



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
OFFICE OF THE
PHILIPPINES

UNITED LABORATORIES, INC.,
Opposer,

-versus-

VAST AGRO SOLUTIONS, INC.,
Respondent-Applicant.

IPC No. 14-2016-00040
Opposition to:
Appln. Serial No. 4-2015-506254
Date Filed: 30 October 2015

TM: WINTA

X-----X

NOTICE OF DECISION

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Respondent- Applicant
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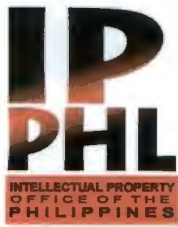
GREETINGS:

Please be informed that Decision No. 2017 - 192 dated 02 June 2017 (copy enclosed) was promulgated in the above entitled case.

Pursuant to Section 2, Rule 9 of the IPOPHL Memorandum Circular No. 16-007 series of 2016, any party may appeal the decision to the Director of the Bureau of Legal Affairs within ten (10) days after receipt of the decision together with the payment of applicable fees.

Taguig City, 02 June 2017.


MARILYN F. RETUAL
IPRS IV
Bureau of Legal Affairs



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IPC No. 14-2016-00040
 Opposition to:
 Application No. 4-2015-506254
 Date Filed: 30 October 2015
 Trademark: "WINTA"
 Decision No. 2017- 192

DECISION

UNITED LABORATORIES, INC.¹ ("Opposer") filed an opposition to Trademark Application Serial No. 4-2015-506254. The application, filed by Vast Agro Solutions, Inc.² ("Respondent-Applicant"), covers the mark "WINTA" for use on "insecticides" under Class 05 of the International Classification of Goods and Services.³

The Opposer alleges:

x x x
"GROUNDS FOR OPPOSITION

"The grounds for this Verified Notice of Opposition are as follows:

"7. The mark 'WINTA' applied for by Respondent-Applicant so resembles the trademark 'WINTRA' owned by Opposer and duly registered with this Honorable Bureau prior to the publication for opposition of the mark 'WINTA'.

"8. The mark 'WINTA' will likely cause confusion, mistake and deception on the part of the purchasing public, most especially considering that the opposed mark 'WINTA' is applied for the same class and goods as that of Opposer's trademark 'WINTRA', i.e. Class 05 of the International Classification of Goods.

"9. The registration of the mark 'WINTA' in the name of the Respondent-Applicant will violate Sec. 123.1 (d) of the IP Code, which provides, in part, that a mark cannot be registered if it:

x x x

"10. Under the above-quoted provision, any mark, which is similar to a registered mark, shall be denied registration in respect of similar or related goods or if

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²With address at Unit 1102 Alabang Business Tower, Madrigal Business Park, 1216 Acacia Ave. cor. Commerce Ave., Ayala-Alabang, Muntinlupa City, Metro Manila, 1780, Philippines.

³The Nice Classification is a classification of goods and services for the purpose of registering trademark and service marks, based on a multilateral treaty administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization. The treaty is called the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks concluded in 1957.

the mark applied for nearly resembles a registered mark that confusion or deception in the mind of the purchasers will likely result.

"11. Respondent-Applicant's use and registration of the mark 'WINTA' will diminish the distinctiveness of Opposer's trademark 'WINTRA'.

"ALLEGATIONS IN SUPPORT OF THE OPPOSITION

"In support of this Verified Notice of Opposition, Opposer will rely upon and prove the following facts:

"12. Opposer is engaged in the marketing and sale of a wide range of pharmaceutical products and is the registered owner of the trademark 'WINTRA'.

"12.1. The trademark application for the trademark 'WINTRA' was filed with the IPO on 3 October 2014 by Opposer and was approved for registration on 2 April 2015 to be valid for a period of ten (10) years, or until 2 April 2025. Thus, the registration of the trademark 'WINTRA' subsists and remains valid to date. A certified true copy of the Certificate of Registration No. 4-2014-012251 for the trademark 'WINTRA' is attached hereto as Exhibit 'B' and made an integral part hereof.

"12.2. By virtue of the foregoing, there is no doubt that Opposer has acquired an exclusive ownership over the trademark 'WINTRA' to the exclusion of all others.

