



# ICLG

The International Comparative Legal Guide to:

## Trade Marks 2016

### 5th Edition

A practical cross-border insight into trade mark work

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**General Chapters:**

1	<b>INTA Expands its Scope for Brand Owners and Consumers</b> – Ronald van Tuijl, International Trademark Association (INTA)	1
2	<b>Global Trade Mark Transformation 2016</b> – John Olsen & Charlie Clarence-Smith, Locke Lord LLP	4
3	<b>From Disparagement to Fame and Other Key Developments in U.S. Trademark Law</b> – Karen Lim & Jason D. Jones, Fross Zelnick Lehrman & Zissu, P.C.	8

**Country Question and Answer Chapters:**

4	<b>Albania</b>	Boga & Associates: Renata Leka & Armando Bode	13
5	<b>Australia</b>	Wrays: Tim Francis	21
6	<b>Bolivia</b>	Bolet & Terrero: Juan Ignacio Zapata	29
7	<b>Brazil</b>	DANIEL Advogados: Robert Daniel-Shores & Roberta Arantes	38
8	<b>Canada</b>	Miller Thomson LLP: Catherine M. Dennis Brooks	49
9	<b>Chile</b>	Beuchat, Barros & Pfenninger: Andrés Melossi	57
10	<b>Cyprus</b>	Koushos Korfiotis Papacharalambous L.L.C.: Eleni Papacharalambous & Eleni Korfiotis	64
11	<b>Ecuador</b>	Quevedo & Ponce: Alejandro Ponce Martínez & Roque Albuja Izurieta	73
12	<b>France</b>	Jones Day: Emmanuel G. Baud & Philippe Marchiset	79
13	<b>Germany</b>	Lubberger Lehment: Dr. Ulrich Hildebrandt & Anja Wulff	90
14	<b>Greece</b>	Law Offices of Patrinos & Kilimiris: Maria Kilimiris & Manolis Metaxakis	98
15	<b>Hong Kong</b>	Wilkinson & Grist: Andrea Fong & Annie Tsoi	106
16	<b>Hungary</b>	Lendvai Partners: András Lendvai	114
17	<b>Iceland</b>	Patice IP Legal: Ólafur Ragnarsson	121
18	<b>India</b>	Subramaniam & Associates: Hari Subramaniam & Aditi Subramaniam	129
19	<b>Japan</b>	Shobayashi International Patent & Trademark Office: Masayuki Shobayashi & Yukihiko Higashitani	138
20	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	GRATA International: Aizhan Mukhammad & Timur Berekmoinov	146
21	<b>Kenya</b>	Simba & Simba Advocates: Benard Murunga & Perpetua N. Mwangi	156
22	<b>Korea</b>	Lee International IP & Law Group: Mi-Cheong Lee & Robert M. Kim	163
23	<b>Kosovo</b>	Boga & Associates: Renata Leka & Armando Bode	170
24	<b>Liechtenstein</b>	Schwärzler Attorneys at Law: Dr. Alexander Amann, LL.M.	178
25	<b>Malaysia</b>	Tay & Partners: Lin Li Lee & Kah Yee Chong	185
26	<b>Malta</b>	Camilleri Preziosi: Henri Mizzi & Sharon Xuereb	196
27	<b>Mexico</b>	OLIVARES: Alonso Camargo & Daniel Sánchez	204
28	<b>Netherlands</b>	Legaltree: Olav Schmutzer & Marjolein Driessen	212
29	<b>Nigeria</b>	Jackson Etti & Edu: Toyosi Odunmbaku & Busola Bakinson	221
30	<b>Philippines</b>	SyCip Salazar Hernandez & Gatmaitan Law Offices: Vida M. Panganiban-Alindogan & Enrique T. Manuel	230
31	<b>Poland</b>	Sołtysiński Kawecki & Szlęzak: Dr. Ewa Skrzydło-Tefelska & Karol Gajek	240
32	<b>Romania</b>	Nomenius: Elena Grecu & Bogdan Bularda	248
33	<b>Russia</b>	LLC “Card Patent”: Olga Krivelskaya & Svetlana Obida	256
34	<b>Serbia</b>	Popovic Popovic & Partners: Katarina Kostic	264
35	<b>Slovenia</b>	PATENTNA PISARNA D.O.O.: Irena Kadunc & Vesna Kovič	271
36	<b>Spain</b>	ELZABURU: Fernando Ilardia & Luis Baz	279
37	<b>Sweden</b>	Synch: David Leffler & Elisabeth Sundberg	290
38	<b>Taiwan</b>	TIPLo Attorneys-at-Law (also Taiwan International Patent & Law Office): J. K. Lin & H. G. Chen	298

