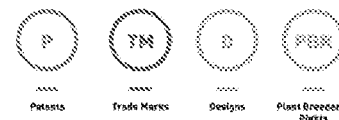




17 January 2019

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ABN: 38 113 072 755

foto

International registration number: 1408132
Australian Trade mark Number: 1935379
Holder's name: Xiaomi Singapore Pte. Ltd.

NOTIFICATION OF PROVISIONAL REFUSAL OF AN INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION DESIGNATING AUSTRALIA (IRDA) THIS REFUSAL IS ISSUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 17(1) TO 17(3)

The application does not meet the requirements of *Trade Marks Act 1995*. The issues currently preventing acceptance of the International Registration are explained in the attached Adverse Examination Report number 1 and where possible, the ways in which the holder may be able to resolve the issues.

The holder has until **17 April 2020** to overcome all the issues otherwise this refusal will take effect.

The holder may respond in writing to this refusal. Any response needs to be sent through an address for service in Australia or New Zealand. Please allow time for me to consider any responses by ensuring they are received by this office no later than 20 business days prior to 17 April 2020.

This provisional refusal will be reviewed if the holder:

- makes written submissions in support of the claim to protection of the trade mark in Australia; and/or
- submits evidence in support of the claim to protection of the trade mark in Australia; and/or
- applies for a hearing

The trade mark examiner who produced this report is Michelle Nicol who can be contacted on +61262832859.

Details of the trade mark can be viewed using our [Australian trade mark search](#) on our website.

Sincerely,

IP Australia

Adverse Examination Report

The following issues have been raised under the Trade Marks Act 1995 and will need to be addressed before your IRDA can be accepted.

- Issues raised under Section 41 of the Trade Marks Act 1995.
- Issues raised under Section 44 of the Trade Marks Act 1995.

Issues raised under Section 41 of the Trade Marks Act 1995.

To be protected in Australia, your trade mark must be capable of distinguishing your goods/services from the similar goods/services of other traders in the market place. (For more details, see Section 41 of the Trade Marks Act 1995.)

Your IRDA is refused because your trade mark is not capable of distinguishing the specified goods/services. This is because your trade mark is FOTO which is the phonetic equivalent of PHOTO.

This indicates that the goods are used in relation to photos, for example to take one, manipulate one or edit one.

Other traders should be able to use FOTO, or similar term, in connection with goods or services similar to yours.

The refusal applies to the following goods/services:

Class 9: cell phones; cellular phones; conference phones; digital phones; door phones; downloadable graphics for mobile phones; ear phones; mobile phone sets; mobile phones; mobile phones for use in vehicles; monopods used to take photographs by positioning a smartphone or camera beyond the normal range of the arm; phone appliances; smartphones; smartphones in the shape of a watch; smartwatches; watches that communicate data to smartphones; wrist-mounted smartphones; video phones

You may respond to this refusal by:

- Making written submissions and/or
- Providing evidence of use showing that the trade mark is capable of distinguishing the goods/services in Australia and/or
- Requesting a hearing in this matter.

Before deciding whether to provide evidence you should consider the following:

- *Evidence must be supplied as a declaration and should be accompanied by supporting evidence and information regarding the extent of the use of your trade mark in Australia*
- *Gathering and compiling this evidence may be time-consuming and expensive*
- *The evidence you provide may still be insufficient to overcome the objection*
- If you wish to respond in any of the above ways, you **must** do so in writing and supply an address for service in Australia. If you do not respond by the date mentioned on the first page of this report, this IRDA will be refused for the above goods/services.
-

I have attached an information sheet that indicates the type of evidence required.

Issues raised under Section 44 of the Trade Marks Act 1995.

Cited Trade Mark Number(s): 1301661

What are the issues with your trade mark?

