
T R A D E M A R K S L A W
C A P . 2 6 8

This is a consolidated version of this legislation i.e. it incorporates all amendments made since the legislation was enacted as set out in the table below. It has been produced by the SBAA as an aid to transparency and easier access to SBA law. However, it is not the official version of SBA legislation and, although every effort has been made to check the document, its accuracy cannot be guaranteed. The official version of legislation is published in the SBA Gazette.

Legislation incorporated in this Consolidation	Ordinance	Date in Force
Trade Marks Law	CAP. 268	
Trade Marks (Amendment) Ordinance 1/1963	1/1963	04/01/1963
Trade Marks (Amendment) Ordinance 1991	21/1991	19/12/1991
Trade Marks (Amendment) Ordinance 2002	21/2002	27/08/2002

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SCHEDULE 1 — Certification Trade Marks

**SCHEDULE 2 — Assignments and transmission (before appointed day) giving
exclusive rights in different places in Cyprus**

SCHEDULE 3 — Collective Trade Marks

T R A D E M A R K S L A W
C A P . 2 6 8

A LAW TO AMEND THE LAWS RELATING TO TRADE MARKS

Short title

1. This Law may be cited as the Trade Marks Law.

Definitions

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them respectively, that is to say:—

“the appointed day” means the date of the commencement of this Law;

“assignment” means the assignment by act of the parties concerned;

“the Court” means the Supreme Court of Cyprus;

“limitations” means any limitations of the exclusive right to the use of a trade mark given by the registration of a person as proprietor thereof, including limitations of that right as to mode of use, as to use in relation to goods to be sold, or otherwise traded in, in any place within Cyprus, or as to use in relation to goods to be exported to any market outside Cyprus;

“*Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property*” means the convention ratified in the Republic by Republican Laws Nos.63 of 1965 and 66 of 1983;(a)

“mark” includes a device, brand, heading, label, ticket, name, signature, word, letter, numeral, or any combination thereof; (b)

“permitted use” has the meaning assigned to it by subsection (1) of section 29;

“prescribed” means, in relation to proceedings before the Court, prescribed by Rules of Court, and, in other cases, prescribed by this Law or any rules made thereunder;

“the register” means the register of trade marks kept under this Law;

“registered trade mark” means a trade mark that is actually on the register;

“registered user” means a person who is for the time being registered as such under section 29;

“the Registrar” means the Official Receiver and Registrar and includes any other person appointed by the Governor to exercise all or any of the powers and perform all or any of the duties of a Registrar;

“rules” means rules made by the Governor in Council under section 37 or section 38;

~~“trade mark” means a mark used or proposed to be used in relation to goods or services(c) for the purpose of indicating, or so as to indicate, a connection in the course of trade between the goods or services(d) and some person having the right either as proprietor or as registered user to use the mark, whether with or without any indication of the identity of that person;(e)~~

“trade mark” means a mark consisting of any signs capable of being represented graphically (particularly words, including personal names, designs, letters, numerals, the shape of goods

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- (a) Definition inserted by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002
(b) Definition repealed by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002
(c) Text inserted by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991
(d) Text inserted by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991
(e) Definition repealed and replaced by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

or of their packaging, or any combination of these), provided that such signs are capable by their nature of distinguishing the goods or services of an undertaking from those of other undertakings, since such mark is used or is intended to be used for the purposes of so distinguishing;

“transmission” means transmission by operation of law, devolution on the personal representative of a deceased person- 2nd any other mode of transfer not being assignment.

(2) Reference in this Law to the use of a mark shall be construed as references to the use of a printed or other visual representation of the mark, and references therein to the use of a mark in relation to goods shall be construed as references to the use thereof upon, or in physical or other relation to, goods.

(3) *For the purposes of this Ordinance, any reference to a trade mark shall be read and interpreted as including a reference to a certification trade mark as defined in section 37A and to a collective trade mark, as defined in section 37B.*(a)

Registration, Infringement and other substantive provisions

The Registrar

The register of trade marks

3.—(1) There shall continue to be kept at the Office of the Registrar for the purposes of this Law the record called the register of trade marks, wherein shall be entered all registered trade marks with the names, addresses and descriptions of their proprietors, notifications of assignments and transmissions, the names, addresses and descriptions of all registered users, disclaimers, conditions, limitations, and such other matters relating to registered trade marks as may be prescribed.

~~(2) The register shall continue to be divided into two parts called respectively Part A and Part B.~~ (b)

(2) ~~(3)~~ The register shall at all convenient times be open to the inspection of the public, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed.

(3) ~~(4)~~ The register shall be kept under the control and management of the Registrar.

Effect of registration and the action for infringement

No action for infringement of unregistered trade mark

4. No person shall be entitled to institute any proceeding to prevent, or to recover damages for, the infringement of an unregistered trade mark, but nothing in this Law shall be deemed to affect rights of action against any person for passing off goods as the goods of another person or the remedies in respect thereof.

Registration to be in respect of particular goods

5. A trade mark must be registered in respect of particular goods or classes of goods *or services*,^(c) and any question arising as to the class within which any goods *or services* fall shall be determined by the Registrar, whose decision shall be final.

Right given by registration in Part A and infringement thereof

~~6.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, and of sections 9 and 10, the registration (whether before or after the commencement of this Law) of a person in Part A of the register as~~

(a) Subsection (3) inserted by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

(b) Subsection (2) repealed and subsections (3) and (4) renumbered as (2) and (3) by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

(c) Text inserted by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991

~~proprietor of a trade mark in respect of any goods or services(a) shall, if valid, give or be deemed to have given to that person the exclusive right to the use of the trade mark in relation to those goods or services and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing words, that right shall be deemed to be infringed by any person who, not being the proprietor of the trade mark or a registered user thereof using by way of the permitted use, uses a mark identical with it or so nearly resembling it as to be likely to deceive or cause confusion, in the course of trade, in relation to any goods or services in respect of which it is registered, and in such manner as to render the use of the mark likely to be taken either —~~

~~(a) as being use as a trade mark; or~~

~~(b) in a case in which the use is use upon the goods or services or in physical relation there to in an advertising circular or other advertisement issued to the public, as importing a reference to some person having the right either as proprietor or as registered user to use the trade mark or to goods or services with which such a person as aforesaid is connected in the course of trade. (b)~~

6.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section and of sections 9 and 10, the registration of a trade mark in the register, whether before or after the coming into force of this Ordinance, shall give the proprietor of the trade mark the exclusive right to the use of such mark.

(2) The proprietor of a trade mark shall have the right to prohibit any third person from using in the course of trade without his consent —

(a) a sign identical with the trade mark, for goods or services identical with the goods and services in respect of which the trade mark has been registered;

(b) a sign which, due to its identity with or similarity to the trade mark and the identity or similarity of the goods or services covered by the trade mark and the sign, there exists a likelihood of confusion on the part of the public, including the likelihood of association of the sign with the trade mark;

(c) a sign identical with or similar to the trade mark for goods or services not similar to the goods and services in respect of which the trade mark has been registered, where such trade mark has a reputation in the Island of Cyprus and where use of that sign, without reasonable cause, would take advantage of, or would be detrimental to, the distinctive character or the repute of the trade mark without any cost.(c)

(3) For the purpose of this section “use of a sign” includes—

(a) affixing the sign to goods or to their packaging;

(b) offering the goods or putting them on the market or stocking them for these purposes under that sign, or offering or supplying services under it;

(c) importing or exporting the goods under the sign;

(d) using the sign on business papers and in advertising;

(4) (2) The right to the use of a trade mark given by registration as aforesaid shall be subject to any conditions or limitations entered on the register, and shall not be deemed to be infringed by the use of any such mark as aforesaid in any mode, in relation to goods to be sold or otherwise traded in, in any place, in relation to goods to be exported to any market or in relation to any services rendered in any place,(d) or in any other circumstances, to which having regard to any such limitations, the registration does not extend.

(5) (3) The right to the use of a trade mark given by registration as aforesaid shall not be deemed to be infringed by the use of any such mark as aforesaid by any person—

(a) Text wherever inserted in section (1) inserted by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991

(b) Subsection (1) repealed and replaced by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

(c) New subsections (2) and (3) inserted and existing (2),(3) and (4) renumbered by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

(d) Text inserted by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991

- (a) in relation to goods connected in the course of trade with the proprietor or a registered user of the trade mark if, as to those goods or a bulk of which they form part, the proprietor or the registered user conforming to the permitted use has applied the trade mark and has not subsequently removed or obliterated it, or has at any time expressly or impliedly consented to the use of the trade mark; or
- (b) in relation to goods adapted to form part of, or to be accessory to, other goods in relation to which the trade mark has been used without infringement of the right given as aforesaid or might for the time being to so used, if the use of the mark is reasonably necessary in order to indicate that the goods are so adapted and neither the purpose nor the effect of the use of the mark is to indicate otherwise than in accordance with the fact a connection in the course of trade between any person and the goods.

(6) ~~(4)~~ The use of a registered trade mark, being one of two or more registered trade marks that are identical or nearly resemble each other, in exercise of the right to the use of that trade mark given by the registration as aforesaid, shall not be deemed to be an infringement of the right so given to the use of any other of those trade marks.

(7) The right to the use of a trade mark given by registration, as provided above, shall not entitle the proprietor of such mark to prohibit its use in relation to any goods which have been put on the market in the European Community under the trade mark by the proprietor or with his consent:

*Provided that this subsection shall not apply where the proprietor has legitimate reasons to oppose further commercialization of such goods, particularly when the condition of the goods is changed or impaired after they have been put on the market.***(a)**

Right given by registration in Part B, and infringement thereof (b)

~~7.—(1) Except as provided by subsection (2) of this section, the registration (whether before or after the commencement of this Law) of a person in Part B of the register as proprietor of a trade mark in respect of any goods or services (c) shall, if valid, give or be deemed to have given to that person the like right in relation to those goods or services as if the registration had been Part A of the register, and the provisions of section 6 shall have effect in like manner in relation to a trade mark registered in Part B of the register as they have effect in relation to a trade mark registered in Part A of the register.~~

~~(2) In any action for infringement of the right to the use of a trade mark given by registration as aforesaid in Part B of the register, otherwise than by an act this is deemed to be an infringement by virtue of section 8, no injunction or other relief shall be granted to the plaintiff if the defendant establishes to the satisfaction of the court that the use of which the plaintiff complains is not likely to deceive or cause confusion or to be taken as indicating a connection in the course of trade between the goods or services and some person having the right either as proprietor or as registered user to use the trade mark.~~

Infringement by breach of certain restrictions

8.—(1) Where, by a contract in writing made with the proprietor or a registered user of a registered trade mark, a purchaser or owner of goods enters into an obligation to the effect that he will not do, in relation to the goods, an act to which this section applies, any person who, being the owner for the time being of the goods and having notice of the obligation, does that act, or authorizes it to be done, in relation to the goods, in the course of trade or with a view to any dealing therewith in the course of trade, shall be deemed thereby to infringe the right to the use of the trade mark given by the registration thereof, unless that person became the owner of the goods by purchase for money or money's worth in good faith before receiving notice of the obligation or by virtue of a title derived through another who so became the owner thereof.

