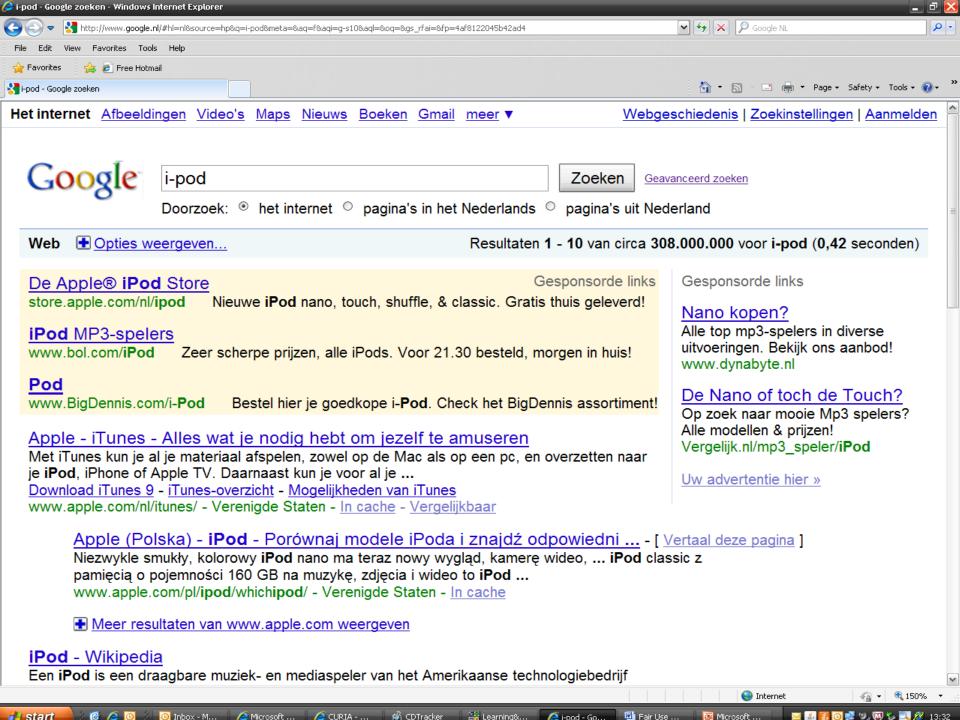


Online market places



Search engines





Social media



CJEU, Google/Louis Vuitton, Opinion AG Poiares Maduro

'Nevertheless, whatever the protection afforded to innovation and investment, it is never absolute. It must always be balanced against other interests, in the same way as trade mark protection itself is balanced against them. I believe that the present cases call for such a balance as regards freedom of expression and freedom of commerce.' (para. 102)

CJEU, L'Oréal/eBay, Opinion AG Jääskinen

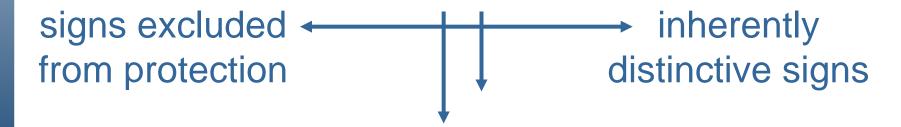
"...that the listings uploaded by users to eBay's marketplace are communications protected by the fundamental rights of freedom of expression and information provided by Article 11 of [the] Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU and Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights.' (para. 49)

...to practice (keeping signs free)



Available balancing tools

- exclusion of signs
- acceptance on certain conditions
- direct grant only if inherently distinctive



acquisition of distinctiveness through use

Advertising slogans

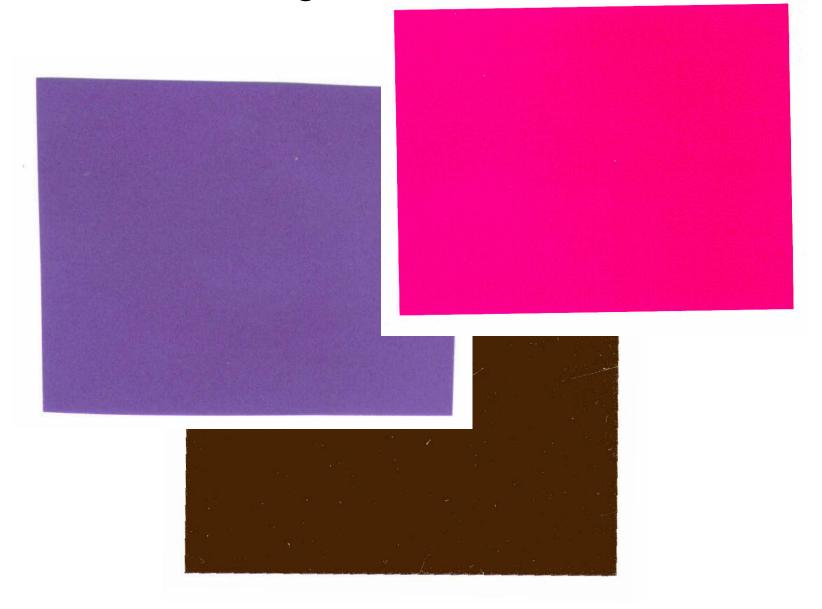


CJEU, 21 January 2010, case C-398/08 P, Audi/OHIM

'It is clear, however, [...] that those marks are not, by virtue of that fact alone, devoid of distinctive character.' (para. 56)

