







- 1. Relative grounds for refusal: Art. 8 EUTMR
- 2. Practical examples
- 3. Perspective from an Opposition decision examiner





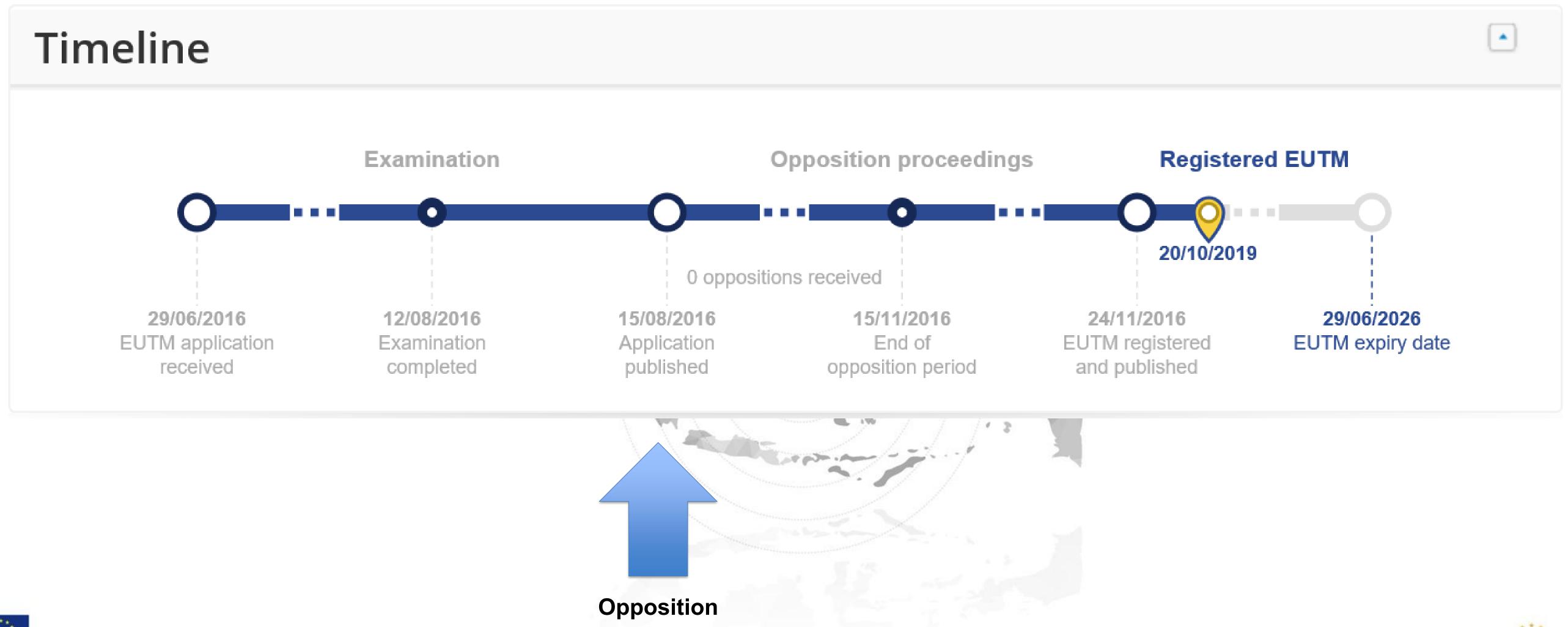


KEY ASPECTS

- > Pre-registration procedure
- > Not ex officio
 - ✓ Upon request
 - ✓ Limited to facts, evidence and arguments
- > Inter partes
- > 5 languages: DE, EN, ES, FR, IT













Article 8 EUTMR

- Art. 8(1) EUTMR Double identity / Likelihood of confusion
 - Art. 8(2) EUTMR Definition of "earlier marks"
- Art. 8(3) EUTMR Unauthorised filing by agent/representative
- Art. 8(4) EUTMR Unregistered marks and other signs
- Art. 8(5) EUTMR Marks with reputation
- Art. 8(6) EUTMR Protected geographical indications







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Relative grounds for refusal: Art. 8 EUTMR

ARTICLE 8(1) EUTMR DOUBLE IDENTITY/ LIKELIHOOD OF CONFUSION







Article 8(1) EUTMR -

- 1.Upon opposition by the **proprieto**r of an **earlier trade mark**, the trade mark applied for shall not be registered:
- (a) if it is **identical** with the earlier trade mark and the goods or services for which registration is applied for are **identical** with the goods or services for which the earlier trade mark is protected;
- (b) if, because of **its identity** with, or **similarity** to, the earlier trade mark and the **identity or similarity** of the goods or services covered by the trade marks there exists a **likelihood of confusion** on the part of the public in the territory in which the earlier trade mark is protected; the likelihood of confusion includes the likelihood of association with the earlier trade mark.





Article 8(2) EUTMR - Definition of 'earlier marks'

- trade marks with a date of application which is earlier than the date of application of the contested mark, taking account, where appropriate, of the priorities

- applications for such marks (subject to their registration)

- well-known marks (Article 6bis of the Paris Convention)

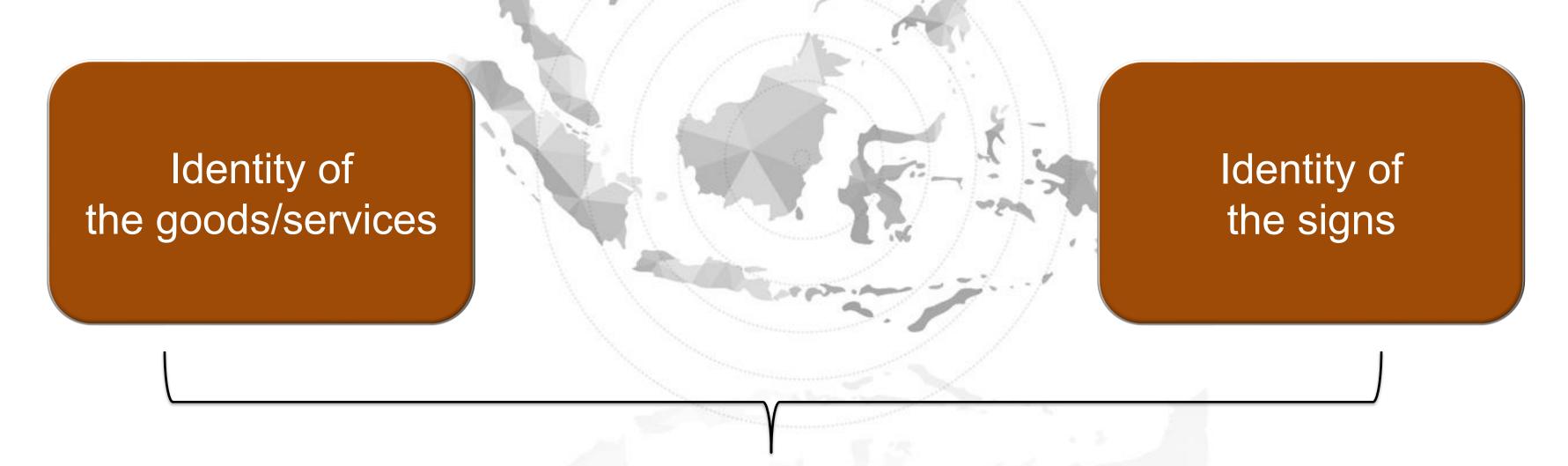




DOUBLE IDENTITY

Article 8 EUTMR: Relative grounds for refusal

- 1. Upon opposition by the proprietor of an earlier trade mark, the trade mark applied for shall not be registered:
- (a) if it is identical with the earlier trade mark and the goods or services for which registration is applied for are identical with the goods or services for which the earlier trade mark is protected;











