## European Intellectual Property Review



2014 Volume 36 Issue 11

ISSN: 0142-0461

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JOSEPH JONES

"Have a Break ... Have a CJEU Kit Kat Reference": Clarification Sought in what Circumstances the Shape of a Product can be Registered as a Trade Mark—Société des Produits Nestlé SA v Cadbury UK Ltd 733

Arnold J, in the High Court of England and Wales, referred three questions to the Court of Justice of the European Union regarding the registration of a three-dimensional chocolate product as a trade mark. Clarification was sought on issues concerning the assessment of acquired distinctive character, and the absolute grounds of refusal applying to shapes which result from the nature of the goods, or which have a technical effect. The judgment also clarifies the correct approach to take to inherent distinctive character, and analyses UK and European case law on shape trade marks.

KATERYNA FROLOVA

Auteurswhat? Dutch Copyright Law not Tolerated by the CJEU: ACI Adam BV v Stichting de Thuiskopie and Stichting Onderhandelingen Thuiskopie vergoeding (C-435/12) 738

On April 10, 2014, the Court of Justice of the European Union held that the private copying exception found in art.5(2) of Directive 2001/29 is only applicable to copies made from lawful sources. The decision primarily concerned the scope of art.5(2)(b) and the effect of the "three-step test" found in art.5(5) on that scope. The decision has had a harmonising effect on Member State law, by narrowly interpreting the private copy exception in art.5(2)(b).

AGATA SOBOL

Italy and the Choice of the Venue in Online Infringment Cases: Pewag Austria GmbH and Pewag Italia Srl v Walmec SpA and Weissenfels Traction Srl in liquidazione 743

This judgment of the Court of Turin has changed the well-established case law on the choice of venue for online infringement cases. In Italy the IP specialised divisions of courts (called Tribunali delle imprese) were unanimous in recognising that the plaintiff could sue the defendant in any Italian court since the online infringement (advertising and offering the products for sale) is committed (is visible) anywhere in Italy. That was the opinion the parties could have relied on until now. The Court of Turin has reversed this opinion and raised doubts about its correctness in the light of general principles of Italian law

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