Trade Mark Number(s): 1301661

Your trade mark is substantially identical with, or deceptively similar to, the following trade mark(s), and is for similar or closely related goods and/or services:

The refusal applies to the following goods/services:

Class 35: Advertisement and publicity services by television, radio, mail; advertisement for others on the Internet; advertising; advertising and promotional services; advertising and publicity services; advertising by mail order; advertising flyer distribution for others; advertising in periodicals, brochures and newspapers; advertising in the popular and professional press; advertising services; advertising through all public communication means; commercial information and advice for consumers [consumer advice shop]; commercial information; compilation of advertisements for use as web pages on the Internet; advertisement via mobile phone networks; commercial information services provided by access to a computer database; compilation and systemization of information into computer databases; compiling of information into computer databases; computer assisted business information; on-line advertising on a computer network; online advertising via a computer communications network; online promotion on a computer network; advertising by transmission of on-line publicity for third parties through electronic communications networks

Class 38: Advisory services relating to telecommunications; advisory services relating to communications equipment; audio communications services; audiovisual communication services; cellular communications services; cellular telephone communication; communication by mobile telephone; communications by cellular phones; communications by means of mobile phones; communications by mobile phones; communications consultancy; communications via fibre-optic networks; consultancy services relating to telecommunications; data communication by electronic means; data communication services; electronic communication services; electronic network communications; mobile radio communications; mobile radio telephone services; mobile telephone communication; mobile telephone communication services; mobile telephone services; mobile telephony; operation of cellular communications systems; provision of communications information; provision of electronic communications facilities; provision of information relating to communications; provision of private mobile radio communication services; rental of communications apparatus; rental of smartphones; car telephone communications services; cellular radio telephone services; communication between computers; communication by computer; communication by electronic computer terminals; communication of information by computer; communication services between computers; communication services over computer networks; communications by computer terminals; communications by telephone; computer aided transmission of images; computer aided transmission of information and images; computer aided transmission of messages; computer aided transmission of messages and images; computer bulletin board services; computer communication services; computer communications for the transmission of information; computer data transmission services; computer intercommunication; computer network communication services; computer telephony services; computer transmission of information accessed via a code or a terminal; computer transmission services; computer-aided transmission of messages; electronic communication service by means of computer; electronic transmission of data and documents via computer terminals and electronic devices; forwarding of messages by telephone; maritime radio-telephone network services; netcasting [broadcasting over a global computer network]; paging services [radio, telephone or other means of electronic communication]; pay telephone communication services; providing access to computer networks; providing access to computer software; providing access to online computer databases; providing multiple use access to global computer information networks for the transfer and dissemination of a wide range of information; providing on-line forums for transmission of messages among computer users; providing telecommunications connections to a global computer

network; providing user access to a global computer network; providing user access to computer programmes in data networks; providing user access to global computer network and online sites containing information on a wide range of topics; providing user access to global computer networks; provision of access to a global computer network; provision of communications between computers; provision of communications by telephone; radio telephone communication services; radio/telephone paging services; rental of access time to global computer networks; rental of cellular telephones; rental of computer communication apparatus and instruments; rental of telecommunication equipment including telephones and facsimile apparatus; rental of telephone apparatus; rental of telephone circuits; rental of telephone lines; rental of telephones; secure telecommunications services [providing secure telecommunication connections and access including to computers and the global computer network]; telephone communication services; telephone communications; telephone paging services; telephone services; telephone voice messaging services; transmission of data by computer; transmission of information by computer; transmission of information by telephone; transmission of information on a wide range of topics, including online and over a global computer network; transmission of information via computers connected to the same telematic network; transmission of messages by computer; transmission of messages by telephone; transmission of telephone calls; video telephone services; web portal services [providing user access to global computer network]; wireless telephone services

I have enclosed details of the trade mark(s) mentioned above.

What you can do now

You may respond to this refusal by:

- Making submissions and/or
- Providing evidence of use of the trade mark in Australia and/or
- Requesting a hearing.

Before deciding whether to provide evidence you should consider the following:

- Evidence must be supplied as a declaration and should be accompanied by supporting evidence and information regarding the extent of the use of your trade mark in Australia.
- Gathering and compiling this evidence may be time-consuming and expensive
- The evidence you provide may be insufficient to overcome the refusal

If you wish to respond in any of these ways, you must do so in writing and supply an address for service in Australia or New Zealand. If you do not respond by the date mentioned on the first page of this report, this IRDA will be refused for the above goods/services.

