



Thom Clark Legal Department 4th April 2023





PROGRAMME

40' Presentation

- Definitions
- Formalities
- CP9 distinctiveness of shape marks
 - Absolute grounds
 - Relative grounds

20' Questions and answers









Some numbers, and a question





Since 1st October 2017, more than 750.000 EUTMs have been filed





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How many of these were shape marks?





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More than 5.000





Since 1st October 2017, more than 750.000 EUTMs have been filed

How many of these were shape marks?



Less than 5.000





Since 1st October 2017, more than 750.000 EUTMs have been filed

How many of these were shape marks?

2.168









EUTM IR, Article 3.3.c

... a trade mark consisting of, or extending to, a three-dimensional shape, including containers, packaging, the product itself or their appearance (shape mark)





EUTM IR, Article 3.3.c

... a trade mark consisting of, or extending to, a three-dimensional shape, including containers, packaging, the product itself or their appearance (shape mark)

EUIPO Guidelines, Section 2 Formalities,9 Representation, description and type of mark, 9.3.3 Shape marks

The term 'extending to' means that shape marks cover **not only** shapes per se, but also shapes that contain other elements, such as word elements, figurative elements or labels.





EUTM IR, Article 3.3.c

The mark shall be represented by submitting either a graphic reproduction of the shape, including computer-generated imaging, or a photographic reproduction.







EUTM IR, Article 3.3.c

The mark shall be represented by submitting either a graphic reproduction of the shape, including computer-generated imaging, or a photographic reproduction. The graphic or photographic reproduction may contain different views. Where the representation is not provided electronically, it may contain up to six different views.



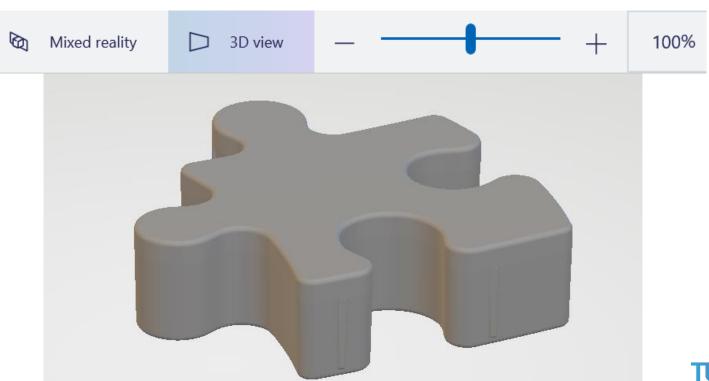


EUIPO Guidelines, Section 2 Formalities,9 Representation, description and type of mark, 9.3.3 Shape marks

The meaning of a graphic representation is extended to comprise the use of new technology, thereby allowing the filing of computergenerated images or animated designs in file formats OBJ, STL and X3D, with a maximum size of 20 MB.











EUIPO Guidelines, Section 2 Formalities,9 Representation, description and type of mark, 9.3.3 Shape marks

Where the representation is not a computer-generated image, it may contain up to six perspectives of the same shape.





EUIPO Guidelines, Section 2 Formalities,9 Representation, description and type of mark, 9.3.3 Shape marks

Where the representation is not a computer-generated image, it may contain up to six perspectives of the same shape. The different views must be submitted in one single JPEG file or on one single A4 sheet.