"13. As provided in Section 138 of the IP Code, 'A certificate of registration of a mark shall be prima facie evidence of the validity of the registration, the registrant's ownership of the mark, and of the registrant's exclusive right to use the same in connection with the goods or services and those that are related thereto specified in the certificate.'

"14. The registration of Respondent-Applicant's mark 'WINTA' will be contrary to Section 123.1 (d) of the IP Code. 'WINTA' is confusingly similar to Opposer's trademark 'WINTRA'.

"14.1. There are no set rules that can be deduced in particularly ascertaining whether one trademark is confusingly similar to, or is a colorable imitation of, another. Nonetheless, jurisprudence provides enough guidelines and tests to determine the same.

"14.1.1. In *Societe' Des Produits Nestle', S.A. vs. Court of Appeals (356 SCRA 207, 216 [2001])*, the Supreme Court, citing *Ethepa v. Director of Patents (16 SCRA 495, 497-498 [1966])*, held "[i]n determining if colorable imitation exists, jurisprudence has developed two kinds of tests - the Dominancy Test and the Holistic Test. The test of dominancy focuses on the similarity of the prevalent features of the competing trademarks which might cause confusion or deception and thus constitute infringement. On the side of the spectrum, the holistic test mandates that the entirety of the marks in question must be considered in determining confusing similarity."

"14.1.2. It is worthy to note at this point that in *Societe' Des Produits Nestle', S.A. vs. Court of Appeals* (Supra, p. 221) the Supreme Court held "[T]he totality or holistic test only relies on visual comparison between two trademarks whereas the dominance test relies not only on the visual but also on the aural and connotative comparisons and overall impressions between the two trademarks."

"14.1.3. Relative thereto, the Supreme Court in *McDonalds' Corporation vs. L.C. Big Mak Burger, Inc.* (437 SCRA 10, 32-33 [2004]) held:

x x x

"14.1.4. This was affirmed in *McDonald's Corporation vs. Macjoy Fastfood Corporation* (514 SCRA 95, 109 [2007]), which held that, '[t]he Court has consistently used and applied the dominance test in determining confusing similarity or likelihood of confusion between competing trademarks.'

"14.1.5. In fact, the dominance test is 'now explicitly incorporated into law in Section 155.1 of the Intellectual Property Code, which defines infringement as the colorable imitation of a registered mark xxx or a dominant feature thereof.' (*MacDonald's Corporation*, supra, p. 33 [2004])

"14.1.6. Thus, applying the dominance test in the instant case, it can be readily concluded that the mark 'WINTA', owned by Respondent-Applicant, so resembles Opposer's trademark 'WINTRA', that it will likely cause confusion, mistake and deception on the part of the purchasing public.

"14.1.6.1. Respondent-Applicant's mark 'WINTA' appears and sounds almost the same as Opposer's trademark 'WINTRA'.

"14.1.6.2. Respondent-Applicant's mark 'W-I-N-T-A' comprises the first four (4) and last letters of Opposer's trademark 'W-I-N-T-R-A'.

"14.1.6.3. Notably, the only difference between the two marks is the deletion of the letter 'R' from Opposer's mark, which by itself would not be sufficient to eliminate the possibility of confusion between the two marks. As held by this Honorable Bureau in a recent decision in the case of *United Home Products, Inc. vs. TGP Pharma, Inc.* docketed as IPC No. 14-2014-00532, [c]onfusion cannot be avoided by merely adding, removing, or changing some letters of a registered mark. x x x

"14.1.7. Clearly, Respondent-Applicant's mark 'WINTA' adopted the dominant features of the Opposer's trademark 'WINTRA'.

"14.1.8. As further ruled by the High Court in the *McDonald's Corporation* case (supra p. 33-34 [2004]):

x x x

"14.1.9. In *American Wire & Cable Co., vs. Director of Patents* (31 SCRA 544, 547-548 [1970]), the Supreme Court explained:

x x x

"14.2. Opposer's trademark 'WINTRA' and Respondent-Applicant's mark 'WINTA' are practically identical marks in sound and appearance that they leave the same commercial impression upon the public.