Trade mark: 1301661

Trade mark details:

Trade mark:	foto media
Class(es):	35, 38, 41
Status:	Registered
Filed on:	29 May 2009
Property type:	Word
Entered on register:	25 March 2010
Registered from:	29 May 2009

Owner Details

Owner name:	Foto Media Pty Ltd
ACN/ARBN:	128217354
Owner address:	Level 1 30 James Street BURLEIGH HEADS QLD 4220 Australia

Representative details:

Representative name:	Foto Media Pty Ltd
Representative address:	PO Box 62 QLD 4220 Australia

Goods and services:

Class: 35	Advertising, business management, business administration, office functions, multimedia advertising
Class: 38	Telecommunications, electronic mail, provision of user access to the Internet
Class: 41	Education, training, entertainment, sporting and cultural activities, production of documentaries being a video recording

REQUIREMENTS FOR EVIDENCE OF USE

Subsection 41(4) *Trade Marks Act 1995*

Evidence of use must be in declaratory form. This may be made by the holder, a principal officer of the holder company or by a person authorised to make it on behalf of the holder. **If the declaration is not in English, it must be accompanied by a certified translation into English.** The evidence must incorporate any exhibits or appendices. If they are not incorporated, they do not form part of the declaration.

Where possible evidence should be submitted in electronic form, through IP Australia's online services. In particular, providing clear digital images of objects bearing the trade mark will be as effective as providing the objects themselves.

Under subsection 41(4) use **may be before or after the date on which Australia was designated in the international application or registration.** The evidence may include use by a predecessor in title of the holder, use by an authorised user, and use on goods and/or services for export. Evidence of use of the trade mark in similar markets in countries other than Australia can be taken into account.

EVIDENCE REQUIRED

For evidence of **actual** use the declaration should include:

- the international registration number;
- our reference;
- a representation of the trade mark;
- the holder's name;
- the name and address of the person making the declaration;
- the position and length of service in that position of the person making the declaration (if the holder is a company);
- a brief history of the trade mark, including:
 - the goods and/or services for which the trade mark has been used;
 - when the trade mark was first used in Australia in connection with the goods and/or services claimed in your IRDA (please give the year and, if possible, the month), and whether this use has been continuous since then;
 - where the trade mark has been used in Australia and/or countries overseas (please give States or regions);
 - examples of how the trade mark has been used in Australia in connection with the goods and/or services claimed in your IRDA (please attach copies of advertising, promotional material and/or packaging and outline how each of these have been used);
 - annual expenditure (in Australian Dollars) on advertising and promoting the trade mark in Australia in connection with the goods and/or services claimed in your IRDA;
 - annual turnover figures (in Australian Dollars) for the specific goods and/or services claimed in your IRDA sold or provided in Australia using the trade mark; and
 - any other information or materials which will help show how the trade mark has been used (please attach copies of these materials).

For evidence of **intended** use, the declaration should include:

- Comprehensive details of business plans and/or other documents demonstrating a definite intention to use the trade mark (please attach copies of these documents).
- Details of the goods or services this planned use relates to.
- Figures in Australian dollars for any costs already incurred in preparing to use the trade mark.

- Any other information or materials which will help show how the trade mark is intended to be used (please attach copies of these materials).

Please note:

- The evidence you provide must relate to your trade mark as it is shown in your IRDA, without any major changes.
- The evidence you provide must clearly demonstrate that your IRDA is used and promoted as a trade mark, and that it is recognised by consumers as a trade mark.
- If you can only show use of your trade mark on some of the goods or services in your IRDA, please agree to limit your IRDA to cover only those goods or services.

EVIDENCE OF HONEST CONCURRENT USE, PRIOR USE or OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES

Subsections 44(3) and 44(4) *Trade Marks Act 1995*

Introduction

Your International Registration Designating Australia (IRDA) cannot be accepted for protection because it conflicts with another trade mark, or trade marks.

The refusal of your IRDA under section 44 may be overcome if you can show **one** of the following:

- **honest concurrent use**; or
- **prior use**; or
- **other circumstances**

Evidence of use must be in declaratory form. This may be made by the holder, a principal officer of the holder company or by a person authorised to make it on behalf of the holder. **If the declaration is not in English, it must be accompanied by a certified translation into English.** The evidence must incorporate any exhibits or appendices. If they are not incorporated, they do not form part of the declaration.

Where possible evidence should be submitted in electronic form, through IP Australia's online services. In particular, providing clear digital images of objects bearing the trade mark will be as effective as providing the objects themselves.

