

O/0490/25

TRADE MARKS ACT 1994

CONSOLIDATED PROCEEDINGS

IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATION NO. UK00003872403

IN THE NAME OF MAHBUBUR RAHMAN

TO REGISTER THE FOLLOWING TRADE MARK:

GUSTA

IN CLASS 33

AND

IN THE MATTER OF OPPOSITION THERETO UNDER NO. OP000441338

BY CRAIG SAMS

AND

IN THE MATTER OF REGISTRATION NO. UK00003477186

IN THE NAME OF MAHBUBUR RAHMAN

TO RESPECT OF THE FOLLOWING TRADE MARK:

GUSTA

IN CLASSES 29, 30 & 32

AND

THE APPLICATON FOR INVALIDATION THERETO UNDER NO. CA000506509

BY CRAIG SAMS

Background and pleadings

1. On 30 January 2023, Mahbubur Rahman (“**Party B**”) applied to register the trade mark shown on the cover page of this decision in the UK under number UK00003872403 (“**the Opposed Contested Mark**”). It was accepted and details of the application were published for opposition purposes in the Trade Marks Journal on 17 March 2023. Registration is sought for the following goods:

Class 33: Rice alcohol; Rum [alcoholic beverage]; Aperitifs with a distilled alcoholic liquor base; Pre-mixed alcoholic beverages; Sugarcane-based alcoholic beverages; Alcoholic energy drinks; Alcoholic beverages, except beer; Low alcoholic drinks; Pre-mixed alcoholic beverages, other than beer-based; Grain-based distilled alcoholic beverages; Alcoholic cocktails; Alcoholic fruit beverages; Alcoholic beverages of fruit; Alcoholic carbonated beverages, except beer; Alcoholic wines; Alcoholic fruit cocktail drinks; Alcoholic beverages except beers; Alcoholic cocktails containing milk; Alcoholic beverages containing fruit; Alcoholic coffee-based beverage; Alcoholic bitters; Nira [sugarcane-based alcoholic beverage]; Alcoholic tea-based beverage; Ginseng liquor; Alcoholic aperitifs; Alcoholic punches; Alcoholic essences; Alcoholic cocktail mixes; Prepared alcoholic cocktails; Alcoholic aperitif bitters; Alcoholic preparations for making beverages; Preparations for making alcoholic beverages; Distilled beverages; Alcoholic extracts; Wine-based beverages; Beverages containing wine [spritzers]; Vodka; Cordials [alcoholic beverages]; Alcoholic cordials.

2. On 13 June 2023, Craig Sams (“**Party A**”) opposed the application in full under section 5(2)(b) of the Trade Marks Act 1994 (“**the Act**”). Party A relies upon the following trade mark registration (“**the Earlier Mark**”):

UK Registration no. UK00002615975

Earlier Mark: GUSTO

Filing date: 29 March 2012

Date of registration: 20 July 2012

Goods relied upon:

Class 32: Mineral waters, aerated waters; non-alcoholic beverages; fruit drinks and fruit juices; syrups and preparations for making beverages; beverages containing not more than 1.2% alcohol by volume.

3. By virtue of its earlier filing date of 29 March 2012, the registration set out above constitutes an earlier mark within the meaning of section 6(1) of the Act. As the Earlier Mark completed its registration procedure more than five years before the filing date of the Opposed Contested Mark, it is, in principle, subject to the use provisions set out in section 6A of the Act. The Opponent has stated that it has used the mark for all the goods relied on.
4. On 13 September 2023 Party A filed an application for a partial declaration of invalidity (invalidity proceedings number 506509) under section 5(2)(b) of the Act against the registration number UK00003477186 (“***the Registered Contested Mark***”). The Registered Contested Mark was applied for on 25 March 2020 before the UK IPO and was registered on 28 August 2020 (as outlined in Annex A of this decision). The invalidity was filed against class 32 only. The invalidity action relies on the same Earlier Mark and the same goods as claimed under opposition number 441338 as set out in paragraph 2 above.
5. On 17 August 2023 and on 27 November 2023 Party B filed defenses and counterstatements, respectively for the opposition and invalidity proceedings, where it denied that the marks are similar as they have different endings and different concepts in the Spanish language. They also argued that the goods exhibit sufficient dissimilarity to eliminate the likelihood of confusion. Party B also puts the Earlier Mark to proof of use.
6. Both proceedings were consolidated under the lead case, opposition number 441338, on 18 January 2024.
7. Party B is not legally represented. Party A is represented by Ladas & Parry LLP.

