

TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE (CAP. 559)
OPPOSITION TO TRADE MARK APPLICATION NO. 302066896



MARK:

CLASSES: 3, 14, 18 and 25

APPLICANT: SUNRAJ INTERNATIONAL LTD

OPPONENT: THE POLO/LAUREN COMPANY, L.P.

STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR DECISION

Background

1. On 25 October 2011, the applicant filed an application for registration (“the subject application”) under the Trade Marks Ordinance (Cap. 559) (“the Ordinance”) with the Hong Kong Trade Marks Registry (“the Registry”) for the following mark –



(“the suit mark”).

2. Registration is sought in respect of the following goods (“the applicant’s goods”) –

Class 3

Sunglass, eyeglass and spectacle cleaning cloths impregnated with cleaning preparation.

Class 14

Watches, Jewellery.

Class 18

Handbags, Backpacks, Handbags (Leather), Travelling Bags, Wallets, Leather Wallets, School Bags, Bags for Sport, Beach Bags.

Class 25

Scarf, T-Shirt, Belts, Caps, Ties, Belts (Leather).

The application is numbered 302066896.

3. Particulars of the subject application were published on 1 June 2012. The opponent filed a notice of opposition to the subject application together with grounds of opposition on 31 August 2012.

4. The matter was scheduled for and came to be heard before me on 12 May 2015. The opponent was represented by Mr. Philips Wong, Counsel, as instructed by Messrs. Baker & McKenzie, solicitors for the opponent. The applicant did not file any notice of its intention to appear at the hearing, and was accordingly absent from it.

Grounds of opposition

5. The grounds on which the opponent opposes registration of the suit mark as stated in the grounds of opposition are under sections 11(4)(b), 11(5)(b), 12(1), 12(2), 12(3), 12(4) and 12(5)(a) of the Ordinance. At the hearing, Mr. Wong focussed on arguing the opponent's case under sections 11(5)(b), 12(3), 12(4) and 12(5)(a) only.

Counter-statement

6. The applicant filed a counter-statement on 21 November 2012, mainly averring that the suit mark is different from the opponent's marks.

Evidence

7. Pursuant to rule 18 of the Trade Marks Rules (Cap. 559A) ("the Rules"),

the opponent filed a statutory declaration by Anna Dalla Val (“Val”), Vice President and Secretary of PRL International, Inc., which is in turn the General Partner of the opponent (“Val Declaration”). Val Declaration was declared on 9 August 2013 and enclosed 24 exhibits. The applicant did not file any evidence under rule 19 of the Rules.

Relevant Date

8. The relevant date for considering this opposition is the date of application of the subject application, i.e. 25 October 2011 (“the relevant date”).

Opponent’s case and evidence

The opponent and the opponent’s business

9. The opponent pleads that it is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of New York, the United States of America, having its registered office at 650 Madison Avenue, New York, United States of America; it is a well-known fashion and lifestyle enterprise, which designs, manufactures, markets and sells a wide range of products such as clothing, apparel, accessories, bags and leather goods, perfumes, jewellery, watches and home and lifestyle goods¹ (“the opponent’s goods”).

10. According to Val Declaration, the opponent’s business was founded by fashion designer, Mr. Ralph Lauren, in 1967 in New York, when Mr. Lauren established the “POLO” label with an instantly successful line of men’s neckties; Mr. Lauren’s full men’s line was launched in 1968 and his first specialty shop was opened in 1969 in the well-known upscale department store, Bloomingdale’s, in New York; Mr. Lauren’s business expanded rapidly then and his first women’s line of apparel was launched in 1971, whilst the first “Polo Ralph Lauren” store outside of the United States was opened in 1981 in New Bond Street, London. Exhibit 1 to Val Declaration contains printouts from the opponent’s group’s websites outlining the above history of the opponent’s business. A copy of the Polo Ralph Lauren

¹ Val Declaration mentions that the opponent’s goods also include other items such as eyewear, fragrances and bedding. Printouts from the opponent’s websites www.polo.com and www.ralphlauren.com (paragraph 12 below) showing a selection of opponent’s goods are produced at Exhibit 7 to Val Declaration. Goods that can be verified from an examination of Exhibit 7 include general clothing items, eyeglasses, perfumes, wallets and key rings etc.

Corporation's Annual Report 2009, which also explains the business of the opponent's group, is produced at Exhibit 2 to Val Declaration.

11. Val Declaration states that the opponent's group is today a multi-billion dollar business, with The Polo Ralph Lauren Corporation within the same group publicly listed in the United States in 1997. Meanwhile, the Polo Ralph Lauren Corporation is also a Fortune 500 company, meaning it is one of America's 500 largest corporation by revenue, based on the rankings of the well-known magazine Fortune². In this regard, for the Fortune's "Ranking in the Apparel Industry", the Polo Ralph Lauren Corporation attained the 6th or 7th rank between 2006 and 2008 and the 3rd rank throughout 2009 to 2011 (Exhibit 21).