'...in particular, where those marks are not merely an ordinary advertising message, but possess a certain originality or resonance, requiring at least some interpretation by the relevant public, or setting off a cognitive process in the minds of that public.' (para. 57)

New kinds of signs



ECJ, 6 May 2003, case C-104/01, Libertel

'Consumers are not in the habit of making assumptions about the origin of goods based on their colour or the colour of their packaging, in the absence of any graphic or word element, because as a rule a colour per se is not, in current commercial practice, used as a means of identification. A colour *per se* is not normally inherently capable of distinguishing the goods of a particular undertaking.' (para. 65)

Signs of cultural significance





ECJ, C-283/01, Shield Mark/Kist



'I find it more difficult to accept [...] that a creation of the mind, which forms part of the universal cultural heritage, should be appropriated indefinitely by a person to be used on the market in order to distinguish the goods he produces or the services he provides with an exclusivity which not even its author's estate enjoys.' (Opinion A-G Colomer, 3 April 2003, para. 52)

Too much reliance on distinctive character?

- investment in abstract colour marks desirable?
- investment in cultural heritage marks desirable?
- important policy decisions left to market participants?

Art. 3(2) TMD

'Any Member State may provide that a trade mark shall not be registered or, if registered, shall be liable to be declared invalid where and to the extent that:

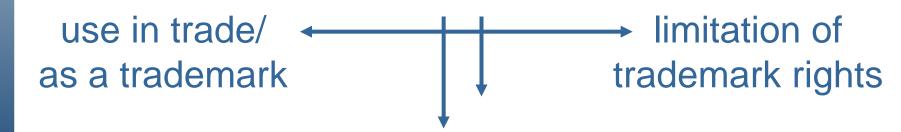
b) the trade mark covers a sign of high symbolic value, in particular a religious symbol;...'

...to practice (exempting relevant use)



Available balancing tools

- use in trade/use as a trademark
- specific infringement criteria
- limitation of trademark rights



specific infringement criteria: likelihood of confusion/dilution

CJEU, June 12, 2008, case C-533/06, O2/Hutchison

O2:

registeredbubbles asa trademark

Hutchison:

- shows in advertising for telecom services blackand-white pictures of moving bubbles
- compares prices of telecom services
- not perceived as a source identifier by the public

CJEU, June 12, 2008, case C-533/06, O2/Hutchison

- referential use actionable
- creation of a further exception

"...that the proprietor of a registered trade mark is not entitled to prevent the use, by a third party, of a sign identical with, or similar to, his mark, in a comparative advertisement which satisfies all the conditions, laid down in Article 3a(1) of Directive 84/450 [= Article 4 Directive 2006/114/EG], under which comparative advertising is permitted.' (para. 45)

CJEU, 22 September 2011, case C-323/09, Interflora/Marks & Spencer

- Marks & Spencer
 - selects the trademark
 'Interflora' and variants
 as search terms
 - sponsored search result:

'M & S Flowers Online
www.marksandspencer.com/flowers
Gorgeous fresh flowers & plants
Order by 5 pm for next day delivery'



CJEU, 22 September 2011, case C-323/09, Interflora/Marks & Spencer

- coat-tail riding actionable
- creation of a new 'due cause' defence
 - '... without offering a mere imitation of the goods or services of the proprietor of that trade mark, without causing dilution or tarnishment and without, moreover, adversely affecting the functions of the trade mark concerned an alternative to the goods or services of the proprietor of the trade mark with a reputation,...'

CJEU, 22 September 2011, case C-323/09, Interflora/Marks & Spencer

'...it must be concluded that such use falls, as a rule, within the ambit of fair competition in the sector for the goods or services concerned and is thus not without 'due cause'.' (para. 91)

- new type of 'due cause' defence for informing consumers about alternatives
- considerable breathing space for commercial freedom of speech

'Due cause' defence for parody

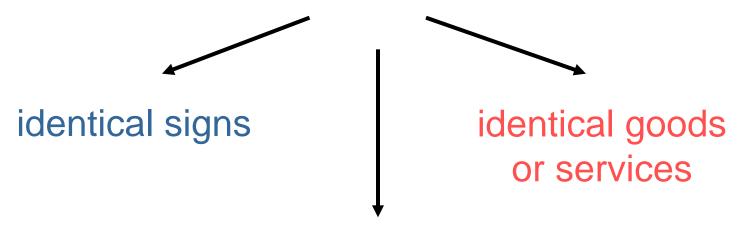


'It is calm above the tree tops somewhere a cow is bellowing.

Moo!'

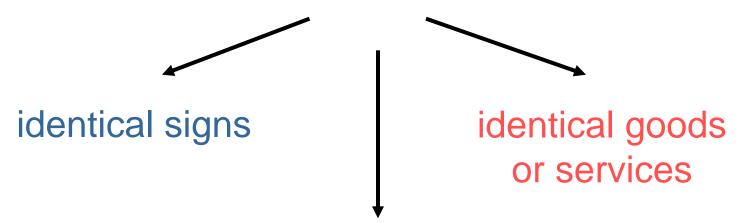
(German Supreme Court, 3 February 2005, case I ZR 159/02, 'Lila Postkarte')

But which parody defence in double identity cases?



adverse effect on one of the protected trademark functions, including investment, advertising, communication

Solved by Article 10(2)(a) TMD Amendment Proposal?



'and where such use affects or is liable to affect the function of the trade mark to guarantee to consumers the origin of the goods or services'

The end. Thank you!

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