(a) Subsection (7) inserted by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

(b) Section 7 repealed by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

(c) New text inserted wherever it appears in Section 7 by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991

(2) The acts to which this section applies are—

- (a) the application of the trade mark upon the goods after they have suffered alteration in any manner specified in the contract as respects their state or condition, get-up or packing;
- (b) in a case in which the trade mark is upon the goods, the alteration, part removal or part obliteration thereof;
- (c) in a case which the trade mark is upon the goods, and there is also thereon other matter, being matter indicating a connection in the course of trade between the proprietor or registered user and the goods, the removal or obliteration, whether wholly or partly of the trade mark unless that other matter is wholly removed or obliterated;
- (d) in a case in which the trade mark is upon the goods, the application of any other trade mark to the goods;
- (e) in a case in which the trade mark is upon the goods, the addition to the goods of any other matter in writing that is likely to injure the reputation of the trade mark.

(3) In this section references in relation to any goods to the proprietor, to a registered user, and to the registration, of a trade mark shall be construed, respectively, as references to the proprietor in whose name the trade mark is registered, to a registered user who is registered, and to the registration of the trade mark, in respect of those goods, and the expression “upon” includes in relation to an goods a reference to physical relation thereto.

Saving for vested rights

9. Nothing in the Law shall entitle the proprietor or a registered user of a registered trade mark to interfere with or restrain the use by any person of a trade mark identical with or nearly resembling it in relation to goods *or services* (a) in relation to which the person or a predecessor in title of his has continuously used that trade mark from a date anterior—

- (a) to the sue of the first mentioned trade mark in relation to those goods *or services* by the proprietor or a predecessor in title of his; or
- (b) to the registration of the first mentioned trade mark in respect of those goods *or services* in the name of the proprietor or a predecessor in title of his,

whichever is the earlier, or to object (on such use being proved) to that person being put on the register for that identical or nearly resembling trade mark in respect of those goods *or services* under subsection (2) of section 14.

~~Saving for use of name, address, or description of goods (b)~~

~~10.~~ ~~No registration of a trade mark shall interfere with—~~

- ~~(a) any bona fide use by a person of his own name or of the name of his place of business, or of the name, or of the name of the place of business, of any of his predecessor in business; or~~
- ~~(b) the use by any person of any bona fide description of the character or quality of his goods or services, (c) not being a description that would be likely to be taken as importing any such reference as is mentioned in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 6.~~

Savings of use of name, address etc.

10. *The registration of a trade mark shall not prohibit substituted a third party from using in the course of trade—*

- (a) his own name and address;*

(a) Text inserted wherever it appears in Section 9 by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991

(b) Section 10 repealed and replaced by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

(c) Text inserted by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991

- (b) *indications concerning the kind, quality, quantity, intended purpose, value, geographical origin, the time of production of any goods, or of the rendering of any services, or any other characteristics of any goods or services; or*
- (c) *the trade mark, where it is necessary, so as to indicate the intended purpose of a product or service, in particular as accessories or spare parts,*

provided that such use is in accordance with honest practices in industrial or commercial matters.

Registrability and validity of registration

Distinctiveness requisite for registration in Part A (a)

~~11. (1) In order for a trade mark to be registrable in Part A of the register, it must contain or consist of at least one of the following essential particulars:—~~

- ~~(a) the name of a company, individual or firm, represented in a special or particular manner;~~
- ~~(b) the signature of the applicant for registration or some predecessor in his business;~~
- ~~(c) an invented work or invented words;~~
- ~~(d) a word or words having no direct reference to the character of quality of the goods or services (b), and not being according to its ordinary signification a geographical name or a surname;~~
- ~~(e) any other distinctive mark, but a name, signature, or word or words, other than such a fall within the description in the foregoing paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d), shall not be registrable under the provisions of this paragraph except upon evidence of its distinctiveness;~~

~~Provided that, with regard to a trade mark registered in Part A of the United Kingdom register of Trade Marks kept under the Trade Marks Act, 1938, or any amending or substituting Act, a certified copy, under the hand of the Comptroller General of the United Kingdom Patent Office, or any of his assistants, of the certificate of registration of such trade mark containing all particulars and conditions or limitations of such registration, together with a representation thereof, shall be *prima facie* evidence of distinctiveness of such trade mark.(c)~~

~~(2) For the purposes of this section “distinctive” means adapted, in relation to the goods in respect of which a trade mark is registered or proposed to be registered, to distinguish goods or services with which the proprietor of the trade mark is or may be connected in the course of trade from goods or services in the case of which no such connection subsists, either generally or, where the trade mark is registered or proposed to be registered subject to limitations, in relation to use within the extent of the registration.~~

~~(3) In determining whether a trade mark is adapted to distinguish as aforesaid the Registrar may have regard to the extent to which—~~

- ~~(a) the trade mark is inherently adapted to distinguish as aforesaid; and~~
- ~~(b) by reason of the use of the trade mark or of any other circumstances, the trade mark is in fact adapted to distinguish as aforesaid.~~

Absolute reasons for non-registration of a trade mark

11. The following shall not be registered as trade marks or, if registered, shall be liable to be declared invalid—

- (a) signs which cannot constitute a trade mark in accordance with the definition of that expression given in section 2(1);*

(a) Section 11 repealed and replaced by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002
 (b) Text inserted wherever it appears in Section 11 by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991
 (c) Proviso repealed by Ordinance 1/1963 – came into force on 04 January 1963

- (b) *trade marks which are devoid of any distinctive character;*
- (c) *trade marks consisting exclusively of signs or indications which may serve, in trade, to designate the kind, quality, quantity, intended purpose, value, geographical origin, or the time of production of any goods or of the rendering of any services, or any other characteristics of any goods or services;*
- (d) *trade marks consisting exclusively of signs or indications which have become customary in current language or in the bona fide and established practices of the trade;*
- (e) *trade marks consisting exclusively of—*
 - (i) *the shape which results from the nature of the goods themselves, or*
 - (ii) *the shape of goods which is necessary to obtain a technical result, or*
 - (iii) *the shape which gives substantial value to the goods;*
- (f) *trade marks which could deceive the public, particularly as to the nature, quality or geographical origin of the goods or services;*
- (g) *trade marks which are to be refused or invalidated pursuant to Article 6 of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property;*
- (h) *trade marks which cover a sign of highly symbolic significance, in particular a religious symbol;*
- (i) *trade marks of which the application for registration was made in bad faith by the applicant.*

(2) *A trade mark shall not be refused registration or be declared invalid in accordance with paragraph (b), (c) or (d) of subsection (1) above, if before the date of application for its registration and following the use which has been made of it, it has acquired a distinctive character.*

Capability of distinguishing requisite for registration in Part B (a)

~~12. (1) In order for a trade mark to be registrable in Part B of the register it must be capable, in relation to the goods or services (b) in respect of which it is registered or proposed to be registered, of distinguishing goods or services with which the proprietor of the trade mark is or may be connected in the course of trade from goods or services in the case of which no such connection subsists, either generally or, where the trade mark is registered or proposed to be registered subject to limitations, in relation to use within the extent of the registration.~~

~~(2) In determining whether a trade mark is capable of distinguishing as aforesaid the Registrar may have regard to the extent to which—~~

- ~~(a) the trade mark is inherently capable of distinguishing as aforesaid; and~~
- ~~(b) by reason of the use of the trade mark or of any other circumstances, the trade mark is in fact capable of distinguishing as aforesaid:~~

~~Provided that, with regard to a trade mark registered in Part B of the United Kingdom register of Trade Marks kept under the Trade Marks Act, 1983, or any amending or substituting Act, a certified copy, under the hand of the Comptroller General of the United Kingdom Patent Office, or any of his assistants, of the certificate of registration of such trade mark containing all particulars and conditions or limitations of such registration, together with a representation thereof, shall be *prima facie* evidence that such trade mark is in fact capable of distinguishing as aforesaid.(e)~~

~~(3) A trade mark may be registered in Part B notwithstanding any registration in Part A in the name of the same proprietor of the same trade mark or any part or parts thereof.~~

(a) Section 12 repealed by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

(b) Text inserted wherever it appears in Section 12 by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991

(c) Proviso repealed by Ordinance 1/1963 – came into force on 04 January 1963

Prohibition of registration of deceptive, etc., matter (a)

~~13. It shall not be lawfully to register as a trade mark or part of a trade mark any matter the use of which would, by reason of its being likely to deceive or cause confusion or otherwise, be disentitled to protection in a court of justice, or would be contrary to law or morality, or any scandalous design.~~

Prohibition of registration of scandalous design etc.

13. Any scandalous design or any sign contrary to law or to the accepted principles of morality shall not be registered as a trade mark or part thereof or, if registered, it may be declared invalid.

Prohibition of registration of identical and resembling trade marks- (b)

~~14.—(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) no trade mark shall be registered in respect of any goods or description of goods that is identical with a trade mark belonging to a different proprietor and already on the register in respect of the same goods or description of goods, or services which are closely associated with such goods (c) or that so nearly resembles such a trade mark as to be likely to deceive or cause confusion.~~

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, no trade mark shall be registered by any person in respect of any services, if it is identical with or so nearly resembles as to be likely to deceive, a trade mark which is already on the register or for which an application has been made by another person in relation to the same services or of the same description of services or to goods which are closely associated with such services. (d)

~~(3) (2) In case of honest concurrent use, or of other special circumstances which in the opinion of the Court or the Registrar make it proper so to do, the Court or the Registrar may permit the registration of trade marks that are identical or nearly resemble each other in respect of the same goods or description of goods by more than one proprietor subject to such conditions and limitations, if any, as the Court or the Registrar, as the case may be, may think it right to impose.~~

~~(4) (3) Where separate applications are made by different persons to be registered as proprietors respectively of trade marks that are identical or nearly resemble each other, in respect of the same goods or description of goods, the Registrar may refuse to register any of them until their rights have been determined by the Court, or have been settled by agreement in a manner approved by him or, on appeal, by the Court.~~

Prohibition of registration of identical and similar trade marks

14.—(1) No trade mark shall be registered or, if registered, it may be declared invalid, if—

- (a) it is identical with an earlier trade mark and the goods or services in respect of which the trade mark is applied for or is registered are identical with the goods or services in respect of which the earlier trade mark is protected;*
- (b) as a result of its identity with or similarity to an earlier trade mark and the identity or similarity of the goods or services covered by such trade mark, there exists a likelihood of confusion on the part of the public, which includes the likelihood of association with the earlier trade mark:*
- (c) it is identical with or similar to an earlier trade mark and the goods or services in respect of which the trade mark is applied for or is registered are not similar to the goods or services in respect of which the earlier trade mark is protected, where the*

(a) Section 13 repealed and replaced by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

(b) Section 14 repealed and replaced by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

(c) Text inserted by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991

(d) New subsection (2) inserted and existing sections re-numbered by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991

earlier trade mark has a reputation in the Island of Cyprus and where use of the subsequent trade mark, without reasonable cause, would take advantage of, or would be detrimental to the distinctive character or the repute of the trade mark without any cost;

- (d) the use of the trade mark may be prohibited by virtue of an earlier right, apart from the rights provided for by section 14A and especially by virtue of—*
 - (i) a right to a name,*
 - (ii) a right to personal portrayal,*
 - (iii) a copyright,*
 - (iv) a right to industrial property;*
- (e) the trade mark is identical with, or similar to, an earlier collective trade mark conferring a right which expired within the period of three years immediately preceding the application for registration;*
- (f) the trade mark is identical with, or similar to, an earlier certification trade mark conferring a right which had expired within the period of three years immediately preceding the application for registration;*
- (g) the trade mark is identical with, or similar to, an earlier registered trade mark in respect of identical or similar goods or services which earlier registered trade mark had been lost for failure to renew within the period of two years immediately preceding the application for registration, unless the proprietor of the earlier registered trade mark consented to the registration of the subsequent trade mark or, during the period of two years immediately preceding the period of two years mentioned above, the proprietor of such mark did not substantially use his trade mark for goods or services in respect of which it has been registered.*

(2) In the case of a bona fide honest simultaneous use, or of other special circumstances which in the opinion of the Court or the Chief Officer make it proper so to do, the Court or the Chief Officer may permit the registration of trade marks that are identical with, or similar to one another in respect of the same goods or description of goods or services by more than one proprietor, subject to such conditions and limitations, if any, as the Court or the Chief Officer, as the case may be, shall think it fit to impose.

