Paper Ref	Sheet	Percentage Mark Awarded	Examiner's use only
FC5	1 of 23	55%	
Q1			
Well Known Marks.			
It is not possible to registe	<b>1</b> r a trademark, if it is identi	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$ cal or similar to a well know	n
mark, where there is a risk			
A well known mark must h	ave more than local signif	cance.	2½
	21/2	MARKS AWARDED: 2.5/5	

r

Paper Ref	Sheet		Examiner's use only
FC5	2 of 23		-
22			
a) Contracting Party is a na	ational state or multination	al organisation that has	
acceded to the Madrid Tre	aty. <mark>✓1</mark>		1
o) Office of Origin is the na	itional office where the orig	ginal mark was registered by	
he applicant. ✓½			1/2
c) replacement is where ar	າ existing national mark is	replaced by the Madrid	
$\sqrt{1}$ registration, WIPO will reco	ord the date of earlier regis	stration against the Madrid	
mark for that territory.			1
		MARKS AWARDED: 2.5/3	
	21/2		

Paper Ref	Sheet		Examiner's use only
FC5	3 of 23		,
23			
	e application on absolute g $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$		
	√ ½	in which oppositions can be	
filed. In the US, there is up	to 180 days in which an o	oposition can be filed, after	
which the national registra	tion will be confirmed with	NIPO.	1½
b)			
In the US, a statement of c	continued use must be filed	$\checkmark \frac{\checkmark \frac{1}{2}}{2}$ every five years. This is not	
required in France.			
Renewal fees are due eve	ry ten years to keep the ma	ark in force in France, and	1/2
every five years in US.			
	2	MARKS AWARDED: 2/4	

Show that the mark has acquired distinctiveness for the goods and services, e.g

by long history of use showing the public associate the mark with its origin.

Narrow the list of goods and services to remove the example that it is descriptive of.

Remove the designation of any English speaking states or convert the EU application to national applications in each state where English is not an official  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$  anguage. Rol and Malta are English speaking states within EU where the objection would remain.

MARKS AWARDED: 1/4

Paper Ref	Sheet	
FC5	5 of 23	
Q5		
Goodwill is an abstract qua	antity that is in the minds o	of the custome
with goods or services sup	plied by a particular entity	that they have
with. 1		
Unless the assets themsel	ves are transferred, the g	oodwill would hav
independent meaning as it	t depends on the source o	f the goods or serv
	2	MARKS AWARD

1

1

## Q6

'111 mark – There are grounds for opposition, as at the time it was filed the UK was a member state of the EU, and if the geographical origin was recognised in the UK as being of more than local significance, that would be grounds for invalidity in the EU.  $\checkmark$ 1

'222 mark –By the time this application was registered the UK was no longer a member state. However the UK was still a member state at the date of filing, so there are grounds.  $\checkmark$ 1

'333 mark . When the application was filed the UK had already left the EU. The EU IPO will not recognise the geographical origin as it is not recognised outside the UK.  $\checkmark$ 1

MARKS AWARDED: 3/3

Paper Ref	Sheet
FC5	7 of 23
27	
A proper reason for non us	se of the mark might be -

the last five years from consumers for a reason.

(Y<sub>2</sub>)

MARKS AWARDED: 0.5/1

1/2

Paper Ref	Sheet
FC5	8 of 23
Q8	
Altering the list of goods a	Allow nd services $\sqrt[4]{1/2}$
Corrections of errors – Pro-	oviding that they don't cha
of the mark. $\sqrt[4]{1/2}$	
Adding or removing a clas	S.
Changing the details of the	e proprietor. Allow √½
	2

Paper Ref	Sheet		Examiner's use only
FC5	9 of 23		-
Q9 Damages are calculated from the date of publication of the registration, or			
from the start of the infringing act, whichever is later. $\checkmark \frac{1}{2}$			1∕2
	(Y <sub>2</sub> )	MARKS AWARDED: 0.5/1	