Relevance of EU law

8. The provisions of the Act relied upon in these proceedings are assimilated law, as they are derived from EU law. Although the UK has left the EU, section 6(3)(a) of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (as amended by Schedule 2 of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023) requires tribunals applying assimilated law to follow assimilated EU case law. That is why this decision refers to decisions of the EU courts which predate the UK's withdrawal from the EU.

Evidence and submissions

9. Party A filed evidence in the form of a witness statement of William Fugard, a director, shareholder and CEO of Gusto Organic Ltd, dated 20 December 2023, and exhibits WH1 - WF5. It also filed a witness statement of Craig Sams (i.e., Party A), a director and principal shareholder of Gusto Organics Ltd dated 20 December 2023. Both witnesses are authorised to provide evidence on behalf of Party A.
10. Party B filed evidence in the form of a witness statement of Mahbubur Rahman (i.e., Party B), dated 10 May 2024, and exhibits MR1 – MR7.
11. Neither party requested a hearing, but Party A filed submissions in lieu of a hearing, dated 1 August 2024.
12. I do not intend to summarise the evidence at this stage (or their submissions for that matter). However, I confirm that I have taken all filed documents into account and will refer to and summarise them to the extent that I deem necessary below.

Preliminary matters

State of the Register argument

13. In Mahbubur Rahman's witness statement¹ there was provided a list of trade marks containing the word "GUSTO" registered for classes 32 and 33 or classes 29, 30 and 43. Evidence was also filed featuring stylised marks containing the word

¹ Dated 19 May 2024.

“GUSTO” (*Exhibit MR6*). With this evidence Mr Rahman intended to show that in the market there already exist trade marks that are similar to Party A’s mark and that consumers are accustomed to see such marks without confusing them.² No further evidence was provided to show that such trade marks have genuinely been used. Whilst I acknowledge this evidence and Mr Rahman’s comments, I find that the existence of some registered third-party marks containing the word “GUSTO” does not provide much assistance in relation to the assessment of similarity between the marks at hand. In accordance with the comments of the General Court (“GC”) in *Zero Industry Srl v OHIM*,³ the presence on the UK register of marks containing the same or shared elements is not evidence of how many of such trade marks are in fact used in the market, nor does it clarify whether consumers have or have not been confused by the presence of such marks. The decision I am required to make is based on a notional assessment of the likelihood of confusion. For the sake of completeness, I am unable to rely on this submission (and evidence) even to assess the Earlier Mark’s inherent distinctive character (or lack thereof) because the third-party marks submitted by Mr Rahman differ from the Earlier Mark (e.g., contain additional matter such as foreign words, are misspelled, have different stylisations, or do not refer to the goods at issue). Hence, Mr Rahman’s evidence has no apparent relevance for the proceedings at hand.

No actual confusion argument

14. In its counterstatement for the invalidity action, Party B contended that they have been trading since 2015 and no conflicts have ever arisen.⁴ Although I acknowledge these comments, I must clarify that the absence of actual confusion will not have any bearing on whether there exists a likelihood of confusion between the competing marks. Whilst evidence of actual confusion may be persuasive where it exists, the absence of confusion in the marketplace is rarely significant.⁵ This is because the absence of confusion may be attributable to the Earlier Mark

² Mahbubur Rahman’s witness statement dated 19 May 2024, paragraphs 15 – 17.

³ Case T-400/06.

⁴ In the counterstatement it is contended that: “*there have been no complaints or inquiries from consumers or traders concerning the similarity of the marks*”.

⁵ *The European Limited v The Economist Newspaper Ltd* [1998] FSR 283.

having only been used to a limited extent, in relation to only some of the goods for which it is registered, or in such a way that there has been no possibility of the one being mistaken for the other.⁶

Approach

15. Since Party A relies on the same Earlier Mark and the same goods (for which the same evidence of use is relied on) and given that there is some overlap in the relevant periods for both the opposition and the invalidity action, I will consider proof of use for the opposition and invalidity action together.