(3) Where separate applications are made by different persons to be registered as proprietors respectively of trade marks which are similar or identical in respect of the same goods or description of goods or services, the Chief Officer may refuse to register any of them, until the respective rights of the persons concerned have been determined by the Court, or have been settled by agreement in a manner approved by the Chief Officer, or, on appeal, by the Court.

Earlier trade marks (a)

14A.—*(1) For the purposes of this Ordinance “earlier trade marks” means—*

- (a) trade marks registered prior to the date of application for registration of a trade mark, taking account of the priorities claimed in respect of those trade marks and which belong to the following categories—*
 - (i) trade marks registered on the register,*
 - (ii) trade marks registered under international arrangements which have effect in the Republic or the Areas,*
 - (iii) Community trade marks registered in the Register of the Office for the Harmonization of the Internal Market;*

(a) Sections 14A, 14B & 14C inserted by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

- (b) applications for registration of trade marks of categories (i) to (iii) in paragraph (a) above on the condition of their registration;
- (c) trade marks which, at the date of the application for their registration are “commonly known” in the Republic or the Areas within the meaning of Article 6 of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

(2) For the purposes of this section “Office for the Harmonization of the Internal Market” means the Office of Harmonization within the Internal Market provided for in Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2868/95 of 13th December 1995 for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 40/94 on the Community mark.

Consent of the proprietor of an earlier trade mark

14B. A trade mark shall be registered and, if already registered, shall not be declared invalid, if the proprietor of the earlier registered trade mark or earlier right consents to the registration of the subsequent trade mark.

Loss of right because of acquiescence

14C. Where the proprietor of an earlier trade mark has acquiesced for a continuous period of five years in the use of a subsequently registered trade mark, he shall no longer be entitled on the basis of the earlier trade mark either to apply for a declaration that the subsequent trade mark is invalid, or to oppose the use of the subsequent registered trade mark in respect of the goods or services for which the subsequent trade mark has been used, unless registration of the subsequent trade mark was applied for in bad faith:

Provided that the proprietor of a subsequent registered trade mark shall not be entitled to oppose the use of the earlier right, even though that right may no longer be invoked against the subsequent trade mark.

Registration in Part A to be conclusive as to validity after seven years

15.—(1) In all legal proceedings relating to a trade mark registered in Part A of the register (including applications under section 33) the original registration in Part A of the register of the trade mark shall, after the expiration of seven years from the date of that registration, be taken to be valid in all respects, unless—

- (a) that registration was obtained by fraud; or
- (b) the trade mark offends against the provisions of section 13.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) of section 7 shall be construed as making applicable to a trade mark, as being a trade mark registered in Part 13 of the register, the foregoing provisions of this section relating to a trade mark registered in Part A of the register.

Registration subject to disclaimer

16. If a trade mark—

- (a) contains any part not separately registered by the proprietor as a trade mark; or
- (b) contains matter common to the trade or otherwise of a non-distinctive character,

the Registrar or the Court, in deciding whether the trade mark shall be entered or shall remain on the register, may require, as a condition of its being on the register—

- (i) that the proprietor shall disclaim any right to the exclusive use of any part of the trade mark, or to the exclusive use of all or any portion of any such matter as aforesaid, to the exclusive use of which the Registrar or the Court hold him not to be entitled; or
- (ii) that the proprietor shall make such other disclaimer as the Registrar or the Court may consider necessary for the purpose of defining his rights under the registration:

Provided that no disclaimer on the register shall affect any rights of the proprietor of a trade mark except such as arise out of the registration of the trade mark in respect of the trade mark in respect of which the disclaimer is made.

Words used as name or description (a)

~~17. (1) The registration of a trade mark shall not be deemed to have become invalid by reason only of any use, after the date of the registration, of a word or words which the trade mark contains, or of which it consists, as the name or description of an article or substance:~~

~~Provided that, if it is proved either—~~

- ~~(a) that there is a well known and established use of the word or words as the name or description of the article or substance by a person or persons carrying on a trade therein, not being used in relation to goods or services (b) connected in the course of trade with the proprietor or a registered user of the trade mark; or~~
- ~~(b) that the article or substance was formerly manufactured under a patent (being a patent in force on, or granted after, the 27th day of April, 1920), that a period of two years or more after the cesser of the patent or if the services were rendered under any procedure previously safeguarded by a patent has elapsed, and that the word or words is or are the only practicable name or description of the article or substance, the provisions of the next succeeding subsection shall have effect.~~

~~(2) Where the facts mentioned in paragraph (g) or (b) of the proviso to subsection (1) are proved with respect to any word or words, then—~~

- ~~(a) if the trade mark consists solely of that word or those words, the registration of the trade mark, so far as regards registration in respect of the article or substance in question or of any goods or services of the same description, or of any services of the same description shall be deemed for the purposes of section 33 to be an entry wrongly remaining on the register;~~
- ~~(b) if the trade mark contains that word or those words and other matter, the Court or the Registrar, in deciding whether the trade mark shall remain on the register, so far as regards registration in respect of the article or substance in question and of any goods or services of the same description, or of any services of the same description may in case of a decision in favour of its remaining on the register require as a condition thereof that the proprietor shall disclaim any right to the exclusive use in relation to that article or substance and any goods or services of the same description or of any services of the same description of that word or those words, so, however, that no disclaimer on the register shall affect any rights of the proprietor of a trade mark except such as arise out of the registration of the trade mark in respect of which the disclaimer is made; and~~
- ~~(c) for the purpose of any other legal proceedings relating to the trade mark—~~
 - ~~(i) if the trade mark consists solely of that word or those words, all rights of the proprietor, by registration or otherwise, to the exclusive use of the trade mark in relation to the article or substance in question or to any goods or services of the same description or of any services of the same description; or~~
 - ~~(ii) if the trade mark contains that word or those words and other matter, all such rights of the proprietor to the exclusive use of that word or those words in such relation as aforesaid;~~

~~shall be deemed to have ceased on the date at which the use mentioned in paragraph (a) of the proviso to the foregoing subsection first became well known and established, or at the expiration of the period of two years mentioned in paragraph (b) of that proviso.~~

~~(3) No word which is commonly used and accepted name of any single chemical element or single chemical compound, as distinguished from a mixture, shall be registered as a trade mark in~~

(a) Section 17 repealed by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

(b) Text inserted wherever it appears in Section 17 by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991

~~respect of a chemical substance or preparation, and any such registration in force at the commencement of this Law or thereafter shall, notwithstanding anything in section 15, be deemed for the purposes of section 33 to be an entry made in the register without sufficient cause, or an entry wrongly remaining on the register, as the circumstances may require:~~

~~Provided that the foregoing provisions of this subsection shall not have effect in relation to the work which is used to denote only a brand or make of the element or compound as made by the proprietor or a registered user of the trade mark, as distinguished from the element or compound as made by others, and in association with a suitable name or description open to the public use.~~

Effect of limitation as to colour, and of absence thereof

18. A trade mark may be limited in whole or in part to one or more specified colours, and in any such case the fact that it is so limited shall be taken into consideration by the Registrar or the Court, as the case may be, having to decide on the distinctive character of the trade mark. If and so far as a trade mark is registered without limitation of colour, it shall be deemed to be registered for all colours.

Procedure for, and duration of, registration

Application for registration

19.—(1) Any person claiming to be the proprietor of a trade mark used or proposed to be used by him who is desirous of registering it must apply in writing to the Registrar in the prescribed manner for registration either in Part A or in Part B of the register.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Law, the Registrar may refuse the application, or may accept it absolutely or subject to such amendments, modifications, conditions or limitations, if any, as he may think right.

~~(3) In the case of an application for registration of a trade mark in Part A of the register, the Registrar may, if the applicant is willing, instead of refusing the application, treat it as an application for registration in Part B and deal with the application accordingly. (a)~~

~~(3)-(4)~~ (4) In the case of a refusal or conditional acceptance, the Registrar shall, if required by the applicant, state in writing the grounds of his decision and the materials used by him in arriving thereat, and the decision shall be subject to appeal to the Court.

~~(4) (5)~~ (5) An appeal under this section shall be made in the prescribed manner, and on the appeal the Court shall, if required, hear the applicant and the Registrar, and shall make an order determining whether, and subject to what amendments, modifications, conditions or limitations, if any, the application is to be accepted.

~~(5) (6)~~ (6) Appeals under this section shall be heard on the materials stated as aforesaid by the Registrar, and no further grounds of objection to the acceptance of the application shall be allowed to be taken by the Registrar, other than those so stated as aforesaid by him, except by leave of the Court hearing the appeal. Where any further grounds of objection are taken, the applicant shall be entitled to withdraw his application without payment of costs on giving notice as prescribed.

~~(6) (7)~~ (7) The Registrar or the Court, as the case may be, may at any time, whether before or after acceptance, correct any error in or in connection with the application, or may permit the applicant to amend his application upon such terms as the Registrar or the Court as the case may be, may think fit.

