

## THE CTM SYSTEM: When Third Parties come into play

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## When do third Parties come into play?

#### After publication of the application:

- Third parties observations
- Opposition proceedings

#### **After registration:**

Cancellation proceedings



#### **PLAN**

1. Third party's observations

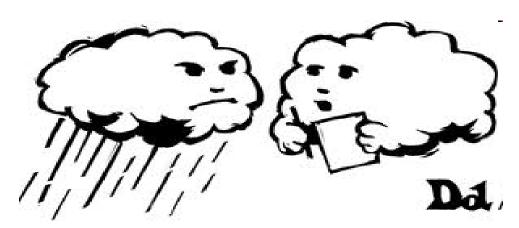
2. Opposition proceedings

3. Cancellation proceedings



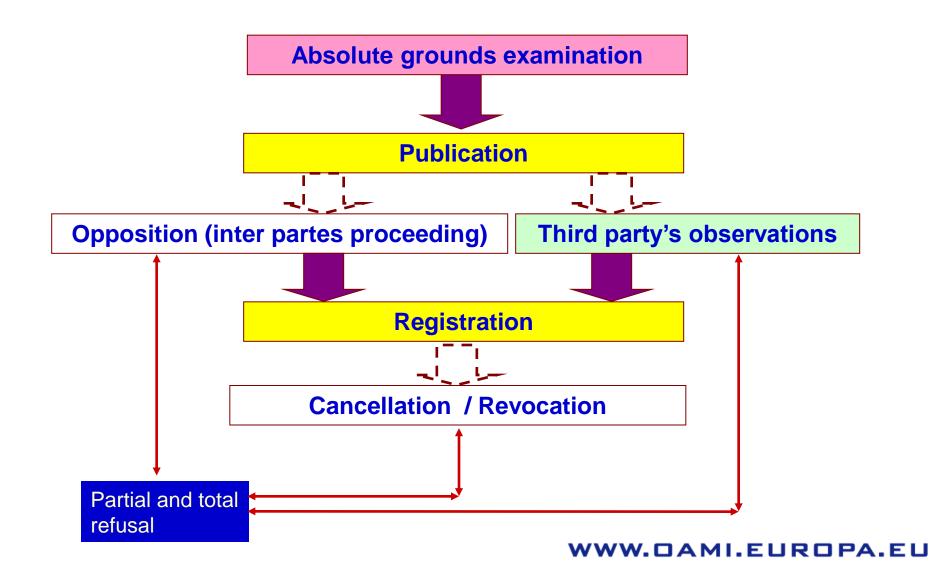
## 1. OBSERVATION BY THIRD PARTIES: General principles

**Article 40 CTMR** 



"I've learned to express my anger through my writing instead."







## 1. OBSERVATION BY THIRD PARTIES: General principles

#### WHO?

- Any natural or legal person, any group or body
- No need to be represented
- Person filing observations is not party to the procedure

#### WHEN?

- After the publication of the application
- Before the expiry of the opposition period if the CTM is not opposed or,
- Before the end of the opposition proceedings if the CTM is opposed.

#### HOW?

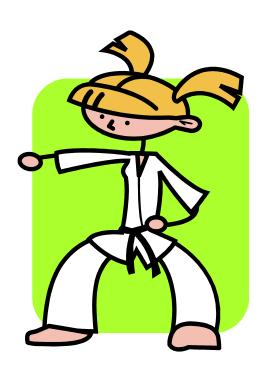
- In any of the five languages of the Office or in the language of application.
- In writing, special submission, no special form, no fee

#### WHY?

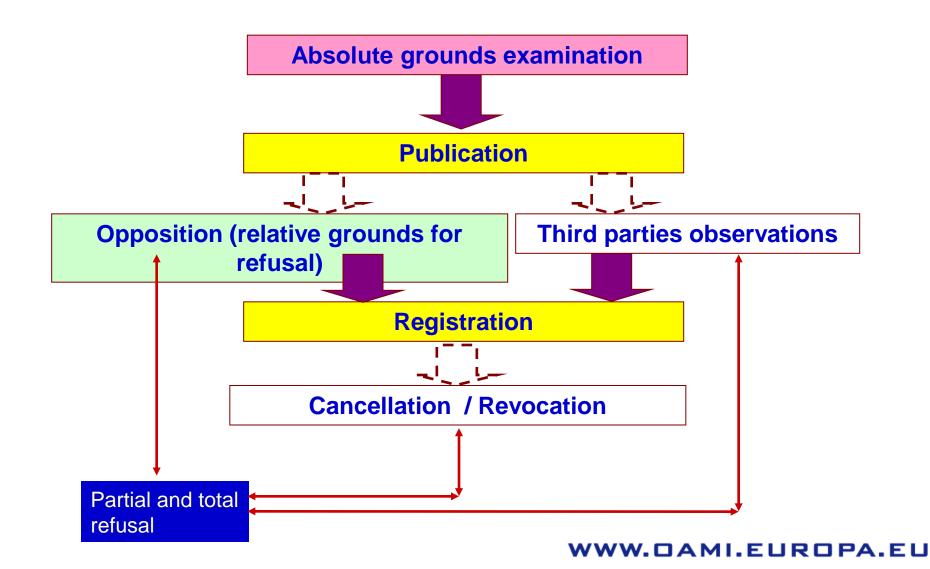
- Due to an existence of an **absolute ground**, the trade mark shall not be registered.