ARTICLE 8(1)(a) or (b) EUTMR

Article 8 EUTMR: Relative grounds for refusal





Class 25: Clothing, headgear namely, shirts

Contested mark application:



Class 25: Clothing, headgear namely, shirts

- Signs →
- Goods →
- Conclusion →

Identical
Identical
DOUBLE IDENTITY – 8(1)(a)

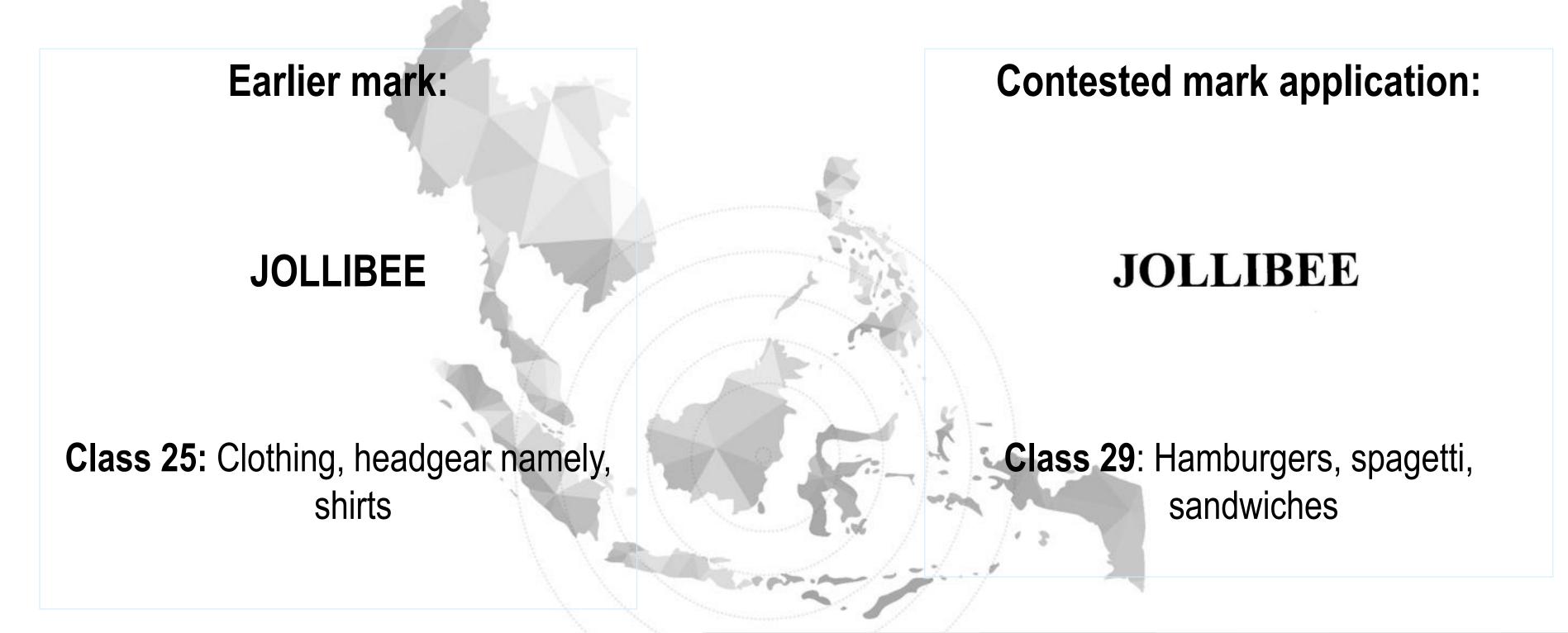






ARTICLE 8(1)(a) or (b) EUTMR

Article 8 EUTMR: Relative grounds for refusal





01/02/2023, T-349/22, Hacker space / Hacker-pschorr et al. § 35

- Signs →
- Goods →
- Conclusion →

(nearly) identical Dissimilar

NO LOC – 8(1)(b)







LIKELIHOOD OF CONFUSION

Article 8 EUTMR: Relative grounds for refusal

(b) if, because of its <u>identity</u> with, or <u>similarity</u> to, the earlier trade mark and the <u>identity</u> or <u>similarity</u> of the goods or services covered by the trade marks there exists a *likelihood of confusion* on the part of the public in the territory in which the earlier trade mark is protected.









Article 8 (1) (b) EUTMR: Likelihood of confusion

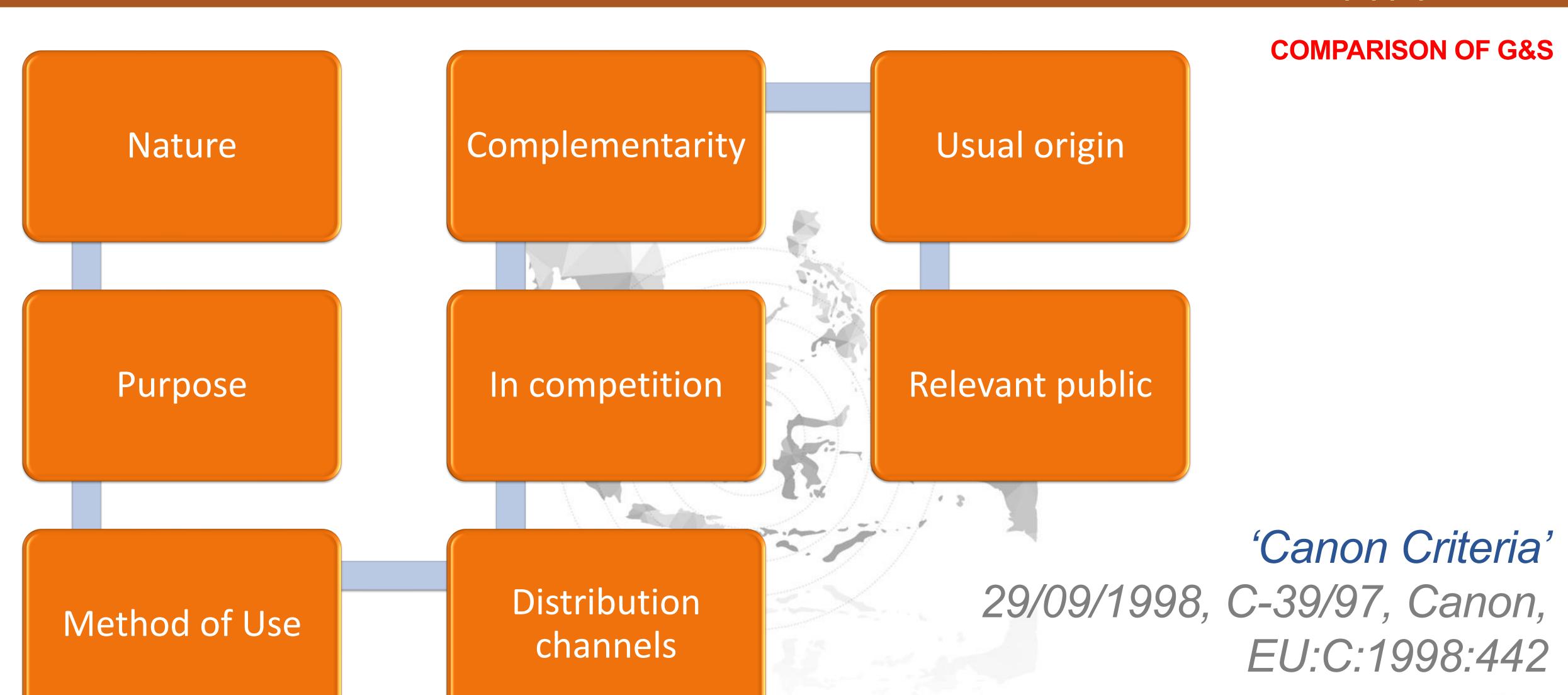






Intellectual Property: Key to innovation, economic growth and cooperation

ARTICLE 8(1)(b) EUTMR







COMPARISON OF G&S Usual origin Complementarity Nature Relevant public In competition Purpose 'Canon Criteria' 29/09/1998, C-39/97, Canon, Distribution Method of Use channels EU:C:1998:442