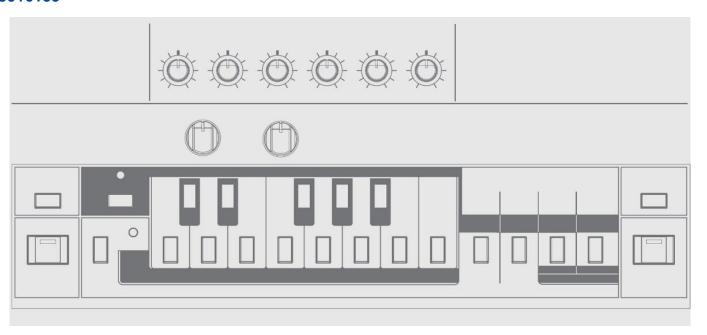
EUIPO Guidelines, Section 2 Formalities,9 Representation, description and type of mark, 9.3.3 Shape marks

Where the representation is not a computer-generated image, it may contain up to six perspectives of the same shape. The different views must be submitted in one single JPEG file or on one single A4 sheet. While different perspectives may be filed, a single view of the shape is sufficient where shape to be protected can be ascertained from that single view.





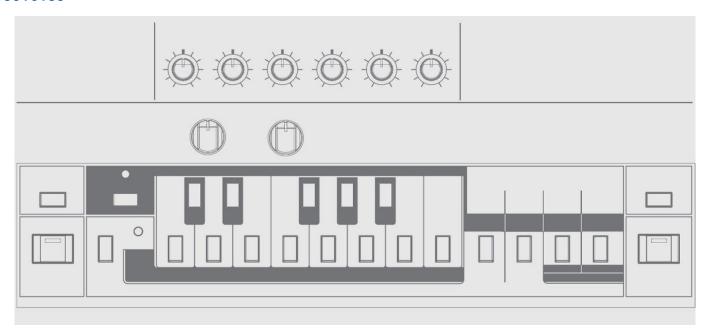
EUTM 18016159







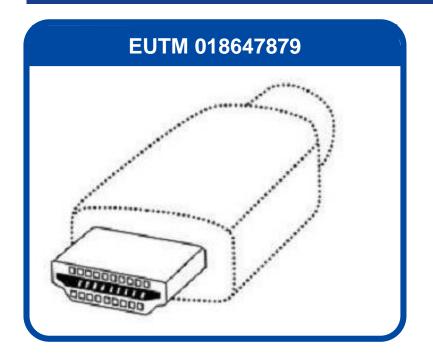
EUTM 18016159

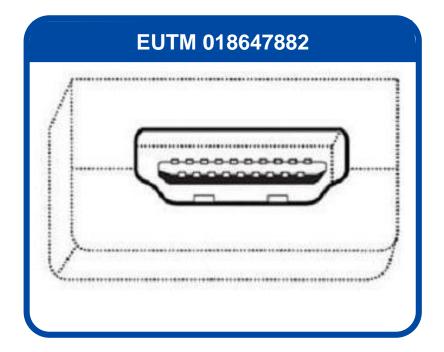






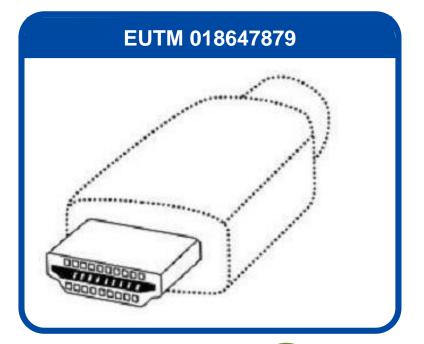


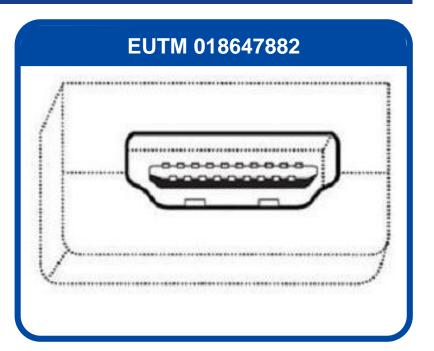
























Common Communication

Distinctiveness of three-dimensional marks (shape marks) containing verbal and/or figurative elements when the shape is not distinctive in itself





CP9: 3 Common Principle

Elements and Factors Affecting the Distinctiveness of the Sign as a Whole

If a non-distinctive shape contains an element that is distinctive on its own, it will suffice to render the sign as a whole distinctive.