Opposition to registration

20.—(1) When an application for registration of a trade mark has been accepted, whether absolutely or subject to conditions or limitations, the Registrar shall, as soon as may be after acceptance, cause the application as accepted to be advertised in the prescribed manner, and the

(a) Subsection (3) repealed and existing sections re-numbered by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

advertisement shall set forth all conditions and limitations subject to which the application has been accepted:

~~Provided that the Registrar may cause an application to be advertised before acceptance if it is made under paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 11, or in any other case where it appears to him that it is expedient by reason of any exceptional circumstances so to do, and where an application has been so advertised the Registrar may, if he thinks fit, advertise it again when it has been accepted but shall not be bound so to do.~~(a)

Provided that the Chief Officer may cause an application to be advertised before its acceptance, if he deems it expedient so to do, and where an application has been so advertised in the prescribed manner, the Chief Officer may, if he thinks fit, advertise it again when it has been accepted, but shall not be bound so to do.

(2) Any person may, within the prescribed time from the date of the advertisement of an application, give notice to the Registrar of opposition to the registration.

(3) The notice shall be given in writing in the prescribed manner, and should include a statement of the grounds of opposition.

(4) The Registrar shall send a copy of the notice to the applicant, and within the prescribed time after receipt thereof the applicant shall send to the Registrar, in the prescribed manner, a counter-statement of the grounds on which he relies for his application, and, if he does not do so, he shall be deemed to have abandoned his application.

(5) If the applicant sends such a counter-statement as aforesaid, the Registrar shall furnish a copy thereof to the persons giving notice of opposition, and shall, after hearing the parties, if so required, and considering the evidence, decide whether, and subject to what conditions or limitations, if any, registration is to be permitted.

(6) The decision of the Registrar shall be subject to appeal to the Court.

(7) An appeal under this section shall be made in the prescribed manner, and on the appeal the Court shall, if required, hear the parties and the Registrar, and shall make an order determining whether, and subject to what conditions or limitations, if any, registration is to be permitted.

(8) On the hearing of an appeal under this section any party may, either in the manner prescribed or by special leave of the Court, bring forward further material for the consideration of the Court.

(9) On an appeal under this section no further grounds of objection to the registration of a trade mark shall be allowed to be taken by the opponent or the Registrar, other than those so stated as aforesaid by the opponent, except by leave of the Court. Where any further grounds of objection are taken, the applicant shall be entitled to withdraw his application without payment of the costs of the opponent on giving notice as prescribed.

(10) On an appeal under this section the Court may, after hearing the Registrar, permit the trade mark proposed to be registered to be modified in any manner not substantially affecting the identity thereof, but in any such case the trade mark as so modified shall be advertised in the prescribed manner before being registered.

(11) If a person giving notice of opposition or an applicant sending a counter-statement after receipt of a copy of such a notice, or an appellant, neither resides nor carries on business in Cyprus, the Registrar or the Court, as the case may be, may require him to give security for costs of the proceedings before them relative to the opposition or to the appeal, as the case may be, and in default of such security being duly given may treat the opposition or application, or the appeal, as the case may be, as abandoned.

Registration

21.—(1) When an application for registration of a trade mark in Part A or in Part B of the register has been accepted, and either—

(a) Proviso repealed and replaced by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

- (a) the application has not been opposed and the time for notice of opposition has expired, or
- (b) the application has been opposed and the registration has been decided in favour of the applicant,

the Registrar shall, unless the application has been accepted in error or unless the Court otherwise directs, register the trade mark in Part A or Part B, as the case may be, and the trade mark, when registered, shall be registered as of the date of the application for registration, and that date shall be deemed for the purposes of this Law to be the date of registration.

(2) On the registration of a trade mark the Registrar shall under his hand and seal issue to the applicant a certificate in the prescribed form of the registration thereof.

(3) Where registration of a trade mark is not completed within twelve months from the date of the application by reason of default on the part of the applicant, the Registrar may, after giving notice of the non-completion to the applicant in writing in the prescribed manner, treat the application as abandoned unless it is completed within the time specified in that behalf in the notice.

Duration and renewal of registration

22.—(1) The registration of a trade mark shall be for a period of seven years, but may be renewed from time to time in accordance with the provisions of this section:

Provided that, in relation to a registration as of a date before the appointed day, this subsection shall have effect with the substitution of a period of fourteen years for the said period of seven years.

(2) The Registrar shall, on application made by the registered proprietor of a trade mark in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed period, renew the registration of the trade mark for a period of fourteen years from the date of expiration of the original registration or the last renewal of registration, as the case may be, which date is in this section referred to as “the expiration of the last registration”.

(3) At the prescribed time before the expiration of the last registration of a trade mark, the Registrar shall send notice in the prescribed manner to the registered proprietor of the date of expiration and the conditions as to payments of fees and otherwise upon which a renewal of registration may be obtained, and, if at the expiration of the time prescribed in that behalf those conditions have not been duly complied with, the Registrar may remove the trade mark from the register, subject to such conditions, if any, as to its restoration to the register as may be prescribed.

(4) Where a trade mark has been removed from the register for non-payment of the fee for renewal, it shall, nevertheless, for the purpose of any application for the registration of a trade mark during one year next after the date of the removal, be deemed to be a trade mark that is already on the register:

Provided that the foregoing provisions of this subsection shall not have effect where the Registrar is satisfied either—

- (a) that there has been no bona fide trade use of the trade mark that has been removed during the two years immediately preceding its removal; or
- (b) that no deception or confusion would be likely to arise from the use of the trade mark that is the subject of the application for registration by reason of any previous use of the trade mark that has been removed.

Registration of parts of trade marks and of trade marks as a series

23.—(1) Where the proprietor of a trade mark claims to be entitled to the exclusive use of any part thereof separately he may apply to register the whole and any such part as separate trade marks.

Each such separate trade mark must satisfy all the conditions of an independent trade mark and shall, subject to the provisions of subsection (3) of section 25 and subsection (2) of section 31, have all the incidents of an independent trade mark.

(2) Where a person claiming to be the proprietor of several trade marks, in respect of the same goods or description of goods *or of the same services or description of services*,^(a) which, while resembling each other in the material particulars thereof, yet differ in respect of—

- (a) statements of goods *or services* ^(b) in relation to which they are respectively used or proposed to be used; or
- (b) statements of number, price, quantity or names of places; or
- (c) other matter of a non-distinctive character which does not substantially affect the identity of the trade mark; or
- (d) colour,

seeks to register those trade marks, they may be registered as a series in on registration.

Assignment and transmission

Powers of, and restrictions on, assignment and transmission

24.—(1) Notwithstanding any rule of law or equity to the contrary, a registered trade mark shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, assignable and transmissible either in connection with the entire or the remainder goodwill of a business or otherwise.

(2) A registered trade mark shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, assignable and transmissible in respect of either of all the goods *or services* ^(c) in respect of which it is registered, or was registered, as the case may be, or of some (but not all) of those goods.

(3) The provisions of the two foregoing subsections shall have effect in the case of an unregistered trade mark used in relation to any goods *or services* as they have effect in the case of a registered trade mark registered in respect of any goods *or services*, if at the time of the assignment or transmission of the unregistered trade mark it is or was used in the same business as a registered trade mark and in respect of goods *or services* all of which are goods *or services* in relation to which the unregistered trade mark is or was used in that business and in respect of which that registered trade mark is or was assigned or transmitted.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing subsections, a trade mark shall not be, or be deemed to have been, assignable or transmissible in a case in which as a result of an assignment or transmission there would in the circumstances subsist, or have subsisted, whether by way of registration or otherwise, exclusive rights in more than one of the persons concerned to the use, in relation to the same goods or description of goods, of trade marks nearly resembling each other or of identical trade marks, if, having regard to the similarity of the goods *or services* and of the trade marks, the use of the trade marks in exercise of those rights would be, or have been, likely to deceive or cause confusion:

Provided that, where a trade mark is, or has been, assigned or transmitted in such a case as aforesaid, the assignment or transmission shall not be deemed to be, or to have been, invalid under this subsection if the exclusive rights subsisting as a result thereof in the persons concerned respectively are, or were, having regard to limitations imposed thereon, such as not to be exercisable by two or more of those persons in relation to goods to be sold *or services to be rendered*, or otherwise traded in, within Cyprus (otherwise than for export there from) or in relation to goods to be exported to the same market outside Cyprus *or in relation to services to be rendered outside the Areas or the Republic of Cyprus*.

(5) The proprietor of a registered trade mark who proposes to assign it in respect of any goods *or services* in respect of which it is registered may submit to the Registrar in the prescribed manner a

(a) Text inserted by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991

(b) Text inserted by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991

(c) Text inserted wherever it appears in Section 24 inserted by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991

statement of case setting out the circumstances, and the Registrar may issue to him a certificate stating whether, having regard to the similarity of goods *or services* and of the trade marks referred to in the case, the proposed assignment of the first mentioned trade mark would or would not be invalid under the last foregoing subsection, and a certificate so issued shall, subject to the provisions of this section as to appeal and unless it is shown that the certificate was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation, be conclusive as to the validity or invalidity under the last foregoing subsection of the assignment in so far as such validity or invalidity depends upon the facts set out in the case, but, as regards a certificate in favour of validity, only if application for the registration under section 27 of the title of the person becoming entitled is made within six months from the date on which the certificate is issued.

(6) Notwithstanding anything in section (1), (2) and (3) of this section, a trade mark shall not, on or after the appointed day, be assignable or transmissible in a case in which as a result of an assignment or transmission thereof there would in the circumstances subsists, whether by way of registration or otherwise, an exclusive right in one of the persons concerned to the use of the trade mark limited to use in relation to goods to be sold, or otherwise traded in *or services to be rendered*, in a place or places in Cyprus, and an exclusive right in another of those persons to the use of a trade mark nearly resembling the first mentioned trade mark or of an identical trade mark in relation to the same goods or description of goods *or services* limited to use in relation to goods to be sold, or otherwise traded in *or services to be rendered*, in another place or other places in Cyprus:

Provided that, on application in the prescribed manner by the proprietor of a trade mark who proposes to assign it, or of a person who claims that a trade mark has been transmitted to him or to a predecessor in title of his on or after the appointed day, in any such case, the Registrar, if he is satisfied that in all the circumstances the use of the trade marks in exercise of the said rights would not be contrary to the public interest, may approve the assignment or transmission, and an assignment or transmission so approved shall not be deemed to be, or to have been, invalid under this subsection or under subsection (4) of this section, so, however, that in the case of a registered trade mark this provision shall not have effect unless application for the registration under section 27 of the title of the person becoming entitled is made within six months from the date on which the approval is given or, in the case of a transmission, was made before that date.

(7) Where an assignment in respect of any goods *or services* of a trade mark that is at the time of the assignment used in a business in those goods *or services* is made, on or after the appointed day, otherwise than in connection with the entire or the remainder goodwill of that business, the assignment shall not take effect until the following requirements have been satisfied, that is to say, the assignee must, not later than the expiration of six months from the date on which the assignment is made or within such extended period, if any, as the Registrar may allow, apply to him for directions with respect to the advertisement of the assignment, and must advertise it in such form and manner and within such period as the Registrar may direct.

(8) Any decision of the Registrar under this section shall be subject to appeal to the Court.

Certain trade marks to be associated so as to be assignable and transmissible as a whole only

25.—(1) Trade marks that are registered as, or that are deemed by virtue of this Law to be, associated trade marks shall be assignable and transmissible only as a whole and not separately, but they shall for all other purposes be deemed to have been registered as separate trade marks.