The **declaration** provides the information I need to determine whether the use of your trade mark in Australia is sufficient to accept your trade mark for protection. The declaration should clearly set out the following:

- the number of your IRDA;
- the name of the holder;
- any submissions and evidence in support of your IRDA

The **declaration** should be made out by:

- you; or
- if the holder is a company, a principal officer or other authorised employee of the company (for example a director); or
- someone else who is authorised by you to make the declaration (for example, a lawyer)

Honest Concurrent Use

Evidence required – The following information should be included in the **declaration**:

- the name and address of the person making the declaration;
- the position and length of service in that position of the person making the declaration (if the holder is a company);
- when the trade mark was chosen (this must be **before your filing date**);

- why the trade mark was chosen;
- who has used the trade mark:
 - you or your company;
 - someone you or your company has authorised or allowed to use the trade mark; or
 - a predecessor in title (the person from whom you acquired the trade mark);
- whether you knew of the earlier filed trade mark;
- the goods and/or services for which the trade mark has been used in Australia;
- when the trade mark was first used in Australia in connection with the goods and/or services claimed in your IRDA (please give the year and, if possible, the month);
- whether this use has been continuous since then (or, if it has not been used continuously, when and for how long it has been used);
- where the trade mark has been used in Australia (please give States or regions);
- examples of how the trade mark has been used in Australia in connection with the goods and/or services claimed in your IRDA (please attach copies of advertising, promotional material and/or packaging and outline how each of these have been used);
- annual expenditure (in Australian Dollars) on advertising and promoting the trade mark in Australia in connection with the goods and/or services claimed in your IRDA;
- annual turnover figures (in Australian Dollars) for the goods and/or services claimed in your IRDA sold or provided in Australia using the trade mark; and
- any other information or materials which will help show how the trade mark has been used (please attach copies of these materials).

Prior Use

Evidence required – The following information should be included in the **declaration**:

- the name and address of the person making the declaration;
- the position and length of service in that position of the person making the declaration (if the holder is a company);
- when the trade mark was first used in Australia in connection with the goods and/or services claimed in your IRDA (please give the year and, if possible, the month), and whether this use has been continuous since then;
- how the trade mark was first used. You should provide examples of how the trade mark was applied and advertised or, where these are no longer available, explain exactly what actions you claim amount to “use”. An unsupported statement such as “I first used this trade mark in 1990” is not sufficient, and you should go on to explain just what actions you rely on as being use.
- whether the trade mark has been used continuously in Australia since its first use. The declaration should provide factual information, e.g. sales value by year, that will allow an examiner to be satisfied that use has been continuous;
- whether the trade mark was still being used when you lodged your IRDA;
- the goods and/or services for which the trade mark has been used in Australia.

Other Circumstances

There may be other circumstances that are relevant. A common example would be if you were using your trade mark with the permission of the owner of the earlier filed trade mark and/or that owner is prepared to consent to the protection of your trade mark.

You should be aware

If your own IRDA is accepted under one of the above provisions, the trade mark owner of any earlier registration or application may oppose protection of your trade mark. You will then be required to defend the opposition. This will involve serving evidence. If you are not successful, costs may be awarded against you.

You should also be aware that if you are infringing a registered trade mark you run a serious risk of legal action being taken against you by the owner of that registration.

Confidential Information

IP Australia will accept your declaration in confidence. IP Australia will not accept an accompanying letter in confidence.

Please do not put any information which you consider to be confidential into an accompanying letter.

Release of Information

Other people may request access to information you have provided to the Trade Marks Office. Please take into account that **letters** will become available for public inspection (API). **Declarations** may be API. Copies of declarations may also be requested under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act). If this occurs, IP Australia may seek your comments prior to release of declarations.

Legal Advice

A trade mark attorney may be able to assist you with advice and outline the likely costs, risks and benefits of the trade mark options available for your business.

Grounds for rejecting IRDA

Regulation 17A.28

- 1) The grounds for rejecting an IRDA are the grounds set out in sections 39 to 44 of the Act, as affected by subregulation (2).
- 2) Sections 39 to 44 apply in relation to an IRDA as if:
 - a) a reference in those sections:
 - i) to an application for the registration of a trade mark were a reference to the IRDA; and
 - ii) to an applicant were a reference to the holder of the IRDA; and
 - b) the reference in paragraph 41 (3) (b) to the filing date in respect of an application were a reference to the date of international registration or the date of recording, as applicable, in respect of the IRDA; and
 - c) each reference in subparagraphs 44 (1) (a) (i) and (2) (a) (i) to a trade mark registered by another person included a protected international trade mark held by another person; and
 - d) each reference in subparagraphs 44 (1) (a) (ii) and (2) (a) (ii) to a trade mark whose registration is being sought by another person included a trade mark in respect of which the extension of protection to Australia is being sought by another person.