Continued Overleaf →

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Country Question and Answer Chapters:

39	<b>Ukraine</b>	Gorodissky & Partners (Ukraine): Nina Moshynska	309
40	<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	Hamdan AlShamsi Lawyers & Legal Consultants: Dr. Ghandy AbuHawash	320
41	<b>United Kingdom</b>	Locke Lord LLP: John Olsen & Charlie Clarence-Smith	327
42	<b>USA</b>	Ropes & Gray LLP: Peter M. Brody & Emilia F. Cannella	338
43	<b>Vietnam</b>	Pham & Associates: Pham Vu Khanh Toan	346
44	<b>Zambia</b>	Ellis & Co.: Bonaventure Chibamba Mutale, S.C.	355

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EDITORIAL

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Welcome to the fifth edition of *The International Comparative Legal Guide to: Trade Marks*.

This guide provides corporate counsel and international practitioners with a comprehensive worldwide legal analysis of trade mark laws and regulations.

It is divided into two main sections:

Three general chapters. These are designed to provide readers with a comprehensive overview of key issues affecting trade mark laws and regulations, particularly from an EU and US perspective.

Country question and answer chapters. These provide a broad overview of common issues in trade mark laws and regulations in 41 jurisdictions.

All chapters are written by leading trade mark lawyers and industry specialists and we are extremely grateful for their excellent contributions.

Special thanks are reserved for the contributing editor John Olsen of Locke Lord LLP for his invaluable assistance.

Global Legal Group hopes that you find this guide practical and interesting.

The *International Comparative Legal Guide* series is also available online at [www.iclg.co.uk](http://www.iclg.co.uk).

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# Greece

Maria Kilimiris



Manolis Metaxakis



## Law Offices of Patrinos & Kilimiris

### 1 Relevant Authorities and Legislation

#### 1.1 What is the relevant trade mark authority in your jurisdiction?

The General Secretariat of Commerce of the Ministry of Development and Competitiveness is the relevant trademark authority.

#### 1.2 What is the relevant trade mark legislation in your jurisdiction?

The relevant legislation is Law No. 4072/2012 (Articles 121–183, 330), as currently applicable, following amendments made under Law No. 4155/2013.

### 2 Application for a Trade Mark

#### 2.1 What can be registered as a trade mark?

Words, letters, logos, the shape of goods or of the packaging and other traditional forms, and colours and colour combinations, where they become distinctive of the applicant's goods in commerce, can be registered as trademarks. The Greek Trademark Law also provides that sounds, including musical phrases, can be registered as trademarks if they are distinctive and can be presented in the form of a graphical representation.

#### 2.2 What cannot be registered as a trade mark?

The following cannot be registered as trademarks: trademarks that have no distinctive character; trademarks that consist exclusively of signs or designations which may be used in the trade to denote the kind, the quality, the attributes, the quantity, the purpose, the value, the geographical origin or the time of production of the product or other characteristics of the product or the service or which have become of common use; trademarks that consist exclusively of the shape imposed by the nature of the product or which is indispensable to obtain a technical result or which lends a substantial value to the product; trademarks that are contrary to public order and good morals, or mislead the public particularly as to the nature, the quality or the geographical origin of the product, including signs protected under EU law as appellation of origin for wines, spirits and agricultural products; the names of States, the flag, the emblems, signs and seals of the Greek State and other States

referred to in Article 6ter of the Paris Convention on the protection of industrial property and on the conditions of this article; and signs of great symbolic significance and of significant public interest and, in particular, religious symbols, representations and words.

#### 2.3 What information is needed to register a trade mark?

The following information is needed:

- The full name and address of the applicant.
- A list of goods or services for which the trademark will be registered.
- If priority is claimed, the priority date and priority number is requested.
- If colour is claimed by the applicant, this has to be specifically claimed.
- The TM application, as well as the representation of the mark to be filed, should be submitted both in physical and electronic form (CD, USB).