Paper Ref	Sheet		Examiner's use only
FC5	10 of 23		
Q10			
a)			
The assent gives confirma	tion that the mark is being	held by an agent on trust for	
the ultimate owner of the n	nark.		0
b)			
The recordal must be com	pleted in six months of the	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$ assent being made.	
Late recordal would mean:			
The assent may be invalid	ated by the recording of ar	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$ ny later, recorded assent.	
		mark by the assentee while	
it is not recorded.	J.	5	1
		MARKS AWARDED: 1/4	
			Page sub- total

An owners right to bring infringement action is exhausted in the UK by any sale under the mark within the UK or EEA with the owner's consent.

Prior to Brexit, this would have simply said EEA.

X and Y must have had a coexistence agreement in June 2020 each consenting to allow the other to sell under the mark in the EU.

Therefore the sale of X's cutlery to Z was with the consent of Y under the coexistence agreement, therefore Y's rights are exhausted.

0

MARKS AWARDED: 0/2

Paper Ref	Sheet		Examiner's use only
FC5	12 of 23		
212			
a) Opposition action must l	pe started within two mon	hs of publication (3 with	
otice of intention), while ir	validity can be started aff	er registration. ✓1	1
) Opposition is cheaper a	nd quicker than invalidity	actions and will be dealt with	
oy an IPO officer rather tha	an requiring complex proc	edings. 🗸 🏏	
f opposition is successful,	the mark will never have	peen registered and the	
applicant will not acquire a	ny rights. 🗸 🏒		1
) Invalidity action can be t	prought on the grounds of	non use after five years,	0
which is not available in op	position.		0
	(2)	MARKS AWARDED: 2/4	

Paper Ref	Sheet
FC5	13 of 23

Although Middlesex Const. have class 28 Toys and Models, this only protects the use of the mark as a designation of origin.  $\checkmark 1$ 

Minirace are using the mark simply as part of a faithful reproduction of the police car. The mark will not be understood to be a designation of origin, so there is no risk of confusion by the public.  $\checkmark_1$ 

See "Opel". ✓1

3

MARKS AWARDED: 3/3

The mark has been published for opposition and opposition would need to be filed within two months of publication by 1 November 2021.

The client is entitled to oppose as the holder of an earlier mark.

Neither the marks and their goods are not identical so opposition will need to show similarity of the marks and goods and that there is a risk of confusion.

# Similarity of the marks.

### Visual similarity

Both marks are spherical bottles, which are identical shapes. The position of the cylindrical spout is different, but the difference is small, as either bottle can be rotated to position the spout in the position of the other. The shapes are highly similar.  $\checkmark$ 1

Both bottles have text, the text is the same size but there are differences in font,  $\checkmark 1$ also one is printed the other is embossed. The words only differ by one letter. The fact that one is in capitals and the other in lower case does not distinguish significantly.  $\checkmark 1$ 

Colour – Although the clients mark specifies a colour, the mark for opposition does not disclaim that colour, and so this does not distinguish significantly.  $\checkmark 1$ Overall the marks are highly similar visually.

Aural similarity.

Paper Ref	Sheet
FC5	15 of 23

Lemonade and Le Monde, despite their similarities in spelling, are pronounced				
quite differently. Lemonade has three syllables while Le Monde only has two.				
The "ade" sound at the end of lemonade is quite different. $\checkmark 1$				
The marks have very slight aural similarity.				
Conceptual similarity.				
As the marks are three dimensional marks, part of the concept is an unusual				
container for beverages. Both marks provide this concept.				

The meanings of the words however are quite different, one being descriptive of the intended contents, while the other is a meaningless word in English, though many people will recognise the French meaning.  $\checkmark$ 1

The overall concept of the lemonade bottle taking into account the jokey font, off centre spout, is a fun way to drink lemonade, while the Le Monde bottle aims to portray a more serious celebratory function.

The marks have minor conceptual similarity.