"14.3. Thus, the two marks can easily be confused for one over the other, most especially considering that the opposed mark 'WINTA' is applied for the same class and goods as that of Opposer's trademark 'WINTRA' under Class 05 of the International Classification of Goods.

"14.4. Yet, Respondent-Applicant still filed a trademark application for 'WINTA' despite its knowledge of the existing trademark registration of 'WINTRA', which is confusingly similar thereto in both its sound and appearance, to the extreme damage and prejudice of Opposer.

"14.5. Opposer's intellectual property right over its trademark is protected under Sec. 147.1 of the IP Code, which states:

x x x

"14.6. 'When, as in the present case, one applies for the registration of a trademark or label which is almost the same or very closely resembles one already used and registered by another, the application should be rejected and dismissed outright, even without any opposition on the part of the owner and user of a previously registered label or trademark, this not only to avoid confusion on the part of the public, but also to protect an already used and registered trademark and an established goodwill. 'x x x

"15. To allow Respondent-Applicant to market its products bearing the mark 'WINTA' undermines Opposer's right to its trademark 'WINTRA'.

"15.1. Being the lawful owner of 'WINTRA', Opposer has the exclusive right to use and/or appropriate the said trademark and prevent all third parties not having its consent from using in the course of trade identical or similar marks, where such would result in a likelihood of confusion.

"15.2. By reason of Opposer's ownership of the trademark 'CARVID', it also has the right to prevent third parties, such as Respondent-Applicant, from claiming ownership over Opposer's trademark or any depiction similar thereto, without its authority or consent.

"15.3. Moreover, following the illustrative list of confusingly similar sounds in trademarks cited in *McDonald's Corporation* case (supra, p. 34), it is evident that Respondent-Applicant's mark 'WINTA' is aurally confusingly similar to Opposer's trademark 'WINTRAD'.

x x x

"15.4. Further, the fact that Respondent-Applicant seeks to have its mark 'WINTA' registered in the same class (Nice Classification 05) as Opposer's trademark 'WINTRA' will undoubtedly add to the likelihood of confusion among the purchasers of these two goods.

"16. The registration and use of Respondent-Applicant's confusingly similar mark 'WINTA' on its goods will enable the latter to obtain benefit from Opposer's reputation and goodwill, and will tend to deceive and/or confuse the public into believing that Respondent-Applicant is in any way connected with Opposer.

"16.1. As held in *Sterling Products International, Inc. vs. Farbenfabriken Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, et. al.* (27 SCRA 1214, 1227 [1968]) there are two types of confusion in trademark infringement. 'The first is the confusion of goods' in which event the ordinarily prudent purchaser would be induced to purchase one product in the belief that he was purchasing the other.' In which case, 'defendant's goods are then brought as the plain' The other is the confusion of business: 'Here though the goods of the parties are different, the defendant's product is such as might reasonably be assumed to originate with the plaintiff, and the public would be deceived either into that belief or into the belief that there is some connection between the plaintiff and defendant which, in fact, does not exist."

"16.2. The doctrine of confusion of business or origin is based on cogent reasons of equity and fair dealing. It has to be realized that there can be unfair dealing by having one's business reputation confused with another. 'The owner of a trademark or trade name has a property right in which he is entitled to protection, since there is damage to him from confusion of reputation or goodwill in the mind of the public as well as from confusion of goods.' (*Ang vs. Teodoro*, 74 Phil 50, 55-56 [1942])

"16.3. Applying the foregoing to the instant case, to allow Respondent-Applicant to use its mark 'WINTA' on its product would likely cause confusion or mistake in the mind of the public or deceive purchasers into believing that the product of Respondent-Applicant with a mark 'WINTA' originated from or is being manufactured by Opposer, or at the very least, is connected or associated with the 'WINTRA' product of Opposer, when such connection does not exist.

"16.4. In *Canon Kabushiki Kaisha vs. Court of Appeals* (336 SCRA 266, 275 [2000]), the Supreme Court explained that:

x x x

"16.5. Clearly, the scope of protection accorded to trademark owners includes not only confusion of goods but also confusion of origin. As in this case, besides from the confusion of goods already discussed, there is undoubtedly also a confusion of the origin of the goods covered by the mark of Respondent-Applicant and trademark of Opposer, which should not be allowed.