(2) (a) Where a trade mark that is registered, or is the subject to an application for registration, in respect of any goods is identical with another trade mark that is registered, or is the subject of an application for registration, in the name of the same proprietor in respect of the same goods or description of goods *or services which have close association with such goods*, (a) or so nearly resembles it as to be likely to deceive or cause confusion if sued by a person other than the proprietor, the Registrar may at an time require that the trade marks shall be entered on the register as associated trade marks.

(a) Text inserted wherever it appears in Section 25 inserted by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991

(b) *Where a trade mark that is registered is the subject of an application for registration in respect of any services and*

(i) *is substantially identical with another trade mark which is registered or is the subject of an application for registration in the name of the same proprietor in respect of the same services or description of services, or of goods which have a close association with such services; or*

(ii) *that it so nearly resembles a trade mark as to be likely to deceive or cause confusion if used by a person other than the proprietor, the Registrar may at any time require that the trade marks shall be entered on the Register as associated trade marks. (a)*

(c) Any decision of the Registrar under this subsection shall be subject to appeal to the Court.

(3) Where a trade mark and any part or parts thereof are, by virtue of subsection (1) of section 23, registered as separate trade marks in the name of the same proprietor, they shall be deemed to be, and shall be registered as, associated trade marks.

(4) All trade marks that are, by virtue of subsection (2) of section 23, registered as a series in one registration shall be deemed to be, and shall be registered as, associated trade marks.

(5) On application made in the prescribed manner by the registered proprietor of two or more trade marks registered as associated trade marks, the Registrar may dissolve the association as respects any of them if he is satisfied that there would be no likelihood of deception or confusion being caused if that trade mark were used by another person in relation to any of the goods *or services* (b) in respect of which it is registered, and may amend the register accordingly.

Any decision of the Registrar under this subsection shall be subject to appeal to the Court.

Power of registered proprietor to assign and give receipts

26. Subject to the provisions of this Law, the person for the time being entered in the register as proprietor of a trade mark shall, subject to any rights appearing from the register to be vested in any other person, have power to assign the trade mark, and to give effectual receipts for any consideration for an assignment thereof.

Registration of assignments and transmissions

27.—(1) Where a person becomes entitled by assignment or transmission to a registered trade mark, he shall make application to the Registrar to register his title, and the Registrar shall, on receipt of the application and on proof of title to his satisfaction, register him as the proprietor of the trade mark in respect of the goods *or services* (c) in respect of which the assignment or transmission has effect, and shall cause particulars of the assignment or transmission to be entered on the register.

(2) Any decision of the Registrar under this section shall be subject to appeal to the Court.

(3) Except for the purposes of an appeal under this section or of an application under section 33, a document or instrument in respect of which no entry has been made in the register in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not be admitted in evidence in any court in proof of the title to a trade mark unless the court otherwise directs.

Use and non-use

~~Removal from register and imposition of limitations on ground of non-use~~ (d)

~~28.—(1) A registered trade mark may be taken off the register in respect of any of the goods or services (a) in respect of which it is registered on application by any person aggrieved to the Court~~

(a) Existing paragraphs re-lettered (a) and (c) and new paragraph (b) inserted by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991

(b) Text inserted by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991

(c) Text inserted by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991

(d) Section 28 repealed and replaced by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

or, at the option of the applicant and subject to the provisions of section 51, to the Registrar, on the ground either—

- (a) ~~that the trade mark was registered without any bona fide intention on the part of the applicant for registration that it should be used in relation to those goods or services by him, and that there has in fact been no bona fide use of the trade mark in relation to those goods or services by any proprietor thereof for the time being up to the date one month before the date of the application; or~~
- (b) ~~that up to the date one month before the date of the application a continuous period of five years or longer elapsed during which the trade mark was a registered trade mark and during which there was no bona fide use thereof in relation to those goods or services by any proprietor thereof for the time being;~~

Provided that (except where the applicant has been permitted under subsection (2) of the section 14 to register an identical or nearly resembling trade mark in respect of the goods in question or where the Court or the Registrar as the case may be, is of opinion that he might properly be permitted so to register such trade mark) the Court or the Registrar, as the case may be, may refuse an application made under paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection in relation to any goods, if it is shown that there has been, before the relevant date or during the relevant period, as the case may be, bona fide use of the trade mark by any proprietor thereof for the time being in relation to goods of the same description, being goods in respect of which the trade mark is registered ~~(b) in relation to goods or services in respect of which a trade mark is registered—~~

- ~~(a) where the application relates to goods: goods of the same description as in goods or services which are closely associated with such goods; or~~
- ~~(b) where the application relates to services: services of the same description as in services or goods which are closely associated with such services; and~~

(2) Where in relation to any goods in respect of which a trade mark is registered—

- ~~(a) the matters referred to in paragraph (b) subsection (1) are shown so far as regards non-use of the trade mark in relation to goods to be sold, or otherwise traded in, in a particular place in Cyprus (otherwise than for export from Cyprus), or in relation to goods to be exported to a particular market outside Cyprus; and~~
- ~~(b) a person has been permitted under subsection (2) of section 14 to register an identical or nearly resembling trade mark in respect of those goods under a registration extending to use in relation to goods to be sold, or otherwise traded in, in that place (otherwise than for export from Cyprus), or in relation to goods to be exported to that market, or if the Court or the Registrar, as the case may be, is of the opinion that he might properly be permitted so to register such a trade mark,~~

on application by that person to the Court or, at the option of the applicant and subject to the provisions of section 51, to the Registrar, the Court or the Registrar, as the case may be, may impose on the registration of the first mentioned trade mark such limitations as they think proper for securing that the registration shall cease to extend to such use as last aforesaid.

(3) An applicant shall not be entitled to rely for the purposes of paragraph (b) of subsection (1), or for the purposes of subsection (2), of this section on any non-use of a trade mark that is shown to have been due to special circumstances in the trade and not to any intention not to use or to abandon the trade mark in relation to the goods or services to which the application relates.

Reasons for removal from register

28.—(1) A registered trade mark may be removed from the register in respect of any goods or services in respect of which it is registered, on the application to the Court by any aggrieved person, or, at the option of the applicant and subject to the provisions of section 49, to the Chief Officer, if—

(a) Text inserted wherever it appears in Section 28 by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991
(b) Text following and subsections (a) and (b) inserted by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991

- (a) *for a continuous period of five years the proprietor for the time being has not put the trade mark to genuine use in connection with those goods or services in respect of which it is registered and there exists no reasonable cause for non-use thereof;*
- (b) *after the date of registration, the trade mark has become the common name in the trade for a product or service in respect of which it is registered, in consequence of acts or inactivity of any proprietor thereof;*
- (c) *in consequence of the use made of it by the proprietor of the trade mark, or with his consent in connection with the goods or services in respect of which it is registered, it is likely to mislead the public, particularly as to the nature, quality or geographical origin of such goods or services.*

(2) A registered trade mark shall not be taken off the register by virtue of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) above if, during the interval between the expiry of the continuous period of five years provided for in the said paragraph and the filing of the application for the removal thereof, genuine use of the trade mark has commenced or been resumed:

Provided that the commencement or resumption of the use within three months before the application for removal, which application shall not have effect before the completion of the continuous period of five years of non-use, shall not be taken into account, where the preparatory actions for the commencement or resumption of the use occurred after the proprietor was informed of the possibility of an application for removal being filed.

Sanctions on grounds of non-use (a)

28A. *Where within five years from the date of registration of a trade mark on the register, any proprietor for the time being has not made substantial use of the mark or part of the mark in connection with the goods or services in respect of which the trade mark is registered, or if he has interrupted the use of the trade mark for a continuous period of five years, the trade mark shall be subject, in relation to the goods or services in respect of which it has not been used, and unless a reasonable cause exists for the non-use, to the following limitations—*

- (a) *it may not be invoked in order to declare an opposing subsequent trade mark invalid;*
- (b) *it may not be invoked in order to oppose the registration of an opposing subsequent trade mark;*
- (c) *subject to the application of section 28 in the case of opposing an application for removal from the register, the trade mark may not validly be invoked in proceedings for infringement, if it is proved, after any objection, that the said trade mark may be removed from the register under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 28.*

Registered users

29.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a person other than the proprietor of a trade mark may be registered as a registered user thereof in respect of all or any of the goods or services ~~(b) in respect of which it is registered and either with or without conditions or restrictions but subject to a degree of control by the registered proprietor.~~ (c)

The use of a trade mark by a registered user thereof in relation to goods or services with which he is connected in the course of trade and in respect of which for the time being the trade mark remains registered and he is registered as a registered user, being use such as to comply with any conditions or restrictions to which his registration is subject is in this Law referred to as “the permitted use” thereof.

(a) Section 28A inserted by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

(b) Text inserted wherever it appears in Section 29 inserted by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991

(c) Text deleted by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

(2) The permitted use of a trade mark shall be deemed to be use by the proprietor thereof, and shall be deemed not to be use by a person other than the proprietor, for the purposes of ~~section 28~~ sections 28 and 28A (a) and for any other purpose for which such use is material under this Law or otherwise.

(3) Subject to any agreement subsisting between the parties, a registered user of a trade mark shall be entitled to call upon the proprietor thereof to take proceedings to prevent infringement thereof, and, if the proprietor refuses or neglects to do so within two months after being so called upon, the registered user may institute proceedings for infringement in his own name as if he were the proprietor, making the proprietor a defendant.

A proprietor so added as defendant shall not be liable for any costs unless he enters an appearance and takes part in the proceedings.

(4) Where it is proposed that a person should be registered as a registered user of a trade mark, the proprietor and the proposed registered user must apply in writing to the Registrar in the prescribed manner and must furnish him with a statutory declaration made by the proprietor, or by some person authorized to act on his behalf and approved by the Registrar—

- (a) giving particulars of the relationship, existing or proposed, between the proprietor and the proposed registered user, including particulars showing the degree of control by the proprietor over the permitted use which their relationship will confer and whether it is a term of their relationship that the proposed registered user shall be the sole registered user or that there shall be any other restriction as to persons for whose registration as registered user application may be made;
- (b) stating the goods *or services* in respect of which registration is proposed;
- (c) stating any conditions or restrictions proposed with respect to the characteristics of the goods *or services*, to the mode or place of permitted use, or to any other matter; and
- (d) stating whether the permitted use is to be for a period or without limit of period, and, if for a period, the duration thereof,

and with such further documents, information or evidence as may be required under the rules or by the Registrar.

~~(5) When the requirements of the last foregoing subsection have been complied with, if the Registrar, after considering the information furnished to him under that subsection, is satisfied that in all circumstances the use of the trade mark in relation to the proposed goods *or services* or any of them by the proposed registered user subject to any conditions or restriction which the Registrar thinks proper would not be contrary to the public interest, the Registrar may register the proposed registered user as a registered user in respect of the goods *or services* as to which he is so satisfied subject as aforesaid. (b)~~

(5) When the Chief Officer is satisfied that the requirements of subsection (4) above have been complied with, he shall register the proposed registered user as a registered user in respect of the goods or services as to which he is satisfied.