The high degree of visual similarity is likely to override the lower aural or conceptual similarity.

## Similarity of the goods and services

Both marks designate beverages. Although soft drinks and alcoholic spirits are different, both are drinks that might be bought at a bar or restaurant, so there is moderate similarity.  $\checkmark$ 1

SOM – 6

total

**SOG** – 5

### Likelihood of confusion

✓ SOG 1 Relevant consumer may overlap. Although spirit sales are limited to adults, purchasers of spirits are often the same consumer for mixers such as lemonade. Although cognacs are rarely mixed, the consumer of cognac may also be purchasing e.g vodka and lemonade in a round of drinks or stocking for a party.
✓ SOG 1
Where the purchasers of lemonade are minors, they will not be also purchasing cognacs, but in many venues such as bars the minor will not be the purchaser.

#### Venue for sales

Both soft drinks and spirits are sold at bars, restaurants, off licenses and supermarkets (often in the same aisle).  $\checkmark$  SOG 1

In a bar or restaurant, such a decorative bottle is likely to be displayed where consumers can see and recognise it, such as on a shelf behind the bar. In these circumstances the consumer may often indicate the required product by pointing, they do not have the opportunity to inspect the bottle closely before purchasing, and are unlikely to be be paying high attention.  $\checkmark$ LOC 1

There is therefore a risk of confusion.

In a supermarket too, the bottles are likely to be displayed close together in the drinks aisle, where lemonade and other mixers are displayed close to the spirits. Given the low degree of attention paid, the consumer may well judge the product on shape alone.

Paper Ref	Sheet		Examiner' use only
FC5	17 of 23		
Competition			
Cognac and lemonade are	e not in direct competition. I	However as mentioned	
above the purchaser of ler	monade as a mixer drink fo		
purchase the cognac as a	n alternative if they associa	te it with our client. $\checkmark$ SOG 1	
Association with the origin			
	e the lemonade bottle with g	joodwill may assume the	
cognac bottle is of the san	ne origin.		
			AC – 0
Conclusion.			LOC – 1
There is a high degree of	visual similarity, and some	degree of similarity of goods	
and services. For some co	onsumers in common purch	asing venues, there is a risk	
of confusion as to the orig	in of the products, so oppos	sition can be successful. ✓CONC 1	CONC – :
	13	MARKS AWARDED: 13/20	
			Page sub total
	Page 17 of 73		

FC5

# Q16

For passing off action to be successful, there needs to be shown:

Delilah must have good will

Samson are attempting to pass off their cakes as coming from Delilah

Delilah is suffering harm as a result.

Delilah has accumulated good will in trade, both through selling cookery books, endorsements of kitchenware, and making television shows.  $\sqrt{1-G}$ 

The goodwill is associated with Delilah personally, as well as with the specific mark "PORTRAITS..." used for books and television broadcasts.  $\sqrt{1-M}$ 

The "PORTRAITS.." TV series and book launch was some time ago, and Delilah's goodwill in that specific mark might have been abandoned if she is no longer using it.  $\sqrt[4]{1-G}$ 

However even if it has, the mark and the cakes and recipes associated with it are still associated with Delilah personally as she continues to be a well known cook with best selling books.  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} - M$ 

Samson are clearly copying the mark and the recipes, and are taking advantage of the goodwill accumulated by Delilah.  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} - D$ 

Paper Ref	Sheet
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Consumers will associate the shape of the cakes, the use of the mark, with the successful TV series and will therefore be confused into thinking that Delilah has authorised the use of the mark and endorsed the products.  $\sqrt{1-M}$ 

Delila is damaged by this use, as her reputation will be tarnished if the cakes are not to the same quality consumers associate with her.  $\sqrt{1-D}$ 

She may lose endorsement opportunities if kitchenware manufacturers lose faith in her brand.  $\checkmark - D$ 

She can ask for an account of profits that Samson have made by taking advantage of her goodwill.  $\checkmark - R$ 



MARKS AWARDED: 8/20

Sheet		
20	of 23	

3

2

√ ¼

# Q17

a)

The basic mark must be filed in a jurisdiction where the applicant has a domicile  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$   $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$   $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$   $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$   $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$   $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$  or place of business, i.e USA, RoI, UK, EU(due to RoI). If the mark is invalidate in the country where the basic mark is filed, within the first five years of registration, the WIPO registration would also be lost.

