

DEAR OLD TRADE MARK SONGS

THE CLASS HEADINGS ISSUE

Luis-Alfonso Durán European and Spanish Trade Mark Attorney Durán-Corretjer, S.L.P.



BASIC ELEMENTS OF A TRADE MARK REGISTRATION

SIGN →



NUMBER ONES

GOODS/SERVICES –

Dancing queen services.



THE MARK (SIGN) IS THE KEY ELEMENT TO DIFFERENTIATE GOODS AND SERVICES OF THE SAME NATURE







FOR NORMAL TMs, THE SAME SIGN IS ABLE TO DISTINGUISH DIFFERENT GOODS/SERVICES FROM DIFFERENT PRODUCERS



LOTUS -Cars



IBM LOTUS SYMPHONY - Software



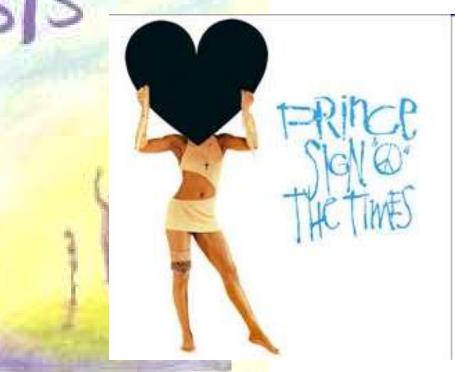
LOTUS -Watches



LEGAL BASIS IN THE CTMR (i)

Signs of which a CTM may consist Article 4 "Signs capable of <u>distinguishing the goods or</u> <u>services</u> of one undertaking from those of other undertakings"

WE CAN'T DANCE





LEGAL BASIS IN THE CTMR (i)

Signs of which a CTM may consist Article 4

Filing request Article 26.1c)



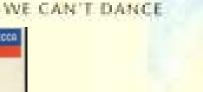
Liszt

Piano Works Œuvres pour piano Klavierwerke

Jorge Bolet

"Signs capable of <u>distinguishing the goods or</u> <u>services</u> of one undertaking from those of other undertakings"

"A list of goods or services ..."







<u>: CTMR (i)</u>

capable of <u>distinguishing the goods or</u> <u>s</u> of one undertaking from those of ndertakings"

of goods or services ..."

Absolute grounds Article 7.1c)

"trade marks ... that may serve ... to designate ... characteristics of the goods or services"



LEGAL BASIS IN

Signs of which a CTM may consist Article 4

Filing request Article 26.1c)



Absolute grounds Article 7.1c)

Relative grounds Article 8a) Article 8b)



or

Two trade marks with: Identical sign and identical goods/services Identical/similar sign and identical/similar goods/services www.duran.es



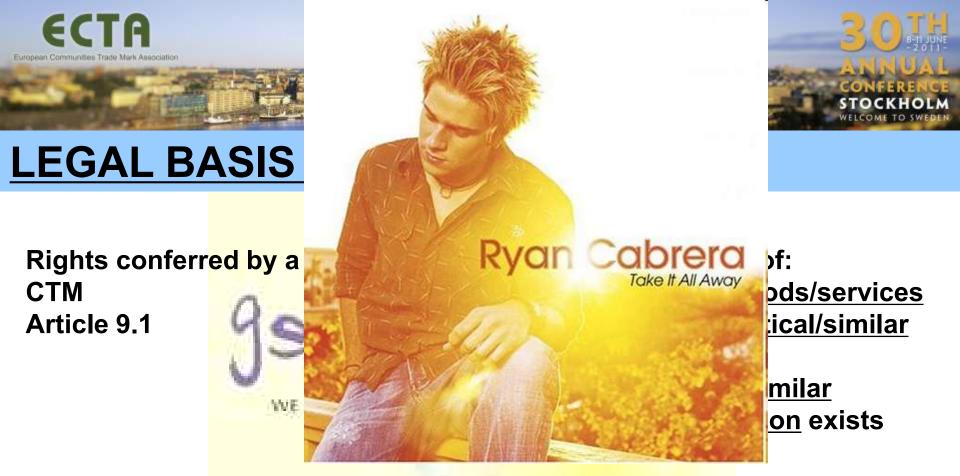
LEGAL BASIS IN THE CTMR (ii)