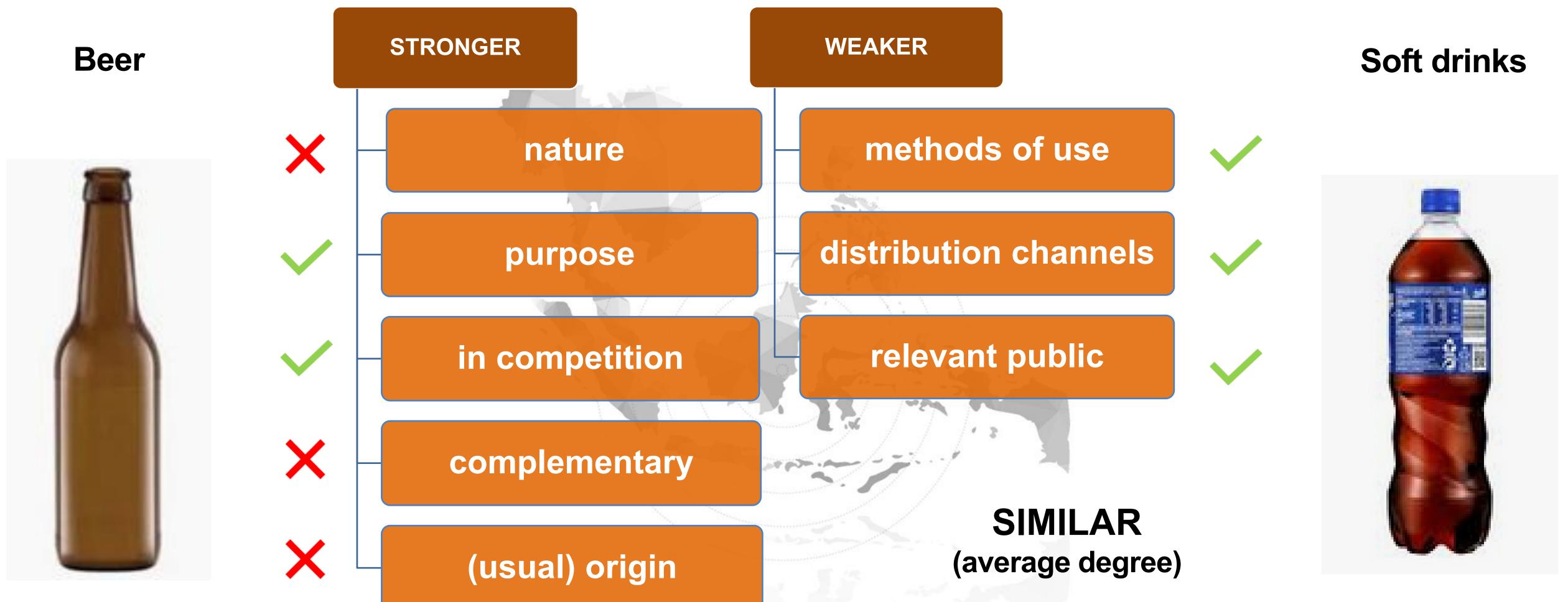
Article 8 (1) (b) EUTMR: Likelihood of confusion







