

THE PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE MADRID AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL
REGISTRATION OF MARKS

**PROVISIONAL REFUSAL OF PROTECTION BASED ON AN OPPOSITION
ACCORDING TO RULE 17 (3)**

- I. National office that notifies the opposition:**
The Swedish Patent and Registration Office
Department of Trademarks & Designs
Box 530, S-826 27 SÖDERHAMN, SWEDEN
Telephone: int + 46 8 782 25 00
Telefax: int+ 46 270 173 51
- II.** Number and wording of the international registration subject to the opposition: 1352138, SOLATI
- III.** Name and address of the holder of the international registration subject to the opposition:
HYUNDAI MOTOR COMPANY
12, Heolleung-ro, Seocho-gu
Seoul 06797
Republiken Korea
-
- IV.** Name and address of the opponent(s): Solaris Bus & Coach S.A.
Polen
- V. The scope of the opposition:**
Provisional refusal for ALL goods and/or services
- VI. GROUNDS FOR OPPOSITION:**
Relative grounds:
Trademark Act Chapter 5 Article 8:2 and Chapter 2 Article 8:1, item 2
The mark is confusingly similar to the Community Trademark(s):
CTM application number:
009038696 SOLARIS
In respect of all the goods/services.

VII. Provisions of the Swedish Trademarks Act are enclosed.

VIII. A response to the opposition shall be received by the Swedish Patent and Registration Office no later than 2 (two) months from the date of this notification of opposition (IX) i.e. 07/07/2018. The Swedish Patent and Registration Office will not decide in the matter regarding the opposition until after the said period of time. The response must be filed in Swedish.

IX. Date of the notification of opposition: 07/05/2018
Signature by the Office:
THE SWEDISH PATENT AND REGISTRATION OFFICE

X. Sara Dahlberg
Our reference: 1352138/001

Number of continuation sheets: 3

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INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF MARKS**

Regarding international registration:

An opposition has been filed against your registration. If you want copies of the opposition documents, sent to the Swedish Patent and Registration Office by the opponent, please return this note and we will immediately send the copies to you.

Please note that the Swedish Patent and Registration office has not yet come to a decision regarding the opposition against your registration.

Yes, I would like to have the copies of the opposition sent to me

Name

Address

The Swedish Patent and Registration Office
Trademark department
Box 530
S-826 32 Söderhamn
Sweden

Telephone: + 46 8 782 25 00
Fax: + 46 270 173 51

Chapter 1. Basic Provisions

Article 5. A trade symbol shall be considered to be distinctive if it is able to distinguish goods or services that are being made available in one business activity from those that are being made available in another one.

Lack of distinctiveness may be caused by the fact that a trade symbol consists only of signs or indications that

1. in the course of trade show the kind, quality, quantity, intended use, value, geographical origin or other characteristics, or the time of production, of the goods or services, or
2. in common language or according to established practice in trade have become a customary denomination for the goods or services.

In the determination of whether a symbol is distinctive, consideration shall be given to whether it can acquire distinctiveness through use.

Chapter 2. National Registration of Trademarks

Article 5. In order for a trademark to be registered, it must have distinctiveness in respect of the goods or services to which it relates.

Article 7. A trademark may not be registered if it

1. is contrary to law or other statutory provisions or to morality or public order,
2. is likely to deceive the public as regards the kind, quality, geographical origin or any other circumstance related to the goods or services,
3. contains, without permission, such a State or international emblem or such a municipal coat of arms that, by law or other statute, must not be used unwarrantedly as a trademark, or something that might be easily confused with such an emblem or such a coat of arms.

A trademark may, furthermore, not be registered if it contains or consists of something that is likely to be regarded as a geographical indication for wines or spirits and is related to wines or spirits of a different origin.

Article 8. A trademark may not be registered if it

1. is identical with an earlier trade symbol for goods or services of the same kind,
2. is identical with or is similar to an earlier trade symbol for goods or services of the same or similar kind, if there is, due to this fact, a risk of confusion, including the risk that the use of the trademark gives the impression that there is a link between the party using the trademark and the holder of the trade symbol,
3. is identical with or similar to an earlier trade symbol which is known in a considerable portion of those to whom it is addressed, and the use of the trademark would attract undue advantage of, or without legitimate reason cause damage to, the distinctiveness or reputation of the trade symbol, or
4. may easily be confused with a symbol that is used in this country or in a foreign country at the time of the application and is still in use, if the applicant was in bad faith at the time of the application.

