

Track on Case Law: GC/CJ judgments and EUIPO BoA decisions 2024 Q2

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Programme

60' Presentation

Procedural issues
 Absolute grounds
 Relative grounds
 Proof of use

30' Questions and answers





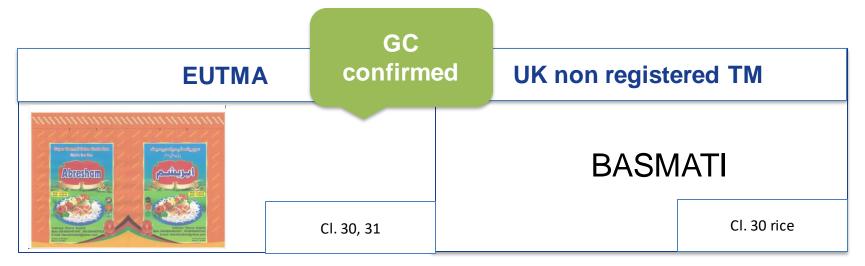






Art. 8(4) EUTMR – Interest in bringing proceedings before the GC

20/06/2024, C-801/21 P, Basmati



Interest in bringing proceedings against the BoA decision continues to exist





Interest in bringing proceedings before the GC

C-801/21 P Basmati

- Disappearance of the ER on which oppo is based at the judicial stage of the opposition proceedings does not impact Opponent's interest in bringing proceedings against the BoA decision (§§ 59-61, 80-82)
- BoA decision has not been withdrawn or eliminated retroactively (§
 61) and it is detrimental in particular to the opponent's economic interests (§ 82)
- □ The judgment only concerns the proceedings before the GC and does not impose a change of practice to EUIPO and its Boards of Appeal





Effects of partial surrender – Art. 57(2) EUTMR

30/05/2024, R 1454/2022 5, PriSecco / Prosecco







Effects of partial surrender – Art. 57(2) EUTMR

30/05/2024, R 1454/2022 5, PriSecco / Prosecco

- Partial surrender pursuant to Art. 57 EUTMR is dealt with in *ex parte* proceedings between the EUTM proprietor and the Office
- □ Effects of partial surrender during the cancellation proceedings are *ex nunc* (Art. 57(2) EUTMR)
- □ It is for the invalidity applicant to demonstrate a real, direct and present legitimate interest in obtaining a decision on the merits also in relation to the surrendered goods, so that to have effects of *ex tunc* under Article 62(2) EUTMR











Art. 7(1)(c) EUTMR – Descriptive character

12/06/2024, T-130/23, FOOTWARE







Art. 7(1)(c) EUTMR – Descriptive character

T-130/23 FOOTWARE

- □ Footware provides info regarding the *intended purpose* of the G/S which can be used with footwear or shoe components \rightarrow descriptive (§ 71)
- Not necessary to determine if the link between the mark and the G/S constitutes an intrinsic, permanent or objective characteristic of those G/S (§ 68)
- Qualification T-423/18 vita and T-133/19 Off-white case-law [whether the colour of a product was capable of constituting an 'other characteristic' within the meaning of Art. 7 (1)(c)]

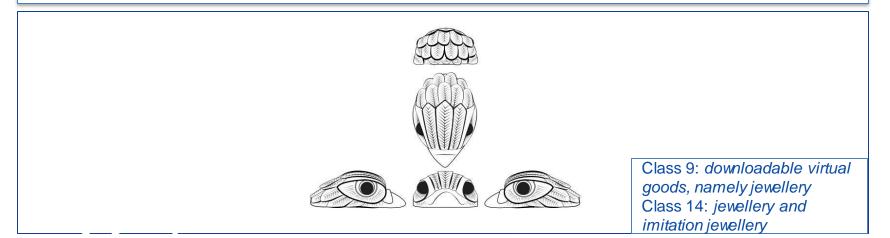




Shape mark – Distinctiveness – Art. 7(1)(b) EUTMR

28/05/2024, R 173/2024-5, SHAPE OF A BEJEWELLED EAGLE HEAD (3D)

EUTM application



Application partly refused





Shape mark – Distinctiveness – Art. 7(1)(b) EUTMR

28/05/2024, R 173/2024-5, SHAPE OF A BEJEWELLED EAGLE HEAD (3D)

