#### TRADE MARKS BILL

#### COMMITTEE STAGE

# <u>Draft Amendments to be moved</u> by the Secretary for Trade and Industry

#### Clause

# Amendment Proposed

2(1) (a) by deleting the definition of "Paris
Convention country" and substituting ""Paris Convention country" (巴黎公約國)

#### means -

- (a) any country for the time being specified in Schedule 1 as being a country which has acceded to the Paris Convention;
- (b) any territory or area subject to the authority or under the suzerainty of any country referred to in paragraph (a), or any territory or area administered by any such country, on behalf of which such country has acceded to the Paris Convention;".

- (b) in the definition of "WTO member", by deleting "designated by regulation made under section 91 (regulations) as" and substituting "for the time being specified in Schedule 1 as being".
- (c) by adding -
  - ""certified" (核証), in relation to a copy or extract, means certified by the Registrar and sealed with the seal of the Registrar;".
- By deleting "numerals, figurative elements, the shape of goods or their packaging, a combination of colours" and substituting "characters, numerals, figurative elements, colours, sounds, smells, the shape of goods or their packaging,".
  - 4 (a) In subclause (1), in the English text, by deleting "well-known in Hong Kong" and substituting "well known in Hong Kong".
    - (b) By adding -
      - "(1A) In determining for the purposes of subsection (1) whether a trade mark is well known in Hong Kong, the Registrar or the court shall have regard to Schedule 2.".

# <u>Clause</u>

#### Amendment Proposed

New clause

By adding, after clause 8 -

#### "8A. Ordinance binds Government

This Ordinance binds the Government.".

- 9 (a) By deleting subclause (3).
  - (b) By renumbering subclause (4) as subclause(3).
- 11 (a) In subclause (4), by deleting "has a reputation in Hong Kong" and substituting "is entitled to protection under the Paris Convention as a well-known trade mark".
  - (b) In subclause (8), by deleting ", unless the Registrar is satisfied that the use of the trade mark, in relation to the goods or services in respect of which it is proposed to be registered, is likely to cause confusion on the part of the public".
- 12(1)(b) By adding "special" before "circumstances".

# <u>Clause</u>

- 13(2) By deleting "and section 19 (exhaustion of rights conferred by registered trade mark)" and substituting ", section 19 (exhaustion of rights conferred by registered trade mark) and section 19A (use in advertising, etc.)".".
  - 17 (a) In subclause (4)(b), by deleting "has a reputation in Hong Kong" and substituting "is entitled to protection under the Paris Convention as a well-known trade mark".
    - (b) By deleting subclause (7).

# Amendment Proposed

- 18(3) By deleting the subclause and substituting -
  - "(3) A registered trade mark is not
    infringed by -
    - (a) the use by a person of his own name or address or the name of his place of business;
    - (b) the use by a person of the name of his predecessor in business or the name of his predecessor's place of business;
    - (c) the use of signs which serve to designate the kind, quality, quantity, intended purpose, value, geographical origin, time of production of goods or rendering of services, or other characteristics of goods or services; or
    - (d) the use of the trade mark where it is necessary to indicate the intended purpose of goods or services (for example, as accessories or spare parts),

provided the use is in accordance with honest practices in industrial or commercial matters.".

<u>Clause</u>

#### Amendment Proposed

New clause

By adding after clause 19 -

# "19A. Use in advertising, etc.

- (1) Nothing in section 17 (infringement of registered trade mark) shall be construed as preventing the use by any person of a registered trade mark for the purpose of identifying goods or services as those of the owner of the registered trade mark or a licensee, but any such use which is otherwise than in accordance with honest practices in industrial or commercial matters shall be treated as infringing the registered trade mark.
- (2) In determining for the purposes of subsection (1) whether the use is in accordance with honest practices in industrial or commercial matters, the court may consider such factors as it considers relevant including, in particular, whether -
  - (a) the use takes unfair advantage of the trade mark;
  - (b) the use is detrimental to the distinctive character or repute of the trade mark; or
  - (c) the use is such as to deceive the public.