~~(6) The Registrar shall refuse an application under the foregoing provisions of this section if it appears to him that the grant thereof would tend to facilitate trafficking in a trade mark. (c)~~

~~(6) (7) The Registrar shall, if so required by an applicant, take steps for securing the information given for the purposes of an application under the foregoing provisions of this section (other than matter entered in the register) is not disclosed to rivals in trade.~~

~~(7) (8) Without prejudice to the provisions of section 33, the registration of a person as a registered user—~~

- ~~(a) may be varied by the Registrar as regards the goods *or services* in respect of which, or any conditions or restrictions subject to which, it has effect, on the application in writing~~

(a) Amended by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

(b) Subsection (5) repealed and replaced by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

(c) Subsection (6) repealed and subsequent sections re-numbered by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

in the prescribed manner of the registered proprietor of the trade mark to which the registration relates;

- (b) may be cancelled by the Registrar on the application in writing in the prescribed manner of the registered proprietor or of the registered user or of any other registered user of the trade mark; or
- (c) may be cancelled by the Registrar on the application in writing in the prescribed manner of any person on any of the following grounds, that is to say:—
 - (i) that the registered user has used the trade mark otherwise than by way of permitted use, or in such a way as to cause, or to be likely to cause deception or confusion;
 - (ii) that the proprietor or the registered user misrepresented, or failed to disclose, some fact material to the application for the registration, or that the circumstance have materially changed since the date of the registration;
 - (iii) that the registration ought not to have been effected having regard to rights vested in the applicant by virtue of a contract in the performance of which he is interested.

(8) ~~(9)~~ Provision shall be made by the rules for the notification of the registration of a person as a registered user to any other registered user of the trade mark, and for the notification of an application under the last foregoing subsection to the registered proprietor and each registered user (not being the applicant) of the trade mark, and for giving to the applicant on such an application, and to all persons to whom such an application is notified and who intervene in the proceedings in accordance with the rules, an opportunity of being heard.

(9) ~~(10)~~ The Registrar may at any time cancel the registration of a person as a registered user of a trade mark in respect of any goods *or services* in respect of which the trade mark is no longer registered.

(10) ~~(11)~~ Any decision of the Registrar under the foregoing provisions of this section shall be subject to appeal to the Court.

(11) ~~(12)~~ Nothing in this section shall confer on a registered user of a trade mark any assignable or transmissible right to the use thereof.

Proposed use of trade mark by corporation to be constituted, etc.

30.—(1) No application for the registration of a trade mark in respect of any goods *or services* ~~(a)~~ shall be refused, nor shall permission for such registration be withheld, on the ground only that it appears that the applicant does not use or propose to use the trade mark—

- (a) if the Registrar or the Court, as the case may be, is satisfied that a body corporate is about to be constituted, and that the applicant intends to assign the trade mark to the corporation with a view to the use thereof in relation to those goods *or services* by the corporation; or
- (b) if the application is accompanied by an application for the registration of a person as a registered user of the trade mark, and the Registrar or the Court, as the case may be, is satisfied that the proprietor intends it to be used by that person in relation to those goods *or services* and the Registrar or the Court, as the case may be, is also satisfied that the person will be registered as a registered user thereof immediately after the registration of the trade mark.

~~(2) The provisions of section 28 shall have effect, in relation to a trade mark registered under the power conferred by subsection (1), as if for reference, in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of that section, to intention on the part of an applicant for registration that a trade mark should be used by him there were substituted a reference to intention on his part that it should be used by the corporation or registered user concerned. (b)~~

(2) ~~(3)~~ The Registrar or the Court, as the case may be, may, as a condition of the exercise of the power conferred by subsection (1) of this section in favour of an applicant who relies

(a) Text inserted wherever it appears in Section 30 by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991

(b) Subsection (2) repealed and subsequent sections re-numbered by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

on intention to assign to a corporation as aforesaid, require him to give security for the costs of any proceedings before the Registrar or the Court, as the case may be, relative to any opposition or appeal, and in default of such security being duly given may treat the application as abandoned.

(3) ~~(4)~~ Where a trade mark is registered in respect of any goods ~~or services~~ under the power conferred by subsection (1) in the name of an applicant who relies on intention to assign to a corporation as aforesaid, then, unless within such period as may be prescribed, or within such further period not exceeding six months as the Registrar may on application being made to him in the prescribed manner allow, the corporation has been registered as the proprietor of the trade mark in respect of those goods ~~or services~~, the registration shall cease to have effect in respect thereof at the expiration of that period, and the Registrar shall amend the register accordingly.

Use of one of associated or substantially identical trade marks equivalent to use of another

31.—(1) Where under the provisions of this Law use of a registered trade mark is required to be proved for any purpose, the Registrar or the Court, as the case may be, may, if and so far as they think right, accept use of an associated registered trade mark, or of the trade mark with additions or alterations not substantially affecting its identity, as an equivalent for the use required to be proved.

(2) The use of the whole of a registered trade mark shall for the purposes of this Law be deemed to be also a use of any registered trade mark, being a part thereof, registered in the name of the same proprietor by virtue of subsection (1) of section 23.

Use of trade mark for export trade

32. The application in Cyprus of a trade mark to goods to be exported from Cyprus, and any other act done in Cyprus in relation to goods to be so exported which, if done in relation to goods to be sold or otherwise traded in within Cyprus, would constitute use of a trade mark therein, shall be deemed to constitute use of the trade mark in relation to those goods for any purpose for which such use is material under this Law or otherwise.

Use of trade mark (a)

33A. *For the purposes of this Ordinance—*

- (a) the use of a registered trade mark shall include its use in a different form as to the particulars which do not alter the distinctive character of the trade mark in the form it is registered;*
- (b) the use of a registered trade mark with the consent of its proprietor or, in the case of a collective or certification trade mark, the use by persons authorised to use a collective or certification trade mark shall be deemed to be use by the proprietor.*

Rectification and correction of the register

General power to rectify entries in register

33.—(1) Any person aggrieved by the non-insertion in or omission from the register of any entry, or by any entry made in the register without sufficient cause, or by any entry wrongly remaining on the register, or by any error or defect in any entry in the register, may apply in the prescribed manner to the Court or, at the option of the applicant and subject to the provisions of section 51, to the Registrar, and the Court or the Registrar, as the case may be, may make such order for making, expunging or varying the entry as they may think fit.

(a) Section 32A inserted by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

(2) The Court or the Registrar, as the case may be, may in any proceeding under this section decide any question that it may be necessary or expedient to decide in connection with the rectification of the register.

(3) In case of fraud in the registration, assignment or transmission of a registered trade mark, the Registrar may himself apply to the Court under the provisions of this section.

(4) Any order of the Court rectifying the register shall direct that notice of the rectification shall be served in the prescribed manner on the Registrar, and the Registrar, and the Registrar shall on receipt of the notice rectify the register accordingly.

~~(5) The power to rectify the register conferred by this section shall include power to remove a registration in Part A of the register, to Part B.~~^(a)

Power to expunge or vary registration for breach of condition

34. On application by any person aggrieved to the Court, or, at the option of the applicant and subject to the provisions of section 51, to the Registrar, or on application by the Registrar to the Court, the Court or the Registrar, as the case may be, may make such order as they may think fit for expunging or varying the registration of a trade mark on the ground of any contravention of, or failure to observe, a condition entered on the register in relation thereto.

Correction of register

35.—(1) The Registrar may, on request made in the prescribed manner by the registered proprietor—

- (a) correct any error in the name, address or description of the registered proprietor of a trade mark;
- (b) enter any change in the name, address or description of the person who is registered as proprietor of a trade mark;
- (c) cancel the entry of a trade mark on the register;
- (d) strike out any goods ~~or services~~^b or classes of goods from those in respect of which a trade mark is registered; or
- (e) enter a disclaimer or memorandum relating to a trade mark which does not in any way extend to the rights given by the existing registration of the trade mark.

(2) The Registrar may, on request made in the prescribed manner by a registered user of a trade mark, correct any error, or enter any change, in the name, address or description of the registered user.

(3) Any decision of the Registrar under this section shall be subject to appeal to the Court.

Alteration of registered trade mark

36.—(1) The registered proprietor of a trade mark may apply in the prescribed manner to the Registrar for leave to add or later the trade mark in any manner not substantially affecting the identity thereof, and the Registrar may refuse leave or may grant it on such terms and subject to such limitations as he may think fit.

(2) The Registrar may cause an application under this section to be advertised in the prescribed manner in any case where it appears to him that it is expedient so to do, and where he does so, if within the prescribed time from the date of the advertisement any person gives notice to the Registrar in the prescribed manner of opposition to the application, the Registrar shall, after hearing the parties if so required, decide the matter.

(3) Any decision of the Registrar under this section shall be subject to appeal to the Court.

^(a) Subsection (5) repealed by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

^b Words inserted by Ordinance 21/91

(4) Where leave as aforesaid is granted, the trade mark as altered shall be advertised in the prescribed manner, unless it has already been advertised, in the form to which it has been altered, in an advertisement under subsection (2) of this section.

Adaptation of entries in register or amended or substituted classification of goods

37.—(1) The Governor in Council may from time to time make such rules, prescribe such forms and generally do such things as he thinks expedient, from empowering the Registrar to amend the register, whether by making or expunging or varying entries therein, so far as may be requisite for the purpose of adapting the designation therein of the goods *or services* (a) or classes of goods *or services* in respect of which trade marks are registered to any amended or substitute classification that may be prescribed.

(2) The Registrar shall not, in exercise of any power conferred on him for the purpose aforesaid, make any amendment of the register that would have the effect of adding any goods *or services* or classes of goods *or services* to those in respect of which a trade mark is registered (whether in one or more classes) immediately before the amendment is to be made, or of antedating the registration of a trade mark in respect of any goods *or services*:

Provided that this subsection shall not have effect in relation to goods *or services* as to which the Registrar is satisfied that compliance with this subsection in relation thereto would involve undue complexity and that the addition or antedating, as the case may be, would not affect any substantial quantity of goods *or services* and would not substantially prejudice the rights of any person.

(3) A proposal for the amendment of the register for the purpose aforesaid shall be notified to the registered proprietor of the trade mark affected, shall be subject to appeal by the registered proprietor to the Court, shall be advertised with any modifications, and may be opposed before the Registrar by any person aggrieved on the ground that the proposed amendment contravenes the provisions of the last foregoing subsection and the decision of the Registrar on any such opposition shall be subject to appeal to the Court.