CP9: 3 Common Principle

Elements and Factors Affecting the Distinctiveness of the Sign as a Whole

If a non-distinctive shape contains an element that is distinctive on its own, it will suffice to render the sign as a whole distinctive. The size and proportion of the verbal/figurative elements, their contrast with respect to the shape, and their actual position on it, are all factors which may affect the perception of the sign when assessing its distinctiveness.







Class 14: Watches







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Despite the small size of the verbal elements in proportion to the nondistinctive shapes, the sign as a whole is distinctive as the verbal elements can be identified as distinctive elements in the representation, rendering the sign as a whole distinctive.







Class 14: Watches

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Class 14: Toasters







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The engraved figurative element does not have enough contrast with respect to the shape and therefore cannot be clearly identified in the representation. It therefore cannot render the sign as a whole distinctive.







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Absolute grounds





Absolute grounds

EUTMR, Article 7

- 1. The following shall not be registered:
- (b) Trade marks which are devoid of any distinctive character





Non-distinctive trade marks





EUIPO Guidelines, Section 4 Absolute grounds, Chapter 3 Non-distinctive trade marks, 10 Shape marks

A distinction must be made depending on consumer perception and market conditions.





EUIPO Guidelines, Section 4 Absolute grounds, Chapter 3 Non-distinctive trade marks, 10 Shape marks

A distinction must be made depending on consumer perception and market conditions.

No stricter criteria apply than for other marks, but it may be more difficult to come to a finding of distinctiveness, as such marks will not necessarily be perceived by the relevant public in the same way as a word or figurative mark (07/10/2004, C-136/02 P,

Torches, EU:C:2004:592, § 30).





EUIPO Guidelines, Section 4 Absolute grounds, Chapter 3 Non-distinctive trade marks, 10 Shape marks

To be distinctive, the shape must depart significantly from the shape that is expected by the consumer, and it must depart significantly from the norm or customs of the sector.

The more closely the shape resembles the shape that is most likely to be taken by the product in question, the greater the likelihood that it is not distinctive (07/10/2004, C-136/02 P, Torches, EU:C:2004:592, § 31).





EUIPO Guidelines, Section 4 Absolute grounds, Chapter 3 Non-distinctive trade marks, 10 Shape marks





EUIPO Guidelines, Section 4 Absolute grounds, Chapter 3 Non-distinctive trade marks, 10 Shape marks

Shape marks can be grouped into three categories:

shapes unrelated to the goods and services themselves;





EUIPO Guidelines, Section 4 Absolute grounds, Chapter 3 Non-distinctive trade marks, 10 Shape marks

- shapes unrelated to the goods and services themselves;
- shapes that consist of the shape of the goods themselves or part of the goods;





EUIPO Guidelines, Section 4 Absolute grounds, Chapter 3 Non-distinctive trade marks, 10 Shape marks

- shapes unrelated to the goods and services themselves;
- shapes that consist of the shape of the goods themselves or part of the goods;
- the shape of packaging or containers.





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Shapes that consist of the shape of the goods themselves or part of the goods





Class 11: electric heaters; gas heaters; burners.





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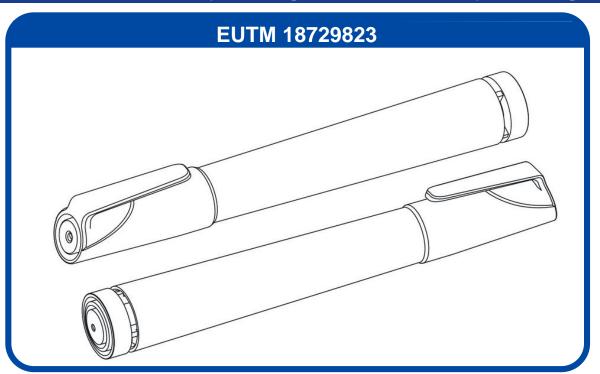


Refused





Class 16: writing instruments.