#### 2.4 What is the general procedure for trade mark registration?

Upon the filing of a TM application, and provided that the examiner raises no objection on either absolute or relative grounds, the TM is accepted for registration within a month from its filing and is published on the Secretariat's official website for opposition purposes. If an objection is raised by the examiner, the applicant may file observations within a month upon notification to support its TM application. If the applicant succeeds to overcome the examiner's objection(s), the TM proceeds to registration as above. Otherwise, the applicant may file a complaint before the Trademarks Administrative Commission. If the Trademarks Administrative Commission upholds the rejection, the applicant may file a further appeal before the Administrative Court of First Instance (deadline: 60 days following notification). For that procedural point, the applicant may follow the judicial route, i.e. possible further appeal before the Administrative Court of Appeals (deadline: 60 days following notification) and a revision petition before the Council of the State (deadline: 60 days following notification). If, at any of these stages, the TM application is accepted, the relevant judgment is published on the Secretariat's official website for opposition purposes.

#### 2.5 How can a trade mark be adequately graphically represented?

For word marks, the words can be simply represented.

For figurative marks, representation of the logo is sufficient.

When a colour is claimed, coloured prints of the trademark are required.

Trademarks consisting of the shape of a product can be represented by photos of the product or a graphical representation of the shape of the product.

Three-dimensional trademarks can be presented in the form of graphical representation or photos.

## 2.6 How are goods and services described?

The 10<sup>th</sup> edition of the Nice Classification of goods and services is used.

It is permissible to claim whole class headings; however, “all goods in class...” is not permissible.

## 2.7 What territories (including dependents, colonies, etc.) are or can be covered by a trade mark in your jurisdiction?

The whole country is covered by a trademark registration. Local trademarks are not provided for by the law.

## 2.8 Who can own a trade mark in your jurisdiction?

A natural or legal entity may apply for a trademark registration.

## 2.9 Can a trade mark acquire distinctive character through use?

A mark can be accepted for registration after *de facto* distinctiveness acquired through use has been shown. Use of the trademark must be shown. The applicant must prove that its trademark has been established in the relevant course of trade as a distinctive mark of the particular products or services within the Greek territory. The length of time required for such use, as well as the extent of use required, depend on the nature of products or services involved.

## 2.10 How long on average does registration take?

If no objection is raised during the *ex officio* examination, the TM application proceeds to registration within four months from filing. If an objection is raised but the applicant succeeds to overcome the objection in the context of administrative proceedings, the TM application proceeds to registration approximately within one year from its filing at the latest.

## 2.11 What is the average cost of obtaining a trade mark in your jurisdiction?

Official fees for filing one trademark application in one class are EUR 110. For each additional class, up to 10 classes, the official fees are EUR 20.

## 2.12 Is there more than one route to obtaining a registration in your jurisdiction?

A registration can be obtained by filing a Community trademark or via the Madrid System for the International Registration of Trademarks.

## 2.13 Is a Power of Attorney needed?

If the TM application is filed by a proxy lawyer or an agent, a Power of Attorney must be filed with the Trademark Office. This document is requested at the time of the filing of a trademark.

## 2.14 If so, does a Power of Attorney require notarisation and/or legalisation?

For the filing of a trademark application the Power of Attorney does not require any notarisation and/or legalisation.

## 2.15 How is priority claimed?

When filing a trademark application, the applicant can claim a priority. The date of priority, as well as the filing number and goods covered by the prior foreign trademark application, must be mentioned in the filing application.

A certified copy of the foreign priority application must be filed with the Trademark Office within three months of the filing date of the national application.

## 2.16 Does your jurisdiction recognise Collective or Certification marks?

Collective trademarks are acceptable.

The only certification mark provided by the Greek Trademark Law is the Hellenic trademark (HT), the trademark for Greek products and services. Said mark is granted for goods and services that are manufactured or provided in Greece and emphasises the origin of the products/services being from Greece. In order to grant a Certificate Mark a certain procedure must be followed, beginning after issuance of the Regulation for the grant of Certificate Mark for each category of goods and services each time. The law divides products and services into three (3) categories: (a) natural products; (b) processed natural products; and (c) remaining (industrial) products and services, and sets out some fundamental principles for the award of the HT in each category.