12. The opponent's goods are sold to consumers around the world through various distribution channels, including via the opponent's group's official websites www.polo.com³ and www.ralphlauren.com, "POLO" and/or "Ralph Lauren"-branded concept stores, "POLO" and/or "Ralph Lauren" outlets and major department stores and fashion boutiques. As of 28 March 2009, the opponent's group had approximately 163 freestanding stores, 163 factory outlets and around 10,000 shops-in-shops throughout the world⁴. It is the opponent's case that at present, the opponent's group has retail outlets in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hong Kong, Israel, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Singapore, Sweden, Taiwan, Turkey and Uruguay.

The opponent's marks

13. According to Val Declaration, the "POLO" mark was created by Mr. Ralph Lauren, who took it after the unusual polo sport which was only played among society's elites to symbolize elegance, sophistication and style. In 1971, an Italian design agency, Ratti SpA, was commissioned to design a logo to reinforce the



"POLO" mark and the result was the polo player logo "  " (the "Polo Player

² See paragraph 35 of Val Declaration and Exhibit 21.

³ A printout from www.ralphlauren.com and an article from the New York Times dated 7 November 2000 about the launch of the website www.polo.com are produced at Exhibit 3.

⁴ These figures can be found on p. 10 of the Polo Ralph Lauren's Annual Report 2009 at Exhibit 2.



Mark”). This mark in its earliest version “” was first used in a charity ball, “The Feather Ball”, held in New York in 1971. A copy of the program for “The Feather Ball” with the Polo Player Mark shown is produced at Exhibit 6.

14. It is the opponent’s case that the opponent has developed, promoted and used, in addition to the “POLO” mark and the “Polo Player Mark”, a variety of marks surrounding the “POLO” brand, such as “POLO SPORT”, “POLO RALPH LAUREN”, “ RALPH LAUREN”, “Polo Golf”, “Ralph by Ralph Lauren”, “Rugby Ralph Lauren” and so on⁵. According to paragraph 8 of the Val Declaration, the opponent’s brand as represented by the mark “ RALPH LAUREN” ranked 99 in the 2007 and 2009 surveys of the “100 Best Global Brands” by “Interbrand”⁶ (Exhibit 4).

15. Val deposed that the opponent has applied for or registered the opponent’s marks in more than 100 countries or places around the world. For instance, Exhibit 9 to Val Declaration contains a schedule of the opponent’s worldwide trade mark applications and registrations⁷ and a selection of trade mark registration certificates and records from trade mark registries of different countries or places⁸. Insofar as Hong Kong is concerned, the opponent has registered with the Registry various marks such as the “POLO” mark, the “Polo Player Mark”, the “RALPH LAUREN” mark and/or their composite or related marks in relation to a wide range of goods and services in a number of classes, such as classes 3, 5, 8, 9, 14, 16, 18, 21, 24, 25, 27, 28 and 42. Details of the above registrations are produced at Exhibit 8 to Val Declaration and are now summarised in the Annex to this statement

⁵ See paragraph 3 of the opponent’s statement of grounds and paragraph 12 of Val Declaration.

⁶ As gathered from the materials filed under Exhibit 4, “Interbrand” is an organization which applies certain methodology to value brands around the globe and assists companies and practitioners associated with brands to create and manage brand value.

⁷ The schedule is seen to contain trade mark application and registration information on the marks “POLO”, “POLO PLAYER SYMBOL” (supposedly, the “Polo Player Mark”), “POLO JEANS”, “POLO JEANS & DESIGNS” and “POLO JEANS CO & DESIGNS”. The main class of goods applied for or registered is class 25 and the countries involved are numerous, such as (by way of brief illustration) Argentina, Bulgaria, Benelux, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Czech, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Honduras, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Spain, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States of America etc.

⁸ The registration certificates and registries’ records concern the “POLO” mark, the “Polo Player Mark” and/or their composite or related marks in countries or places such as China, New Zealand, Australia, OHIM, Singapore, the United Kingdom, the Philippines, Brazil, Switzerland and Germany.

of reasons.