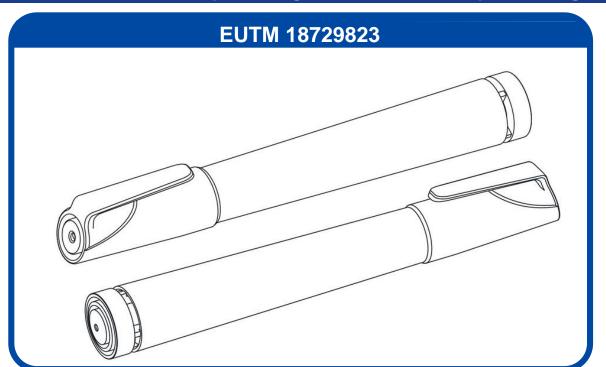




Class 16: writing instruments.



Refused







The shape of packaging or containers

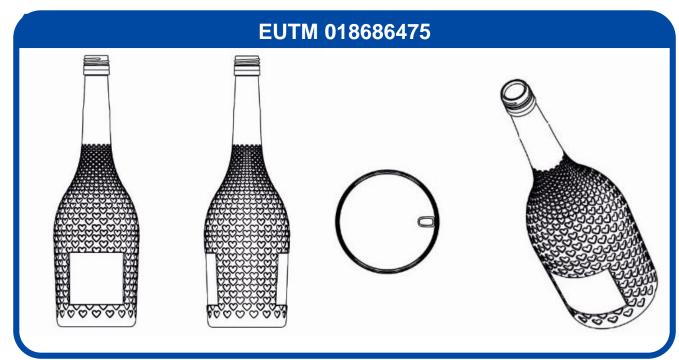




Class 21: bottles.

Class 33: wines; alcoholic

beverages







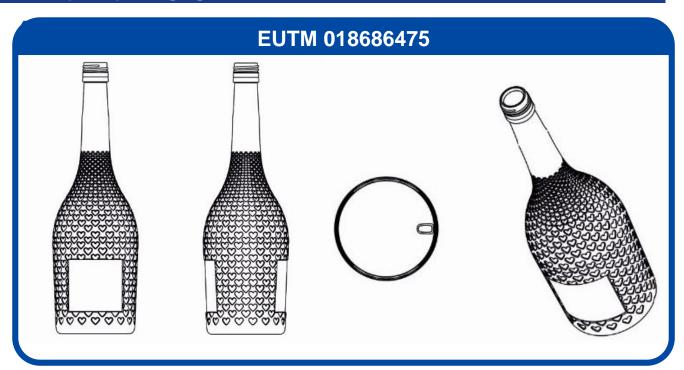
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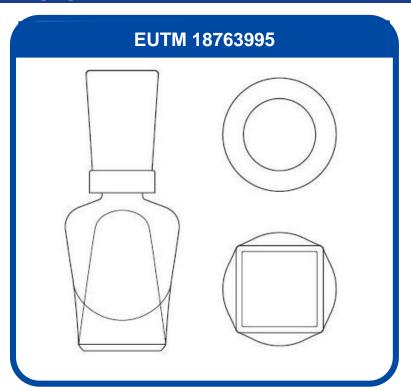
Refused







