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#### **Location Matters.**

Understanding geographical indications and other indicators of origin in a Canadian context.

Speakers: Ekaterina Tsimberis, Olivier Jean-Lévesque

September 16, 2021

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#### **Our Speakers**



Ekaterina Tsimberis
Partner,
Barrister & Solicitor
Trademark Agent

- Litigation Star in IP
- Benchmark Litigation 2020-21

  Best Lawyers in IP: Best Lawyers 2018-22
- Co-author
   "Global Wine Law An AIDV Guide
- "Global Wine Law An AIDV Guide: Canadian chapter", Feb. 2021 • Founding member
- Canadian chapter of AIDV (International Association of Lawyers for Vine and Wine Law)
- Board member AIDV International



Olivier Jean-Lévesque Associate, Barrister & Solicitor Trademark Agent

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Co-author
 "Global Wine Law – An AIDV
Guide: Canadian chapter", Feb.
2021

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Who we are

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#### Canada's leading IP law firm

- Expertise in all areas of IP (including geographical indications)
- 130+ years serving clients
- 100+ lawyers, agents and technical consultants
- 8,000+ patents & trademarks filed annually



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#### Top ranked for trademarks & enforcement

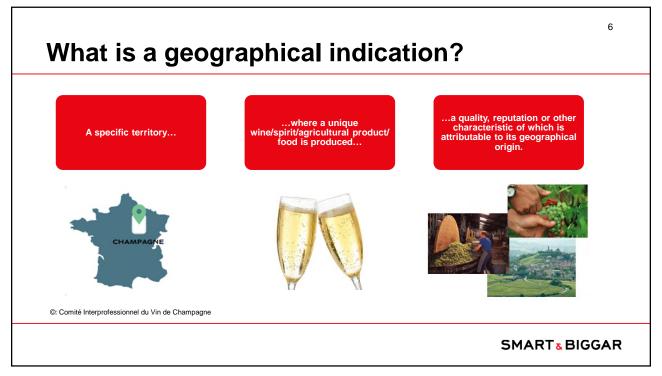
- Canada's IP Litigation
   Firm of the Year
   Benchmark Litigation
   seven years in a row 2015-2021
- Canada's Trademark Contentious Firm of Year
   Managing IP – Americas Awards
   Awarded in 2014-2017, 2020
- Canada's IP Boutique
   Firm of the Year
   Managing IP Americas Awards
   Awarded in 2014,2016, 2020 & 2021
- Tier One for Trademarks
   Contentious & Prosecution
   Managing IP IP Stars
   since inception 2014-2021
- Gold Tier for Trademarks & 12 leading trademark practitioners World Trademark Review 1000 since inception 2011-2021
- Band 1 for IP in Canada Chambers & Partners Global and Canada Guides, since inception 2010-2021

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#### Considerations for GI owners vs Brand owners

How can
 Gl owners protect
 this IP in Canada?



 What should brand owners know to avoid misusing others' GIs?



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## How can GI owners protect this IP in Canada?

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#### « Common law » GIs

### **Geographical Indication** (Unregistered)

 means an indication that identifies a wine, spirit, agricultural product or food (...) if a quality, reputation or other characteristic of the wine or spirit or the agricultural product or food is essentially attributable to its geographical origin;

### Protected Geographical Indication (Registered)

 means a geographical indication that is on the list kept pursuant to subsection 11.12(1);

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#### **Enforcing an unregistered GI**

- 12 (1) Subject to subsection (2), a trademark is registrable if it is not:
  - (b) whether depicted, written or sounded, either clearly descriptive or deceptively misdescriptive in the English or French language of the character or quality of the goods or services in association with which it is used or proposed to be used or of the conditions of or the persons employed in their production or of their place of origin

Trademarks Act, R.S.C., 1985, c. T-13

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#### **Enforcing an unregistered GI**

- 7. No person shall
  - c) pass off other goods or services as and for those ordered or requested; or
  - d) make use, in association with goods or services, of any description that is false in a material respect and likely to mislead the public as to
    - i. the character, quality, quantity or composition,ii. the geographical origin, or

    - iii. the mode of the manufacture, production or performance of the goods or services.
- The test for passing off:
  - Goodwill
  - Misrepresentation
  - Damages

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#### **Protected GIs**

Both local and foreign geographical indications can be entered onto the list of GIs by submitting a request to the Canadian Intellectual Property Office.

Example: OKANAGAN VALLEY (no.1416990); BORDEAUX (no. 1431142)

Foreign GIs can also enter on the list through bilateral or multilateral treaties.