Section 39 Trade mark containing etc. certain signs

- 1) An application for the registration of a trade mark must be rejected if the trade mark contains or consists of a sign that, under regulations made for the purposes of section 18, is not to be used as a trade mark.
- 2) An application for the registration of a trade mark may be rejected if the trade mark contains or consists of:
 - a) a sign that is prescribed for the purposes of this subsection; or
 - b) a sign so nearly resembling:
 - i) a sign referred to in paragraph (a); or
 - ii) a sign referred to in subsection (1);as to be likely to be taken for it.

Section 40 Trade mark that cannot be represented graphically

- 1) An application for the registration of a trade mark must be rejected if the trade mark cannot be represented graphically.

Section 41 Trade mark not distinguishing applicant's goods or services

- 1) An application for the registration of a trade mark must be rejected if the trade mark is not capable of distinguishing the applicant's goods or services in respect of which the trade mark is sought to be registered (the designated goods or services) from the goods or services of other persons.

Note: For goods of a person and services of a person see section 6.

- 2) A trade mark is taken not to be capable of distinguishing the designated goods or services from the goods or services of other persons only if either subsection (3) or (4) applies to the trade mark.
- 3) This subsection applies to a trade mark if:
- a) the trade mark is not to any extent inherently adapted to distinguish the designated goods or services from the goods or services of other persons; and
 - b) the applicant has not used the trade mark before the filing date in respect of the application to such an extent that the trade mark does in fact distinguish the designated goods or services as being those of the applicant.
- 4) This subsection applies to a trade mark if:
- a) the trade mark is, to some extent, but not sufficiently, inherently adapted to distinguish the designated goods or services from the goods or services of other persons; and
 - b) the trade mark does not and will not distinguish the designated goods or services as being those of the applicant having regard to the combined effect of the following:
 - i) the extent to which the trade mark is inherently adapted to distinguish the goods or services from the goods or services of other persons;
 - ii) the use, or intended use, of the trade mark by the applicant;
 - iii) any other circumstances.

Note 1: Trade Marks that are not inherently adapted to distinguish goods or services are mostly trade marks that consist wholly of a sign that is ordinarily used to indicate:

- a) the kind, quality, quantity, intended purpose, value, geographical origin, or some other characteristic, of goods or services; or
- b) the time of production of goods or of the rendering of services.

Note 2: For goods of a person and services of a person see section 6.

Note 3: Use of a trade mark by a predecessor in title of an applicant and an authorised use of a trade mark by another person are each taken to be use of the trade mark by the applicant (see subsections (5) and 7(3) and section 8).

- 5) For the purposes of this section, the use of a trade mark by a predecessor in title of an applicant for the registration of the trade mark is taken to be use of the trade mark by the applicant.

Note 1: For applicant and predecessor in title see section 6.

Note 2: If a predecessor in title had authorised another person to use the trade mark, any authorised use of the trade mark by the other person is taken to be use of the trade mark by the predecessor in title (see subsection 7(3) and section 8).

Section 42 Trade mark scandalous or its use contrary to law

An application for the registration of a trade mark must be rejected if:

- a) the trade mark contains or consists of scandalous matter; or
- b) its use would be contrary to law.

Section 43 Trade mark likely to deceive or cause confusion

An application for the registration of a trade mark in respect of particular goods or services must be rejected if, because of some connotation that the trade mark or a sign contained in the trade mark has, the use of the trade mark in relation to those goods or services would be likely to deceive or cause confusion.

Section 44 Identical etc. trade marks

- 1) Subject to subsections (3) and (4), an application for the registration of a trade mark (applicant's trade mark) in respect of goods (applicant's goods) must be rejected if:
 - a) the applicant's trade mark is substantially identical with, or deceptively similar to:
 - i) a trade mark registered by another person in respect of similar goods or closely related services; or
 - ii) a trade mark whose registration in respect of similar goods or closely related services is being sought by another person; and
 - b) the priority date for the registration of the applicant's trade mark in respect of the applicant's goods is not earlier than the priority date for the registration of the other trade mark in respect of the similar goods or closely related services.