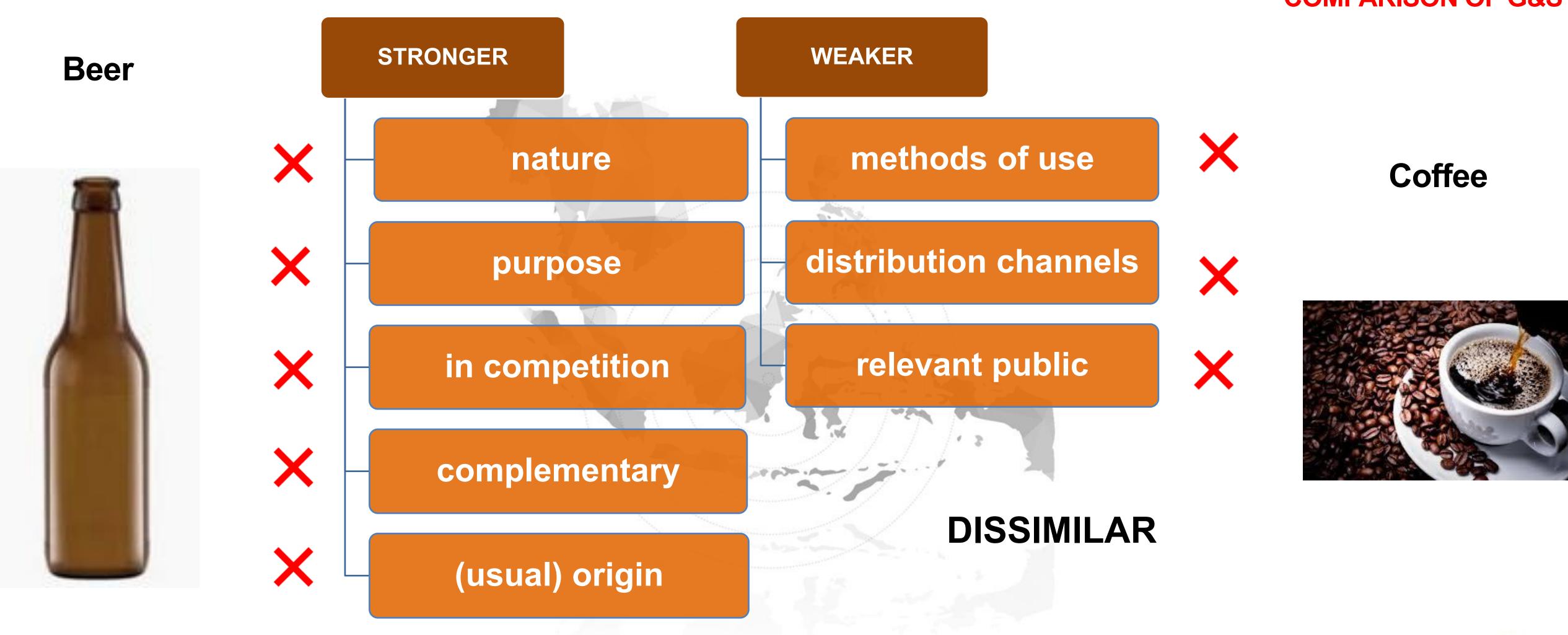
COMPARISON OF G&S







COMPARISON OF G&S









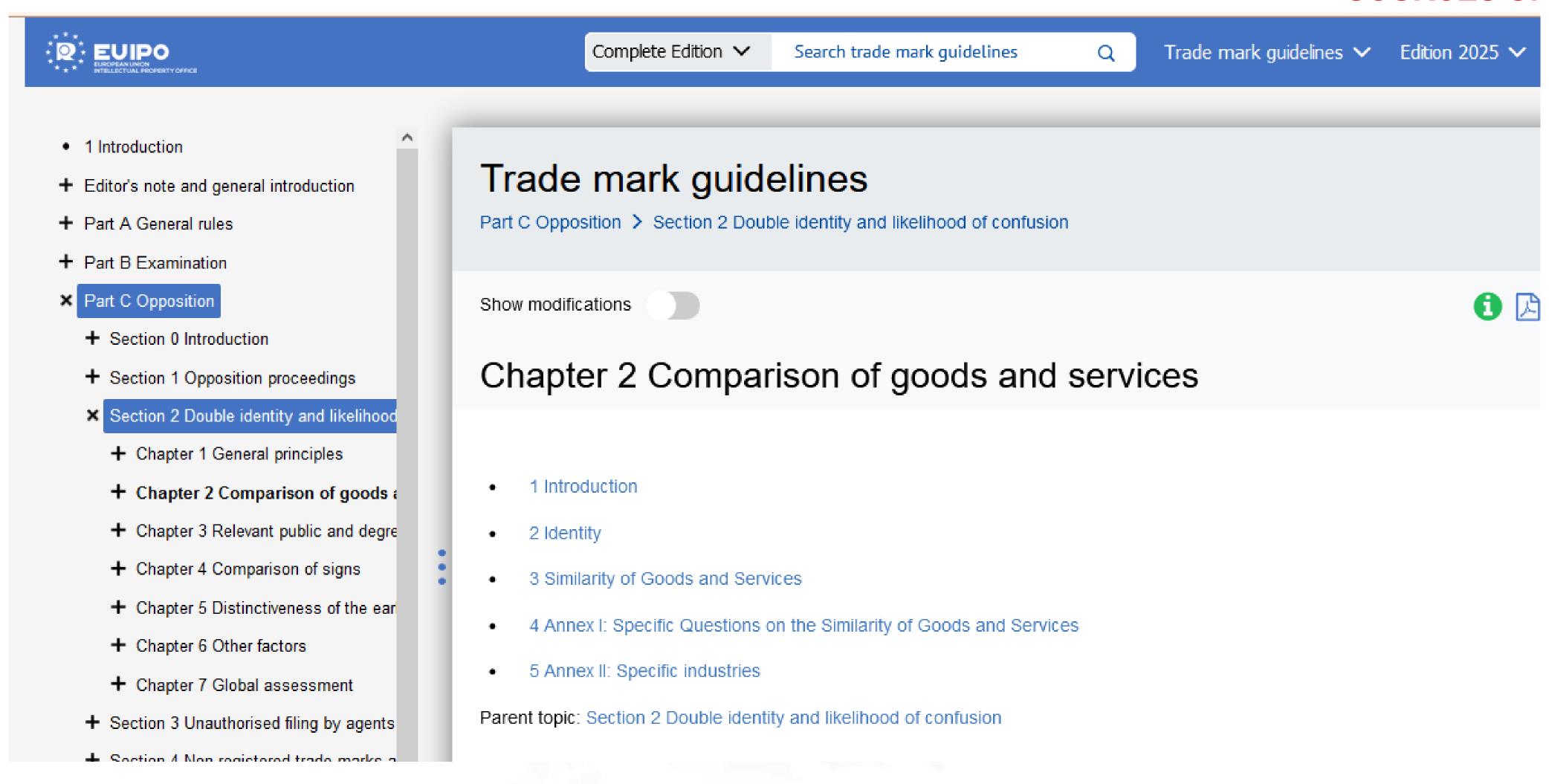
Article 8 (1) (b) EUTMR: Likelihood of confusion







