

Report on the EU internal market enforcement of intellectual property rights

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In September 2019, the EUIPO published the 'Report on the EU enforcement of intellectual property rights: results at EU borders and in Member States 2013-2017', containing an analysis of detentions both at the EU borders and within the EU internal market, and providing information about related trends for that period.

Following up on that report, the EUIPO is now publishing this 'Report on the EU internal market enforcement of intellectual property rights: results of detentions in EU Member States, 2019', produced from the analysis of the 2019 data on detentions in national markets, as reported through the IP Enforcement Portal by the enforcement authorities of 25 different Member States'. It also contains, as baseline for comparison, the 2018 data. It aims to provide useful information to support the analysis of IPR infringements in the EU and the development, by the relevant enforcement authorities, of appropriate countermeasures, since the figures allow for a better understanding of the scope and extent of the problem.

- According to figures reported by police, customs and market surveillance authorities in the EU internal market, the annual number of IPR-infringing items reported as detained in 2019 (40 million) decreased compared to 2018 (70 million).
- Despite the large reduction in the number of items detained, the estimated value of the reported items detained in the EU internal market

remained almost unchanged in 2019 (EUR 1.8 billion) compared to 2018.

- Of the top four product subcategories identified, *Clothing accessories* was the leader, both in terms of the number of items reported as detained within the EU and in terms of their estimated value.

The report's publication coincides with that of the 'Report on the EU customs enforcement of intellectual property rights: results at EU border, 2019' by DG TAXUD, available [on their website](#). The two reports complement each other, together presenting the results of all the detentions of counterfeited goods across the EU in 2019.

All Observatory publications, including this report, can be found on the [Observatory website](#).

[Press release – Fair transition to digital and green economy: a new social agenda for Europe](#)



In order to complement the changes that the European economy is currently undergoing, clear objectives should be put in place to ensure social justice in the labour market. In a resolution that was adopted today by 380 votes in favour, 219 against and 97 abstentions, Parliament sets out its priorities for a strong social Europe for Just Transitions.

The COVID-19 crisis has highlighted the precarity of some workers – particularly young people and women with low-skilled jobs – and has exposed

the urgent need for adequate social protection and an inclusive employment policy.

Setting an ambitious “Porto 2030 Agenda”

In the resolution, MEPs call on member states and the European Commission to adopt an ambitious political agenda with mandatory indicators for social sustainability during the May 2021 EU Social Summit in Portugal. The so-called “Porto 2030 Agenda” should include targets and measures to guarantee decent work and wages, social justice and equal opportunities, robust social welfare systems, and fair labour mobility.

Furthermore, MEPs urge that the Porto Agenda should set concrete goals towards the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights (ESPR), to ensure that social rights receive the same protection as economic freedoms in the single market.

Monitoring the progress of social recovery

To mitigate the social repercussions of COVID-19, member states should make full use of the available flexibility for public finances and fiscal policies. Investments made under NextGenerationEU and the Recovery Fund should support social equality as much as economic and environmental objectives. To this end, member states should submit Social Progress Plans (SPP) alongside the existing National Recovery plans and national Climate and Energy plans, says the [resolution](#).

Quotes

[Agnes Jongerius \(S&D, NL\)](#): “In what what kind of Europe do we want to live in 10 years’ time? I want to live in a Europe where all workers earn a living wage, all families can afford housing, and no child has to grow up in poverty.

Recommendations are simply not enough to get there. EU governments and the Commission must commit to concrete mandatory targets to be reached by 2030, such as halving youth unemployment, equal pay, and more affordable social housing.”

[Dennis Radtke \(EPP, DE\)](#) added: “Climate change change and digitisation will challenge an entire generation. They will inevitably lead structural change, which must be shaped in a socially acceptable and just way. This can only work if we protect and support both our industry and our workers.

Our report proposes clearly defined targets for a socially just transition to a greener and more digital economy. We expect the EU Commission to take our proposals into account in its action plan for the next EU Social Summit in Porto 2021.”

Background

In January 2020, the European Commission published a communication on [A strong social Europe for just transitions](#) ahead of the implementation plan

for the [European Pillar of Social Rights \(EPSR\)](#). The EPSR is a list of 20 key principles and rights for fair and effective labour markets and welfare systems in the 21st century, which all EU institutions signed up to in 2017. The communication led to a [broad discussion](#) with institutions, social stakeholders, and citizens.

In January 2021, the European Commission will publish an action plan for the implementation of the EPSR.

[Press release – Statement of the Conference of Presidents of the European Parliament on the EU-UK future relationship negotiations](#)



The Conference of Presidents

1. Takes note that negotiations are ongoing with the UK on the future relationship and welcomes efforts being made to avoid a no deal scenario, and the huge negative impact it would have on citizens and businesses; Highlights its wish to avoid the disruptive impacts of a possible no-deal outcome and notes in this context the UK Government's refusal to even consider extending the transition period; Welcomes the four targeted and time-limited contingency measures to be voted tomorrow in plenary;

2. In this respect, stands ready to organise an extraordinary plenary session towards the end of December, in case an agreement is reached by midnight on Sunday 20th December, for the European Parliament to debate the outcome of

negotiations and consider granting its consent;

3. Insists that this is contingent on having access to the text of any agreement in advance of the formal referral being made, and in this respect urge the Commission to provide the Parliament with a provisional text as soon as possible; Recalls that ratification of any agreement is dependent on the full implementation by the UK government of all provisions of the Withdrawal Agreement, including the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland; Therefore invites the Commission to provide Parliament with a full report on the implementation of the Protocol, in order to allow it to assess whether or not this condition has been met;

4. Recalls the [Political Guidelines for the Next European Commission 2019/2024](#) which state that *“my Commission will always propose that provisional application of trade agreements take place only once the European Parliament has given its consent”*;

5. Highlights the exceptional nature of these negotiations and stresses that in no way can this be seen to constitute a precedent for future trade agreements, where the usual format of cooperation and access to information must be fully guaranteed, in line with Article 218 (10) TFEU, including far-reaching sharing of all negotiating texts, regular dialogue, and sufficient time for formal EP scrutiny and debate of agreements;

6. Is grateful for the dedicated and professional work of the EU’s Chief Negotiator, Michel Barnier, and the UK Taskforce, who are working tirelessly for a positive outcome and welcomes their extremely close and regular cooperation with the European Parliament, in particular the UK Coordination Group, which has been fully informed and consulted at every step of the negotiations.

