

Brands and the interaction between competition law and trade mark law

John Noble 2nd December 2011

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Introductory observations

- The consumer interest lies at the heart of competition law and trade mark law
- Consumers are integral to brands
- Trade marks enable branding by allowing companies to differentiate their offer and invest in reputation
- Competition law deals primarily with market abuse
- Trade mark registrations and competition law operate at different lifecycle stages
- (Competition law not to be confused with unfair competition)

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Conference introduction

- Branding is crucial to smaller companies
 Innocent, Green & Black, Gü, Fevertree, Tyrells, Ty Nant, Reggae Reggae Sauce
- Some brand truths
 - Brands can have 'low price' positioning
 Lidl, Ryanair, Primark, Dell, Ikea, Argos, TRESemmé
 - Brands strengthen competition
 - Brands are a springboard for market entry
 Apple (Walkman), Dyson (*Hoove*r), Digital photography (Kodak; Agfa), Branston beans (Heinz); Walkers (Smiths)
 - Brands (and trade marks) spur innovation

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Brands, IP law and competition law

- Limited interaction between brands (a consumer construct) and IP and competition law that regulates business
- Branding is heavily regulated consumer regulations, marketing regulations; sector regulations
- Greater knowledge on brands is required
 - Contribution to innovation, growth and competitiveness
 - Drawing the right line between fair and unfair practices
 - Dynamic between branded and retailer 'own brand' products
- Important to take account of brands' positive contribution to consumers, society and the economy

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