Class 3: nail polish



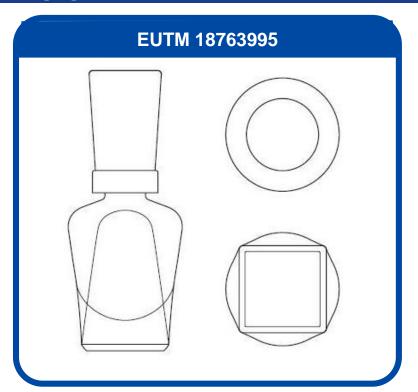




Class 3: nail polish



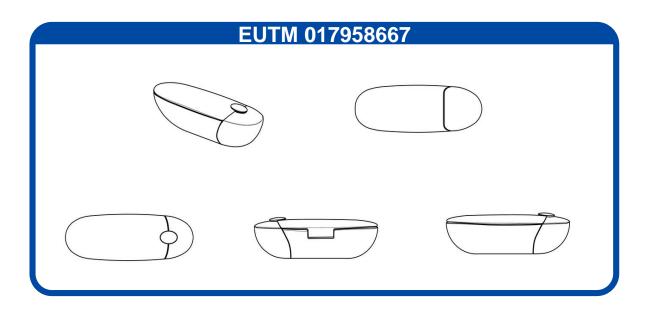
Refused







Class 3: lipstick

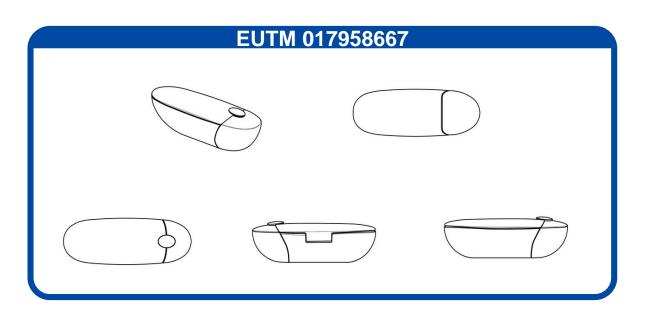






Class 3: lipstick





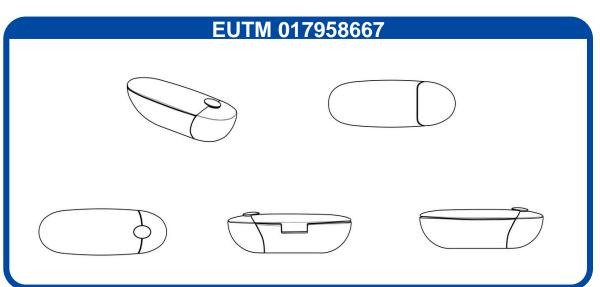




Class 3: *lipstick*



Appeal R2292/2019-1







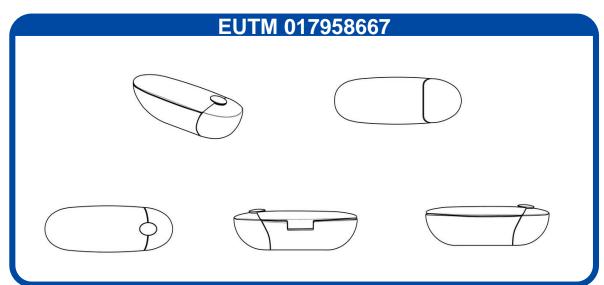
Class 3: lipstick



Refused

Appeal R2292/2019-1

General Court T-488/20







T-488/20:

The shape may be regarded as fanciful for a lipstick and therefore departs significantly from the norm and customs of the sector concerned. §55

The relevant public will be surprised by the shape. It is capable of indicating the origin of the goods concerned. §57





Trade marks consisting of shapes which result from the nature of the goods, which are necessary to obtain a technical result or which give substantial value to the goods





- 1. The following shall not be registered:
- (e) signs which consist exclusively of:
 - (i) the shape, or another characteristic, which results from the nature of the goods themselves;
 - (ii) the shape, or another characteristic, of goods which is necessary to obtain a technical result;
 - (iii) the shape, or another characteristic, which gives substantial value to the goods;





Objective of Article 7(1)(e) in general:

to prevent the exclusive and permanent rights that a trade mark confers from serving to extend the life of other IP rights indefinitely, such as patents or designs, which the EU legislature has sought to make subject to limited periods

(18/09/2014, C-205/13, Hauck, EU:C:2014:2233, § 19-20; 14/09/2010, C-48/09 P, Lego brick, EU:C:2010:516, § 43; 06/10/2011, T-508/08, Loudspeaker, EU:T:2011:575, § 65).