Decision

Legislation

16. Section 5(2)(b) of the Act is as follows:

“5(2) A trade mark shall not be registered if because-

(a) [...]

(b) it is similar to an earlier trade mark and is to be registered for goods or services identical with or similar to those for which the earlier trade mark is protected,

there exists a likelihood of confusion on the part of the public, which includes the likelihood of association with the earlier trade mark.”

17. Section 6A of the Act states:

“(1) This section applies where

(a) an application for registration of a trade mark has been published,

⁶ *Roger Maier and Another v ASOS*, [2015] EWCA Civ 220.
Page 6 of 111

(b) there is an earlier trade mark of a kind falling within section 6(1)(a), (aa) or (ba) in relation to which the conditions set out in section 5(1), (2) or (3) obtain, and

(c) the registration procedure for the earlier trade mark was completed before the start of the relevant period.

(1A) In this section “the relevant period” means the period of 5 years ending with the date of the application for registration mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (where applicable) the date of the priority claimed for that application.

(2) In opposition proceedings, the registrar shall not refuse to register the trade mark by reason of the earlier trade mark unless the use conditions are met.

(3) The use conditions are met if –

(a) within the relevant period the earlier trade mark has been put to genuine use in the United Kingdom by the proprietor or with his consent in relation to the goods or services for which it is registered, or

(b) the earlier trade mark has not been so used, but there are proper reasons for non- use.

(4) For these purposes –

(a) use of a trade mark includes use in a form (the “variant form”) differing in elements which do not alter the distinctive character of the mark in the form in which it was registered (regardless of whether or not the trade mark in the variant form is also registered in the name of the proprietor), and

(b) use in the United Kingdom includes affixing the trade mark to goods or to the packaging of goods in the United Kingdom solely for export purposes.

(5)-(5A) [Repealed]

(6) Where an earlier trade mark satisfies the use conditions in respect of some only of the goods or services for which it is registered, it shall be treated for the purposes of this section as if it were registered only in respect of those goods or services.”

18. The relevant parts of section 47 of the Act are as follows:

“[...]

(2) Subject to subsections (2A) and (2G), the registration of a trade mark may be declared invalid on the ground—

(a) that there is an earlier trade mark in relation to which the conditions set out in section 5(1), (2) or (3) obtain, or

(b) [...]

unless the proprietor of that earlier trade mark or other earlier right has consented to the registration.

[...]

(2A) The registration of a trade mark may not be declared invalid on the ground that there is an earlier trade mark unless—

(a) the registration procedure for the earlier trade mark was completed within the period of five years ending with the date of application for the declaration,

(b) the registration procedure for the earlier trade mark was not completed before that date, or

(c) the use conditions are met.

(2B) The use conditions are met if—

(a) the earlier trade mark has been put to genuine use in the United Kingdom by the proprietor or with their consent in relation to the goods or services for which it is registered-

(i) within the period of 5 years ending with the date of application for the declaration, and

(ii) within the period of 5 years ending with the date of filing of the application for registration of the later trade mark or (where applicable) the date of the priority claimed in respect of that application where, at that date, the five year period within which the earlier trade mark should have been put to genuine use as provided in section 46(1)(a) has expired, or

(b) it has not been so used, but there are proper reasons for non-use.

(2C) For these purposes—

(a) use of a trade mark includes use in a form (the ‘variant form’) differing in elements which do not alter the distinctive character of the mark in the form in which it was registered (regardless of whether or not the trade mark in the variant form is also registered in the name of the proprietor), and

(b) use in the United Kingdom includes affixing the trade mark to goods or to the packaging of goods in the United Kingdom solely for export purposes.

[(2D) and (2DA) repealed]

(2E) Where an earlier trade mark satisfies the use conditions in respect of some only of the goods or services for which it is registered, it shall be treated for the purposes of this section as if it were registered only in respect of those goods or services.

(2F) Subsection (2A) does not apply where the earlier trade mark is a trade mark within section 6(1)(c).

(2G) An application for a declaration of invalidity on the basis of an earlier trade mark must be refused if it would have been refused, for any of the reasons set out in subsection (2H), had the application for the declaration been made on the date of filing of the application for registration of the later trade mark or (where applicable) the date of the priority claimed in respect of that application.