- (3) For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in this section shall be construed as applying to the interpretation of section 19 (exhaustion of rights conferred by registered trade mark).".
- 25(5) By adding "that an assignment or assent be signed" after "subsection (4)".
  - By deleting subclause (3) and (4) and substituting -
    - "(3) If it appears to the Registrar that the requirements for registration are not met, the Registrar shall, by notice in writing -
      - (a) inform the applicant of the
         Registrar's opinion;
      - (b) inform him that he may make
         representations to the
         Registrar to establish that the
         requirements for registration
         are met or that he may amend
         the application so as to meet
         those requirements, but that he
         must do so within the
         prescribed period; and
      - (c) inform him of the provisions of subsection (4).

- (4) The Registrar shall refuse to accept the application if the applicant -
  - (a) fails to respond to the notice before the end of the period prescribed for the purposes of subsection (3)(b); or
  - (b) fails, before the end of that period, to satisfy the Registrar that the requirements for registration are met or to amend the application so as to meet those requirements.".
- 43 (a) In subclause (1), by deleting "or restrict the goods or services covered by the application".
  - (b) In subclause (2), by deleting "or restriction".
- 18 (7) In the Chinese text, by deleting "愎" and substituting "復".
- 49(2)(b) In the English text, by deleting "as to".
  - 50 (a) In subclause (2) -

- (i) by deleting paragraphs (a) to (c)
  and substituting -
  - "(a) that the trade mark has not been genuinely used in Hong Kong by the owner or with his consent, in relation to the goods or services for which it is registered, for a continuous period of at least 3 years, and there are no valid reasons for non-use (such as import restrictions on, or other governmental requirements for, goods or services protected by the trade mark);
  - (b) that the trade mark consists of a sign that, in consequence of the acts or the inactivity of the owner-
    - (i) has become the
       common name in the
       trade for goods or
       services for which
       the trade mark is
       registered; or
    - (ii) has become

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generally accepted within the trade as the sign that describes goods or services for which the trade mark is registered,;".

- (ii) by renumbering paragraphs (d) and (e)
  as paragraphs (c) and (d),
  respectively.
- (b) In subclause (3) -
  - (i) in paragraph (a), by deleting "and";
  - (ii) in paragraph (b), by deleting the
     full-stop and substituting "; and";
  - (iii) by adding -
    - "(c) use of a trade mark in Hong
      Kong includes, where the
      trade mark is registered in
      respect of services, use in
      relation to services
      provided or to be provided
      outside Hong Kong.".
- (d) By deleting subclause (8) and substituting -

- "(8) For the purposes of subsection
  (2)(a), the 3-year period may begin at any
  time on or after the actual date on which
  particulars of the trade mark were entered
  in the register under section 45(1)
  (registration).".
- 51 (a) In subclause (3), in the Chinese text, by deleting " $\square$ " and substituting " $\square$ ".
  - (b) In subclause (5), by adding "also" after
    "may".
  - (c) By deleting subclause (6) and substituting - "(6) The registration of a trade mark may not be declared invalid under subsection (5) if the owner of the earlier trade mark or other earlier right has consented to the registration.".
- 52(2) By adding "only" after "varied".

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substituting -

- "(5) The Registrar may, on request made by the owner of a registered trade mark or a licensee, or by any person having an interest in or charge on a registered trade mark the particulars of which have been entered in the register under section 27 (registration of transactions affecting registered trade mark), enter any change in his name or address, or in any other particulars identifying such person, as recorded in the register.
- that an error or omission in the register is attributable to an error or omission on his part or on the part of the staff of the Registry, he may on his own initiative correct the error or omission in the register, but before doing so he shall give notice of the proposed correction to any person who appears to him to be concerned.".

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- and substituting "exceptionally well known
  in Hong Kong";
- (b) In subclause (7), by deleting "50(2)(a),(b), (c) and (d)" and substituting"50(2)(a), (b) and (c)".
- 59(2) By deleting "Schedule 1" and substituting "Schedule 3".
- 80(2) By deleting "Schedule 2" and substituting "Schedule 4".
  - 68 By deleting the clause and substituting -

# "68. Decisions of registrar to be taken after hearing

- or to any provision of this Ordinance requiring the Registrar to hear any party to proceedings before him, or to give any such party an opportunity to be heard, the Registrar shall, before taking any decision on any matter under this Ordinance or the rules which is or may be adverse to any party to any proceedings before him, give that party an opportunity to be heard.
  - (2) The Registrar shall give a party to

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proceedings before him at least 14 days' notice of the time when he may be heard unless that party consents to shorter notice.".

