



17 May 2019

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Australian Trade mark number: 1933677
International registration number: 1406563
Your reference: -
Holder name: LANDTOURER AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD
Opponent name: Ford Motor Company
Dispute: Opposition to extension of protection

Madrid Agreement and Protocol

Notification of provisional refusal of protection based on an opposition

Rule 17(1) to 17(3)

We advise that following receipt of a Notice of Opposition to the above Trade Mark on 28 March 2019, it is necessary to issue this formal refusal letter. This refusal covers all of the goods and/or services of the International Registration (**Rule 17(2)(vi)**). Please find attached a copy of the Notice of Intention to Oppose and the Statement of Grounds and Particulars (**Rule 17(2)(iv)**).

We also attach:

- Copies of the trade mark(s) upon which the opposition is based, (if conflicting trade mark numbers have been provided in the notice of opposition) showing all relevant details (**Rule 17(2)(v)**, **Rule 17(3)**).
- A copy of subdivision C of Division 3 of Part 17A of the *Trade Marks Regulations 1995* (**Rule 17(2)(iv)**).

Subdivision C points to other relevant sections of the *Trade Marks Act 1995* (the Act) and the *Trade Marks Regulations 1995* (the Regulations). Both the Act and the Regulations may be accessed at the following website address:

<http://www.ipaustralia.gov.au/about-us/publications-listing/ip-legislation/>

The following information can also be accessed at:

http://www.ipaustralia.gov.au/pdfs/trademarkmanual/trade_marks_examiners_manual.htm

The Trade Marks Office Manual of Practice and Procedure.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DEFEND

The holder has ONE MONTH from the date of this notification to file a notice of intention to defend with IP Australia. The holder must provide an address for service in Australia or New Zealand. IP Australia will give a copy of the notice of intention to defend to the opponent.

If a notice of intention to defend is not filed, the opposition will be taken to be successful and the international registration designating Australia (IRDA) may not be protected in Australia.

The trade marks opposition process can be lengthy. 3 months is nominally allowed for evidence in support of the opposition and 3 months for evidence in answer. 2 months is nominally allowed for evidence in reply. These periods may be extended. The due date for filing evidence in answer to the opposition (unless an extension of time is requested) will be 3 months from the date on which the opponent files its evidence in support.

ADDRESS FOR SERVICE IN AUSTRALIA OR NEW ZEALAND: *important information for the holder of an opposed international registration designating Australia*

If the holder wishes to make written representations or to be heard in relation to the opposition, then the holder must notify the Registrar, in writing, of the holder's address for service in Australia or New Zealand.

Please also note that the Registrar is not required to take any action in response to a notice of intention to defend unless the holder has notified the Registrar, in writing, of the holder's address for service in Australia or New Zealand.

Yours sincerely,

IP Australia

Trade mark details:

Class(es): 12
Status: Registered
Filed on: 23 January 2017
Property type: Figurative
Entered on register: 23 August 2017
Registered from: 23 January 2017

Owner Details

Owner name: Ford Motor Company
Owner address: One American Road
Dearborn Michigan 48126
United States of America

Representative details:

Representative name: Allens Patent & Trade Mark Attorneys
Representative address: 101 Collins St
VIC 3001
Australia

Goods and services:

Class: 12 Land vehicles; apparatus for locomotion by land or air

Trade mark image:



Subdivision C—Opposition to IRDA

17A.29 Definitions

In this Subdivision:

extension of protection means the extension of protection in Australia to the trade mark that is the subject of the IRDA.

notice of intention to defend means a notice filed under regulation 17A.34H.

notice of intention to oppose means a notice filed under regulation 17A.33.

notice of opposition means:

- (a) a notice of intention to oppose; and
- (b) a statement of grounds and particulars.

opponent means a person who files:

- (a) a notice of intention to oppose; and
- (b) a statement of grounds and particulars.

party means an IRDA holder or opponent.

statement of grounds and particulars means a statement by an opponent that sets out:

- (a) the grounds on which the opponent intends to rely; and
- (b) the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the grounds.

Note: The following terms are defined in section 6 of the Act:

- (a) applicant;
- (b) approved form;
- (c) employee;
- (d) file;
- (e) month;
- (f) person.