USA-

Kindred have a base in the US.

They do not make or sell the eggs in the US, so the mark could be invalid for lack  $\sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2}}$  of use. To use US as a basic mark they would need to file a statement of intent  $\sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2}}$  to use, and use the mark in the US to keep it valid. Export would count as a use Allow  $\sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2}}$  if they switched manufacturing to US, but this would be costly as there is no market there. Lack of distinctiveness in English could also be a ground for invalidity.  $\sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2}}$ 

## Rol

Kindred have a manufacturing facility the RoI and export from there, so they do  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{12}}$  have use. English is the language in RoI so lack of distinctiveness could be an  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{12}}$  objection. As eggs are sold in RoI (British Isles), they may be able to show acquired distinctiveness to overcome the absolute objection. The competitors similar EUTM could be a grounds for opposition in RoI as RoI is in the EU.

Sheet		
21	of 23	

# EU

Kindred can file an EU application as a basic application, but this would face all the disadvantages of a RoI application, as English is still an official language of  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$ some member states. The advantage of an EU application would be immediate coverage of all the EU states where Kindred have the majority of sales.  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$ 

### UK-

A direct UK application as a basic mark would have an advantage over the Rol or EU application as the competitor EUTM could not be used to invalidate or oppose the mark since UK left the EU.  $\checkmark$ <sup>1/2</sup>

It would also be cheaper than an EU mark initially. Allow  $\checkmark \frac{1}{2}$ 

## Other countries -

If Kindred do have an effective presence in one of the other EU countries, that could make a good place to file the basic mark, if English is not an official language of that country. CH for example has French and German as official languages, so there would be less risk of lack of distinctiveness objection, and CH is also not in the EU so would not be at risk from the competitor trademark.

## b) Disadvantages of filing at local IPOs:

Need to appoint a local representative in most of the states to file there.  $\checkmark_1$ 

1

1

SUBTOTAL – 8

Paper Ref	Sheet
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21/2

**√**1

Need to comply with multiple requirements for first filings in different formats.  $\checkmark \frac{1}{2}$ Complex administration keeping up with renewals in multiple countries.  $\checkmark \frac{1}{2}$ 

c) Tax Lawyer scheme

A Madrid registration cannot be transferred to a person who is not resident in a member state of the Treaty. Therefore the Madrid registration cannot be transferred to Kindred BVI (KBVI).

i) The UK TM needs no change as it is already filed in UK under Kindred Inc. The German TM rights arise from a Madrid EUTM designation, the rest of the rights in the EUTM are to be transferred to KBVI so the EUTM needs to be converted from the Madrid version to a direct EUTM in order to permit assignments.  $\checkmark$ 1

The Swiss TM is still valid under Madrid and in the right name, but as it is the only remaining country under the Madrid system the advantages of simpler renewals and administration are lost.  $\checkmark 1$ 

ii) The remaining EUIPO and Norway designations under WIPO need to be converted to direct registrations.

The EUIPO allows different owners in different designated states, and does not bar BVI registered companies from ownership.

Paper Ref	Sheet		Examiner' use only
FC5	23 of 23		
Therefore assignment of t	he rights in the remaining l	EU countries of interest apart	
	KBVI by a signed assignm		
payment of the necessary	fees at EUIPO, once conv	ersion has taken place.	
This will necessarily comp	licate renewal payments ir	n the future.	3

MARKS AWARDED: 13.5/20

(12	1/
(1)	12
$\sim$	