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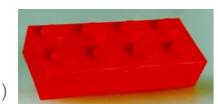




Absolute grounds - Article 7(1)(e)(ii)

A sign consists exclusively of the shape of goods or other characteristics when all its essential characteristics— that is to say, its most important elements—perform a technical function.

The presence of minor arbitrary elements will not alter the conclusion



(C-48/09 P, Lego brick, EU:C:2010:516, § 52;)





Absolute grounds - Article 7(1)(e)(ii)

Identify the essential characteristics of the sign.

The assessment may be based:

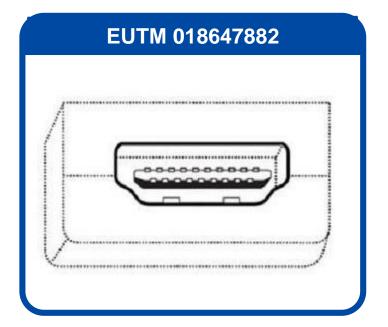
- on the overall impression produced by the sign directly;
- on an examination of each of the components in turn;
- by a simple visual analysis or a detailed examination taking into account e.g. surveys, expert opinions, patents, etc.





Class 9: Connectors, cables, and components thereof.

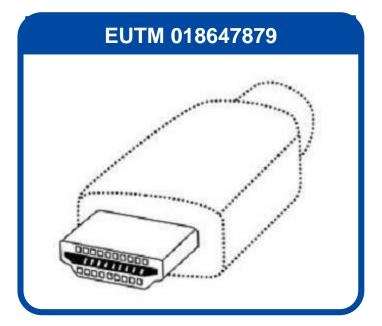




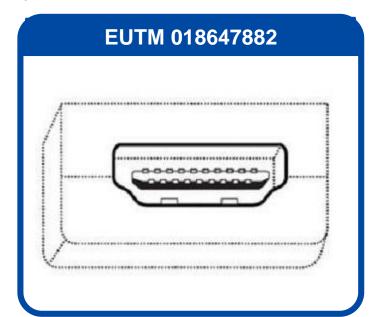




Class 9: Connectors, cables, and components thereof.







Refused







Class 9: Cases for tablet computers; Laptop cases....







Class 9: Cases for tablet computers; Laptop cases....









Class 9: Cases for tablet computers; Laptop cases....



Appeal R503/2021-2





Absolute grounds - EUTMR, Article 7

1. The following shall not be registered:

(e) signs which consist exclusively of:

- (i) the shape, or another characteristic, which results from the nature of the goods themselves;
- (ii) the shape, or another characteristic, of goods which is necessary to obtain a technical result;
- (iii) the shape, or another characteristic, which gives substantial value to the goods;





Absolute grounds - Article 7(1)(e)(iii)

EUIPO Guidelines, Section 4 Absolute grounds, Chapter 6.4 Shapes or Other Characteristics Giving Substantial Value to the Goods

The concept of 'value' should be interpreted not only in commercial (economic) terms, but also in terms of 'attractiveness', that is to say, the likelihood that the goods will be purchased primarily because of their particular shape or another particular characteristic.





Absolute grounds - Article 7(1)(e)(iii)

Class 9: Portable vibration speakers; audio receivers; sound reproduction apparatus...





Absolute grounds - Article 7(1)(e)(iii)

Class 9: Portable vibration speakers; audio receivers; sound reproduction apparatus...