The opponent's presence and use of marks in Hong Kong

16. As stated in Val Declaration, the opponent's goods under the opponent's marks have continuously been sold in Hong Kong since 1982. It means that as of the relevant date, the opponent's marks have been in use in Hong Kong for about 29 years. According to paragraph 21 of Val Declaration, in 2010, the opponent had 18 stores in Hong Kong with addresses as follows⁹:-

Shop	Address
Polo Ralph Lauren	Shop No. G06 on the Ground Floor and Shop No. 106 on the First Floor, Lee Gardens Two, 28 Yun Ping Road, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong
Ralph Lauren Children	Shop No. 210 & 211 - 212 on the Second Floor, Lee Gardens Two, 28 Yun Ping Road, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong
Polo Jeans Company	Shop B23 on the 1st Basement Floor, Landmark Atrium, 15 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong
Polo Ralph Lauren	Shops G14-16 on the Ground Floor and Shops 113-114 on the First Floor, Landmark Atrium, 15 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong
Ralph Lauren Children	Shop No. 326-327, 3/F, Prince's Building, 10 Charter Road, Central, Hong Kong
Polo Ralph Lauren	Unit LG1-45, Level LG 1, 80 Tat Chee Avenue, Kowloon, Hong Kong
Polo Ralph Lauren	Shop 313, Level 3, Ocean Terminal, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon
Polo Ralph Lauren	Shop BW 10, The Peninsula, Kowloon, Hong Kong
Polo Jeans Company	Unit UG-06, Level UG, 80 Tat Chee Avenue, Kowloon, Hong Kong
Polo Jeans Company	Shop No. 238, Cityplaza Phase II, 18 Tai Koo Shing

⁹ Printouts from the opponent's websites www.polo.com and www.ralphlauren.com showing the addresses of a selection of the opponent's shops still in operation in Hong Kong at the time of declaring Val Declaration are produced in Exhibit 11.

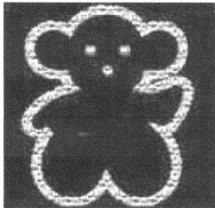
Shop	Address
	Road, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong
Polo Ralph Lauren Factory Outlet	Units 237-240, Citygate, Tung Chung, Hong Kong
Polo Jeans Company	Shop 2417 & 2514, Level 2, Gateway Arcade, Harbour City, Kowloon, Hong Kong
Ralph Lauren	SE213-215, Level 2, Hong Kong Seibu, Pacific Place, Hong Kong
Ralph Lauren Children	SE134-135, Level 1, Hong Kong Seibu, Pacific Place, Hong Kong
Polo Jeans Company	Shop No.2-063, Yata Department Store, Shatin, N.T.
Polo Ralph Lauren	Shop No.1-11, 12, 1/F, Sogo Department Store, Causeway Bay
Polo Jeans Company	Shop No.3-06, 3-17&18, 3/F, Sogo Department Store, Causeway Bay
Ralph Lauren Children	Shop No.6-10, 6/F, Sogo Department Store, Causeway Bay

17. According to Val Declaration, the opponent's group's revenue of the opponent's goods (achieved through licensed sales) in Hong Kong for the five years ending March 2009 are between HK\$597 and HK\$707 million, averaging at more than HK\$600 million per year¹⁰.

18. The opponent's goods have been advertised in various print media in Hong Kong from at least 1988. Exhibits 12 and 13 contain evidence of such advertisements between 1988 and 2010 and the newspapers or magazines involved are numerous, such as Ming Pao, South China Morning Post, Apple Daily, Oriental Daily, Hong Kong Economic Times, International Herald Tribune (now renamed International New York Times) (Asian edition), Esquire, Marie Claire, City Magazine, Men's Uno, Next Magazine, Hong Kong Tatler, Harper's Bazaar (Chinese edition), East Touch, Elle, Milk and Cosmopolitan etc. The opponent also advertised through other media, such as via email, post, credit card promotion campaigns, billboards, bus stop/ MTR advertisements. According to a survey commissioned by the opponent, the opponent's group's annual marketing expenditure in Hong Kong is estimated at between HK\$0.84 and HK\$2.77 million for the period from 2005 to 2009, averaging

at about HK\$1.9 million per year during that period¹¹.

19. Among other things, the opponent maintains that due to the long and extensive use of the opponent's marks and the substantial goodwill and reputation of the opponent and its business for almost three decades in Hong Kong, the applicant must have prior knowledge of the opponent's marks. Coupled with the obvious similarities between the suit mark and the opponent's marks, it is hard for one to believe that the applicant has, without improper motive and on its own accord, designed the suit mark. The applicant must therefore have applied to register the suit mark in bad faith in violation of section 11(5)(b) of the Ordinance. In this connection, the opponent puts forward that the applicant has also applied for or registered with the Registry a number of marks copying or plagiarizing certain reputable marks of other traders, such as Donna Karan, Tous, Samsung and Panasonic. Details of the marks are produced at Exhibit 24 to Val Declaration and are summarized below —

Application No.	Mark	Class
300239102	D&K DONNA KLEIN	14
300883927		14
301781109		9

20. Additionally, based on the use made of the opponent's marks in Hong Kong and the goodwill or reputation acquired as a result, the opponent seeks to rely on section 12(5)(a) in that use of the suit mark is liable to be prevented by virtue of the law of passing off. The opponent also contends that the suit mark is similar to the opponent's marks visually, phonetically and conceptually, so that it should be refused registration under section 12(3) of the Ordinance. The opponent separately claims that the opponent's marks are well-known in Hong Kong so that the suit mark

¹⁰ See paragraph 33 of Val Declaration.