Certification trade marks (b)

37A.—(1) *A certification trade mark is a trade mark indicating that the goods or services in respect of which it is used are certified by the proprietor of the said mark as to their quality, precision or other characteristics, including the origin, constituents or, in respect of goods, as to the method of their manufacture and, in respect of services, as to the way that they are performed.*

(2) *The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to certification trade marks subject to the provisions of the First Schedule.*

Collective trade marks

37B.—(1) *A collective trade mark is a trade mark which distinguishes the goods or services of members of an association which is the proprietor of such mark from the goods or services of other undertakings.*

(2) *For the purposes of this section the term association includes public corporations, clubs, institutions, co-operative societies and in general, unions and organisations of persons, which, in accordance with the relevant legislation may, under their own name, have rights and obligations, do legal acts, conclude contracts, sue and be sued.*

(3) *No association shall be registered as a proprietor of a collective trade mark, unless the members of such association deal with the construction, production, manufacturing or trade of goods or with the provision of services.*

(a) Text inserted wherever it appears in Section 37 inserted by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991

(b) Section 37A and 37B inserted by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

(4) The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to collective trade marks, subject to the provisions of the Third Schedule.

General and Miscellaneous

Rules and fees

Power of Governor in Council to make rules

38.—(1) The Governor in Council may from time to time make such Rules, prescribe such forms and generally do such things as he thinks expedient—

- (a) for regulating the practice under this Law, including the service of documents;
- (b) for classifying goods for the purposes of registration of trade marks;
- (c) for making or requiring duplicates of trade marks and other documents,
- (d) for securing and regulating the publishing and selling or distribution, in such manner as the Registrar thinks fit, of copies of trade marks and other documents;
- (e) generally, for regulating the business of the Office of the Registrar in relation to trade marks and all things by this Law placed under the direction of control of the Registrar.

(2) Rules made under this Law shall, while in force, be of the same effect as if they were contained in this Law.

(3) Any Rules made in pursuance of this section shall be published in the Gazette.

Fees

39. There shall be paid in respect of applications and registration and other matters under this Law such fees as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council.

Powers and duties of Registrar

Preliminary advice by Registrar as to distinctiveness

40.—(1) The power to give advice to a person who proposes to apply for the registration of a trade mark in Part A or Part B of the register, as to whether the trade mark appears to the Registrar prima facie to be inherently adapted to distinguish, or capable of distinguishing, as the case may be, shall be a function of the Registrar under this Law.

(2) Any such person who is desirous of obtaining such advice must make application to the Registrar therefore in the prescribed manner.

(3) If on an application for the registration of a trade mark as to which the Registrar has given advice as aforesaid in the affirmative, made within three months after the advice is given, the Registrar, after further investigation or consideration, gives notice to the applicant of objection on the ground that the trade mark is not adapted to distinguish, or capable of distinguishing, as the case may be, the applicant shall be entitled, on giving notice of withdrawal of the application within the prescribed period, to have repaid to him any fee paid on the filing of the application.

Hearing before exercise of Registrar's discretion

41. Where any discretionary or other power is given the Registrar by this Law or the rules, he shall not exercise that power adversely to the applicant for registration or the registered proprietor of the trade mark in question without (if duly required so to do within the prescribed time) giving to the applicant or registered proprietor an opportunity of being heard.

Power of Registrar to award costs

42. In all proceedings before the Registrar under this Law, the Registrar shall have power to award to any party such costs as he may consider reasonable, and to direct how and by what

parties they are to be paid, and any such order may, by leave of a judge of a District Court, be enforced in the same manner as judgment or order of that Court to the same effect.

Annual reports of Registrar

43. The Registrar shall issue an annual report on the execution by him of this Law.

Legal proceedings and appeals

Registration to be prima facie evidence of validity

44. In all legal proceedings relating to a registered trade mark (including applications under section 33) the fact that a person is registered as a proprietor of the trade mark shall be prima facie evidence of the validity of the original registration of the trade mark and of all subsequent assignments and transmissions thereof.

Certificate of validity

45. In any legal proceeding in which the validity of the registration of a registered trade mark comes into question and is decided in favour of the proprietor of the trade mark, the Court may certify to that effect, and if it is so certifies then in any subsequent legal proceedings in which the validity of the registration comes into question the proprietor of the trade mark on obtaining a final order or judgment in his favour shall have his full costs, charges and expenses as between advocate and client, unless in the subsequent proceeding the Court certifies that he ought not to have them.

Costs of Registrar in proceedings before Court, and payment of costs by Registrar

46. In all proceedings before the Court under this Law the costs of the Registrar shall be in the discretion of the Court, but the Registrar shall not be ordered to pay the costs of any other of the parties.

Trade usage, etc., to be considered

47. In any action or proceedings relating to a trade mark or trade name, the Court or the Registrar, as the case may be, shall admit evidence of the usage of the trade concerned and of the relevant trade mark or trade name or get-up legitimately used by other persons.

Registrar's appearances in proceedings involving rectification

48.—(1) In any legal proceeding in which the relief sought includes alteration or rectification of the register and the Registrar shall have the right to appear to be heard, and shall appear if so directed by the Court.

(2) Unless otherwise directed by the Court, the Registrar in lieu of appearing and being heard may submit to the Court a statement in writing signed by him, giving particulars of the proceedings before him in relation to the matter in issue or of the grounds of any decision given by him affecting it or of the practice of his Office in like cases or of such other matters relevant to the issues, and within his knowledge as Registrar, as he thinks fit, and the statement shall be deemed to form part of the evidence in the proceeding.

Court's power to review Registrar's decision (a)

~~**49.** The Court, in dealing with any question of the rectification of the register (including all applications under the provisions of section 33), shall have power to review any decision of the Registrar relating to the entry in question or the correction sought to be made.~~

(a) Section 49 repealed by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991

Discretion of Court in appeals (a)

~~50. In any appeal from a decision of the Registrar to the Court under this Law, the Court shall have an exercise the same discretionary powers as under this Law are conferred upon the Registrar.~~

Procedure in cases of option to apply to Court or Registrar

~~49. 51.~~ Where under any of the foregoing provisions of this Law an applicant has an option to make an application either to the Court or to the Registrar—

- (a) if an action concerning the trade mark in question is pending, the application must be made to the Court;
- (b) if in any other case the application is made to the Registrar, he may, at any stage of the proceedings, refer the application to the Court, or he may, after hearing the parties, determine the question between them, subject to appeal to the Court.

Evidence

Mode of giving evidence

~~50. 52.~~ In any proceeding under this Law before the Registrar, the evidence shall be given by affidavit in the absence of directions to the contrary, but, in any case in which he thinks it right so to do, the Registrar may take evidence viva voce in lieu of or in addition to evidence by affidavit. Any such affidavit may in the case of appeal be used before the Court, but if so used shall have all the incidents and consequences of evidence by affidavit.

In case any part of the evidence is taken viva voce, the Registrar shall, in respect of requiring the attendance of witnesses and taking evidence on oath, be in the same position in all respects as the Court.

Evidence of entries

~~51.—(1) 53.~~ A printed or written copy of any entry in the register, purporting to be certified by and under the hand of the Registrar and sealed with the seal of his office, shall be admitted in evidence in all courts, and in all proceedings, without further proof or production of the original.

(2) Any person requiring such a certified copy as aforesaid shall be entitled to obtain it on payment of the prescribed fee.

Evidence of things done by Registrar

~~52. 54.~~ A certificate purporting to be under the hand of the Registrar as to any entry, matter or thing that he is authorized by this Law or the rules to make or do shall be *prima facie* evidence of the entry having been made, and of the contents thereof, and of the matter or thing having been done or not done.

Offences

Falsification of entries in register

~~53. 55.~~ If any person makes or causes to be made a false entry in the register, or a writing falsely purporting to be a copy of an entry in the register, or produces or tenders or causes to be produced or tendered in evidence any such writing, knowing the entry or writing to be false, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(a) Section 50 repealed and Sections 51 to 62 re-numbered as 49 to 60 respectively by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991

Fine for falsely representing a trade mark as registered

54.—(1)~~56.~~ Any person who makes a representation—

- (a) with respect to a mark not being a registered trade mark, to the effect that it is a registered trade mark; or
- (b) with respect to a part of a registered trade mark not being a part separately registered as a trade mark, to the effect that it is so registered; or
- (c) to the effect that a registered trade mark is registered in respect of any goods in respect of which it is not registered; or
- (d) to the effect that the registration of a trade mark gives an exclusive right to the use thereof in any circumstances in which, having regard to limitations entered on the register, the registration does not give that right,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the use in Cyprus in relation to a trade mark of the word “registered”, or of any other word referring whether expressly or impliedly to registration, shall be deemed to import a reference to registration in the register, except—

- (a) where that word is used in physical association with other words delineated in characters at least as large as those in which that word is delineated and indicating that the reference is to registration as a trade mark under the law of a country outside Cyprus, being a country under the law of which the registration referred to is in fact in force;
- (b) where the word (being a word other than the word “registered”) is of itself such as to indicate that the reference is to such registration as last aforesaid; or
- (c) where the word is used in relation to a mark registered as a trade mark under the law of a country outside Cyprus and in relation to goods to be exported to that country.

Reasons for part only of goods or services being unacceptable, removed or invalid. (a)

54A. If the reasons for a trade mark being found to be unacceptable or being removed from the register or declared invalid concern only part of the goods or services in respect of which the trade mark is sought to be or is registered, the finding that the trade mark is unacceptable or its removal from the register or the declaration that it is invalid shall cover only that part of the goods or services in question.

Miscellaneous

Change of form of trade connection not to be deemed to cause deception

55. ~~57.~~ The use of a registered trade mark in relation to goods *or services* **(b)** between which and the person using it any form of connection in the course of trade subsists shall not be deemed to be likely to cause deception or confusion on the ground only that the trade mark has been, or is, used in relation to goods *or services* between which and that person or a predecessor in title of his a different form of connection in the course of trade subsisted or subsists.

Jointly owned trade marks

56. ~~58.~~ Where the relations between two or more persons interested in a trade mark are such that no one of them is entitled as between himself and the other or others of them to use it except—

- (a) on behalf of both or all of them; or

(a) Section 54A inserted by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

(b) Text inserted wherever it appears in Section 55 by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991

- (b) in relation to an article *or services* (a) with which both or all of them are connected in the course of trade,

those persons may be registered as joint proprietors of the trade mark, and this Law shall have effect in relation to any rights to the use of the trade mark vested in those persons as if those rights had vested in a single person.

Subject as aforesaid, nothing in this Law shall authorize the registration of two or more persons who use a trade mark independently, or propose so to use it, as joint proprietors thereof.

Trusts and equities

57.—(1) 59. There shall not be entered in the register any notice of any trust express, implied or constructive, nor shall any such notice be receivable by the Registrar.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Law, equities in respect of a trade mark may be enforced in like manner as in respect of any other personal property.

Recognition of agents

58. 60. Where by this Law any act has to be done by or to any person in connection with a trade mark or proposed trade mark or any procedure relating thereto, the act may under and in accordance with the rules or in particular cases by special leave of the Court, be done by or to an agent of that person duly authorized in the prescribed manner *irrespective of any other provisions contained in any other Ordinance.*(b)

Transitional provisions

59. 61. The transitional provisions set out in the *Second*(c) Schedule to this Law shall have effect with respect to the matters therein mentioned respectively.