17A.30 Registrar may give direction about filing document or evidence

(1) If a document or evidence may or must be filed under this Subdivision, the Registrar may give a direction specifying:

- (a) how many copies of the document or evidence must be filed; and
- (b) the form in which the document or evidence is to be filed; and
- (c) the means by which the document or evidence is to be filed.

(2) If a party does not comply with the direction, the Registrar may:

- (a) treat the document or evidence as not having been filed; or
- (b) tell the party to comply with the direction.

(3) The Registrar may make or revoke the direction as the Registrar sees fit.

(4) Regulation 17A.31 does not apply to this regulation.

17A.31 Notification and opportunity to make representations

(1) This regulation applies if:

- (a) a party makes a request to the Registrar under this Subdivision; or
- (b) the Registrar proposes to make a decision on the Registrar's own initiative under this Subdivision.

(2) The Registrar must:

- (a) for paragraph (1)(a)—notify the other party of the request, including by giving the other party a copy of the request; or
- (b) for paragraph (1)(b)—notify the parties of the proposed decision.

(3) If the Registrar proposes to grant the request, the Registrar must give the parties an opportunity to make representations:

- (a) in writing; or
- (b) at a hearing; or
- (c) by other means that the Registrar states in the notification.

(4) The Registrar must notify the parties of the Registrar's decision.

17A.32 Filing of notice of opposition

(1) A notice of opposition is taken to be filed when the notice of intention to oppose and the statement of grounds and particulars have been filed under regulations 17A.33 and 17A.34A.

(2) The Registrar must notify the International Bureau of the filing of the notice of opposition in accordance with rule 17, as applicable, of the Common Regulations.

17A.33 Filing of notice of intention to oppose

(1) If the Registrar advertises the acceptance of an IRDA in the *Official Journal*, a person may oppose the extension of protection by filing a notice of intention to oppose within 2 months from the advertisement of the acceptance.

(2) The notice must be in an approved form.

(3) The Registrar must give a copy of the notice to the holder of the IRDA.

17A.34 Grounds for opposing IRDA

(1) The extension of protection may be opposed on any of the grounds on which an IRDA may be rejected under Subdivision 2, except the ground that the trade mark cannot be represented graphically.

(2) The extension of protection may also be opposed on any of the grounds set out in sections 58 to 61 and 62A of the Act, as affected by subregulation (3).

(3) Sections 58 to 61 and 62A of the Act 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
 - (iii) to the registration of a trade mark were a reference to the extension of protection in Australia to the trade mark that is the subject of the IRDA; and
- (b) the reference in paragraph 60(a) of the Act to the priority date for the registration of the trade mark were a reference to the priority date for the trade mark that is the subject of the IRDA.

(4) The extension of protection may also be opposed on the grounds that:

- (a) a document filed in support of the IRDA was amended contrary to the Act; or

- (b) the Registrar accepted the IRDA on the basis of evidence provided, or a representation made, by the holder that was false in a material particular.

Note: Section 66 of the Act provides for the amendment of documents filed with the Registrar.

17A.34A Filing of statement of grounds and particulars

- (1) A statement of grounds and particulars must be filed within one month from the day the notice of intention to oppose is filed.
- (2) The statement must be in an approved form.

17A.34B Statement of grounds and particulars must be adequate

- (1) The Registrar must assess the adequacy of a statement of grounds and particulars.
- (2) If the Registrar decides that the statement is adequate, the Registrar must give a copy of the statement to the holder of the IRDA.
- (3) If the Registrar decides that the statement is inadequate:
 - (a) the Registrar may direct the opponent to rectify the inadequacy by filing more information on the basis for one or more of the grounds; or
 - (b) if all the grounds are inadequately particularised, the Registrar may dismiss the opposition: or
 - (c) if only some of the grounds are inadequately particularised, the Registrar may:
 - (i) delete from the statement some or all of the material that is inadequate; and
 - (ii) treat the result as the statement for the purposes of these Regulations; and
 - (iii) give a copy of the amended statement to the opponent.
- (4) If the Registrar decides that the statement is still inadequate after the information is filed under paragraph (3)(a):
 - (a) the Registrar may dismiss the opposition; or
 - (b) the Registrar may:
 - (i) delete from the statement some or all of the material that is inadequate; and
 - (ii) treat the result as the statement for the purposes of these Regulations; and
 - (iii) give a copy of the amended statement to the opponent.
- (5) If the Registrar decides that the information filed under paragraph (3)(a) rectifies the inadequacy of the statement, the Registrar must give a copy of the statement and the information filed in relation to paragraph (3)(a) to the holder of the IRDA.
- (6) The opponent may apply to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal for review of a decision under this regulation to dismiss the opposition or delete material from the statement of grounds and particulars.
- (7) Regulation 17A.31 does not apply to this regulation.