¹¹ See paragraph 25 of Val Declaration.

would without due cause take unfair advantage of or be detrimental to the distinctive character or repute of the opponent's marks, so that it should be refused registration under section 12(4) of the Ordinance.

Applicant's case

21. The applicant has an address of record in Castle Peak Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong. In its counter-statement, the applicant essentially asserts that the suit mark is completely different from the opponent's "POLO" mark and "Polo Player Mark". The applicant also supplied a list, which it claims to be of Hong Kong registered marks containing the element "POLO" and/or an element of a man riding a horse in the name of other traders.

Decision

Section 11(5)(b) of the Ordinance

22. I will first deal with the section 11(5)(b) ground. Section 11(5)(b) of the Ordinance provides that a trade mark shall not be registered if the application for registration of the trade mark is made in bad faith. The term "bad faith" is not defined in the Ordinance.

23. In *Gromax Plasticulture Ltd v Don & Low Nonwovens Ltd* [1999] R.P.C. 367 at 379, Lindsay J. said in relation to section 3(6) of the U.K. Trade Marks Act 1994 (equivalent to section 11(5)(b) of the Ordinance) the following –

"I shall not attempt to define bad faith in this context. Plainly it includes dishonesty and, as I would hold, includes also some dealings which fall short of the standards of acceptable commercial behaviour observed by reasonable and experienced men in the particular area being examined. Parliament has wisely not attempted to explain in detail what is or is not bad faith in this context: how far a dealing must so fall-short in order to amount to bad faith is a matter best left to be adjudged not by some paraphrase by the courts (which leads to the danger of the courts then construing not the Act but the paraphrase) but by reference to the words of the Act and upon a regard to all material surrounding circumstances."

24. In *Harrison v Teton Valley Trading Co (CHINAWHITE)* [2005] F.S.R. 10, the Court of Appeal in the United Kingdom said (at paragraph 26) –

“The words ‘bad faith’ suggest a mental state. Clearly when considering the question of whether an application to register is made in bad faith all the circumstances will be relevant. However the court must decide whether the knowledge of the applicant was such that his decision to apply for registration would be regarded as in bad faith by persons adopting proper standards.”

25. Further, in *Ajit Weekly Trade Mark* [2006] R.P.C. 25, the Appointed Person maintained that –

“The subjective element of the test means that the tribunal must ascertain what the defendant knew about the transaction or other matters in question. It must then be decided whether in the light of that knowledge, the defendant’s conduct is dishonest judged by ordinary standards of honest people, the defendant’s own standards of honesty being irrelevant to the determination of the objective element.”

26. Having considered the opponent’s evidence presently before me, I find that the opponent has acquired a formidable reputation in the opponent’s marks at least in the apparel and accessories industries in Hong Kong as a result of its strong presence in Hong Kong, the long-standing and substantial use made of the opponent’s marks and the relevant high revenue achieved locally. Therefore, there is a good chance that a significant proportion of the Hong Kong public would have knowledge about the existence of at least one or more of the opponent’s marks, especially the leading marks “POLO” and/or “Polo Player Mark”. This is not to mention that local traders in the same fields of trade as the opponent’s would likely to have been more familiarized with the opponent and the opponent’s marks, as traders would generally pay more attention to the existence of and news relating to major participants within the same field(s) of trade. The applicant, ostensibly a local trader in the same fields of trade as the opponent’s, has in fact not denied knowledge of the opponent and the opponent’s marks.

27. Turning to the suit mark, it consists of a device and the words “POLO LEAGUE UK”. The device is placed above the words, occupying about two-thirds of the mark. The words altogether occupy the remaining one-third of the mark, and are split into two rows, the first being “POLO LEAGUE” in relatively larger font, and the second “UK” in much smaller font. The textual element “UK” is indeed hardly

noticeable. The word “POLO” refers to “a game played on horseback between two teams... the object being to score points by driving a wooden ball into the opponents’ goal using a long-handled mallet”, whilst the word “LEAGUE” means “a group of athletic teams organized to promote mutual interests and to compete chiefly among themselves” or more generally, “an association of individuals having a common goal”¹². The device of the suit mark features a polo player riding a horse with a mallet held up in the air.