Rights conferred by a CTM Article 9.1

Exclusive rights against the use of:
a) Identical sign for identical goods/services
b) Identical/similar sign for identical/similar goods/services

c) Identical/similar sign for dissimilar

goods/services when reputation exists



Grounds for revocation Article 51.1a)

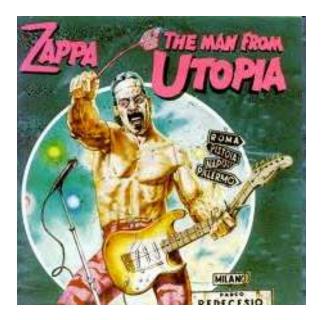
Article 51.2

Lack of <u>use</u> (for 5 consecutive years) of the sign "in connection with the goods or services in respect of which it is registered" Where the grounds of revocation of rights exist in respect of <u>only some goods or services</u> ... Revoked in respect of those goods or services.



THE RELEVANCE OF THE GOODS/SERVICES IN THE CTMR RELATE:

TO THE DEFINITION OF THE RIGHT





THE RELEVANCE OF THE GOODS/SERVICES IN THE CTMR RELATE:

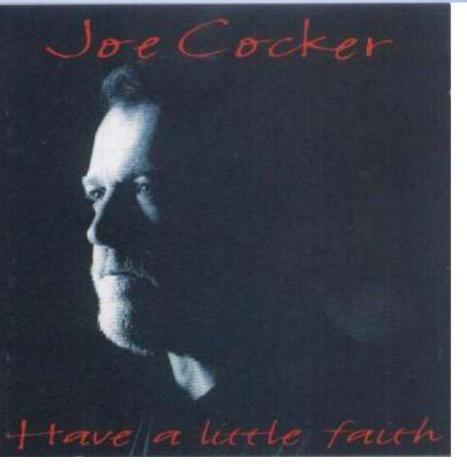
- TO THE DEFINITION OF THE RIGHT
- TO THE AVAILABILITY TO BE REGISTERED















RED

TO THE SCOPE OF PROTECTION OF THE REGISTRATION



THE RELEVANCE OF THE GOODS/SERVICES IN THE CTMR RELATE:

- TO THE DEFINITIO
- TO THE AVAILABIL
- TO THE SCOPE OF REGISTRATION



TO THE GROUNDS FOR REVOCATION



WHAT DO WE MEAN BY CLASS HEADINGS?

- AN INDICATION, IN A GENERAL MANNER, OF THE FIELDS TO WHICH THE GOODS/SERVICES IN PRINCPLE BELONG
- APPEARS IN THE WIPO INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION GUIDE BOOK
- CONSISTS IN 34 CLASS HEADINGS FOR GOODS AND 11 FOR SERVICES

IT SKELER AT DIODIN



WHAT DO WE MEAN BY CLASS HEADINGS?

• AN EXAMPLE:

<u>Class 9</u>: Scientific, nautical, surveying, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signalling, checking (supervision), life-saving and teaching apparatus and instruments; apparatus and instruments for conducting, switching, transforming, accumulating, regulating or controlling electricity; apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images; magnetic data carriers, recording discs; automatic vending machines and mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus; cash registers, calculating machines, data processing equipment and computers; fire-extinguishing apparatus.









THE CURRENT OHIM PRATICE

 Same basic fee (900€) covers 3 classes. An extra fee (150€) for each additional class exceeding 3 (Rule 23).





THE CURRENT OHIM PRATICE

- Same basic fee (900€) covers 3 classes. An extra fee (150€) for each additional class exceeding 3 (Rule 23).
- OHIM accepts that class headings are indicated.