SOURCES OF INFORMATION



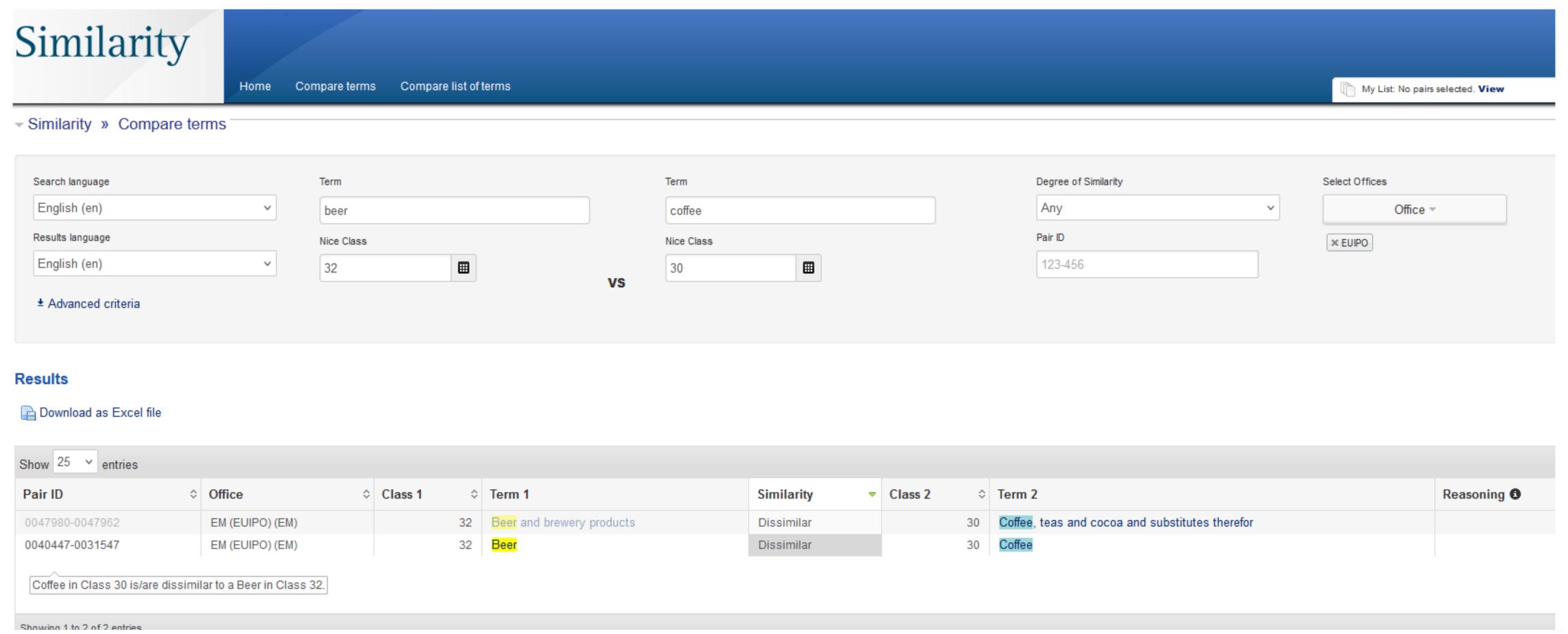




Key to innovation, economic growth and cooperation

ARTICLE 8(1)(b) EUTMR

SOURCES OF INFORMATION





Article 8 (1) (b) EUTMR: Likelihood of confusion



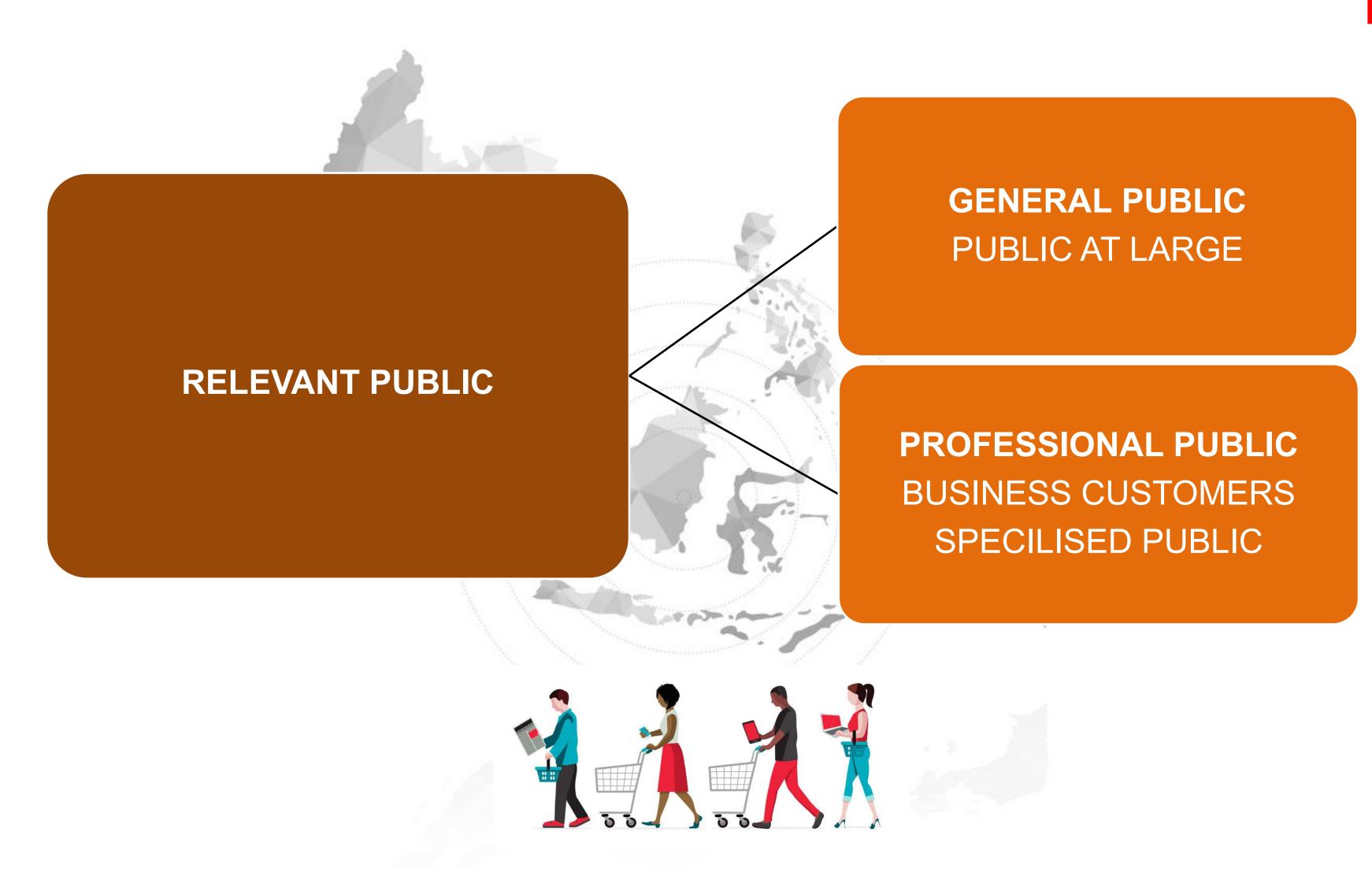




Key to innovation, economic growth and cooperation

ARTICLE 8(1)(b) EUTMR

RELEVANT PUBLIC

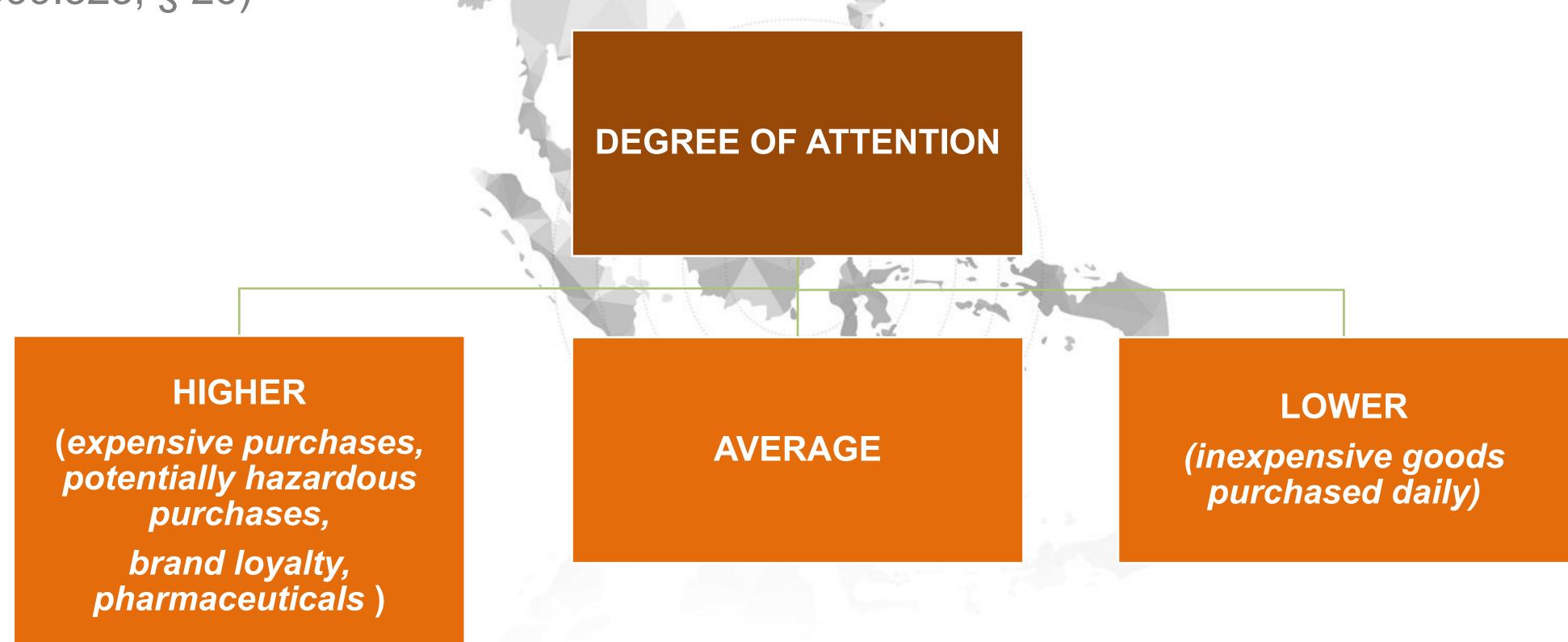






RELEVANT PUBLIC

The average consumer of the products concerned is deemed to be **reasonably well informed** and **reasonably observant and circumspect**, and that the relevant public's degree of attention is likely to vary according to the category of goods or services in question (22/06/1999, C-342/97, Lloyd Schuhfabrik, EU:C:1999:323, § 26)