17A.34C Extension of time for filing—application

- (1) A person who intends to oppose the extension of protection may request the Registrar to extend:
 - (a) the period for filing a notice of intention to oppose under subregulation 17A.33(1); or
 - (b) the period for filing a statement of grounds and particulars under subregulation 17A.34A(1).
- (2) A request under paragraph (1)(a) or (b) may be made:
 - (a) within the period for filing the document in question; or
 - (b) before the extension of protection of the IRDA is entered on the Record of International Registrations under paragraph 17A.37(1)(b).

Note: See subparagraph (3)(b)(ii) and subregulation 17A.34D(2) in relation to the consequences of making the request after the filing period has ended.

(3) The request must:

- (a) be in an approved form; and
- (b) be accompanied by a declaration stating:
 - (i) the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the grounds; and
 - (ii) if the period for filing the notice or the statement of grounds and particulars has ended—the reason why the request was not made within the period.

Note: Regulations 21.6 and 21.7 deal with making and filing declarations.

(4) The request must be made only on either or both of the following grounds:

- (a) an error or omission by the person, the person's agent, the Registrar or an employee;
- (b) circumstances beyond the control of the person, other than an error or omission by the person, the person's agent, the Registrar or an employee.

(5) Subsection 52(5) of the Act applies to the request.

(6) Regulation 17A.31 does not apply to this regulation.

17A.34D Extension of time for filing—grant

(1) The Registrar may grant a request under subregulation 17A.34C(1) for an extension of time if the Registrar is satisfied that the grounds set out in the request justify the extension.

(2) However, if the request is made after the period for filing the notice or statement of grounds and particulars has ended, the Registrar must not grant the extension unless the Registrar is satisfied that there is sufficient reason for the delay in making the request.

(3) The Registrar must decide the length of the extended period having regard to what is reasonable in the circumstances.

17A.34E Opposition may proceed in name of other person

Section 53 of the Act applies to a notice of intention to oppose filed under this Subdivision.

17A.34F Amendment of notice of intention to oppose

(1) An opponent may request the Registrar to amend a notice of intention to oppose to correct a clerical error or obvious mistake.

(2) If an opposition proceeds in the name of another person under section 53 of the Act, the person may request the Registrar to amend the notice of intention to oppose to record the person's name.

(3) The Registrar may grant a request under subregulation (1) or (2) on terms that the Registrar considers appropriate.

(4) If the Registrar grants the request, the Registrar must give a copy of the notice of the amended intention to oppose to the IRDA holder.

(5) Regulation 17A.31 does not apply to this regulation.

17A.34G Amendment of statement of grounds and particulars

(1) An opponent may request the Registrar to amend the statement of grounds and particulars to:

- (a) correct an error or omission in the grounds of opposition or the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the grounds; or
- (b) amend a ground of opposition; or
- (c) add a new ground of opposition; or
- (d) to amend the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the grounds.

(2) The Registrar may grant the request on terms that the Registrar considers appropriate.

(3) However, the Registrar may grant a request to:

(a) amend a ground of opposition; or

(b) add a new ground of opposition;

only if the Registrar is satisfied that the amendment or addition relates to information of which the opponent could not reasonably have been aware at the time of filing the statement.

(4) If the Registrar grants the request, the Registrar must give a copy of the amended statement to the IRDA holder.

17A.34H Filing of notice of intention to defend

(1) The IRDA holder must file a notice of intention to defend within one month from the day the Registrar notifies the International Bureau under subregulation 17A.32(2).

(2) The holder must file an Australian or New Zealand address for service with the notice.

(3) The Registrar must give a copy of the notice to the opponent.

(4) If the holder does not file the notice within the period mentioned in subregulation (1), the Registrar may decide to:

(a) take the opposition to have succeeded; and

(b) refuse protection to the holder.

(5) The Registrar is not required to take any action in response to a notice of intention to defend filed under subregulation (1) unless the holder has notified the Registrar, in writing, of the holder's address for service in Australia or New Zealand.