THE CURRENT OHIM

- Same basic fee (900€) covers 3 classes. An each additional class exceeding 3 (Rule 23)
- OHIM accepts that class headings are indic
- According to Communication of the President N° 4/03 (June 16, 2003), the designation of class headings would be equivalent to designating "all goods/services" in that class.





 Same basic f each additior

ТΗ

- OHIM accept
- According to 2003), the de to designatin



TICE

fee (150€) for

4/03 (June 16, equivalent

 1996 first filings "all goods/services in class X." Article 36.1a) (Examination of conditions of filing). Article 27 (date of filing), Article 26.1c) requiring a "list of goods or services."

Troubled

Nater





PRATICE

n extra fee (150€) for 3).

cated.

dent Nº 4/03 (June 16, vould be equivalent t class.

ss X." Article 36.1a) le 27 (date of filing), services."

 It seems more a decision taken to solve a practical problem without considering the important consequences it has created.



THE BRITISH IP TRANSLATOR (C-307/10)

QUESTIONS RAISED BY THE APPOINTED PERSON TO THE ECJ:

- 1. Is it necessary for the various goods or services covered by a trade mark application to be identified with any (and if so, what particular) degree of clarity and precision?
- 2. Is it permissible to use the general words of the Class Headings of the International Classification of Goods and Services established under the Nice Agreement of June 15, 1957 for the purpose of identifying the various goods or services covered by the trade mark application?
- 3. Is it necessary or permissible for such use of the general words of the Class Headings of the said International Classification of Goods and Services to be interpreted in accordance with Communication No 4/03 of the President of the Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market of June 16 2003 (OJ OHIM 2003 p. 1647)?



DEAR OLD TRADE MARK SONGS

ECTA STUDY

- NEED FOR A HARMONISED APPROACH
- IN FAVOUR OF "CLASS-HEADINGS-COVER-ALL"?
- IN FAVOUR OF "CLASS-HEADINGS-MEANS-WHAT-IT-SAYS"?



ECTA REPLIES TO QUESTIONS PUT TO ECJ

1. IMPORTANCE OF CLEAR, PRECISE AND FORESEEABLE UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT IS PROTECTED BY A TM REG.

- TM proprietors to be aware of the degree of protection of reg.
- Third parties to analyse the risk of infringement when adopting new marks (searches, oppositions, cease and desist letters)
- TM Offices & Courts: consistent interpretation of scope of protection in inter partes conflicts (oppositions, cancellations, infringements)





ECTA REPLIES TO QUESTIONS PUT TO ECJ

2. USE OF CLASS HEADINGS TO DESIGNATE GOODS/SERVICES:

- Yes, provided that the nature of designated goods/services is clear
- It provides administrative convenience for applicants and TM Offices
- Permits expansion of future use. Tempered with possibility to revoke TM for lack of use.

3. INTERPRETATION OF CLASS HEADINGS

- Class headings should be interpreted to mean what they say, and not to cover all goods in the class because:
- a) Otherwise, TMs would grant very wide protection, overloading TM Registers
- b) Too broad specifications could create artificial barriers for third parties



DEAR OLD TRADE MARK SONG

TRANSITIONAL PERIOD



- Interpretation of "means-what-it-says", applicable as from date entering into force change
- For earlier registrations, term to amend specifications to clarify the scope of rights



MPI STUDY PROPOSALS

- CONSISTENCY _____ Same criteria in OHIM & National Offices
- CLASS FEES ______ A separate class fee from the beggining
- - Otherwise, require to specify
- DIFFERENTIATION OF

 Agreement between OHIM and
 ACCEPTABLE CLASS HEADINGS
 Member States
- RECLASSIFICATION _____ At renewal when goods services move from one class to the other
- TRANSITIONAL RULES —— to adapt their specifications accordingly
- HEARING 26-05-11 → Majority of NGOs in favor of "what it says".
 Conclusion: open question