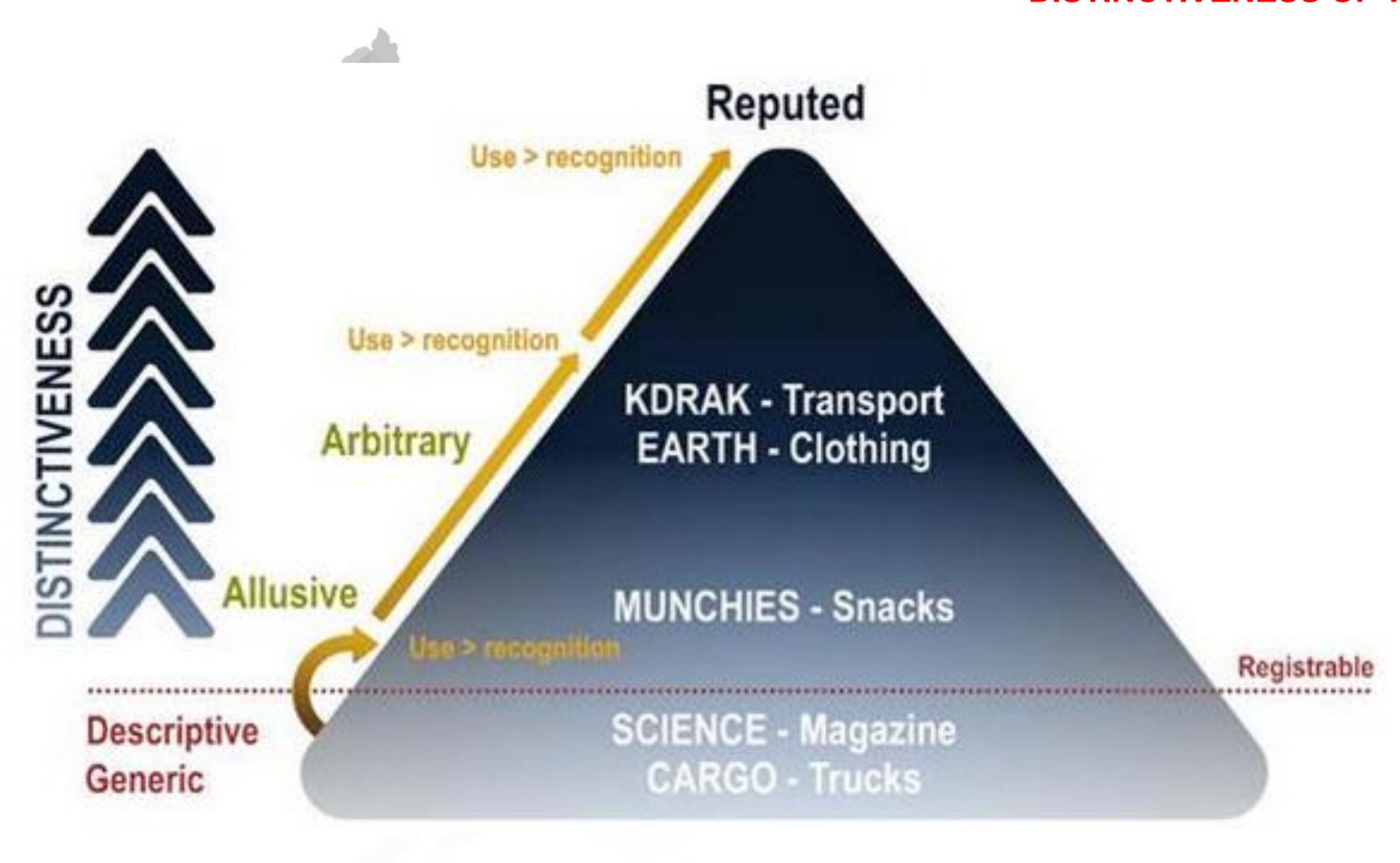




Key to innovation, economic growth and cooperation

ARTICLE 8(1)(b) EUTMR

DISTINCTIVENESS OF THE EARLIER MARK









DISTINCTIVENESS OF THE EARLIER MARK

Article 8 (1) (b) EUTMR: Likelihood of confusion





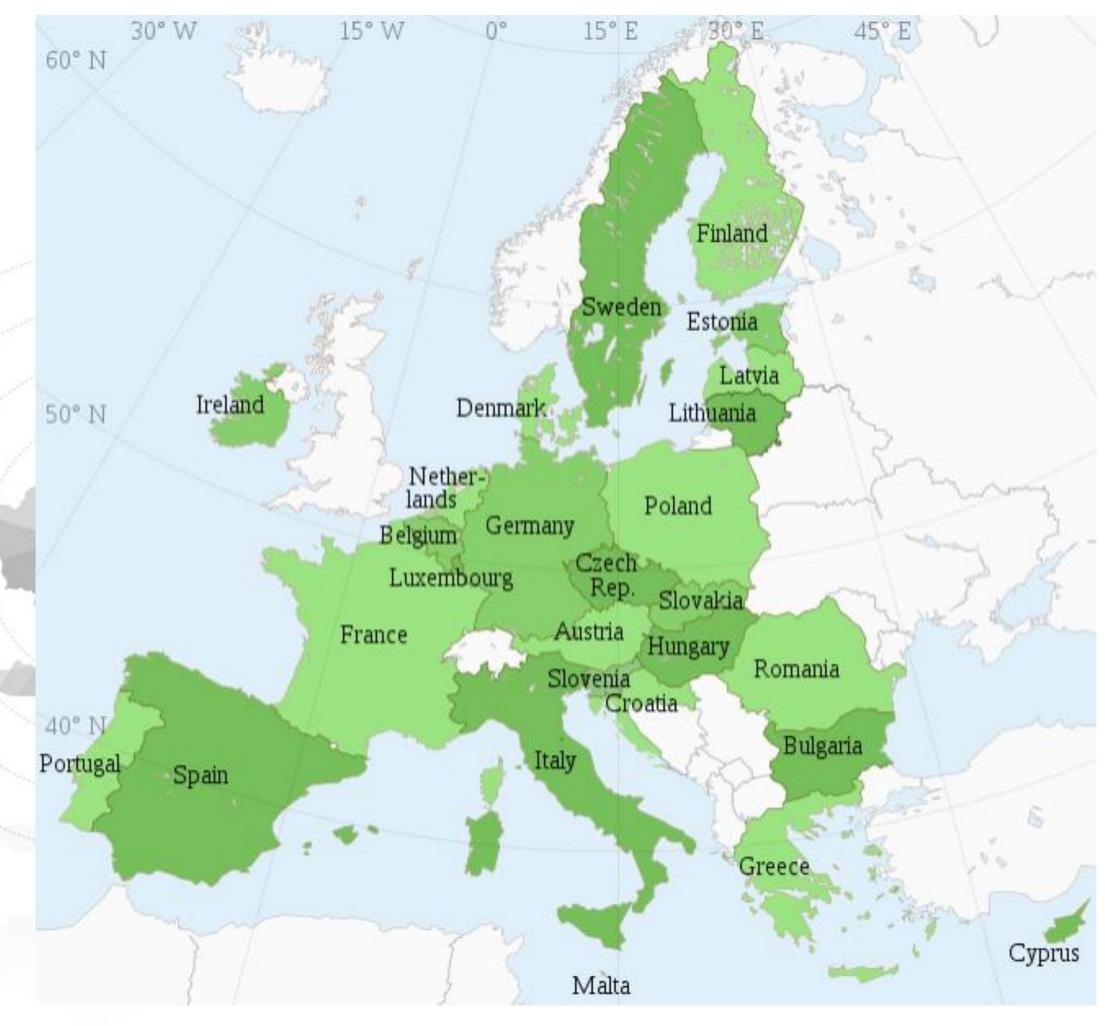


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ARTICLE 8(1)(b) EUTMR

COMPARISON OF SIGNS











Article 8 (1) (b) EUTMR: Likelihood of confusion

COMPARISON OF SIGNS



- 1) Weak or non-distinctive elements
- 2) Dominant = visually outstanding







COMPARISON OF SIGNS

Article 8 (1) (b) EUTMR: Likelihood of confusion

Earlier mark:

MIGUEL DORU

Contested EUTM application:

MIGUELODORU



VISUALLY - SIMILAR (AVERAGE)



AURALLY - SIMILAR (AVERAGE)



CONCEPTUALLY - SIMILAR (AVERAGE)







OVERALL ASSESSMENT

The Court has also held that the global appreciation of the visual, aural and conceptual similarity of the marks in question must be based on the overall impression, given by the marks, bearing in mind in particular, their distinctive and dominant components. ('Sabèl', § 23)

Account is taken of the fact that the average consumer only rarely has the chance to make a direct comparison between the different marks and must place trust in the imperfect picture of them that he or she has kept in mind...(judgment of 22/06/1999, C-342/97, 'Lloyd Schuhfabrik Meyer', § 26).

Even consumers who pay a high degree of attention need to rely on their imperfect recollection of trade marks (21/11/2013, <u>T-443/12</u>, ancotel, EU:T:2013:605, § 54).