### 2. OPPOSITIONS



## For the protection of earlier rights





# 2. WHAT IS 'OPPOSITION' and WHY AN OPPOSITION IS FILED?

'Opposition' is a procedure that takes place before OHIM when a third party requests the Office to reject a CTMA.

The opponent intends to prevent the registration of a identical/similar trade mark due to a possible risk of confusion in the market among the clients.

#### PRINCIPAL FEATURES

- Before Registration
- Not ex officio proceedings (only upon request)
- Who may file an opposition?
  - Owners of earlier rights or authorised licensees
  - Opponent can be from outside the EU, with an earlier right in the EU (representation by an agent is mandatory)
- Only in one of the 5 languages of the Office (English, French, Spanish, German, Italian) according to the languages of the application.

### What rights are protected?

- EARLIER COMMUNITY TRADE MARKS
- EARLIER NATIONAL RIGHTS
  - Registered trade marks (also applications), including IR marks
  - Non-registered trade marks (insofar protected by national law)
  - well-known marks
  - non-registered signs (insofar protected by national law), e.g. company or trade name, titles of publications

#### MAIN RELATIVE GROUNDS

- Identity of goods/services and signs
- Likelihood of confusion
- Special protection for reputed marks against dissimilar goods and services
- Protection under national law for unregistered rights and signs used in the course of trade

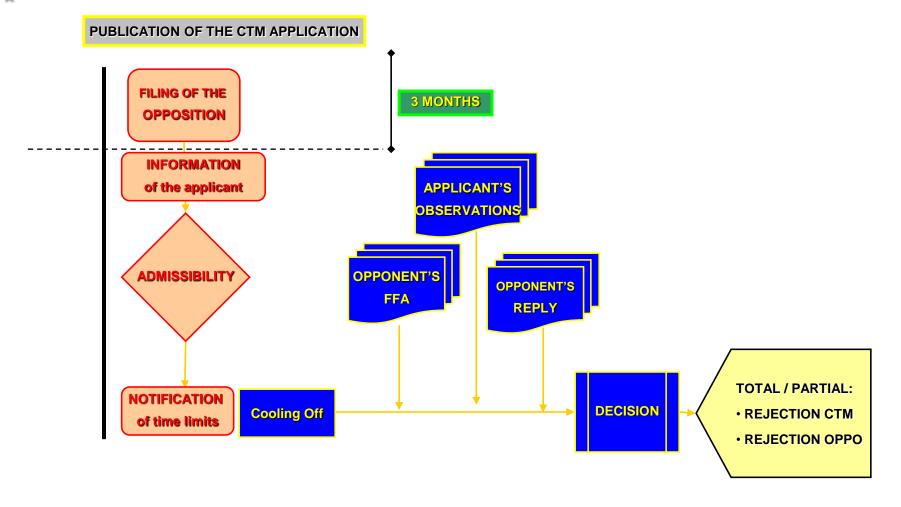
### Admissibility

- Filing of a notice of opposition
  - within time limit (3 months after publication)
  - in writing (correspondence sent by fax, post or by ecomm)
  - before the Office
    - unlike CTM applications which may be filed through the national offices.
  - opposition fee of € 350,-- must be paid within the 3months opposition period

NB: The use of the official form is not mandatory but highly recommended.

### Admissibility

- The language regime
  - It must be filed in one of the 5 languages of the Office (English, German, French, Spanish, Italian): depending on first + second language of the contested CTMA
  - Translation possible within 1 month from the expiry of opposition period



#### **DECISIONS**

- Possible outcome:
  - (1) Opposition rejected
    - Opponent bears costs
  - (2) CTMA rejected
    - Applicant bears fees and costs
  - (3) CTMA rejected in part
    - Each party bears own costs
- Approx. 6 months until decision is issued after the closure of the proceedings
- Decision is signed by three examiners

#### **DECISIONS** by the opposition division

- Appeal:
  - within two months after notification of decision
  - after payment of fee € 800.

The appeal is decided by OHIM's Boards of Appeal. A further appeal can be made to the General Court and ultimately to the Court of Justice.