28. To my mind, it is beyond the question that the word “POLO” in the suit mark is identical to the opponent’s leading mark “POLO”, which is renowned among the public and traders alike in Hong Kong as established by the opponent’s evidence. The applicant has not explained why or how it has come to adopt the word “POLO” in the suit mark, apparently as a distinctive and prominent element, for seeking registration, and more and above that, for seeking registration in relation to a range of goods that the opponent also deals in, such as eyeglasses, wallets, T-shirts, ties and belts etc.

29. Meanwhile, the idea, concept and impression conveyed by the device in the suit mark also resemble those behind the opponent’s “Polo Player Mark”, in that they both feature a man riding a horse with a mallet held up in the air. Such devices in my view serve to reinforce the idea conveyed by the word “POLO”. Again, no explanation has been provided for the similarity between the two devices, or how the applicant has come up with the device in the suit mark. In fact, the applicant has not provided any explanation as to the provenance of the suit mark at all.

30. I am also entitled to consider all other relevant matters in this case in determining the issue of bad faith. In my view, one relevant matter is certainly that the applicant has, as revealed from the opponent’s evidence (Exhibit 24), attempted to register in Hong Kong marks that resemble, to various degrees, marks belonging to other proprietors, i.e. The Donna Karan Company, Calvin Klein Trademark Trust, S. Tous, S.L., Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. and Panasonic Corporation (paragraph 19 above). All such applications are either refused, withdrawn or facing official objection. There are no apparent reasons or justifications for the applicant to apply for those marks, and the applicant has been evasive and has not addressed the tribunal on this either.

31. Taking into account all the foregoing facts, findings and analyses, I have

¹² Reference is drawn to the meanings as set out in www.dictionary.com.

come to the irresistible *prima facie* conclusion that the applicant must have prior knowledge of the opponent and the opponent's marks and must have copied the opponent's "POLO" mark and drawn reference to the "Polo Player Mark" when devising the suit mark, most probably with a view to riding on the opponent's fame and to deriving economic benefits for itself, just as what the applicant has apparently been doing with respect to notable marks of other proprietors.

32. Even when faced with the serious allegation of bad faith, the applicant has chosen not to do anything to defend, or it has not bothered to. For instance, the applicant did not take the opportunity to file evidence to explain why or how he has come to adopt the suit mark, or to rebut the opponent's proposition that the suit mark is devised in bad faith, or to attend the hearing. Given that the applicant has not filed any evidence in this case, there must be the inference that any such evidence, even if adduced, would not displace the *prima facie* case established as aforesaid¹³.

33. There remains the question, whether in the light of the knowledge of the applicant, its conduct is dishonest judged by ordinary standards of honest people, its own standards of honesty being irrelevant to the determination of the objective element. To this, my answer is in the affirmative, since the applicant's conduct of incorporating the opponent's renowned "POLO" mark and a polo player device similar to the opponent's "Polo Player Mark" into the suit mark as distinctive and prominent elements and seeking registration for the same, without any permission, will plainly be regarded as falling short of the standards of acceptable commercial behaviour as observed by reasonable and experienced men in the field as the applicant's.

34. I accordingly conclude that the application for registration of the suit mark was made in bad faith so that registration of the suit mark is precluded under section 11(5)(b) of the Ordinance. As the opposition has already succeeded on the section 11(5)(b) ground, this effectively brings this matter to an end and I do not need to consider the other grounds pleaded by the opponent any further.

Costs

35. The opponent has sought costs in this opposition. As there is nothing in the circumstances or conduct of this case which warrants a departure from the general

¹³ See *Ip Man Shan Henry* [2003] 1 HKC 256 at para. 155

rule that the successful party is entitled to its costs, I order the applicant to pay the costs of these proceedings.

36. Subject to any representations as to the amount of costs or calling for special treatment, which either party makes within one month from the date of this decision, costs will be calculated with reference to the usual scale in Part I of the First Schedule to Order 62 of the Rules of the High Court (Cap. 4A) as applied to trade mark matters, unless otherwise agreed between the parties.