## 3 Absolute Grounds for Refusal

### 3.1 What are the absolute grounds for refusal of registration?

The following shall not be registered as trademarks:

- signs which are devoid of any distinctive character;
- trademarks which are descriptive;
- trademarks which consist exclusively of signs or indications which have become of common use;
- trademarks which consist exclusively of the shape which results from the nature of the goods themselves or which is necessary to obtain a technical result or the shape which gives substantial value to the goods;
- trademarks which are contrary to public policy or to accepted principles of morality; and
- trademarks which may deceive the public as to the nature, quality or geographical origin of the goods or services and trademarks that consist of names of States, flags, emblems, symbols, escutcheon signs or hallmarks of the Greek State or of any other State covered by Article 6*ter* of the Paris Convention

for the Protection of Industrial Property as provided for therein. Furthermore, signs of great symbolic value and significant public interest, particularly religious symbols, representations and words, shall not be registered as trademarks.

### 3.2 What are the ways to overcome an absolute grounds objection?

The applicant has the right to file observations against any possible objection based on absolute grounds. See also questions 2.4 and 2.9 above.

### 3.3 What is the right of appeal from a decision of refusal of registration from the Intellectual Property Office?

The decision can be appealed in its entirety. The applicant may file an appeal against the examiner's refusal before the Trademarks Administrative Commission. If the Trademarks Administrative Commission upholds said refusal, the applicant may further follow judicial proceedings before the Administrative Courts. See also question 2.4 above.

### 3.4 What is the route of appeal?

If an objection is raised by the examiner, the applicant may file observations within a month upon notification to support its TM application. If the applicant succeeds to overcome the examiner's objection(s), the TM proceeds to registration as above. Otherwise, the applicant may file a complaint before the Trademarks Administrative Commission. If the Trademarks Administrative Commission upholds the rejection, the applicant may file a further appeal before the Administrative Court of First Instance (deadline: 60 days following notification). For that procedural point, the applicant may follow the judicial route, i.e. possible further appeal before the Administrative Court of Appeals (deadline: 60 days following notification) and a revision petition before the Council of the State (deadline: 60 days following notification). If, at any of these stages, the TM application is accepted, the relevant judgment is published on the Secretariat's official website for opposition purposes.

## 4 Relative Grounds for Refusal

### 4.1 What are the relative grounds for refusal of registration?

A trademark will be refused if it is found to be confusingly similar to: a) an earlier trademark and the goods covered by the trademark are also found to be similar or identical; b) to a non-registered trademark or to any other distinctive sign or feature used in the course of trade which confers upon its owner the right to prohibit the use of any later trademark; or c) to an earlier right of personality or an intellectual or industrial property right, or if it is filed in bad faith. Relative grounds based on a) may also be raised *ex officio* by the examiner.

### 4.2 Are there ways to overcome a relative grounds objection?

The applicant has the right to file observations against any possible objection based on relative grounds. See also questions 2.4 and 2.9 above.

### 4.3 What is the right of appeal from a decision of refusal of registration from the Intellectual Property Office?

See question 3.3 above.

### 4.4 What is the route of appeal?

See question 3.4 above.

## 5 Opposition

### 5.1 On what grounds can a trade mark be opposed?

An opposition may be based on both absolute and/or relative grounds.

### 5.2 Who can oppose the registration of a trade mark in your jurisdiction?

Any person may file an opposition, provided that they show a legitimate interest. The opposition must be filed by the registered owner of the prior right or its registered licensee depending on the terms of the licence agreement.

### 5.3 What is the procedure for opposition?

Following acceptance by the examiner, the TM is published for opposition purposes on the official website of the Greek Trademarks Office. Any third party showing a legitimate interest may file an opposition within three months from said publication (official fees payable: EUR 110). The opposition is heard before the Trademarks Administrative Commission and the parties have the right to file written observations within three days from the hearing (deadline extendable). A decision on the opposition is rendered within approximately three to six months from the hearing. The losing party has the right to file an appeal before the Administrative Court of First Instance (deadline: 60 days upon notification). A further appeal before the Administrative Court of Appeals is also available (deadline: 60 days upon notification). A revision petition before the Council of the State is the final remedy (deadline: 60 days upon notification), which terminates legal proceedings.