"17. In case of grave doubt, the rule is that, '[a]s between a newcomer who by the confusion has nothing to lose and everything to gain and one who by honest dealing has already achieved favor with the public, any doubt should be resolved against the newcomer inasmuch as the field from which he can select a desirable trademark to

indicate the origin of his product is obviously a large one.' (Del Monte Corporation, et. al. vs. Court of Appeals, 181 SCRA 410, 420 [1990])

"17.1. In *America Wire & Cable Co., vs. Director of Patents* (supra, p. 551), it was observed that:

x x x

"17.2. When as a newcomer used, without a reasonable explanation, a confusingly similar, if not at all identical, trademark as that of another 'though the field of its selection was so broad, the inevitable conclusion is that it was done deliberately to deceive.' (Del Monte Corporation, et. al. vs. Court of Appeals, supra, p. 419-420 [1990])

"18. Respondent-Applicant's use of the mark 'WINTA' in relation to any of the goods covered by the opposed application, if these goods are considered not similar or closely related to the goods covered by Opposer's trademark 'WINTRA', will undermine the distinctive character or reputation of the latter trademark. Potential damage to Opposer will be caused as a result of its inability to control the quality of the products put on the market by Respondent-Applicant under the mark 'WINTA' /

"19. Thus, Opposer's interests are likely to be damaged by the registration and use of the Respondent-Applicant of the mark 'WINTA'. The denial of the application subject of this opposition is authorized under the IP Code.

"20. In support of the foregoing, the instant Notice of Opposition is herein verified by Mr. Jose Maria A. Ochave, which will likewise serve as her affidavit. (*Nasser vs. Court of Appeals*, 191 SCRA 783, 792-793 [1990])

The Opposer's evidence consists of a copy of the pertinent page of the IPO E-Gazette officially released on 21 December 2015; and, a copy of the Certificate of Registration No. 4-2014-012251 for the trademark "WINTRA".⁴

This Bureau issued a Notice to Answer and served a copy thereof upon Respondent-Applicant on 23 February 2016. Said Respondent-Applicant, however, did not file an Answer.

Should the Respondent-Applicant be allowed to register the trademark WINTA?

The Opposer anchors its opposition on the following provisions of Republic Act No. 8293, also known as the Intellectual Property Code of the Philippines ("IP Code"):

Sec. 123.Registrability. - 123.1. A mark cannot be registered if it:

x x x

- (d) Is identical with a registered mark belonging to a different proprietor or a mark with an earlier filing or priority date, in respect of :



⁴Marked as Exhibits "A" and "B".

- (i) The same goods or services, or
- (ii) Closely related goods or services, or
- (iii) If it nearly resembles such a mark as to be likely to deceive or cause confusion;"

Sec. 138. *Certificate of Registration.* – A certificate of registration of a mark shall be prima facie evidence of the validity of the registration, the registrant's ownership of the mark, and of the registrant's exclusive right to use the same in connection with the goods or services and those that are related thereto specified in the certificate.

Sec. 147. *Rights Conferred.* – 147.1. The owner of a registered mark shall have the exclusive right to prevent all third parties not having the owner's consent from using in the course of trade identical or similar signs or containers for goods or services which are identical or similar to those in respect of which the trademark is registered where such use would result in a likelihood of confusion. In case of the use, of an identical sign for identical goods or services, a likelihood of confusion shall be presumed.

Records show that at the time the Respondent-Applicant filed its trademark application on 30 October 2015, the Opposer has an existing trademark registration for the mark WINTRA under Reg. No. 4-2014-012251 issued on 2 April 2015. The registration covers "pharmaceutical preparations; food supplements" under Class 05. On the other hand, Respondent-Applicant's trademark application for the mark WINTA under Application Serial No. 4-2015-506254 covers "insecticides" under Class 05.