Savings

60.—(1) 62. Nothing in this Law shall affect any Order, Rule, Regulation or requirement made, table or fees or certificate issued, notice, decision, determination, direction or approval given, application made, or thing done, under the Law hereby repealed,(d) and every such Order, Rule, Regulation, requirement, table of fees, certificate, notice, decision, determination, direction, approval, application or thing shall, if in force at the commencement of this Law(e), continue in force and shall, so far as it could have been made, issued, given or done under this Law, have effect as if made, issued, given or done under the corresponding provisions of this Law.

(a) Text inserted by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991
(b) Text inserted by Ordinance 21/1991 – came into force on 19 December 1991
(c) Text inserted by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002
(d) The Trade Marks Law, 1949. Cap.197
(e) The date of commencement of this Law was 1st November , 1957 (Vol II, 283)

SCHEDULE 1(a)

(Section 37A)

Certification Trade Marks

1. The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to certification trade marks subject to the following provisions of this Schedule.

2. In relation to a certification trade mark, the definition of the expression “trade mark” in section 2(1) shall be read as if for the words “the goods or services of an undertaking from those of other undertakings” there were substituted the words “goods or services which are certified from similar goods or services which are not so certified”.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1 l(l)(c), it shall be permissible to register a certification trade mark consisting of signs or indications which may be used in trade to declare the geographical origin of a product or service:

Provided that the proprietor of a certification trade mark consisting of signs or indications of the kind referred to in this paragraph shall not be entitled to prohibit the use of the said signs or indications, when such signs or indications are used in accordance with the accepted principles of trade and industry, particularly when used by a person entitled to use a geographical name.

4.—(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 11(1), a certification trade mark shall not be registered or, if registered, it may be declared invalid, if the public is likely to be deceived as to the character or the meaning of the said mark, especially if such mark may be perceived as being something other than a certification trade mark.

(2) The Chief Officer may require that a certification trade mark shall include an indication that it is a trade mark of such nature.

5.—(1) The person applying for the registration of a certification trade mark shall submit to the Chief Officer, together with the application, regulations governing the use of such mark so that the Chief Officer may examine the following—

- (a) whether the applicant is the appropriate person to certify the goods or services in respect of which the mark is to be registered;*
- (b) whether the regulations are satisfactory; and*
- (c) whether under all the circumstances the registration required is in the public interest.*

(2) The Chief Officer may, after examining an application—

- (a) reject the application; or*
- (b) admit the application and approve the regulations, either without any amendment and without conditions, or subject to such conditions or restrictions on, or subject to such amendments or alterations to the application or regulations as he deems necessary, having regard to any of the above matters.*

6. The regulations submitted to the Chief Officer in relation to a certification trade mark shall regulate the use of such mark and shall include provisions as regards the cases where the proprietor certifies goods or services and authorises the use of the certification trade mark and shall also include provisions conferring a right to appeal to the Chief Officer against any refusal of the proprietor thereof to certify goods or services or to authorise the use of the certification trade mark in accordance with the regulations. The regulations so submitted shall be subject to inspection in the same way as is the register.

(a) First Schedule inserted by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

7. The regulations submitted in relation to a certification trade mark may, on the application of the registered proprietor, be amended with the consent of the Chief Officer and in such a case the provisions of section 20 shall apply, with appropriate modifications.

8.—(1) The Chief Officer may, on application in the prescribed manner of any affected person, issue such order as he may think fit for the removal or amendment of any entry in the register referring to a certification trade mark or for the amendment of the regulations submitted, for any of the following reasons—

- (a) that the proprietor is no longer fit, in relation to any goods or services in respect of which the certification trade mark is registered, to certify such goods or services;*
- (b) that the proprietor has failed to comply with a provision of the regulations submitted, which he was required to comply with;*
- (c) that it is no longer in the public interest that the certification mark remains registered; or*
- (d) that it is necessary in the public interest that the regulations be amended, if the trade mark remains registered.*

(2) The Chief Officer shall correct the register and the regulations submitted in such manner as may be necessary for the application of an order made under subparagraph (1) above.

9. A certification trade mark shall not be assigned or transferred in any way other than with the consent of the Chief Officer.

10. The following provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply in relation to a certification trade mark, that is to say subsections (4) to (8) of section 24, sections 28 to 30 and section 55.

Assignments and transmission (before appointed day) giving exclusive rights in different places in Cyprus

1.—(1) The validity of an assignment or transmission of a trade mark effected or claimed to have been effected before the appointed day, in any such case as is mentioned in subsection (6) of section 24 of this Law, shall be determined as if the provisions contained in subsections (1) to (5) of that section had not been enacted:

Provided that, on application made in the prescribed manner within two years from the commencement of this Law, by a person who claims that an assignment or transmission of a registered trade mark to him or to a predecessor title of his has been so effected, the Registrar shall have the like jurisdiction as under the proviso to subsection (6) of section 24 of this Law, and an assignment or transmission approved by him shall not be deemed to have been invalid on the ground of the subsistence of such rights as are mentioned in the said subsection (6) or on the ground that the assignment or transmission was effected otherwise than in connection with the entire or the remainder goodwill of a business or was effected in respect of some (but not all) of the goods in respect of which the trade mark was registered, if application for the registration under section 27 of this Law of the title of the person becoming entitled is made within six months from the date on which the approval is given, or was made before that date.

(2) Any decision of the Registrar under this paragraph shall be subject to appeal to the Court.

Savings as to retrospective provisions relating to Assignments and Transmissions

2. The retrospective provisions Contained in section 24 of this Law and in the last foregoing paragraph, shall have effect without prejudice to any determination of the Registrar or the Court that was made before the appointed day, or to the determination of any appeal from a determination so made, or to any title acquired for valuable consideration before the appointed day.

Association of Trade marks Assignable or Transmissible as a Whole Only

3. Where immediately before the appointed day a trade mark was registered in Part B of the register subject to a condition rendering it assignable or transmissible only as a whole with another trade mark registered in the name of the same proprietor or with two or more other trade marks so registered, and not separately, the trade marks shall be deemed to be associated trade marks, and the entries in the register relating thereto may be amended accordingly.

Previous use of a Trade Mark by Person becoming Registered User on Application made within One Year of the Appointed Day

4. Where a person is registered as a registered user of a trade mark on an application made within one year from the commencement of this Law, subsection (2) of section 29 of this Law shall have effect in relation to any previous use (whether before or after the commencement of this Law) of the trade mark by that person, being use in relation to the goods in respect of which he is registered and, where he is registered subject to conditions or restrictions, being use such as to comply substantially therewith, as if such previous use had been permitted use.

(a) Schedule re-named Second Schedule by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002
(b) Reference amended by Ordinance 21/2002 – came into force on 27 August 2002

Use of Trade Mark for Export Trade before Appointed Day

5. Section 32 of this Law shall be deemed to have had effect in relation to an act done before the appointed day as it has effect in relation to an act done after the commencement of this Law, without prejudice, however, to any determination of the Registrar or the Court which was made before the appointed day, or to the determination of any appeal from a determination so made.

SCHEDULE 3(a)

(Section 37B)

Collective Trade Marks

General

1. The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to collective trade marks subject to the following provisions of this Schedule.

Signs and indications of which a collective trade mark may consist

2. In relation to a collective trade mark, the definition of the expression “trade mark” in section 2(1) shall be read as if for the words “the goods or services of an undertaking from those of other undertakings” there were substituted the words “goods or services of the members of the association which is the proprietor of the collective trade mark from similar goods or services of other undertakings”.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 11(l)(c), it shall be permissible to register a collective trade mark consisting of signs or indications which can be used in trade to declare the geographical origin of a product or service:

Provided that the proprietor of a collective trade mark consisting of signs or indications of the kind referred to in this paragraph shall not be allowed to prohibit the use of the said signs or indications, when these are used in accordance with the accepted principles of trade and industry, particularly when such signs or indications are used by a person entitled to use a geographical name.

A collective trade mark shall not be misleading as to its character or meaning

4.—(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 11(1), a collective trade mark shall not be registered or, if registered, it may be declared invalid, if the public is likely to be deceived as to the character or meaning of the said mark, especially if such mark is likely to be perceived as being something other than a collective trade mark.

(2) The Chief Officer may require that a collective trade mark shall include an indication that it is a trade mark of such nature.

Regulations governing the use of a collective trade mark

5.—(1) The person applying for the registration of a collective trade mark shall submit to the Chief Officer, together with the application, regulations governing the use of such mark.

(2) The regulations shall prescribe the persons authorised to use the trade mark, the terms and conditions that they must satisfy in order to be members of the association and, if any, the terms for the use of the trade mark, including any penalties against any illegal use of it.

Approval of the regulations by the Chief Officer

6. A collective trade mark shall not be registered or, if registered, it may be declared invalid, unless the regulations governing the use of such mark—

- (a) satisfy the requirements of paragraph 5(2) above; and*
- (b) are not contrary to public order and the accepted principles of morality.*

7.—(1) *The Chief Officer shall examine whether the requirements referred to in paragraph 6 are satisfied.*

(2) *If the Chief Officer is of the opinion that the said requirements are not satisfied, he shall inform the applicant and shall afford to him the opportunity, within such reasonable period as the Chief Officer may determine, to make representations or to submit amended regulations.*

(3) *If the applicant fails to satisfy the Chief Officer that such requirements are satisfied, or if he does not submit amended regulations which satisfy the requirements, or if he does not respond before the end of the period mentioned in subparagraph (2) above, the Chief Officer shall reject the application.*

(4) *If the Chief Officer is of the opinion that the said requirements and all other requirements for registration are satisfied, he shall accept the application.*

Regulations shall be open for inspection

8. *The regulations which govern the use of a registered collective trade mark shall be open to public inspection in the same way as is the register.*

Amendment of regulations

9.—(1) *An amendment to the regulations which govern the use of a registered collective trade mark shall be of no effect if the amended regulations are not submitted to the Chief Officer and accepted by him.*

(2) *The Chief Officer may, before accepting any amending regulations, if he deems it expedient, order the publication of such regulations.*

(3) *If the Chief Officer orders the publication of the regulations, a notice of objection may be given in relation to the matters referred to in paragraph 6 above.*

Reasons for removal from the register

10.—(1) *The Chief Officer may, on the application, in the prescribed manner, of any affected person, remove a collective trade mark from the register for any of the following reasons—*

(a) *that the proprietor had failed to comply with, or to ensure compliance with the regulations governing the use of a trade mark; or*

(b) *that there has been an amendment to the regulations, so that the regulations—*

(i) *no longer satisfy the requirements of paragraph 5(2) above, or*

(ii) *are contrary to public order or the accepted principles of morality.*

11. *In addition to the reasons for invalidity that may arise due to a contravention of the provisions of section 11, 13 or 14, the registration of a collective trade mark may also be declared invalid for the reason that the mark was registered in contravention of the provisions of paragraph 6 above.*