Accepted after limitation







Proof of use

Use of the mark as registered or in an altered form





Relative grounds - Article 18(1)(a) EUTMR

The following shall also constitute [genuine] use [of an EUTM] within the meaning of the first subparagraph:

use of the EU trade mark in a form differing in elements which do not alter the distinctive character of the mark in the form in which it was registered, regardless of whether or not the trade mark in the form as used is also registered in the name of the proprietor







to allow the proprietor to **commercially exploit** the mark making **variations** in line with **advertising requirements**

23/02/2006, T-194/03, Bainbridge, EU:T:2006:65, § 50



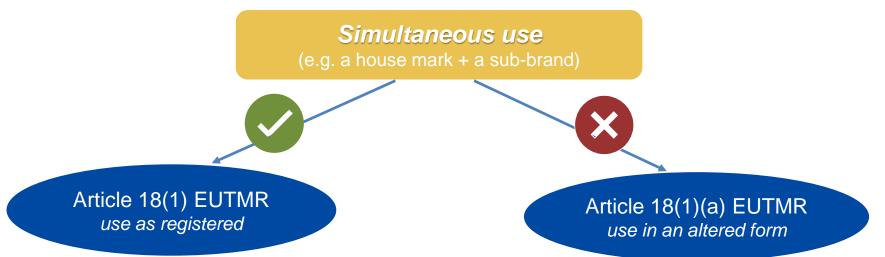
EUTM as registered and as used must be broadly equivalent

10/12/2015, T-690/14, Vieta, EU:T:2015:950, § 31



- **simultaneous use** of independent marks
- use in a form different from the one registered





simultaneous use: marks remain independent

- \rightarrow no unit
- → **no** (visual or conceptual) **interaction**



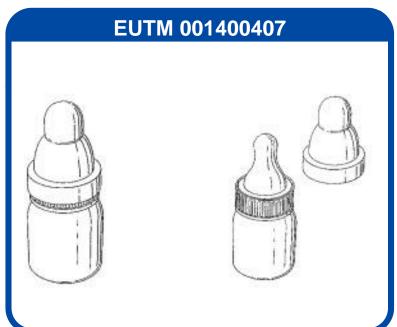
Recent case law



26/10/2022, T-273/21, SHAPE OF A BABY'S BOTTLE (3D MARK), EU:T:2022:675 (revocation for non-use)

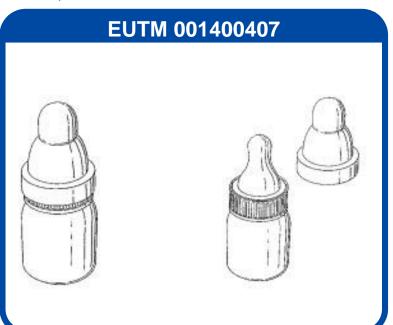




























EUIPO Guidelines, Part C Opposition, Section 7 Proof of use, 6.2.1 Simultaneous use

A. Where a distinctive word [element] is superimposed over the mark as registered consisting of a figurative element, pattern or a shape of a low distinctive character, it may be difficult to determine whether it is a case of simultaneous use or alteration





EUIPO Guidelines, Part C Opposition, Section 7 Proof of use, 6.2.1 Simultaneous use

A. Where a distinctive word [element] is superimposed over the mark as registered consisting of a figurative element, pattern or a shape of a low distinctive character, it may be difficult to determine whether it is a case of simultaneous use or alteration

The question is whether the original mark is still perceived independently despite the superimposition of the distinctive word.

- Yes (independent mark): simultaneous use
- No (independent mark): alteration of distinctive character

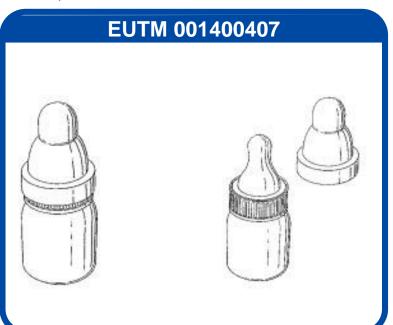


EUIPO Guidelines, Part C Opposition, Section 7 Proof of use, 6.2.1 Simultaneous use

B. Where the mark as registered is a figurative or shape mark that is not of a low distinctive character, the superimposition of a distinctive word will normally not affect the capability of that figurative or shape mark to be perceived as an independent mark $(\rightarrow \text{ simultaneous use})$

















BoA decision (R1326/2020-4):

- The distinctive character of the contested mark is weak.
- The forms in the evidence differ from the form protected by the contested mark
- The additional verbal and figurative elements are not negligible but rather distinctive per se.
- The trade marks as used cannot be regarded as 'broadly equivalent' to the mark as registered.
- Contrary to the applicant's arguments, it is not a case of simultaneous use.