- In the fashion sector, it is a common practice to use representations of wild, strong and exotic animals in the commercial presentation or the decoration of goods such as those in Class 14 (T-564/22, DEVICE OF A LION HEAD)
- ❑ Well-known fact that items of jewellery and bijouterie may take a variety of shapes, including that of animals (§ 33)
- □ The sign represents only an **aesthetic or decorative variation** compared to the shapes of jewellery and bijouterie items commonly present on the market (§ 39)
- □ The assessment of the distinctive character of a sign are fully applicable to trade marks registered for virtual goods featuring real-world goods (§ 31)
- □ Non-distinctive pursuant to Art. 7(1)(b) EUTMR





Characteristic of goods – Distinctiveness – Art. 7(1)(b), (c) EUTMR

25/04/2024, R 501/2024-5, Ladybird (fig.)

IR designating the EU



Goods in Class 14, including *jewellery*

Application allowed





Characteristic of goods – Distinctiveness – Art. 7(1)(b), (c) EUTMR

25/04/2024, R 501/2024-5, Ladybird (fig.)

- Even though it is true that items of jewellery are likely to take a variety of forms, in particular that of animals, it cannot be established that the relevant public associates the figurative sign *Ladybird* per se with jewellery items (§ 33, 34)
- The sign **does not describe any characteristics of the jewellery goods** (§ 40)
 - There are no grounds to consider that the sign will be perceived as a description of the shape or appearance of the goods concerned
- Relevant consumers would not immediately associate the sign with jewellery in the shape of a ladybird
- Distinctive pursuant to Art. 7(1)(b) EUTMR











Art. 8(5) EUTMR – Unfair advantage

24/04/2024, T-157/23, Joyful by nature / JOY et al.

BoA confirmed by the Court

EUTMA		Earlier mark	
JOYFUL BY NATURE		JOY	
	Cl. 3, 4, 35, 44		Cl. 3: perfumery and fragrances ()

Application rejected

Opposition allowed





Art. 8(5 EUTMR – Unfair advantage

T-12/23 JOYFUL BY NATURE

Reputation of a trade mark is, in general, acquired progressively. The same reasoning applies to the loss of such a reputation, which is also, in general, lost gradually (§ 38). No evidence of sudden disappearance in this case (§ 42)

- Earlier mark enjoys an image of luxury and stability (§ 84)
- □ Unfair advantage of the repute of the earlier mark taken (§ 88).

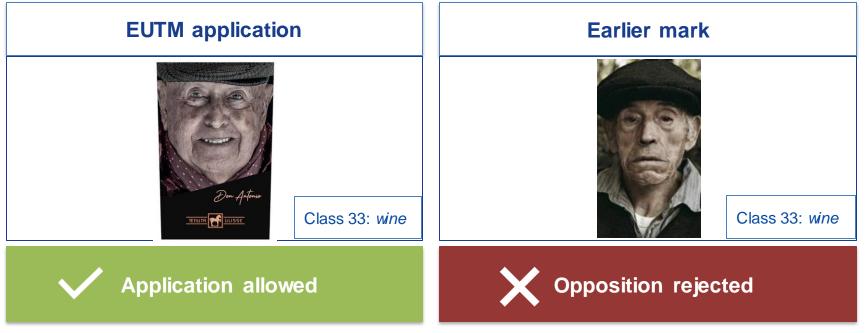




Likelihood of confusion – Art. 8(1)(b) EUTMR

15/03/2024, R 10/2023-5, Don Antonio TENUTA ULISSE (fig.) / A

photographic portrait of an old man (fig.)







Likelihood of confusion – Art. 8(1)(b) EUTMR

15/03/2024, R 10/2023-5, Don Antonio TENUTA ULISSE (fig.) / A photographic portrait of an old man (fig.)

- The earlier mark is protected for the specific image for which it was filed and registered, rather than for the abstract idea or concept of an old man's portrait per se used as a trade mark (§ 54)
- Consumers would easily notice the **differences between the signs**
 - Verbal elements of the contested sign
 - Contrasting emotional tones set by the expressions of the men, the distinct styles of attire, and the different overall colour schemes create two separate identities for each portrait
- □ Enhanced distinctiveness of the earlier mark not demonstrated
- No likelihood of confusion