(6) A requirement to:

(a) give a document to a person; or

(b) give a person an opportunity to make written representations or to be heard;

does not apply if no address for service of the person is recorded in the Record of International Registrations.

(7) The Registrar must notify the parties of the Registrar's decision.

17A.34J Filing of evidence

(1) The Registrar must notify the parties that:

(a) all the evidence for an evidentiary period mentioned in this regulation has been filed; or

(b) no evidence was filed for the period.

(2) The Registrar must give a copy of any evidence filed by a party under this regulation to the other party:

(a) before the end of the relevant evidentiary period, if the Registrar considers it appropriate to do so; or

(b) after the evidentiary period ends.

Evidence in support

(3) An opponent must file any evidence in support of the opposition within 3 months from the day the opponent is given a copy of the notice of intention to defend.

Evidence in answer

(4) If the opponent files evidence in support of the opposition, the IRDA holder must file any evidence in answer to the evidence in support within 3 months from the day the Registrar:

(a) gives the IRDA holder:

(i) all the evidence in support; or

(ii) if the opponent files the evidence in support in instalments—the final instalment of the evidence in support; and

(b) notifies the IRDA holder that all the evidence in support has been filed.

(5) If the opponent does not file any evidence in support of the opposition, the IRDA holder must file any evidence in answer to the statement of grounds and particulars within 3 months from the day the Registrar notifies the IRDA holder that no evidence in support was filed.

Evidence in reply

(6) If the IRDA holder files evidence in answer under subregulation (4) or (5), the opponent must file any evidence in reply to the evidence in answer within 2 months from the day the Registrar:

(a) gives the opponent:

(i) all the evidence in answer; or

(ii) if the IRDA holder files the evidence in answer in instalments—the final instalment of the evidence in answer; and

(b) notifies the opponent that all the evidence in answer has been filed.

17A.34K Extension of time for filing

(1) A party may request the Registrar to extend a period for filing evidence mentioned in regulation 17A.34J.

(2) The Registrar may extend the period only if the Registrar is satisfied that:

(a) the party:

(i) has made all reasonable efforts to comply with all relevant filing requirements of this Subdivision; and

(ii) despite acting promptly and diligently at all times to ensure the filing of the evidence within the period, is unable to do so; or

(b) there are exceptional circumstances that justify the extension.

(3) The Registrar:

(a) must decide the length of the extended period having regard to what is reasonable in the circumstances; and

(b) may do so on terms that the Registrar considers appropriate.

(4) In this regulation:

exceptional circumstances includes the following:

(a) a circumstance beyond the control of a party that prevents the party from complying with a filing requirement under this Subdivision;

(b) an error or omission by the Registrar or an employee that prevents a party from complying with a filing requirement under this Subdivision;

(c) an order of a court or a direction by the Registrar that the opposition be stayed.

17A.34L Registrar may allow cooling-off period

(1) This regulation applies to an opposition if:

(a) the notice of opposition has been filed; and

(b) the Registrar has not made a decision on the opposition under regulation 17A.34N; and

(c) the opposition has not been dismissed under regulation 17A.34B.

- (2) If the Registrar is satisfied that the parties agree to a cooling-off period, the Registrar must allow a cooling-off period of 6 months.
- (3) The Registrar must extend the cooling-off period for 6 months if, before the end of the period, the Registrar is satisfied that the parties agree to the extension.
- (4) The Registrar must not:
 - (a) further extend the cooling-off period; or
 - (b) allow more than one cooling-off period for an opposition.
- (5) If a party files a notice in an approved form requesting the Registrar to discontinue the cooling-off period, the Registrar must do so.
- (6) The Registrar may direct the parties on steps they must take:
 - (a) if the cooling-off period is discontinued; or
 - (b) otherwise—when the cooling-off period ends.
- (7) The opposition resumes:
 - (a) if the cooling-off period is discontinued; or
 - (b) otherwise—when the cooling-off period ends.
- (8) If:
 - (a) the cooling-off period begins during the period mentioned in regulation 17A.34H or an evidentiary period mentioned in regulation 17A.34J; and
 - (b) the opposition resumes;the period mentioned in regulation 17A.34H or 17A.34J restarts when the opposition resumes.