> Example: PIMENT D'ESPELETTE (no. 1858634)

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#### How to get a protected GI

- Submission of Request through CIPO
- 2. Review of Request
- 3. Publication
- 4. Objection Proceeding(s)
- 5. Entry on the List

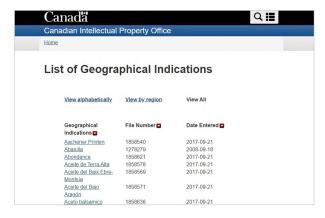


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#### **List of protected GIs**



http://www.ic.gc.ca/cipo/listgiws.nsf/gimenu-eng?readform&sort=all&ord=1

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#### **Benefit: less opposition proceedings**

- Prohibition to register a trademark consisting of a protected GI if the registration is directed at wine/spirit/agricultural product or food not originating in the designated territory.
  - Section 12(1)(g) of the TMA

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#### Benefit: additional scope of protection

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- Prohibition to use/adopt protected GIs (or their translation) in association with wine/spirit/agricultural product or food
  - that is not originating in the designated territory; or
  - that was not produced or manufactured in accordance with the law applicable to that territory;



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#### **Benefit: Border Security Measures**

#### Request for Assistance (RFA)

- Prohibition on the import and export of goods bearing a protected GI
- Allows customs officers to detain suspected counterfeit goods at the border if:
  - the goods do not originate from the territory indicated by the GI

or

 the goods were not produced in accordance with the law applicable to that territory.



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#### **Certification marks**

- A mark used to distinguish goods and services that meet predefined standards:
  - · the character or quality of the goods,
  - the working conditions under which the goods are produced,
  - the class of persons by whom the goods are produced, or
  - the area within which the goods are produced;
- A certification mark may be descriptive of the place of origin. (e.g., ALIMENTS DU QUÉBEC)
- The owner of the certification mark is exclusively a licensor



TMA447026

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TMA607646

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#### **Cumulative Protection**

#### **Protected Geographical Indication**



#### **Registered Certification Marks**



TMA899150 (design)

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#### **Certification marks – Additional Scope of Protection**

- Prohibition to register a confusing trademark (12(1)(d) TM Act)
- Unauthorized use

The owner of a <u>registered</u> certification mark may prevent its use by unlicensed persons or in association with any goods or services in respect of which it is registered but to which the licence does not extend. (Section 23(3) of the TM Act)

- Infringement (Sections 19 and 20 TM Act)
- Depreciation of the value of the goodwill (Section 22 TM Act)

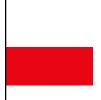
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# What should brand owners know to avoid misusing others' Gls?

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# Case study 1: PRÉ DE PROVENCE

TMA560,539 and TMA560,538

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#### Case study - PRÉ DE PROVENCE

PRE DE PROVENCE & DESIGN
TMA560538

PRE DE PROVENCE TMA560539



Applicant

EUROPEAN SOAPS, LTD. 920 N. 137th Street Seattle, Washington 98133 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



IGP: Huile Essentielle de Lavande de Haute-Provence

**Goods**: "Cosmetics and cleaning preparations namely, soaps, bath oils, body oils, foam baths, shampoos, conditioners, lotions and perfumes"

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### **Case Study - PRÉ DE PROVENCE**



Take-away



Seeking TM registration over the use of words that designate a geographical location that is known for a given product may not be advisable.

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# Case study 2: JURAMAN

Institut national de l'origine et de la qualité c. Établissements Rivoire-Jacquemin, Société Anonyme

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#### Case Study - JURAMAN







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Case Study - JURAMAN

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#### French region of JURA







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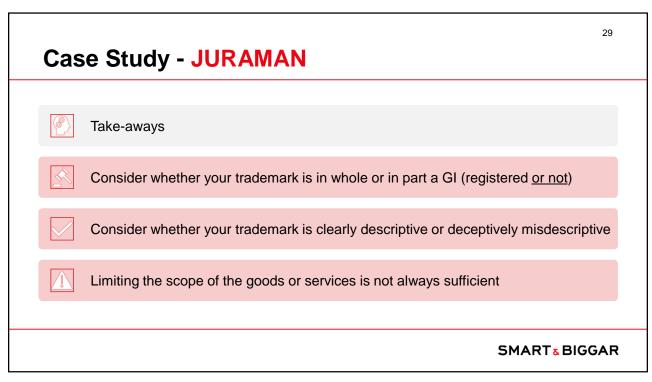
#### Case Study - JURAMAN

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- The mark as a whole, consisting of the terms
   "JURA" and "MAN," designates men or individuals from the Jura region.
- The wording of the application is not limited to the identity of the persons who produce the cheeses covered by the application and thus covers cheese produced by men in Jura and cheese not produced by men in Jura.
- The Mark is clearly descriptive or deceptively misdescriptive of the persons who produce the goods covered by the Application.