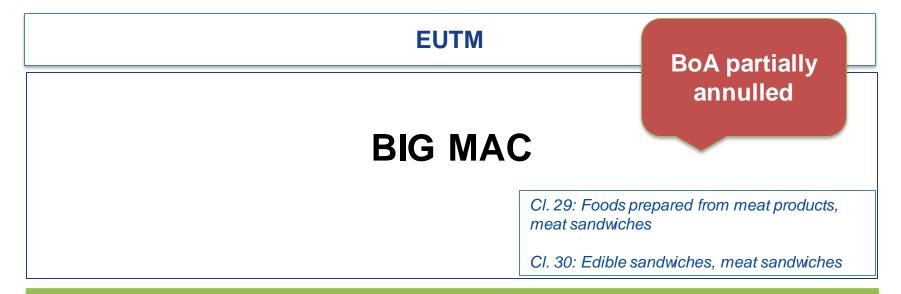






Revocation – Use for the registered G/S – Art. 58(1)(a) EUTMR

05/06/2024, T-58/23 BIG MAC



EUTM remains registered





Art. 58(1)(a) EUTMR – Use for the registered G/S

T-58/23, BIG MAC

Genuine use in connection with services in CI. 42 on account of

- the link between those services and the *meat sandwich* for which genuine use had been proved
- the high degree of reputation of the MCDONALD'S trade mark

cannot be accepted.

- □ The reputation of a mark in respect of certain G/S does not have a bearing on the scale of use of another mark (§ 99)
- □ Use in connection with goods could not prove use for specific service





Revocation – Use as registered – Art. 58(1)(a) EUTMR

17/04/2024, R 961/2023-2, DUE VITTORIE BOTTIGLIA (3D)



EUTM partly revoked





Revocation – Used as registered – Art. 58(1)(a) EUTMR

17/04/2024, R 961/2023-2, DUE VITTORIE BOTTIGLIA (3D)

- Concept of 'used as registered' in respect of a shape mark
 - applying labels to the bottle constitutes the simultaneous use of independent signs, each possessing its own distinctive character and unaffected by their concurrent existence



- evidence demonstrates use of the registered 3D mark
- The issue of whether the contested shape mark is distinctive cannot be relied on in cancellation proceedings for non-use





Questions and answers

In the BIG MAC case, the mark was registered in Class 42 not for 'restaurant services'. The party wanted to prove genuine for these services by submitting evidence of sales of its own meat/chicken sandwiches. Oftentimes, when you sell your own goods, it does not count as a service rendered for third parties. Was that the issue or was the formulation of the service that the party has chosen more important or played less in its favor?



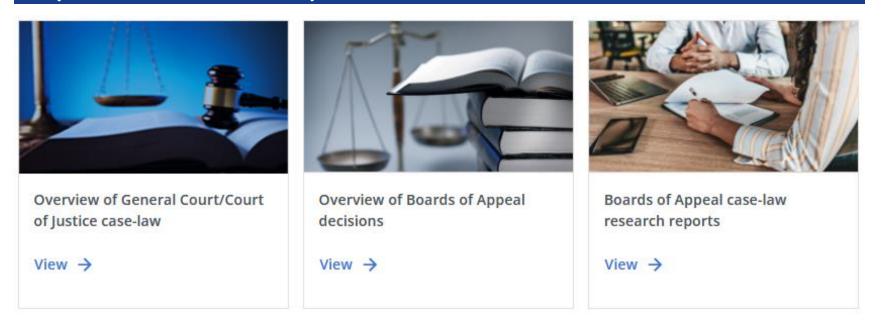


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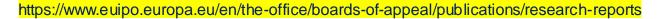
Boards of Appeal case-law research reports

These reports are the result of discussions within the Consistency Circles and the General Consistency Meeting of the Boards of Appeal and reflect the views at the given date. They are working documents and should not be considered to have any binding effect on the Boards of Appeal.

For queries or feedback please contact BoA-CC-Coordination@euipo.europa.eu

Absolute Grounds	Relative Grounds	Designs	Procedure and Registry
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	Q Quick search	
Title of procedure ↑	Date	Languages
Acceptability of restrictions of goods and services (substance)	2023 June	EN
Clear and precise definition of goods and services and implications in relative grounds proceedings	2022 October	EN ES DE FR IT
Complementarity of goods and services	2024 March	EN
Global assessment of the likelihood of confusion between trade marks in cases where their similarity essentially resides in a weak or non-distinctive element	2023 December	EN
Likelihood of confusion in the case of single-letter signs	2023 November	EN ES DE FR IT







Speakers

Speakers from EUIPO



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