(Ms Doreen Wan)
p. Registrar of Trade Marks
27 October 2015

Trade Mark No	Mark	Date of Registration	Class	Specification
301543211		11-2-2010	18	Leather and imitations of leather, and goods made of these materials and not included in other classes; animal skins, hides; trunks and travelling bags; umbrellas, parasols and walking sticks; whips, harness and saddlery.
199606603		2-3-1992	42	Retail services for clothing, footwear, headgear, belts, ties, scarves, eyewear, watches and jewellery, fashion accessories, leather goods and goods made of imitations of leather, trunks and travelling bags, umbrellas, parasols and walking sticks, bedding, furniture and other home furnishings, towels, tableware and table top, precious metals and their alloys and goods in precious metals or coated therewith, potpourri, stationery, toys, toiletries and perfumery, carpets, rugs and wallpaper, sporting goods, and flatware; all included in Class 42; but not including retailing of any of the aforesaid goods for horse-riding and for playing polo.
199302328		1-9-1986	3	Cologne, after shave balm, after shave foam, shampoos, talcum powder, anti-perspirant spray and deodorant stick for personal use, hair repair preparations included in Class 3; all for men.
1994B08610		24-7-1992	14	Precious metals and their alloys and goods in precious metals or coated therewith, not included in other classes; jewellery, precious stones; horological and chronometric instruments; all included in Class 14.
301543202		11-2-2010	18	Leather and imitations of leather, and goods made of these materials and not included in other classes; animal skins, hides; trunks and travelling bags; umbrellas, parasols and

Trade Mark No	Mark	Date of Registration	Class	Specification
				walking sticks; whips, harness and saddlery; but not including any aforesaid goods adapted for use in horse-riding and for playing polo games.
199901279	POLO	15-10-1997	25	Clothing, footwear, headgear; but not including any aforesaid goods adapted for use in horse-riding and for playing polo games; all included in Class 25.
199600163	POLO	24-07-1992	28	Games and playthings, but not including any of the aforesaid goods for use in or in relation to the playing of polo; decorations for Christmas trees; all included in Class 28.
19800618		29-12-1978	3	Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions; dentifrices.
301329697		23-04-2009	9	Binoculars, eyeglass cases, pince-nez, pince-nez cases, pince-nez chains, pince-nez cords, eyeglass chains, eyeglass frames, eyeglass cords, eyeglasses, spectacle cases, spectacle frames, spectacle glasses, spectacles, sunglass cases, sunglass cords, sunglass frames, sunglass chains and sunglasses; all included in Class 9.
199404753		24-07-1992	14	Precious metals and their alloys and goods in precious metals or coated therewith, not included in other classes; jewellery, precious stones; horological and chronometric instruments; all included in Class 14.
301543220		11-02-2010	18	Leather and imitations of leather, and goods made of these materials and not included in other classes; animal skins, hides; trunks and travelling bags; umbrellas, parasols and walking sticks; whips, harness and saddlery; but not including any of the aforesaid

Trade Mark No	Mark	Date of Registration	Class	Specification
				goods adapted for use in horse riding or the playing of polo.
199301174		04-09-1989	25	Clothing, footwear, headgear, but not including any of the aforesaid goods for use in horse riding or the playing of polo.
199405327		24-07-1992	28	Games and playthings; gymnastic and sporting articles not included in other classes; decorations for Christmas trees; all included in Class 28; but not including any of the aforesaid goods relating to horse riding or the playing of polo.
199404156		04-05-1990	25	T-shirts, sweatshirts, sweaters, jackets, pants and wind-resistant jackets; all for men and women; but not including any of the aforesaid goods for horse-riding and for playing polo.
1989B2107	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">Polo</div> by Ralph Lauren	20-03-1985	25	T-shirts, shirts, pants, jeans, shorts, suits, sweaters, vests, swim trunks, windbreakers, sweat shirts, tracksuits, blouses, skirts, dresses, jackets, evening gowns and culottes, all being articles of clothing; but not including clothing for use in horse riding or the playing of polo.
1989B1737AA	POLO BY RALPH LAUREN	25-09-1987	8	Hand tools and instrument; cutlery; forks and spoons; side arms.
			9	Scientific, nautical, surveying, electric, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signalling, checking (supervision), life-saving and teaching apparatus and instruments; apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images; magnetic data carriers, recording discs; automatic vending machines and mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus; cash

Trade Mark No	Mark	Date of Registration	Class	Specification
				registers; calculating machines; data processing equipment and computers; fire extinguishing apparatus.
			14	Precious metals and their alloys and goods in precious metals or coated therewith (except cutlery, forks and spoons); jewellery, precious stones; horological and other chronometric instruments.
			16	Paper and paper articles, all included in Class 16; stationery, printed matters, books, office requisites (other than furniture), instructional and teaching materials (other than apparatus); ordinary playing cards; but not including any such goods relating to horse riding or the playing of polo.
			18	Articles included in Class 18 made from leather and from imitation leather, but not including those goods for use in horse riding or the playing of polo; trunks, suitcases, traveling bags, valises, briefcases, attache cases, handbags, purse (not of precious metals or coated therewith), pocket wallets; key cases and billfolds, all in the nature of wallets; umbrellas and parasols; parts and fittings for the aforesaid goods all included in Class 18.
			21	Small domestic utensils and containers (not of precious metal nor coated therewith); combs and sponges; brushes (other than paint brushes); brush-making materials; instruments and material for cleaning purposes; steelwool; glassware, porcelain and earthenware not included in other classes.
			24	Tissues (piece goods); bed and table covers; textile articles not included in other classes.
			27	Carpets, rugs, mats and matting; linoleums and other materials for covering floors; wall hangings (non-textile).