It is important to note that under the new Law on Trademarks, the owner of the contested trademark may request proof of use of the earlier trademark cited regarding the period of time of five years before the publication of the contested trademark.

## 6 Registration

### 6.1 What happens when a trade mark is granted registration?

The applicant may request the registration certificate of the trademark. No fees are requested for the registration of the trademark. When the trademark application is registered, exclusive trademark rights are granted. When a trademark is registered and as long as it remains in force, it cannot be challenged before the civil courts.

### 6.2 From which date following application do an applicant's trade mark rights commence?

Filing of the trademark creates a right conferring prospective entitlement that is similar to the final right to the mark. The exclusive and absolute right to the mark is acquired with its registration, but it is deemed to have been acquired as of the trademark's filing date.

### 6.3 What is the term of a trade mark?

The term of a trademark is 10 years from its filing date.

### 6.4 How is a trade mark renewed?

A trademark is renewed by filing a renewal application and paying the official renewal fees. Official fees for the renewal of one trademark in one class is EUR 90. For each additional class, official fees are EUR 20. The trademark can be renewed within a six-month grace period by paying a late renewal fine.

## 7 Registrable Transactions

### 7.1 Can an individual register the assignment of a trade mark?

An application for the assignment of the trademark must be filed with the Trademark Office and assignment fees of EUR 90 must be paid. In addition to the application, an assignment deed must be filed. The assignment deed must be signed by both parties and the document must be covered by Apostille.

### 7.2 Are there different types of assignment?

A partial assignment for certain goods or services is permissible. A trademark can be assigned with or without the goodwill. A divisional TM is also an available option.

### 7.3 Can an individual register the licensing of a trade mark?

Yes, they can. Either the licensor or the licensee submitting the licensor's consent may file the licence. The licence agreement must be signed by both parties and be covered by Apostille.

### 7.4 Are there different types of licence?

Non-exclusive, exclusive and sub-licensing of marks are allowed. Duration, exclusivity and non-competition provisions may be freely agreed between the parties to the licence agreement, as long as they are not abusive and do not infringe competition law.

### 7.5 Can a trade mark licensee sue for infringement?

The licensee may commence infringement proceedings only with the written consent of the trademark owner. If not otherwise agreed, the licensee may commence infringement proceedings, even without the TM owner's consent, provided that the latter, although notified accordingly, failed to sue the infringer within a reasonable period of time.

### 7.6 Are quality control clauses necessary in a licence?

No specific requirements apply to trademark licences in Greece. A licence with no quality control clauses is therefore permissible.

### 7.7 Can an individual register a security interest under a trade mark?

An application for the recordal of a security interest must be filed in the Trademarks Office. An agreement between the pledgee and the pledgor for the creation of a pledge is also necessary. Such agreement must take the form of either a notarial deed or a private agreement bearing a certified date. The Greek courts will recognise the validity of a pledge under the laws of another country, provided that the laws of that country for the establishment of a pledge do not contravene the Greek public order and good morals.

### 7.8 Are there different types of security interest?

A trademark can be charged with a pledge.

## 8 Revocation

### 8.1 What are the grounds for revocation of a trade mark?

The TM owner may abandon the TM by filing the relative statement with the Greek TMs Registry.

A trademark can be revoked:

- If the applicant has not made genuine use of his trademark during the five years following registration or for a period of five consecutive years.
- If it has become a commonly used term in respect of the goods and services it is registered for.
- If it has become misleading as to the nature, the quality or the geographical origin of the products/services concerned.

### 8.2 What is the procedure for revocation of a trade mark?

Any third party showing a legitimate interest may file an application for revocation. The application for revocation is heard before the Trademarks Administrative Commission and the parties have the right to file written observations within three days from the hearing (deadline extendible). A relevant decision is rendered within approximately three to six months from the hearing. The losing party has the right to file an appeal before the Administrative Court of First Instance (deadline: 60 days upon notification). A further appeal before the Administrative Court of Appeals is also available (deadline: 60 days upon notification). A revision petition before the Council of the State is the final remedy (deadline: 60 days upon notification), which terminates legal proceedings.

It is important to note that under the new Law on Trademarks, the owner of the contested trademark may request proof of use of the earlier trademark cited regarding the period of time of five years before the filing date of the revocation application of the contested trademark.