- 73 By deleting the clause.
- 78(5) By deleting the clause.
  - 81 By deleting the clause and substituting -

# "81. Burden in civil proceedings of proving use of trade mark

- (1) If, in any civil proceedings under this Ordinance in which the owner of a registered trade mark is a party, a question arises as to the use to which the trade mark has been put, the burden of proving that use shall lie with the owner.
- (2) If, in any civil proceedings under this Ordinance in which a licensee of a registered trade mark is a party, a question arises as to the use to which the trade mark has been put, the burden of proving that use shall lie with -
  - (a) the owner of the trade mark, where he is a party to the proceedings; or
  - (b) the licensee, where the owner

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is not is a party to the proceedings.".

91 By deleting the clause and substituting -

#### "91. Regulations

The Chief Executive in Council may by regulation -

- - (i) any country which has
     acceded to the Paris
     Convention;
  - (ii) any country, territory
     or area which has
     acceded to the World
     Trade Organization
     Agreement;
- (b) delete from Schedule 1 the name
   of -
  - (i) any country which has
     denounced the Paris
     Convention;
  - (ii) any country, territory
     or area which has
     denounced the World
     Trade Organization

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#### Agreement;

- (c) otherwise amend Schedule 1;
- (d) amend Schedule 2 (determination
   of well-known trade marks);
- (e) amend Schedule 3 (collective
   marks); and
- (f) amend Schedule 4 (certification
   marks).".
- 95(4) By deleting the subclause and substituting 
  "(4) A person shall not be treated as a

  director of a corporation by reason only that

the directors of the corporation act on advice

given by him in a professional capacity.".

- In subclause 96(1), (4) and (6), by deleting "Schedule 3" and substituting "Schedule 5".
- 97 By deleting "Schedule 4" and substituting "Schedule 6".

New By adding -

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Schedule

"SCHEDULE 1 [ss. 2(1) & 91]

PARIS CONVENTION COUNTRIES AND WTO MEMBERS

Countries which have acceded to the Paris Convention

Countries, territories and areas which have acceded to the World Trade Organization Agreement (not including countries which have acceded to the Paris Convention)

**"** .

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Schedule

"SCHEDULE 2

[s. 4]

#### DETERMINATION OF WELL-KNOWN TRADE MARKS

#### 1. Factors for consideration

- (1) In determining for the purposes of section 4 (meaning of "well-known trade mark") whether a trade mark is well known in Hong Kong, the Registrar or the court shall take into account any factors from which it may be inferred that the trade mark is well known in Hong Kong.
- (2) In particular, the Registrar or the court shall consider any information submitted to the Registrar or the court from which it may be inferred that the trade mark is, or is not, well known in Hong Kong, including, but not limited to, information concerning the following -
  - (a) the degree of knowledge or recognition of the trade mark in the relevant sectors of the public;
  - (b) the duration, extent and geographical area of any use of the trade mark;
  - (c) the duration, extent and

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geographical area of any
promotion of the trade mark,
including advertising or
publicity and the presentation,
at fairs or exhibitions, of the
goods or services to which the
trade mark applies;

- (d) the duration and geographical area of any registrations, or any applications for registration, of the trade mark, to the extent that they reflect use or recognition of the trade mark;
- (e) the record of successful enforcement of rights in the trade mark, in particular, the extent to which the trade mark has been recognized as a wellknown trade mark by competent authorities in foreign jurisdictions; and
  - (f) the value associated with the trade mark.
- (3) The factors mentioned in subsection(2) are intended to serve as guidelines toassist the Registrar and the court to

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determine whether the trade mark is well known in Hong Kong. It is not a pre-condition for reaching that determination that information be submitted with respect to any of those factors or that equal weight be given to each of them. Rather, the determination in each case will depend upon the particular circumstances of that case. In some cases all of the factors may be relevant. In other cases some of the factors may be relevant. still other cases none of the factors may be relevant, and the decision may be based on additional factors that are not mentioned in subsection (2). Such additional factors may be relevant alone, or in combination with one or more of the factors mentioned in subsection (2).

