

Brunei Darussalam Perspective

Judicial Symposium on Intellectual Property
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Case Study Question 1

Plaintiff's Claim

- Damages (s.16)
- Injunction (s. 16)
- Erasure of offending sign (s. 17)
- Delivery up of infringing goods (s. 18)

Allegations

- Infringement of a TM (s. 13(2))
 - Offending marks are identical or similar to the registered TM
 - Used on similar goods the TM is registered under
 - Likelihood of confusion exists

Case Study Question 2

Defence / Counterclaim

- There is no infringement
 - Marks are distinct and unique
 - Unlikely to cause confusion
- Acquired an "earlier right" that predates the TM registration (s. 14(3))
- Registration is invalid and seek revocation of the TM (s. 48)
 - Made in bad faith (s. 6(6))
 - Unregistered mark used in the course of trade (s. 8(4)(a))
 - ABCM has acquired passing off rights (s. 5(2))

Case Study Question 3

Trademark infringement in the Bruneian context

- Issue of similarity yet to be deeply tested in Brunei Darussalam
- Adopt common law theories
- Ayamas Convenience Store Sdn Bhd v Ayamas Sdn Bhd [HCCS 38 of 1992]
 - Is there a registered TM? (s. 67 Prima Facie evidence)
 - Has there been actual unauthorised use of the TM or is there a likelihood?
 - Was it used for the designated good or otherwise?
 - Has there been actual confusion or is there a likelihood?
- International Coffee & Tea Leaf Llc v The Coffee Bean & Tea Leaf Sdn Bhd [2001] JCBD 510
 - Is the mark recognised as a trade mark by the public?
 - Distinctiveness, proximity, quality of goods
 - Was there an earlier right?
 - Extent of use; honest concurrent use; degree of confusion likely from resemblance of marks; any actual confusion

Case Study Question 4

Infringement & Damages in Theory

- Different stages
- (1) Liability
 - Establish infringement
- (2) Damages
 - General Damages
 - Special Damages

Case Study Question 5

Calculation of Damages

- Remains untested.
- General rule:
 - To put plaintiff in the position it would have been if the wrong had not been committed; plaintiff's burden to prove the loss
 - Compensatory v Punishment
- Inquiry of damages may include:
 - Account of profits and all sums found
 - Direct losses i.e. foreseeable loss of sales
 - Sum they would have reached for any licensing agreement

Case Study Question 6

Proper & continuous use

- TM can be revoked (s. 47(1)(a))
 - Not used within the past 5 years
 - Not used for designated goods/service
 - No proper reason for non-use

Case Study Question 7

Final Judgment

- If reputation for ABCM products cannot be established, passing off/"earlier right" defence unlikely to succeed.
- Claim is successful first to file rule:
 - Marks 1 & 2 are deceptively similar with registered TM; will cause misrepresentation
 - Mark 3 is likely to cause confusion due to direct translation to first language; goods are identical
- If TM was successfully registered on the basis of XBC's fiduciary relationship with ABCM, TM will be revoked due to fraud; Re Chanchai Aroontanawongse (Sanita Manufacturing Co Ltd, Bangkok) v Re Lim Yin Fui (Sanita Manufacturing (M) Sdn Bhd, Kuala Lumpur) [HCOM 2 of 1986]

Brunei Darussalam Legislation

- Registration to Brunei Intellectual Property Office
- Trade Marks Act (Chapter 98)
- 45 different classes
- Protection is territorial and for 10 years from filing and renewable for subsequent 10 years each
- Exclusive rights to use, sell or license
- IP's can be searched on BruIPO website
- Subsidiary Legislations:
 - Trade Marks (Importation of Infringing Goods) Regulations
 - Trade Marks (International Registration) Rules, 2018

Thank you

Supreme Court of Brunei Darussalam

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