The decision on cancellation becomes effective only when it becomes final.

### 8.3 Who can commence revocation proceedings?

Any person may file a revocation application provided that they show a legitimate interest.

### 8.4 What grounds of defence can be raised to a revocation action?

Genuine use of a trademark is regarded as: placing the goods on the market; affixing the mark to products, packaging, writing paper, invoices and advertising material; the import and export of goods under a trademark; and the use of the trademark on electronic or audio visual media.

Use of a trademark should be made in the form in which it is registered. Use of the mark in a form differing in elements from the mark as it is registered is regarded as use of the mark, provided that there is no alteration of the distinctive character of the mark.

The use of a trademark with the consent of its owner, as well as the use of a collective trademark by someone who has this right, is also considered to constitute genuine use of the trademark. The commencement or resumption of use within a period of three months preceding the filing of the request for cancellation shall, however, be disregarded where preparations for the commencement or resumption occur only after the owner becomes aware of the risk that a request for cancellation may be filed.

### 8.5 What is the route of appeal from a decision of revocation?

The losing party may file an appeal before the Administrative Court of First Instance (deadline: 60 days following notification). For that procedural point, the applicant may follow the judicial route, i.e. possible further appeal before the Administrative Court of Appeals (deadline: 60 days following notification) and a revision petition before the Council of the State (deadline: 60 days following notification).

Revocation is deemed to be final at the time a judgment is rendered by the Administrative Court of Appeal. However, the losing party has the right to file a revision petition before the Council of the State on the basis of errors of law.

## 9 Invalidity

### 9.1 What are the grounds for invalidity of a trade mark?

A trademark shall be declared invalid on the same grounds as in opposition proceedings, provided that the invalidity action is filed within five years following the trademark's registration. Otherwise, the trademark may only be invalidated on the basis that it has been filed in bad faith.

### 9.2 What is the procedure for invalidation of a trade mark?

Any third party showing a legitimate interest may file an invalidity action (official fees payable: EUR 110). The invalidity action is heard before the Trademarks Administrative Commission and the parties have the right to file written observations within three days from the hearing (deadline extendable). A decision on the invalidity action is rendered within approximately three to six months from the hearing. The losing party has the right to file an appeal before the Administrative

Court of First Instance (deadline: 60 days upon notification). A further appeal before the Administrative Court of Appeals is also available (deadline: 60 days upon notification). A revision petition before the Council of the State is the final remedy (deadline: 60 days upon notification), which terminates legal proceedings.

### 9.3 Who can commence invalidation proceedings?

Any person may file an invalidity action, provided that it shows a legitimate interest.

### 9.4 What grounds of defence can be raised to an invalidation action?

The defendant may claim that the trademarks compared are not confusingly similar. Genuine use of the earlier trademark is not required. However under the new Law on Trademarks, the owner of the contested trademark may request proof of use of the earlier trademark regarding the period of time of five years prior to the filing date of the invalidation action.

A claim for bad faith can be rebutted by proving that the earlier trademark was not known in the course of trade.

### 9.5 What is the route of appeal from a decision of invalidity?

The losing party may file an appeal before the Administrative Court of First Instance (deadline: 60 days following notification). For that procedural point, the applicant may follow the judicial route, i.e. possible further appeal before the Administrative Court of Appeals (deadline: 60 days following notification) and a revision petition before the Council of the State (deadline: 60 days following notification).

Invalidity is deemed to be final at the time a judgment is rendered by the Administrative Court of Appeal. However, the losing party has the right to file a revision petition before the Council of the State on the basis of errors of law.

## 10 Trade Mark Enforcement

### 10.1 How and before what tribunals can a trade mark be enforced against an infringer?

All actions related to infringement of a trademark are heard before the civil courts.

The territory of Greece has been divided into two parts: Macedonia, Thrace, Epirus and Thessaly on the one hand; and the rest of the mainland and the islands on the other. In the civil courts of each region, i.e. Thessaloniki and Athens, special divisions have been created which have jurisdiction to judge cases related to IP rights.

### 10.2 What are the pre-trial procedural stages and how long does it generally take for proceedings to reach trial from commencement?