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# Case study 3: LA CHAMPAGNERIE

CIVC et al. v. La Champagnerie Inc. et al. (T-1461-17)

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#### **Case Study - LA CHAMPAGNERIE**

- (%) a declaration that the Defendants' advertising and performance in Canada of bar and restaurant services in association with the trademark and/or trade name LA CHAMPAGNERIE and its variations described at paragraph 18 below, the performance of which involves the sale and service of wines that do not conform to the CHAMPAGNE protected geographical indication, constitute:
  - (i) adoption, in connection with a business, of the protected geographical indication CHAMPAGNE in respect of a wine not originating in the territory indicated by that protected geographical indication, contrary to section 11.14(1)(a) of the Trade-marks Act;



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#### Case Study - LA CHAMPAGNERIE

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- Confidential Settlement
- TM applications abandoned in Canada and worldwide
- Name of the restaurant was changed to MAISON ST-PAUL
- Federal Court issued judgement on consent September 18, 2019



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#### Case Study - LA CHAMPAGNERIE

- A <u>declaration</u> that the Defendants had <u>infringed</u> the Plaintiffs' <u>protected</u> GI;
- A <u>declaration</u> that the Defendants had <u>directed public</u> attention to their bar/restaurant services/wines to cause confusion between their services/ products and those of bar/restaurants/producers of wines that offer services/wines that conform to the CHAMPAGNE protected GI;
- 3. A <u>declaration</u> that the Defendants had **passed off** their services as those who **serve wine that conforms to the CHAMPAGNE protected GI**;
- A <u>permanent injunction</u> restraining the Defendants from using CHAMPAGNE;



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#### Case Study - LA CHAMPAGNERIE

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Take-aways



Consider whether your trademark incorporates a protected geographical indication.



Be extra prudent if your products or services relate to wine/spirit/food, even indirectly. (In the case of LA CHAMPAGNERIE, restaurant/bar services featuring sparkling wines)

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### Case study 4: Sunwing's Champagne Flights

INAO et al. v. Sunwing Travel Group Inc. et al. (T-532-17)

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#### **Case Study - Sunwing**







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#### **Case Study - Sunwing**

The Plaintiffs claimed, notably:

- A <u>declaration</u> that the Defendants had infringed the Plaintiffs' protected GI;
- A <u>declaration</u> that the Defendants had passed off their services as those who serve wine that conforms to the CHAMPAGNE protected GI;
- A permanent injunction restraining the Defendants from using the CHAMPAGNE protected GI, and;
- 4. Damages.

- (a) a declaration that the Defendants' sale, distribution, advertising and performance in Canada of airline services, hotel services, airline booking services, hotel booking services, vacation booking services and other hospitality services, the performance of which involves the service of wine that does not conform to the CHAMPAGNE protected geographical indication constitutes:
  - adoption, in connection with a business, of the protected geographical indication CHAMPAGNE in respect of a wine not originating in the territory indicated by that protected geographical indication, contrary to section 11.14(1)(a) of the Trade-marks Act;

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#### **Case Study - Sunwing**

- Confidential Settlement
- Federal Court issued a judgement on consent

#### THIS COURT ORDERS THAT:

A permanent injunction is hereby effected enjoining and restraining the Defendants by themselves or by their officers, directors, shareholders, employees, licensees, representatives, agents, person or any company, partnership, business entity, associate, affiliate under their authority or control, from directly or indirectly using, as a trademark or otherwise, the word CHAMPAGNE, or any variation therefore that is false in a material respect and likely to mislead the public as to the character, quality, composition, geographical origin, mode of manufacture and mode of production of products and services, in association with wine or with their airline services, hotel services, airline booking services, hotel booking services, vacation booking services and other hospitality services, as defined in the Statement of Claim, including but not limited to the expressions CHAMPAGNE FLIGHT, CHAMPAGNE VACATION, CHAMPAGNE SERVICE, VACANCES D'HIVER AU CHAMPAGNE and SERVICE AU CHAMPAGNE, except only to describe a wine that benefits from the protection of the CHAMPAGNE protected geographical indication.

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IGGA

#### **Case Study - Sunwing**



Take-aways



Be wary of using a protected GI in any unauthorised manner without permission



Do not assume that your use of a well-known protected GI in an expression like CHAMPAGNE SERVICE will not be actionable

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#### **Case Study - Sunwing**

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- MacDuff v. Vacances Sunwing inc. – Ongoing Class Action
  - Did the Defendants contravene the Quebec Consumer Protection Act by describing and promoting their service by using the word "champagne" but not serving champagne?



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