Trade Mark No	Mark	Date of Registration	Class	Specification
199601344	POLO SPORT	23-01-1992	3	Cologne, after shave balm, after shave foam, deodorant sticks for personal use, hair repair preparations included in Class 3; all for men.
200202367	POLO SPORT	21-12-2000	18	Leather and imitations of leather, and goods made of these materials and not included in other classes; animal skins, hides; trunks and travelling bags; umbrellas, parasols and walking sticks; whips, harness and saddlery; but not including any of the aforesaid goods for use in horse-riding or for playing of polo; all included in Class 18.
199702440	POLO SPORT	23-06-1995	25	Clothing, footwear; but not including any aforesaid goods adapted for use in horse-riding and for playing polo games.
200000498	POLO JEANS CO.	25-11-1998	3	Perfumes, cologne, eau de toilette, eau de parfum, fragrances, aftershave creams, aftershave gels, aftershave lotions, aftershave balms, anti-perspirants, personal deodorants, talcum powder, toilet water, body powder, cosmetics and beauty care preparations, moisturizing mist, body moisturizers, face and body creams and lotions, exfoliants, body washes, bronzer and suntanning creams and lotions, sun protection creams and lotions, preparations for hair care, shampoos, conditioners, hair washes, hair rinser, hair creams and lotions, brilliantine and scalp-stimulating preparations, and preparations for bath and shower, toilet soaps, body shampoos, body scrubs, body smoothing preparations, bath salts, bath and shower gels, bath and shower oil, and essential oil; all included in Class 3.
199808766	POLO JEANS CO.	07-02-1996	25	Clothing, footwear; but not including any aforesaid goods adapted for use in horse-riding, and for plaything polo games; all

Trade Mark No	Mark	Date of Registration	Class	Specification
				included in Class 25.
199611535	RALPH LAUREN	10-07-1995	3	Cologne, aftershave preparations, aftershave balm, anti-perspirants, toilet soaps, personal deodorants, talcum powder, toilet water, body lotions, body powder, perfumes, dusting powder, cosmetics, beauty care preparations, hair care preparations and preparations for the bath and shower; all included in Class 3.
300331965	RALPH LAUREN	04-12-2004	14	Precious metals and their alloys and goods in precious metals or coated therewith, not included in other classes; jewellery, precious stones; horological and chronometric instruments; watches.
300428490	RALPH LAUREN	27-05-2005	25	Clothing, footwear, headgear.
199401018	RALPH LAUREN	24-07-1992	28	Games and playthings; gymnastic and sporting articles not included in other classes; decorations for Christmas trees; all included in Class 28.
301474236	RALPH LAUREN	12-11-2009	35	Retail store services relating to bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use, cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations, soaps, perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions, dentifrices, pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations, sanitary preparations for medical purposes, dietetic substances adapted for medical use, food for babies, plasters, materials for dressings, material for stopping teeth, dental wax, disinfectants, preparations for destroying vermin, fungicides, herbicides, scientific and electrical apparatus and instruments, eyeglass cases, chains for eyeglasses, cords for eyeglasses, frames, eyeglasses, eyepieces, eyeshades, spectacles, spectacle frames, lenses, sunglasses, binoculars, optical corrective lenses, cases adapted for use with all

Trade Mark No	Mark	Date of Registration	Class	Specification
				the aforesaid goods, parts and fittings included in Class 9 for all the aforesaid goods, scientific, nautical, surveying, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signalling, checking (supervision), life-saving and teaching apparatus and instruments, apparatus and instruments for conducting, switching, transforming, accumulating, regulating or controlling electricity, apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images, magnetic data carriers, recording discs, automatic vending machines and mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus, cash registers, calculating machines, data processing equipment and computers, fire-extinguishing, precious metals and their alloys and goods in precious metals or coated therewith, not included in other classes, jewellery, precious stones, horological and chronometric instruments, paper, cardboard and goods made from these materials, not included in other classes, printed matter, bookbinding material, photographs, stationery, adhesives for stationery or household purposes, artists' materials, paint brushes, typewriters and office requisites (except furniture), instructional and teaching material (except apparatus), plastic materials for packaging (not included in other classes), printers' type, printing blocks, leather and imitations of leather, and goods made of these materials and not included in other classes, animal skins, hides, trunks and travelling bags, umbrellas, parasols and walking sticks, whips, harness and saddlery, household or kitchen utensils and containers, combs and