In accordance with the new Code of Civil Procedure, applicable since 01.01.2016, the procedure for main action proceedings before the Civil Courts of First Instance is amended from a partially oral procedure, which included an oral examination of witnesses, to a written procedure. In exceptional cases the Court may consider that the case has not been sufficiently clear in order to reach a decision and may summon witnesses to be examined orally.

Moreover, in accordance with the new system, starting from the date of filing of the lawsuit, certain deadlines are set within which the foreseen procedures should have been concluded, contrary to the practice followed until now.

In this context, the briefs are submitted within a term of 100 or 130 days (in case the party is based abroad) from the filing of the lawsuit and the additional pleadings within the following 15 days from the expiry of the above deadline. With the lapse of the said deadline the file of the case is technically considered completed, i.e. mature for a judgment to be delivered.

Within a term of 15 days starting from the date that the file is closed, the judge rapporteur is appointed, while at the same time a hearing date for the discussion of the case is fixed within 30 days.

It should take approximately four to eight months from the hearing date for a judgment to be rendered. Today this is difficult to predict due to Courts' heavy dockets. It is at the Court's discretion to declare the judgment rendered provisionally enforceable.

Finally, the losing party has the right to file an appeal before the Court of Appeals.

### **10.3 Are (i) preliminary and (ii) final injunctions available and if so on what basis in each case?**

A preliminary injunction (PI) action can be filed, which is judged within two to four months after its filing and the judgment is rendered within three to six months after the hearing. A TRO (Temporary Restraining Order) can be added to a PI action and heard within one to two days. The decision is issued within 24 hours. A prerequisite for bringing a PI action is the existence of an IP right, present or imminent infringement of said IP right, and the existence of urgency.

### **10.4 Can a party be compelled to provide disclosure of relevant documents or materials to its adversary and if so how?**

The right to disclosure flows from the constitutional right to proof (Article 20 of the 1975 Constitution), as well as from the EC Enforcement Directive, which has now been fully implemented under the new Law on Trademarks.

### **10.5 Are submissions or evidence presented in writing or orally and is there any potential for cross-examination of witnesses?**

It should be noted that, with the new Code of Civil Procedure applicable since 01.01.2016, at the hearing date no witnesses are examined before the Court. The examination of witnesses shall take place in the event that this is considered absolutely necessary by the Court, following the study of the file. In such a case, cross-examination of the witnesses is permitted.

Written evidence is filed as well as sworn affidavits, provided that certain procedural rules have been followed.

### **10.6 Can infringement proceedings be stayed pending resolution of validity in another court or the Intellectual Property Office?**

The Civil Courts are bound by the decisions of the Administrative Courts and of the Trademarks Administrative Commission regarding the validity of trademark registrations.

Infringement proceedings before the Civil Courts can be stayed upon request of either party, if the prior trademark has been challenged through an opposition, revocation or invalidity action before the competent Administrative Court. A stay will be granted until a final decision is issued on the validity of the trademark.

### **10.7 After what period is a claim for trade mark infringement time-barred?**

The claim to cease infringement is time-barred following 20 years from the time the infringement occurred.

The claim to damages is time-barred five years after the end of the year in which the infringement first took place.

### **10.8 Are there criminal liabilities for trade mark infringement?**

Greek trademark law provides for the prosecution of infringers only after the filing of a complaint by the owner of the trademark.

Criminal penalties can be applied in cases of wilful trademark infringement.

Criminal penalties are a minimum of six months' imprisonment and a minimum fine of EUR 6,000 to EUR 30,000.

### **10.9 If so, who can pursue a criminal prosecution?**

The owner of a registered trademark can pursue criminal prosecution.

### **10.10 What, if any, are the provisions for unauthorised threats of trade mark infringement?**

There are no specific provisions for unauthorised threats of trademark infringement. General law principles apply in this regard.

## **11 Defences to Infringement**

### **11.1 What grounds of defence can be raised by way of non-infringement to a claim of trade mark infringement?**

All types of defence regarding non-infringement should be based on facts that exclude the likelihood of confusion or rebut the fame of the TM invoked (depending on the legal basis of the main action). Defence based on a trademark's invalidity is not permissible before Civil Courts, as the Trademarks Administrative Commission and the Administrative Courts are, by law, exclusively competent to rule upon this issue.