General Court (T-273/21, SHAPE OF A BABY'S BOTTLE):

- It is necessary to examine if: 1) the form of which the mark as used consists differs from the form in which the mark is registered; 2) the addition of word and figurative elements alter the distinctive character of the mark (§ 39);
- The case of a word or figurative mark that is superimposed on a 3d mark falls within Article 18(1)(a) EUTMR (§ 39);
- The mark has an average distinctive character: candies and confectionery are entirely unrelated to babies' bottles (§ 56, 61);





General Court (T-273/21, SHAPE OF A BABY'S BOTTLE):

- The form in which the mark is used is perceived as identical to the form of the mark as registered (§ 44-45);
- The additional of the mark 'BIG BABY POP!' and the other figurative and word elements do not alter its form as the consumer can still distinguish the form of the 3d mark, which remains identical in the eyes of the consumer (§ 80);



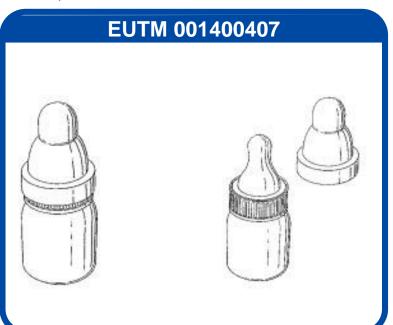


General Court (T-273/21, SHAPE OF A BABY'S BOTTLE):

• The figurative and word elements affixed to the form are allusive and weakly distinctive (and less striking) than the shape. They do not prevent the average consumer from perceiving the form as a whole (§ 85).















To wrap up...





To wrap up...

Guidelines:

- Formalities: Representation, description and type
- Absolute grounds : 7(1)(a) 7(1)(b) and 7(1)(e)
- Relative grounds: proof of use / simultaneous use (https://euipo.europa.eu/ohimportal/en/web/guest/guidelines)

CP9: Distinctiveness of three-dimensional marks (https://www.tmdn.org/#/)

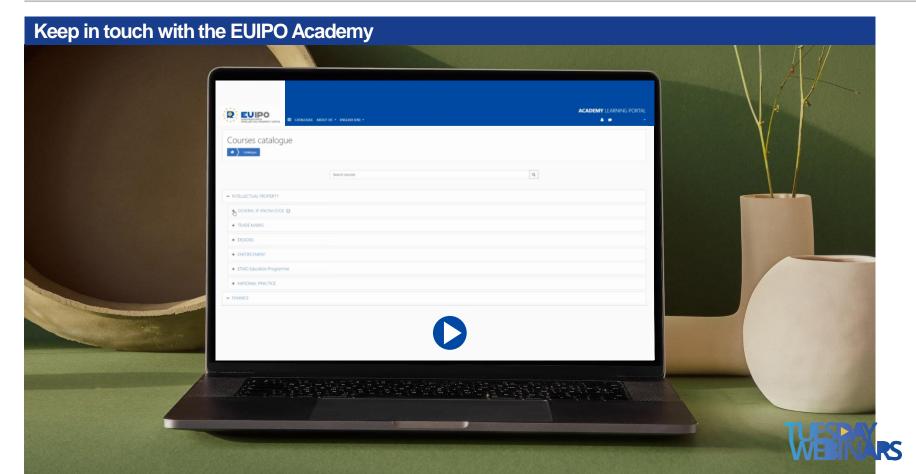
















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