As a trade symbol referred to in the first Paragraph, 1 to 3, is deemed

1. a trademark that is registered pursuant to this Chapter,
2. a trademark that is registered on the basis of an international trademark registration which is valid in Sweden pursuant to Chapter 5,
3. a trade symbol that is established on the market, if the protection based on the establishment on the market is valid within a considerable part of the country, and
4. a Community Trade Mark.

Article 9. The obstacles to registration referred to in Article 8, first Paragraph, 1 to 3, apply *mutatis mutandis* also as regards

1. a registered trade name that is being used in commercial activities,
2. such a name or a business symbol other than one protected pursuant to Chapter 1, Article 8, if the protection applies within a considerable part of the country.

Article 10. A trademark may not be registered if it contains or consists of

1. something that is likely to convey the impression of being someone else's trade name,
2. something that is likely to convey the impression of being someone else's distinctive family name, generally known artistic name or similar name, if the use of the trademark would cause disadvantage for the holder of the name and if the name does not obviously relate to someone who is long deceased,
3. a picture of someone else that does not obviously relate to someone who is long deceased,
4. something that violates someone else's copyright in a literary or artistic work or someone else's right in a photographic picture or in a design.

Article 11. The provisions of Articles 8 to 10 do not constitute an obstacle to registration if the holder of the earlier right consents to the registration.

Chapter 5. International Trademark Registration

Article 8. If the Patent and Registration Office receives a notification from the International Bureau to the effect that someone has applied for an international trademark registration to be extended to Sweden, the Office shall examine whether there exists any obstacle to this.

An obstacle to the extension to Sweden of the international trademark application exists if there would have been an obstacle to a national registration of the trademark pursuant to Chapter 2, Articles 4 to 11.

If the Patent and Registration Office considers that an obstacle exists under the second Paragraph, the Office shall inform the International Bureau that the international trademark registration cannot, wholly or in part, be extended to Sweden. Such information shall be given within 18 months from the date of the notification and contain the grounds why the registration cannot be extended here.

Article 9. If the Patent and Registration Office has informed the International Bureau under Article 8, third Paragraph, the Office shall not earlier than three months after the information was transmitted decide that the international trademark registration shall not, wholly or in part, extend to Sweden if at that point in time an obstacle referred to in Chapter 2, Articles 4 to 11 still exists.

Article 10. If no obstacle referred to in Chapter 2, Articles 4 to 11 exists, the Patent and Trademark Office shall enter the trademark in the Trademark Register and publish a notice that the international trademark registration is valid in Sweden.

If the Patent and Trademark Office has decided that the international trademark registration shall partly not be valid in Sweden, the entry of the trademark in the Trademark Register and the publication of a notice shall concern only the remainder of the goods or services when the decision has taken legal force.

Article 15. After an opposition has been filed, the Patent and Registration Office shall decide that the international trademark registration shall, wholly or in part, not extend to Sweden if an obstacle referred to Chapter 2, Articles 4 to 11, exists to its extension here. If no such obstacle exists, the opposition shall be rejected. An opposition that is wholly or in part based on an obstacle referred to in Chapter 2, Articles 8 to 10, shall be rejected in those parts if it has been filed by someone who does not act in his own interest and the holder of the registration so requests.

A decision that the registration shall not extend to Sweden may be based only on a circumstance that has been communicated to the International Bureau within 18 months from the date of the notification under Article 8, first Paragraph. If the time for opposition has expired after that time limit, the decision may nevertheless be based on circumstances that have been communicated to the International Bureau within a month from the expiry of the time limit for opposition. This applies on condition that the Patent and Registration Office within the time limit of 18 months has informed the International Bureau that a notification about such a decision may be communicated later.

If, due to an opposition, the Patent and Registration Office, decides that the registration shall, wholly or in part, not extend to Sweden, the trademark shall to a corresponding extent be removed from the Trademark Register when the decision has taken legal force. A notice about the decision shall be published.