### **11.2 What grounds of defence can be raised in addition to non-infringement?**

The defendant may claim that the right deriving from the trademark invoked is time-barred or what the trademark owner seeks protection for is an abuse of process.

## 12 Relief

### 12.1 What remedies are available for trade mark infringement?

Injunctions, including temporary restraining orders in cases of urgency, can be granted.

Damages or compensation for moral damages can also be granted in the course of ordinary proceedings. The TM owner may also file a claim for damages, which may be in the form of royalties.

### 12.2 Are costs recoverable from the losing party and if so what proportion of the actual expense can be recovered?

As a matter of practice, costs and attorneys' fees are not awarded by a judgment following infringement proceedings or, if awarded, they are minimal (up to EUR 1,000). It is at the court's discretion, though, to grant an award amounting to 3% of the value of the subject matter of court proceedings as identified by the claimant in the writ of the main action if the amount claimed has been accepted/granted. In this context, if the main action is rejected, the court may award legal costs amounting to 2% against the claimant in the defendant's favour.

## 13 Appeal

### 13.1 What is the right of appeal from a first instance judgment and is it only on a point of law?

The losing party may file an appeal before the Appeals Court. The appeal may refer to errors both in fact and in law.

### 13.2 In what circumstances can new evidence be added at the appeal stage?

New evidence is permissible if it occurred following the delivery of a judgment at First Instance or if it is proved that it could not reasonably be obtained before such a delivery.

## 14 Border Control Measures

### 14.1 What is the mechanism for seizing or preventing the importation of infringing goods or services and if so how quickly are such measures resolved?

Regulation (EC) 608/2013 is applicable. Customs action is activated within three to five working days following the filing of the relevant request.

## 15 Other Related Rights

### 15.1 To what extent are unregistered trade mark rights enforceable in your jurisdiction?

The Greek Trademark Law does not include provisions for unregistered trademark rights. Unregistered trademark rights, however, are protected and can be enforced in Greece under the provisions of the Unfair Competition Law No. 146/14.

### 15.2 To what extent does a company name offer protection from use by a third party?

Article 8 of Law No. 1089/1980 on Chambers of Commerce, provides for such a protection in addition to protection available under Article 57 *et seq.* of the Civil Code.

### 15.3 Are there any other rights that confer IP protection, for instance book title and film title rights?

Book title and filing title protection is generally protected under Law No. 2121/1993 on Copyright and under the conditions therein specified. If the book title is registered as a trademark, trademark protection is also available.

## 16 Domain Names

### 16.1 Who can own a domain name?

Any natural and legal entity, irrespective of their establishment in Greece or elsewhere, can own a ".gr" domain name.

### 16.2 How is a domain name registered?

The applicant must submit an application for the registration of a ".gr" domain name via one of the registrars. A list of the registrars is available at the website of the Hellenic Telecommunications and Post Commission (EETT), along with the Regulation on Management and Assignment of ".gr" domain names.

### 16.3 What protection does a domain name afford *per se*?

The owner of a ".gr" domain name is entitled to forbid any third party to use an identical or similar sign, provided that said domain name is shown to be established in the relevant course of trade pursuant to the rules of Law No. 146/14 of Unfair Competition.

## 17 Current Developments

### 17.1 What have been the significant developments in relation to trade marks in the last year?

All answers provided above are based on the new Law on Trademarks enacted in April 2012, whereas some procedural matters were regulated under Law No. 4155/2013. Greek courts, as a matter of principle, follow all developments regarding trademark issues as addressed by the Court of Justice of the European Union.

### 17.2 Please list three important judgments in the trade marks and brands sphere that have issued within the last 18 months.

The Athens Appeal Court, by its Decisions Nos. 3286/2015 and 3287/2015, ruled on the importation of parallel imports from outside EEA into Greece and rejected all appellant's allegations on international exhaustion under GATT and TRIPS as well as competition law (Articles 101 and 102) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).

**17.3 Are there any significant developments expected in the next year?**

No, there are not.

**17.4 Are there any general practice or enforcement trends that have become apparent in your jurisdiction over the last year or so?**

IPED [Directive (EC) 2004/48] is now being regularly applied by Greek courts in trademark infringement cases, which makes disclosure of documents and providing information in relation to infringing goods much easier than in the past.

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