Note 1: For deceptively similar see section 10.

Note 2: For similar goods see subsection 14(1).

Note 3: For priority date see section 12.

Note 4: The regulations may provide that an application must also be rejected if the trade mark is substantially identical with, or deceptively similar to, a protected international trade mark or a trade mark for which there is a request to extend international registration to Australia: see Part 17A.

- 2) Subject to subsections (3) and (4), an application for the registration of a trade mark (applicant's trade mark) in respect of services (applicant's services) must be rejected if:
 - a) it is substantially identical with, or deceptively similar to:
 - i) a trade mark registered by another person in respect of similar services or closely related goods; or
 - ii) a trade mark whose registration in respect of similar services or closely related goods is being sought by another person; and
 - b) the priority date for the registration of the applicant's trade mark in respect of the applicant's services is not earlier than the priority date for the registration of the other trade mark in respect of the similar services or closely related goods.
 - c) *Note 1:* For deceptively similar see section 10.
 - d) *Note 2:* For similar services see subsection 14(2).
 - e) *Note 3:* For priority date see section 12.
 - f) *Note 4:* The regulations may provide that an application must also be rejected if the trade mark is substantially identical with, or deceptively similar to, a protected international trade mark or a trade mark for which there is a request to extend international registration to Australia: see Part 17A.

- 3) If the Registrar in either case is satisfied:
 - a) that there has been honest concurrent use of the 2 trade marks; or
 - b) that, because of other circumstances, it is proper to do so;the Registrar may accept the application for the registration of the applicant's trade mark subject to any conditions or limitations that the Registrar thinks fit to impose. If the applicant's trade mark has been used only in a particular area, the limitations may include that the use of the trade mark is to be restricted to that particular area.

Note: For limitations see section 6.

- 4) If the Registrar in either case is satisfied that the applicant, or the applicant and the predecessor in title of the applicant, have continuously used the applicant's trade mark for a period:

- a) beginning before the priority date for the registration of the other trade mark in respect of:
 - i) the similar goods or closely related services; or
 - ii) the similar services or closely related goods; and
 - b) ending on the priority date for the registration of the applicant's trade mark;
- the Registrar may not reject the application because of the existence of the other trade mark.

Note 1: An authorised use of the trade mark by a person is taken to be a use of the trade mark by the owner of the trade mark (see subsection 7(3)).

Note 2: For predecessor in title see section 6.

Note 3: For priority date see section 12.

Regulation 17A.13 Use of trade mark

- 1) The holder of an IRDA:
 - a) must be using, or must intend to use, the trade mark that is the subject of the IRDA in relation to the goods, services or goods and services listed in the IRDA; or
 - b) must have authorised, or intend to authorise, another person to use the trade mark in relation to those goods, services or goods and services; or
 - c) must intend to assign the trade mark to a body corporate that is about to be constituted with a view to the use by the body corporate of the trade mark in relation to the goods, services or goods and services.
- 2) If there is reason to suspect that the holder does not meet a requirement of subregulation (1) in relation to any of the goods or services mentioned in the IRDA, the Registrar may require the holder to make a declaration to the Registrar that those provisions apply to all of those goods and services.

Regulation 4.15 Trade marks containing etc certain signs

For the purposes of paragraph 39 (2) (a) of the Act (which deals with signs), the following signs are prescribed:

- a) the words "Patent", "Patented", "By Royal Letters Patent", "Registered", "Registered Design", "Copyright", "Plant Breeder's Rights", "EL rights", or words or symbols to the same effect (including the symbols © and ®);
- b) the words "To counterfeit this is a forgery", or words to the same effect;
- c) a representation of the Arms, or of a flag or seal, of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory;
- d) a representation of the Arms or emblem of a city or town in Australia or of a public authority or public institution in Australia;
- e) a representation of a mark notified by the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property as not entitled to registration under international arrangements;
- f) a sign specified in Schedule 2.

Note 1: For the meaning of EL rights, see section 5 of the Circuit Layouts Act 1989.

Note 2: A list of the marks mentioned in paragraph 4.15 (e) is available at the Trade Marks Office and sub-offices.