Trade Mark No	Mark	Date of Registration	Class	Specification
				sponges, brushes (except paint brushes), brush-making materials, articles for cleaning purposes, steelwool, unworked or semi-worked glass (except glass used in building), glassware, porcelain and earthenware not included in other classes, textiles and textile goods, not included in other classes, bed and table covers, clothing, footwear, headgear.
1989B1004AA		04-09-1987	8	Cutlery (other than surgical); forks and spoons, all included in Class 8.
			9	Scientific and electrical apparatus and instruments; spectacles, spectacle frames, lenses, sunglasses; cases adapted for use with all the aforesaid goods; parts and fittings included in Class 9 for all the aforesaid goods.
			16	Paper and paper articles, all included in Class 16; stationery, printed matters, books, office requisites (other than furniture), instructional and teaching materials (other than apparatus); ordinary playing cards; but not including any such goods relating to horse riding or the playing of polo.
			18	Articles included in Class 18 made from leather and from imitation leather; trunks, suitcases, travelling bags, valises, briefcases, attache cases, handbags, purses (not of precious metals or coated therewith), pocket wallets; key cases and billfolds, all in the nature of wallets; umbrellas and parasols; parts and fittings included in Class 18 for all the aforesaid goods.
			21	Small domestic utensils and containers (none of precious metals or coated therewith); glassware, porcelain, earthenware, china and brushes all included in Class 21; combs.
27	Carpets, rugs (floor coverings), mats included in			

Trade Mark No	Mark	Date of Registration	Class	Specification
				Class 27, matting, coverings for existing floors, and wall hangings (non-textile).
1989B1006		04-09-1987	14	Articles included in Class 14 made of precious metals or coated therewith; jewellery, imitation jewellery; precious and semi-precious stones; watches and clocks; parts and fittings for all the aforesaid goods.
1991B0244		20-03-1989	24	Curtains (textile), bed covers, table covers, bed linen, duvets, bed blankets, travelling rugs (lap robes); textile piece goods for making up into the aforesaid goods.
19883703		27-06-1980	25	Clothing, but not including any clothing for use in horse riding or the playing of polo.
300428508		27-05-2005	25	Clothing, footwear, headgear.
199508924		24-09-1992	3	Perfumery, colognes, toilet waters; scented aftershave lotions and scented aftershave balms; cosmetics; bath preparations, preparations for the care of the body and hair, but excluding dentifrices.
301751751		02-11-2010	25	Clothing; men's, women's and children's clothing; footwear; headgear.
			35	Online and retail store services relating to bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use, cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations, soaps, perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions, dentifrices, pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations, sanitary preparations for medical purposes, dietetic substances adapted for medical use, food for babies, plasters, materials for dressings, material for stopping teeth, dental wax, disinfectants, preparations for

Trade Mark No	Mark	Date of Registration	Class	Specification
				destroying vermin, fungicides, herbicides, scientific and electrical apparatus and instruments, eyeglass cases, chains for eyeglasses, cords for eyeglasses, frames, eyeglasses, eyepieces, eyeshades, spectacles, spectacle frames, lenses, sunglasses, binoculars, optical corrective lenses, cases adapted for use with all the aforesaid goods, parts and fittings included in Class 9 for all the aforesaid goods, scientific, nautical, surveying, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signalling, checking (supervision), life-saving and teaching apparatus and instruments, apparatus and instruments for conducting, switching, transforming, accumulating, regulating or controlling electricity, apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images, magnetic data carriers, recording discs, automatic vending machines and mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus, cash registers, calculating machines, data processing equipment and computers, fire-extinguishing apparatus, precious metals and their alloys and goods in precious metals or coated therewith, jewellery, precious stones, horological and chronometric instruments, paper, cardboard and goods made from these materials, printed matter, bookbinding material, photographs, stationery, adhesives for stationery or household purposes, artists' materials, paint brushes, typewriters and office requisites (except furniture), instructional and teaching material (except apparatus), plastic materials for packaging (not included in other classes), printers' type,

Trade Mark No	Mark	Date of Registration	Class	Specification
				printing blocks, leather and imitations of leather, and goods made of these materials, animal skins, hides, trunks and travelling bags, umbrellas, parasols and walking sticks, whips, harness and saddlery, household or kitchen utensils and containers, combs and sponges, brushes (except paint brushes), brush-making materials, articles for cleaning purposes, steelwool, unworked or semi-worked glass (except glass used in building), glassware, porcelain and earthenware, textiles and textile goods, bed and table covers, clothing, footwear, headgear; advertising and business information services provided on-line from a computer database or Internet; on-line shopping services; Internet shopping malls; Internet retail services and department store retailing.