- Revocation of decisions
  - when it contains obvious procedural error on the part of the opposition division



# PRACTICAL CASES Identity of goods/services and signs

### Identity of goods/services and signs

**Article 8(1)(a) CTMR – Requirements:** 

1. Identity of signs

2. Identity of goods/services

#### **GOODS AND SERVICES**

- Accepted
  - full coincidence:
    - beers beers; bicycle cycle
  - synonym:
    - medicine, medicament, pharmaceutical products
  - general term-specific term:
    - clothing trousers
    - restaurant services meals offered in a pizzeria
- Refused
  - Coffee tea; clothing footwear



#### PRACTICAL CASES

Likelihood of confusion



#### Likelihood of confusion

- Article 8(1)(b) CTMR <u>3 Requirements</u>:
  - Similarity of goods/services
  - Similarity of signs
  - -⇒ Leading to: Likelihood of confusion on

the part of the public in the territory in

which the earlier right is protected

<b>Decision 362/200</b>	0 No L.o.C.	Decision 253/1999	9 L.o.C.	
MARKS		MARKS		
SAGA	OSAGA	CREAZION, OLIVER ODA GIOVANILE	S. Oliver	
Classes goods / services		Classes good	Classes goods / services	
18, 25	18, 25, 35	25	25	

Application



Earlier Mark

#### **GRAY-LINE**

 leather products, clothing, games, sporting articles  travel arranging and conducting of travel tours

Strong similarity between word elements but goods/services were considered different.

**Opposition: rejected** 

Application

PRIVATE PLEASURES Earlier Mark

SECRET PLEASURES

Cosmetics, perfumes in class 3

Cosmetics, perfumes in class 3

High conceptual similarity

**Opposition: accepted** 



### OFFICE FOR HARMONIZATION IN THE INTERNAL MARKET

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS

**Decision 3080/2000** 

BERKELEY

L.o.C.

**Decision 353/1999** 

No L.o.C.

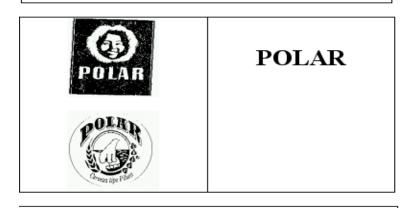
#### MARKS



Classes	goods /	services

34	34

#### MARKS



#### Classes goods / services

32 : bières 33 : boissons alcooliques 9 : appareils et instruments électriques et électroniques



#### 4. CANCELLATION



### Taking the mark out of the register



#### 4. CANCELLATION

- Procedure after registration of CTM
- "Kill" CTM after it has been registered
- Before OHIM (directly) or before Courts (indirectly)
- Fee (both for invalidity and revocation):
  - -700€



#### 4. CANCELLATION





# 4. CANCELLATION Revocation

- Art. 51 CTMR
- Grounds for revocation:
  - (a) Non use within a continuous period of five years;
  - (b) In consequence of acts or inactivity the mark has become the common name (generic);
  - (c) The mark has become misleading.



# 4. CANCELLATION Invalidity – Absolute grounds

Art. 52 CTMR:

- (a) CTM registered in breach of the provisions of Article 7 CTMR (AG for refusal examination)
- (b) applicant acted in bad faith.



# 4. CANCELLATION Invalidity – Relative grounds

#### Art. 53 CTMR:

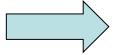
- (1) Existence of an earlier right as referred to in Article 8 CTMR (opposition)
- (2) Existence of other kind of earlier right according to the national law :right to a name; right of personal portrayal; copyright; industrial property right.



# 4. CANCELLATION Examples

Genuine use in the Community

CTM 2245587 : ProteoPrep



Partially revoked



# 4. CANCELLATION Examples

#### Mark has become generic

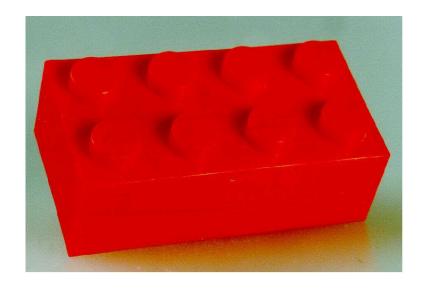
- e.g. "Hoover" (historical case)
- "Stimulation" (cl. 30, 32, 33), CTM 835033

  Partially revoked, since "stimulation drink" has become the common name used in the trade for some kinds of beverages.



## 4. STRUGGLE FOR A TRADE MARK: THE LEGO BRICK

- Acceptance of application based on acquired distinctivity
- Third Party observations received
- Registration of the CTM
- Cancellation request
- Boards of Appeal
- Pending before the Court of Justice



Information:



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