- - (a) actual or potential consumers of the type of goods or services to which the trade mark applies;
  - (b) persons involved in channels of

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distribution of the type of goods or services to which the trade mark applies; and

- (c) business circles dealing with the type of goods or services to which the trade mark applies.
- (5) Where a trade mark is determined to be well known in at least one relevant sector of the public in Hong Kong, it shall be considered to be well known in Hong Kong.
- (6) For the purpose of subsection

  (2)(e), "competent authorities in foreign

  jurisdictions" ( ) means

  administrative, judicial or quasi-judicial

  authorities in jurisdictions other than Hong

  Kong that are competent to determine whether a

  trade mark is a well-known trade mark, or in

  enforcing the protection of well-known trade

  marks, in their respective jurisdictions.

# Factors not required to be established

For the purpose of determining whether a trade mark is well known in Hong Kong, it is not necessary to establish -

(a) that the trade mark has been

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- used, or has been registered,
  in Hong Kong;
- (b) that an application for registration of the trade mark has been filed in Hong Kong;
- (c) that the trade mark is well
   known, or has been registered,
   in a jurisdiction other than
   Hong Kong;
- (d) that an application for registration of the trade mark has been filed in a jurisdiction other than Hong Kong; or
- (e) that the trade mark is well known by the public at large in Hong Kong.".
- Schedule 1 By deleting "SCHEDULE 1" and substituting "SCHEDULE 3".
- Schedule 2 By deleting "SCHEDULE 2" and substituting "SCHEDULE 4".

Schedule 3 (a) By deleting "SCHEDULE 3" and substituting

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"SCHEDULE 5".

- (b) In section 6(2), by deleting "Schedule 2"
   and substituting "Schedule 4".
- (c) In section 8(6), by deleting "after that date" and substituting "made on or after that date".
- (d) In section 11(3), by deleting "immediately
   after" and substituting "on".
- (e) In section 16(2), by deleting "grounds
   mentioned in section 50(2)(a) or (b)" and
   substituting "ground mentioned in section
   50(2)(a)".
- (f) In section 18(1), by deleting "Schedule 2"
   and substituting "Schedule 4".
- (q) In the Annex -
  - (i) in the heading, by deleting "SCHEDULE
    3" and substituting "SCHEDULE 5";
  - (ii) in section 37(2A)(a) and (b), by
     deleting "country or territory" and
     substituting "country, territory or
     place".

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"SCHEDULE 6".

- (b) By deleting clause 7.
- (c) By deleting clause 8 and substituting -
  - "8. Offences in respect of trade marks

Section 9 is amended -

- (a) by repealing subsection 9(3) and
   substituting -
  - "(3) For the purposes of this section but subject to subsection (3A), a person shall be deemed -
    - (a) to forge a trade
      mark who either -
      - (i) without the consent of the owner of the trade mark, makes that trade mark or a mark so nearly resembling that trade mark as to be calculated to deceive; or
      - (ii) falsifies any

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genuine trade
mark, whether
by alteration,
addition,
effacement or
otherwise;

(b) falsely to apply
 to goods a trade
 mark who without
 the consent of the
 owner of that
 trade mark applies
 that trade mark to
 goods,

and "forged trade mark"

- ) shall be construed accordingly.
- (3A) A person shall not be deemed under subsection (3) to forge a trade mark, or falsely to apply to goods a trade mark, if the person proves -
  - (a) that he acted
     without infringing
     any right of the
     owner of the trade
     mark conferred by

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the Trade Marks
Ordinance ( of
2000);

- (b) that the trade mark or mark was not used by him in the course of any trade or business as a trade mark in relation to goods;
- by him of the trade
  mark or mark is not
  a use in relation
  to goods for which
  the trade mark is
  registered and is
  not a use in
  relation to goods
  similar to those
  for which it is
  registered; or
- (d) that the use made
   by him of the trade
   mark or mark is a
   use to which the
   rights of the owner

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of the trade mark
do not extend by
reason of a
disclaimer,
limitation or
condition to which
the trade mark is
subject.".

- (b) In subsection (4), by repealing
   "assent of the proprietor" and
   substituting "consent of the
   owner".
- (d) By deleting clause 11.