The competing marks are shown below:

WINTRA

Opposer's trademark

Winta

Respondent-Applicant's mark

This Bureau noticed that the products covered by the marks have different purposes/preparations. Designated as WINTA, Respondent-Applicant's products are insecticides. Opposer's products covered under WINTRA include pharmaceutical preparations, food supplements. However, confusion is likely in this instance because of the close resemblance between the marks and that the goods belong to Class 05, Medicines and Pharmaceutical preparations. Respondent-Applicant's mark WINTA adopted the dominant features of Opposer's mark WINTRA. The five (5) letters of both marks are the same. Both WINTA and WINTRA contain the first four (4) letters "W", "I", "N" and "T" and the last letter "A". Respondent-Applicant merely deleted the letter "R" in Opposer's WINTRA to come up with the mark WINTA. WINTA appears and sounds almost the same as Opposer's trademark WINTRA. It could result to mistake with respect to perception because the marks sound so similar. Under the idem

sonans rule, the following trademarks were held confusingly similar in sound: "BIG MAC" and "BIG MAK"⁵, "SAPOLIN" and LUSOLIN"⁶, "CELDURA" and "CORDURA"⁷, "GOLD DUST" and "GOLD DROP". The Supreme Court ruled that similarity of sound is sufficient ground to rule that two marks are confusingly similar, to wit:

Two letters of "SALONPAS" are missing in "LIONPAS": the first letter a and the letter s. Be that as it may, when the two words are pronounced, the sound effects are confusingly similar. And where goods are advertised over the radio, similarity in sound is of especial significance...."SALONPAS" and "LIONPAS", when spoken, sound very much alike. Similarity of sound is sufficient ground for this Court to rule that the two marks are confusingly similar when applied to merchandise of the same descriptive properties.⁸

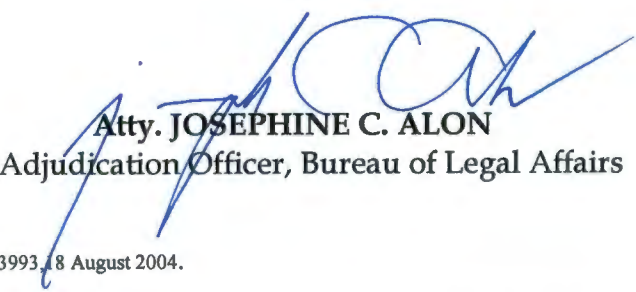
It is emphasized that the function of a trademark is to point out distinctly the origin or ownership of the goods to which it is affixed; to secure to him, who has been instrumental in bringing into the market a superior article of merchandise, the fruit of his industry and skill; to assure the public that they are procuring the genuine article; to prevent fraud and imposition; and to protect the manufacturer against substitution and sale of an inferior and different article as his product.⁹ This Bureau finds that the mark applied for registration by the Respondent-Applicant does not meet this function.

In conclusion, the subject trademark application is covered by the proscription under Sec. 123.1(d) (iii) of the IP Code.

WHEREFORE, premises considered, the instant Opposition to Trademark Application No. 4-2015-506254 is hereby SUSTAINED. Let the filer wrapper of the subject trademark application be returned, together with a copy of this Decision, to the Bureau of Trademarks for information and appropriate action.

SO ORDERED.

Taguig City, 02 JUN 2017


Atty. JOSEPHINE C. ALON
Adjudication Officer, Bureau of Legal Affairs

⁵ *MacDonalds Corp, et. al v. L. C. Big Mak Burger*, G.R. No. L-143993, 18 August 2004.

⁶ *Sapolin Co. v. Balmaceda and Germann & Co*, 67 Phil, 705.

⁷ *Co Tiong SA v. Director of Patents*, G.R. No. L- 5378, 24 May 1954; *Celanes Corporation of America vs. E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.* (1946), 154 F. 2d 146 148.)

⁸ *Marvex Commerical Co., Inc. v. Petra Hawpia & Co., et. al.*, G.R. No. L-19297, 22 Dec. 1966.

⁹ *Pribhdas J. Mirpuri v. Court of Appeals*, G.R. No. 114508, 19 November 1999, citing *Ethepe v. Director of Patents, supra, Gabriel v. Perez*, 55 SCRA 406 (1974). See also Article 15, par. (1), Art. 16, par. (1), of the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS Agreement).