OVERALL ASSESSMENT

The likelihood of confusion on the part of the public must be assessed **globally**, according to the **relevant public's perception** of the signs and of the goods and services in question, and taking into account all factors relevant to the circumstances of the case, in particular the similarity of the marks and the similarity of the goods and services, which are interdependent criteria in the sense that **a lesser degree of similarity between the goods and services may be offset by a greater degree of similarity between the marks**, and vice versa.

The category of goods or services and the way they are marketed (22/09/1999, C-342/97, Lloyd Schuhfabrik, EU:C:1999:323, § 27).

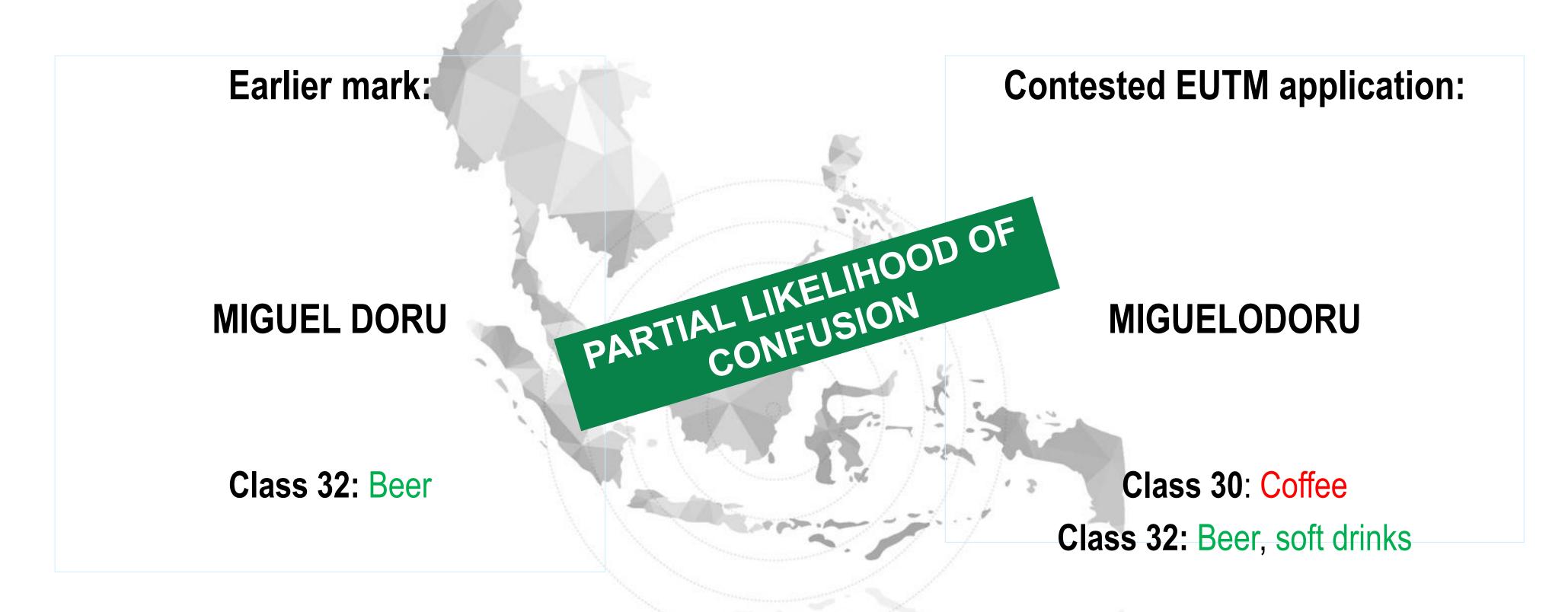








Article 8 (1) (b) EUTMR: Likelihood of confusion









PRACTICAL EXAMPLES

Article 8 (1) (b) EUTMR: Likelihood of confusion



Class 9: Helmets

Class 12: Bicycles and parts

Territory: EU







PRACTICAL EXAMPLES

Article 8 (1) (b) EUTMR: Likelihood of confusion



Classes 35, 37, 39, 40 and 42 (e.g. water treatment in Cl 40)

Territory: EU





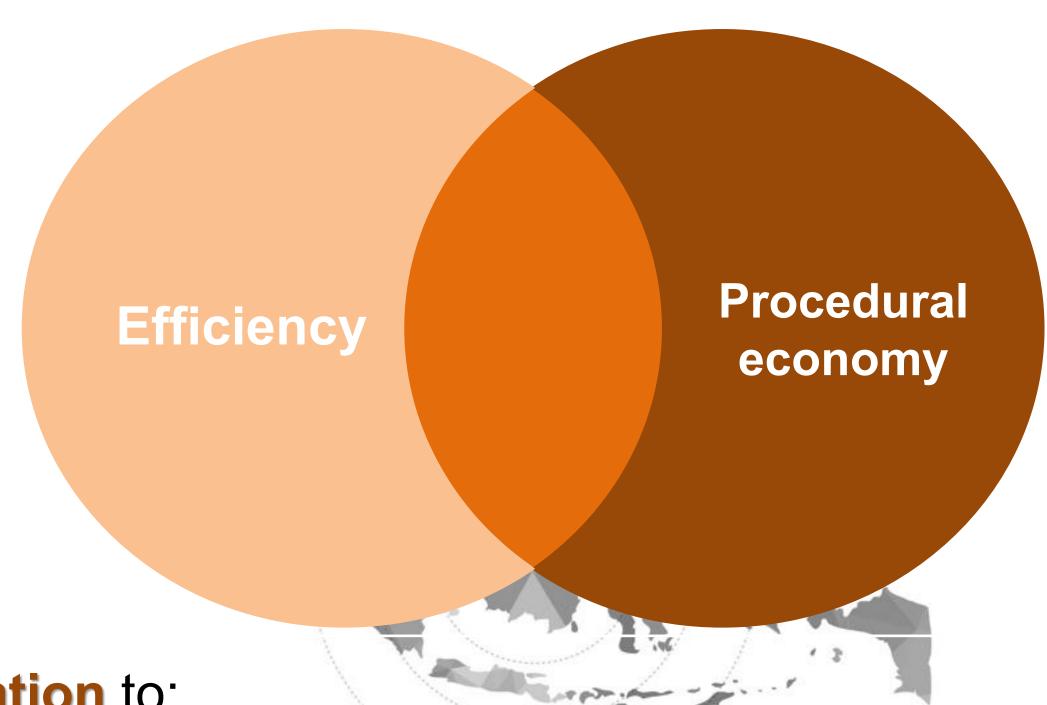


PERSPECTIVE FROM AN OPPOSITION DECISION EXAMINER









The EUIPO has no obligation to:

- Examine all the oppositions, earlier rights or grounds
- Choose the earlier right with the **widest territorial scope** to prevent eventual conversion of the application in as many territories as possible (16/09/2004, T-342/02, Moser Grupo Media, S.L., EU:T:2004:268; 11/05/2006, T-194/05, TeleTech International, EU:T:2006:124)







Multiple oppositions

Will take the case which allows to refuse contested EUTM application to broadest successful extent

The most effective*

Earlier rights

 May examine only the most similar sign with broadest scope of goods/services

Legal grounds

 Will choose the ground presenting the simplest manner to refuse the application



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Opposition based on articles:



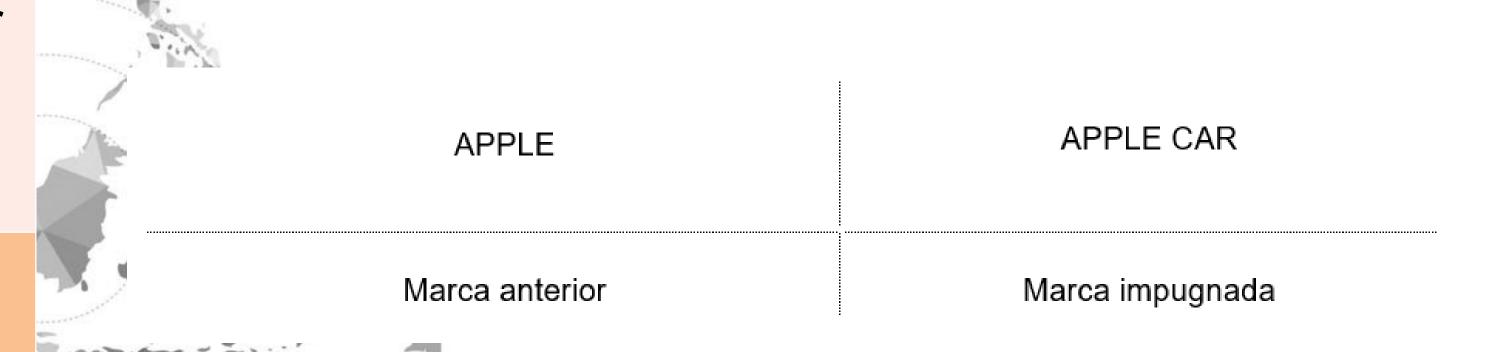
8(1)(b) – covering e.g. *carperts* in Class 27 – *not under proof of use*

8(5) – reputation for e.g. electronic consumer goods in Class 9 – *approx. 2000 pages of evidence*

8(4) – non-registered marks - *no national laws submitted*

Contested mark covers the following goods:

Automobile carpets in Class 27



- Ealier mark covers identical goods
- Coinciding element is identical and the additional element is descriptive
- Clear risk of likelihood of confusion under Article 8(1)(b)







Opposition based on earlier marks:

1) PRUX

Class 16: printed matter



2) Prux Casinos

Classes 16, 25, 35, 43 and 41, including entertainment services

3) PRUX TV

Classes 35, 38 and Class 41 including entertainment services

Contested mark covers the following goods:

PRUX DISK

Class 9: gaming software

Class 28: slot machines; gaming machines and poker

machines



•But all other earlier marks cover services similar to contested goods







Opposition based on earlier marks:

8(1)(b) – covering e.g. *vehicles* in Class 12 – *not under proof of use*



8(5) – **reputation** shown for *motor coaches, buses and trailers* in Class 12



•But 'link' and risk of injury for all goods under Article 8(5)

Contested mark covers the following goods:

Class 7: automotive exhaust pipes; brake shoes other than for vehicles





Earlier trade mark

Contested sign







The Office only examines proof of use, to a greater or lesser extent, where it is relevant to the outcome of the case

Proof of use is not relevant where e.g.

- Opposition can be fully upheld based on another earlier mark not subject to the requirement to prove use
- No likelihood of confusion even for identical goods/services

*May also apply in relation to **other grounds** where **use** of the earlier mark/sign is an **indispensable condition**







The Office may proceed on the **assumption** that all the goods and/or services at issue are **identical** where - after evaluating all other relevant factors - any likelihood of confusion can be ruled out (20/09/2019, T-367/18, UKIO / <IO)

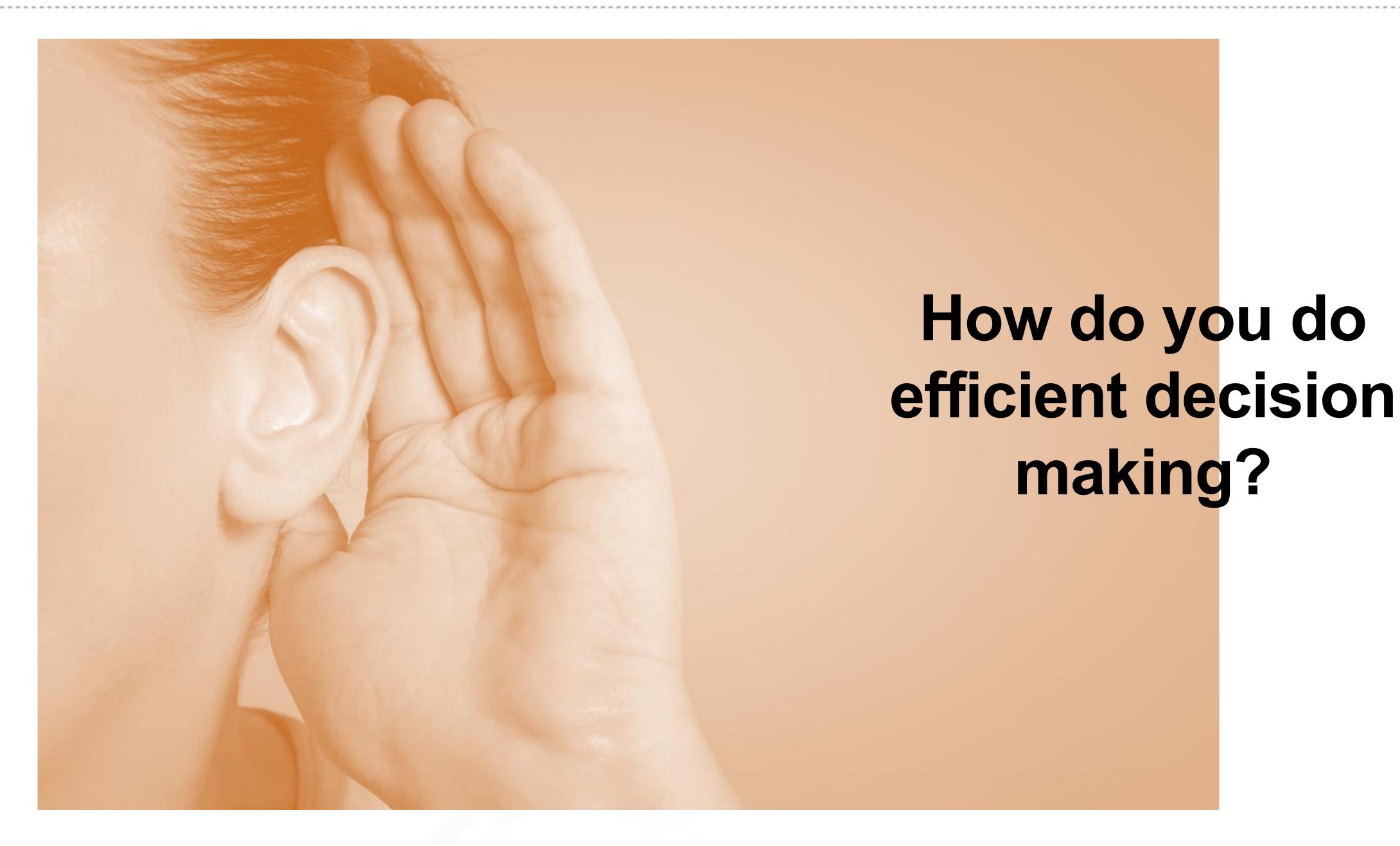
The degree of similarity of the goods/services is a matter of law, which must be assessed by the Office even if the parties do not comment on it (16/01/2007,T-53/05, Calvo)

However, the Office's examination is **restricted to well-known facts** → what is not commonly known should not be speculated on or extensively investigated *ex officio* (03/07/2013, T-106/12, Alpharen)





Key to innovation, economic growth and cooperation







Key to innovation, economic growth and cooperation









| Presentation | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--|--|--|
| Status | DRAFT / APPROVED | | | |
| Approved by owner | | | | |
| Authors | | | | |
| Authors | | | | |
| Cantributara | | | | |
| Contributors | | | | |
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| Revision history | | | | |
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| Version | Date | Author | Description | |
| 0.1 | DD/MM/YYYY | | | |
| 0.1 | DD/MM/YYYY | | | |
| 0.1 | DD/MM/YYYY | | | |



