

Recommendation of the Council concerning Action against Restrictive Business Practices relating to the Use of Trademarks and Trademark Licences

**OECD Legal Instruments** 



This document is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. It reproduces an OECD Legal Instrument and may contain additional material. The opinions expressed and arguments employed in the additional material do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD Member countries.

This document, as well as any data and any map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

For access to the official and up-to-date texts of OECD Legal Instruments, as well as other related information, please consult the Compendium of OECD Legal Instruments at <a href="http://legalinstruments.oecd.org">http://legalinstruments.oecd.org</a>.

### Please cite this document as:

OECD, Recommendation of the Council concerning Action against Restrictive Business Practices relating to the Use of Trademarks and Trademark Licences, OECD/LEGAL/0162

Series: OECD Legal Instruments

### © OECD 2024

This document is provided free of charge. It may be reproduced and distributed free of charge without requiring any further permissions, as long as it is not altered in any way. It may not be sold.

This document is available in the two OECD official languages (English and French). It may be translated into other languages, as long as the translation is labelled "unofficial translation" and includes the following disclaimer: "This translation has been prepared by [NAME OF TRANSLATION AUTHOR] for informational purpose only and its accuracy cannot be guaranteed by the OECD. The only official versions are the English and French texts available on the OECD website <a href="http://legalinstruments.oecd.org">http://legalinstruments.oecd.org</a>"

# **Background Information**

The Recommendation concerning Action against Restrictive Business Practices relating to the Use of Trademarks and Trademark Licences was adopted by the OECD Council on 26 April 1978 on the proposal of the Committee of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices (now called Competition Committee). This Recommendation recognizes that trademarks and trademark licenses can stimulate competition, but may also be used for restrictive business practices that harm competition as well as international trade, and are not essential to "the legitimate protection of the trademark owner's exclusive right." The Recommendation was abrogated on 8 June 2023.

#### THE COUNCIL,

**HAVING REGARD** to Article 5 b) of the Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development of 14 December 1960;

**HAVING REGARD** to the Report of the Committee of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices of 10 November 1977 on restrictive business practices relating to trademarks [RBP(77)2(1st Revision) and Corrigendum];

**CONSIDERING** that the normal use of trademarks and trademark licences may help appreciably to expand trade and stimulate competition at national and international level;

**NOTING** however that the use of trademarks and trademark licences may be the basis of significant restrictions affecting the distribution of trademarked products on national markets or international trade in these products;

**CONSIDERING** that it is necessary to remedy the harmful effects of certain restrictive business practices related to the use of trademarks, to the extent that such practices are not essential to the legitimate protection of the trademark owner's exclusive right;

- **I. RECOMMENDS** to the Governments of Member countries that they should consider the following actions, if not already considered or provided for in their legislation:
- a) Elimination of restrictions on the importation of a product legitimately marked abroad with a trademark of the same origin, identical or similar to the trademark protected in the importing country, where the purpose of such restrictions is to maintain artificially high prices or is otherwise anticompetitive;
- b) Action in the legislative, administrative or judicial fields prohibiting or, by means of an abuse or rule of reason principle, controlling the following restrictive practices involving the use of trademarks in national or international trade:
  - i) With regard to horizontal market division agreements among competitors: agreements allocating exclusive territories for the sale of trademarked products, where such agreements involve effective or potential competitors;
  - ii) With regard to trademark-related restraints as to sales or resales by licensees: agreements between a trademark owner and his licensees restricting the sale or resale of trademarked products to specified territories or customers;
  - with regard to tying arrangements: arrangements tying the granting or continuance of a trademark licence to the purchase of products or services by the licensee from the licensor or his designated sources, unless such tied products or services are essential to maintaining the identity and quality of the trademarked products or services and are not susceptible to specification due to technical reasons or to considerations of trade secrecy;
  - iv) With regard to price maintenance involving licensees or distributors: agreements between trademark owners and their licensees or distributors under which sale or resale prices among competing sellers of trademarked products are fixed.
- **II. INSTRUCTS** the Committee of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices to keep under review the application of this Recommendation and to report to the Council when appropriate.

### **About the OECD**

The OECD is a unique forum where governments work together to address the economic, social and environmental challenges of globalisation. The OECD is also at the forefront of efforts to understand and to help governments respond to new developments and concerns, such as corporate governance, the information economy and the challenges of an ageing population. The Organisation provides a setting where governments can compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and work to co-ordinate domestic and international policies.

The OECD Member countries are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, the United Kingdom and the United States. The European Union takes part in the work of the OECD.

## **OECD Legal Instruments**

Since the creation of the OECD in 1961, more than 500 legal instruments have been developed within its framework. These include OECD Acts (i.e. the Decisions and Recommendations adopted by the OECD Council in accordance with the OECD Convention) and other legal instruments developed within the OECD framework (e.g. Declarations, international agreements).

All substantive OECD legal instruments, whether in force or abrogated, are listed in the online Compendium of OECD Legal Instruments. They are presented in five categories:

- Decisions are adopted by Council and are legally binding on all Members except those which abstain at the time of adoption. They set out specific rights and obligations and may contain monitoring mechanisms.
- Recommendations are adopted by Council and are not legally binding. They represent a
  political commitment to the principles they contain and entail an expectation that Adherents will
  do their best to implement them.
- **Substantive Outcome Documents** are adopted by the individual listed Adherents rather than by an OECD body, as the outcome of a ministerial, high-level or other meeting within the framework of the Organisation. They usually set general principles or long-term goals and have a solemn character.
- **International Agreements** are negotiated and concluded within the framework of the Organisation. They are legally binding on the Parties.
- Arrangements, Understandings and Others: several other types of substantive legal
  instruments have been developed within the OECD framework over time, such as the
  Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits, the International Understanding on
  Maritime Transport Principles and the Development Assistance Committee (DAC)
  Recommendations.