17A.34M Hearing

- (1) This regulation applies to an opposition if:
 - (a) the opposition has not been dismissed under regulation 17A.34B; or
 - (b) the opposition has not been decided under regulation 17A.34N; or
 - (c) the opposition is not taken to have succeeded under regulation 17A.34H.
- (2) The holder of an IRDA may request the Registrar to hold a hearing if:
 - (a) the evidentiary period mentioned in subregulation 17A.34J(3) has ended; and
 - (b) either:
 - (i) all evidence for the opposition proceeding has been filed; or

(ii) no evidence has been filed in that period.

(3) A party may request the Registrar to hold a hearing if:

(a) an evidentiary period mentioned in any of subregulations 17A.34J(4) to (6) has ended; and

(b) either:

(i) all evidence for the opposition proceeding has been filed; or

(ii) no evidence has been filed in that period.

(4) The Registrar:

(a) must hold a hearing of the opposition if requested by a party in writing; or

(b) may decide, on the Registrar's own initiative, to hold a hearing of the opposition.

(5) The hearing may, at the Registrar's discretion, be:

(a) an oral hearing; or

(b) by written submissions.

(6) If the Registrar decides on an oral hearing:

(a) the Registrar must notify the parties of the date, time and place of the hearing; and

(b) the opponent must file a summary of submissions at least 10 business days before the hearing; and

(c) the holder of the IRDA must file a summary of submissions at least 5 business days before the hearing.

(7) The Registrar may take into account a party's failure to file a summary of submissions under subregulation (6) in making an award of costs.

Note: Regulations 21.15 and 21.16 deal with hearings.

17A.34N Decision on opposition

- (1) Unless the opposition proceedings are discontinued or dismissed, the Registrar must decide:
 - (a) to refuse protection in respect of all of the goods or services listed in the IRDA; or
 - (b) to extend protection in respect of some or all of the goods or services listed in the IRDA (with or without conditions or limitations);having regard to the extent (if any) to which the grounds on which the IRDA was opposed have been established.
- (2) The Registrar must notify the International Bureau of the Registrar's decision.

17A.34P Appeal

- (1) Section 56 of the Act applies in relation to the Registrar's decision on the opposition as if a reference in that section:
 - (a) to an applicant were a reference to the holder of an IRDA; and
 - (b) to a decision under section 55 of the Act were a reference to a decision under regulation 17A.34N.
- (2) If an appeal is made, the Registrar must tell the International Bureau of the decision on the appeal.

17A.34Q Registrar may give direction

- (1) The Registrar may give a direction in relation to an opposition to which this Division applies:
 - (a) if requested by a party in writing; or
 - (b) on the Registrar's own initiative.
- (2) If the Registrar proposes to give a direction, the Registrar must give the parties an opportunity to make representations about the direction.
- (3) A direction must not be inconsistent with the Act or these Regulations.
- (4) The Registrar must notify the parties of the direction as soon as practicable.

17A.35 Registrar must notify parties of dismissal or discontinuance of opposition

If an opposition is dismissed under regulation 17A.34B or discontinued, the Registrar must notify the parties of the dismissal or discontinuance.

Australia

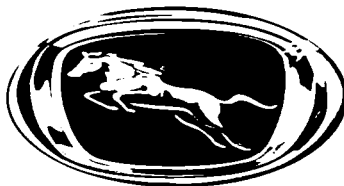
Section 52 of the Trade Marks Act 1995

Reg 5.6 / Reg17A.33 of the Trade Marks Regulations 1995

Notice of Intention to Oppose

The Application

Trade Mark: MUSTANG IN BADGE device



Trade Mark Application No: 1933677

Trade Mark Applicant: LANDTOURER AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD

The Opponent

Name of Opponent: Ford Motor Company

Address of Opponent: One American Road
Dearborn Michigan 48126
US

Address for service: Allens Patent and Trade Mark Attorneys
101 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000
Telephone: +61 3 9613 8925 Fax: +61 3 9614 4661
(Attorney Code: OB)

Nominated email address: Jenny.Baker@allens.com.au

The Opponent intends to oppose registration of the Application.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Tim Golder', written over a horizontal line.