**Press release – Sustainability:
businesses interests must align with
society’s interests**



Parliament wants upcoming corporate governance proposals from the Commission to include a series of mandatory obligations for companies and incentives to act rather than rely on the voluntary disclosure of information. A clear set of rules strengthening the duties of company boards regarding sustainability is also needed. The report was adopted with 347 votes in favour, 307 against and 42 abstentions.

Disclosing non-financial information

MEPs welcome the Commission's commitment to review the [Non-Financial Reporting Directive](#) (NFRD) next year but reiterate their call to widen its scope to cover all listed and non-listed large undertakings established in the EU, including non-EU companies operating in the Union. In particular, they suggest targeting investments and sectors often linked to illegal business activities, e.g. environmental crimes, illegal wildlife trade, corruption or financial crime.

Parliament asserts that existing non-binding guidelines are not enough and calls for a mandatory EU framework to cover a full array of sustainability issues related to non-financial reporting. It should ensure that disclosures are clear, balanced, comparable between companies, verifiable, objective, include time-bound sustainability targets and are publically available via an EU-wide digital platform.

Requirements for company directors

Executive directors play a key role in defining a company's strategy. MEPs deem it their legal duty to integrate long-term interests and sustainability risks. The Commission should therefore put forward a legislative proposal, which clearly defines their responsibilities when it comes to acting in the long-term interest of the company and society as a whole, as well as that of employees and stakeholders.

Sustainability strategies should include measurable, time-bound and science-based targets in line with the EU's commitments on the environment, climate

change, biodiversity and deforestation. They should also incorporate policies on fair salary, gender equality, and better integration of employees' rights determined by the companies themselves.

Quote

Rapporteur [Pascal Durand \(Renew, FR\)](#) said: "Our report calls for the creation of clear European environmental, social and governance reporting standards for companies, subject to certified and independent audits. To achieve a more sustainable world, this obligation to report must go hand in hand with an obligation to act. We therefore believe that companies should define and implement their own internal sustainability strategies, in consultation with stakeholders."

Background

A recent study carried out for the Commission on [directors' duties and sustainable corporate governance](#) stressed the positive impact of clarifying directors' obligations on sustainability and long-term consequences of their actions. It also highlights the problems associated with short-termism and reiterates the need for companies to take into account their long-term impact in order to help the EU meet its own sustainability commitments. The study indicates the need for EU legislation in this regard.

In its [2018 resolution on sustainable finance](#), Parliament called for the scope of application of the [Non-Financial Reporting Directive \(NFRD\)](#) – which sets out the rules on the disclosure of non-financial information – to be widened. For instance, this relates to how companies manage social and environmental challenges, human rights, anti-corruption and bribery, and diversity on boards.

**[Press release – “Minority SafePack”:
Parliament supports proposals for
diversity across EU](#)**



In a resolution adopted with 524 votes in favour, 67 against and 103 abstentions, Parliament points out that national and linguistic minorities in the EU are facing assimilation and are losing their languages, resulting in linguistic and cultural impoverishment. Parliament calls on the Commission to propose legal acts to address the issue, expressing its support for the European Citizens' Initiative '[Minority SafePack](#) – one million signatures for diversity in Europe'.

Protect minority languages and multilingualism

Acknowledging that member states are responsible for protecting minorities' rights, MEPs again ask for a common framework of minimum EU standards. They add that regional languages must be promoted, linguistic rights protected where more than one official language is in use, and language communities defended in accordance with fundamental rights.

Minority SafePack proposals

Although many EU countries are generally seen as successful examples of harmonious coexistence between different communities, the European Union must continue supporting national, regional and local efforts. Positive action is needed in education, culture and public services, and to address the threat of extinction for some minority languages. The [ECI](#) calls for a European language diversity centre to be created.

In addition, Parliament:

- expresses its concern about the alarming increase in hate crimes and hate speech against persons belonging to minority groups;
- suggests measures to help all cultural operators;
- points out that linguistic minorities are often lacking their own comprehensive system of media services and calls on the Commission to support their development;
- stresses that minority language concerns have to be taken into consideration in future media and content regulations, when adapting

- geoblocking and copyright rules; and
- points out that a large number of stateless people in the EU belong to national and linguistic minorities.

Next steps

The European Commission must communicate its proposed actions regarding the Minority SafePack within six months, or provide reasons for refusing to do so. The ECI calls for legislative proposals in nine distinct areas and requests that each proposal be verified and assessed on its own merit.

Background

The protection of persons belonging to minority groups is [a founding value of the EU](#), and [the Treaty](#) (Art.3(3)) states there is an obligation to safeguard and enhance Europe's cultural heritage. Parliament is calling on the Commission to act in line with the principles of [subsidiarity and proportionality](#).

[European Citizens' Initiatives](#) are a democratic participation instrument. If more than one million citizens from at least seven member states support an initiative, the European Commission must take action. In a recent [joint public hearing](#), which was held remotely, the organisers of Minority SafePack presented their objectives.