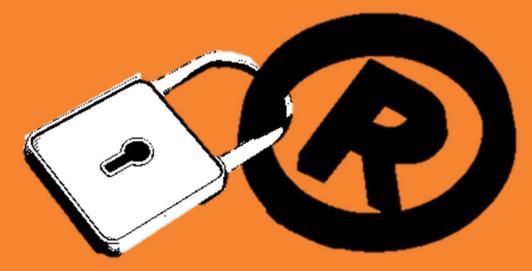
TRADEMARKS AND ITS BENEFITS FOR CORPORATE ENTITIES



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OVERVIEW



"In the era of competition, Trademark ™ acts as an important tool in selling your product and in creating and recognising a brand."

- What is a trademark and what role does it play in defining your business identity?
- How can your trademark be protected?
- Benefits of availing Trademark registration.
- Types of trademarks
- What is the registration process for trademark filing?
- Takeaways

WHAT IS A TRADEMARK? DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OWNING AND REGISTERING A TRADEMARK

- A trademark can be any word, name, phrase, signature, label, symbol, design, or a combination of these things that act as an identifier of your goods or services.
- How customers distinguish you from your competitors or identify the source of your goods or services.
- When does one own a trademark?
- Is owning a trademark sufficient to ensure protection?

HOW CAN YOUR TRADEMARK BE PROTECTED? WHAT IS TRADEMARK REGISTRATION?

Trademark Registration - A legal protection of one's business identity.

BENEFITS OF AVAILING TRADEMARK

- Brand's identification and exclusive rights.
- Creation of an asset
- ✤ A positive impact on the consumer psyche
- Protection against infringement
- Protection for 10 years at low cost

A brand creates a positive inspiration in customers mind, also enables employee retention as employees as well as customer at subconscious mind they connect with the brand and product and services it offers.

TYPES OF TRADEMARKS THAT CAN BE REGISTERED

- Product marks
- Service marks
- Collective marks
- ✤ Certification marks
- Shape marks
- Sound mark
- Pattern mark





In India, the Trade Marks Act, 1999 ("**Act**") introduced service marks, so as to bring the trademark law in line with Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).

STEP ONE - TRADEMARK SEARCH

- ✤ Intended trademark should not resemble any existing trademark.
- Intended trademark should not consist of graphics or words that are commonly used, describes nature of quality of goods, etc.
- ✤ A trademark search can be conducted via its online portal or through the trademark office.

STEP TWO – APPLYING FOR A TRADEMARK REGISTRATION (TM-A)

Application for the registration of the trademark would contain the following particulars:

- "Mark" chosen to be registered.
- Owner's basic information such as name, address etc.
- List of goods or services for which the trademark is being/will be used.

Application for a trademark can be made via both, online and offline mode.

STEP THREE - EXAMINATION REPORT

Scrutiny by the trademark department.

- Result communicated through Examination Report.
- Result can either reflect:

(a) Acceptance of the Trademark Application for Registration; or

(b) Any concerns or objections which shall have to be cleared in order to grant Acceptance.

In case of Option (b), the Trademark Attorney shall take care of everything necessary in order to get the Acceptance (objection reply + hearing).

STEP FOUR: POST EXAMINATION

- In case of option (b) from the previous slide, the Examiner may or may not schedule a hearing regarding the concerns/objections raised in the Examination report.
- ***** The hearing of a trademark application may result in the following:
 - (a) Acceptance of the trademark application for Registration; or
 - (b) Rejection of the trademark application for Registration.
- In case of option (a), mark will be advertised in the Trademarks Journal.
- In case of Option (b), the application shall be considered invalid.

STEP FIVE: ADVERTISEMENT OF TRADEMARK

- Acceptance of a mark shall result in Advertisement of such mark in the Trademarks Journal
- Time 4 months
- Purpose to invite attention of third parties regarding proposed registration of the said mark.
- ***** The Trademarks Journal is available on the official website.

STEP SIX: OPPOSITION

- After advertisement, any aggrieved person can file a notice to oppose the Registration of the advertised mark.
- This notice has to be filed within 4 months from the date of publication of a mark in the Trademarks Journal.
- In case the applied for trademark is opposed, then the due process of law has to be followed which includes filing the counter- statement application, evidence as well as hearing in order to get the trademark registered.

STEP SEVEN: REGISTRATION OF THE TRADEMARK

- ✤ In case of no opposition, the application moves to the final stage i.e. Registration.
- In case of opposition, the Registrar shall take into consideration, the submissions made and decide whether:
 - (a) The mark will be Registered; or
 - (b) The mark shall be Refused Registration.
- In case of option (a), a Registration Certificate shall be granted (validity 10 years)
- In case of option (b), there are provisions for reviewing the decision made by the Registrar.

STEP EIGHT: RENEWAL OF THE REGISTRATION

- Registration valid for 10 years
- Request for renewal of Registration
- ✤ Non-renewal shall result in removal or loss of registration
- ***** Restoration of a trademark

KEY - TAKEAWAYs

KEY TO A BRAND'S IDENTIFICATION IN COMPETITIVE MARKET

ENSURES COMPLETE PROTECTION OF A BRAND FOR THE LIFE OF ITS BUSINESS

HELPS CREATE AND PRESERVE GOODWILL

IS THE MOST VALUABLE AND AN INTANGIBLE ASSET

IS NOT AN EXPENSE, BUT AN INVESTMENT



THANK YOU

OUR ORGANIZATION

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