Signed: Tim Golder, Partner

28 March 2019

Date

Fee: \$250

Australia

Trade Marks Act 1995

**Statement of Grounds and Particulars
(Opposition to Registration)**

Part 1 Formality Details

Trade Mark

Trade Mark: HORSE, LEAPING IN ROUND BADGE device



Trade Mark No: 1933677
 International Registration No 1406563
 Trade Mark Applicant: LANDTOURER AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD

Opponent




Name of Opponent: Ford Motor Company
 Address of Opponent:
 One American Road
 Dearborn Michigan 48126
 United State of America
 Address for service: Allens Patent & Trade Mark Attorneys
 101 Collins Street
 Melbourne VIC 3000
 Telephone: +61 3 9613 8818

Nominated email address: Jenny.Baker@allens.com.au

Part 2 Type of Opposition Proceeding

Type of Opposition Proceeding: ☒ Protection of the above International Registration Designating Australia

Part 3 Grounds and Particulars (Opposition to Registration / Protection)

<p>a) Section 42(b): Use of the Trade Mark would be contrary to law</p>	<p>Particulars</p> <p>The Opponent first used its Mustang logo and the MUSTANG word mark in 1963. The Mustang logo and the MUSTANG word marks have been used extensively in various manners and ways (including within a border) both separately and together by the Opponent and its related bodies corporate overseas and in Australia in relation to many different goods and services including motor vehicles and their parts and accessories, and the sales, repair and maintenance of motor vehicles and their parts and accessories.</p> <p>The Opponent has acquired a reputation in its Mustang logo (depicted in various manners and ways, including within a border) and MUSTANG trade mark in Australia for motor vehicles and their parts and accessories, and the sales, repair and maintenance of motor vehicles and their parts and accessories.</p> <p>As a result of the above, use of the Applicant's Trade Mark would be contrary to the Australian Consumer Law and the tort of passing off.</p>
<p>b) Section 44 / Reg 4.15A: The Trade Mark is substantially identical with, or deceptively similar to an earlier trade mark which has been applied for or is registered by another person in respect of similar goods or closely related services.</p>	<p>Particulars</p> <p>The Trade Mark, in respect of the Goods, is substantially identical with, or deceptively similar to one or more prior trade marks including, without limitation, the following trade marks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Registration No. 1821659 for  <p>in Class 12 claiming "land vehicles; apparatus for locomotion by land or air"</p>
<p>c) Section 58: The Applicant is not the owner of the Trade Mark</p>	<p>Particulars</p> <p>The Opponent and/or various other parties first used a "Mustang logo within a border" trade mark, including  and , as a trade mark in respect of land vehicles and their parts and accessories in 1967 and 2011 (respectively), which is before the priority date of the Applicant's Trade Mark. The Applicant's Mark is substantially identical to the Opponent's and/or various other parties' various "Mustang logo within a border" marks and covers goods/services which are the same kind of thing as the Opponent's and/or various other parties' goods.</p> <p>Given the Opponent's and/or various other parties' prior rights and use in Australia, the Applicant is not the owner of the Trade Mark.</p>
<p>d) Section 60: The Trade Mark should not be registered in respect of the Goods because: (i) at the priority date, another trade</p>	<p>Particulars</p> <p>The Opponent first used its Mustang logo and the MUSTANG word mark in 1963. The Mustang logo and the MUSTANG word marks have been used extensively in various manners and ways (including within a border) both</p>

<p>mark had acquired a reputation in Australia; and</p> <p>(ii) because of the reputation of that other trade mark, the use of the Trade Mark would be likely to deceive or cause confusion.</p>	<p>separately and together by the Opponent and its related bodies corporate overseas and in Australia in relation to many different goods and services including motor vehicle and their parts and accessories, and the sales, repair and maintenance of motor vehicles and their parts and accessories.</p> <p>Because of the Opponent's reputation in its Mustang logo (including in its different variations) and MUSTANG trade mark in Australia for motor vehicles and their parts and accessories, and the sales, repair and maintenance of motor vehicles and their parts and accessories before the priority date, use of the Trade Mark is likely to deceive or cause confusion.</p>
<p>e) Section 62A: The Trade Mark application was made in bad faith</p>	<p>Particulars</p> <p>The Opponent has used its Mustang logo (including in its different variations) and MUSTANG trade mark extensively since 1963, and has acquired a reputation, including prior to 11 February 2018, in both trade marks in relation to a wide range of goods and services. The Applicant knew, or should have known, that adopting and seeking registration of a trade mark that comprises well known elements of the Opponent's Mustang logo and the various manners in which it has been used, falls short of acceptable standards of commercial behaviour. The Trade Mark was therefore filed in bad faith.</p>

J Baker

28 April 2019

Signed Jenny Baker, Senior Associate

Date