(2H) The reasons referred to in subsection (2G) are—

[...]

(b) that the application for a declaration of invalidity is based on section 5(2) and the earlier trade mark had not yet become sufficiently distinctive to support a finding of likelihood of confusion within the meaning of section 5(2);

(c) that the application for a declaration of invalidity is based on section 5(3)(a) and the earlier trade mark had not yet acquired a reputation within the meaning of section 5(3).

[...]

(5) Where the grounds of invalidity exist in respect of only some of the goods or services for which the trade mark is registered, the trade mark shall be declared invalid as regards those goods or services only.

[...]

(6) Where the registration of a trade mark is declared invalid to any extent, the registration shall to that extent be deemed never to have been made:

Provided that this shall not affect transactions past and closed.”

19. Section 100 of the Act is also relevant, which reads:

“If in any civil proceedings under this Act a question arises as to the use to which a registered trade mark has been put, it is for the proprietor to show what use has been made of it.”

20. Given that the Party A’s mark is a comparable mark, paragraphs 7 and 9 of part 1, schedule 2A of the Act are relevant. They read:

“Raising of relative grounds in opposition proceedings in case of non-use

7(1) Section 6A applies where an earlier trade mark is a comparable trade mark (EU), subject to the modifications set out below.

(2) Where the relevant period referred to in section 6A(3)(a) (the “five-year period”) has expired before IP completion day -

(a) the references in section 6A(3) and (6) to the earlier trade mark are to be treated as references to the corresponding EUTM; and

(b) the references in section 6A(3) and (4) to the United Kingdom include the European Union.

(3) Where IP completion day falls within the five-year period, in respect of that part of the five-year period which falls before IP completion day -

(a) the references in section 6A(3) and (6) to the earlier trade mark are to be treated as references to the corresponding EUTM ; and

(b) the references in section 6A to the United Kingdom include the European Union.

Grounds for invalidity of registration of a trade mark based upon an earlier comparable trade mark (EU)

9(1) Section 47 applies where an earlier trade mark is a comparable trade mark (EU), subject to the modifications set out below.

(2) Where the period of five years referred to in sections 47(2A)(a) and 47(2B) (the “five-year period”) has expired before IP completion day -

(a) the references in section 47(2B) and (2E) to the earlier trade mark are to be treated as references to the corresponding EUTM; and

(b) the references in section 47 to the United Kingdom include the European Union.

(3) [...]”

21. Consequently, the onus is upon Party A to prove that genuine use of the registered trade mark was made in the relevant period. The relevant period in which genuine use must be established for the purposes of the opposition is the five-year period ending on the date of filing of the Contested Mark. For the opposition proceedings, the relevant period is **31 January 2018 to 30 January 2023** (“*first relevant period*”). With regard to the invalidity action, the relevant period under section 47(2B)(a)(i) is **14 September 2018 to 13 September 2023** (“*second relevant period*”) and under section 47(2B)(a)(ii) is **26 March 2015 to 25 March 2020** (“*third relevant period*”). By virtue of paragraph 7 of Part 1, Schedule 2A of the Act, use within the EU is relevant for the whole of the relevant period which falls prior to IP Completion Day (i.e., 31 December 2020). I will assess the proof of use for all the three relevant periods together as they overlap.

Case law

22. In *easyGroup Ltd v Nuclei Ltd & Ors* [2023] EWCA Civ 1247, Arnold LJ summarised the law relating to genuine use as follows:

“105. The principles applicable to determining whether there has been genuine use of a trade mark have been considered by the CJEU in a considerable number of cases, the principal decisions being Case C-40/01 *Ansul BV v Ajax Brandbeveiliging BV* [2003] ECR I-2439, Case C-259/02 *La Mer Technology Inc v Laboratories Goemar SA* [2004] ECR I-1159, Case C-416/04 P *Sunrider*

Corp v Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs) [2006] ECR I-4237, Case C-442/07 *Verein Radetsky-Order v Bunderversvereinigung Kamaradschaft 'Feldmarschall Radetsky'* [2008] ECR I-9223, Case C-495/07 *Silberquelle GmbH v Maselli-Strickmode GmbH* [2009] ECR I-2759, Case C-149/11 *Leno Marken BV v Hagelkruis Beheer BV* [EU:C:2012:816], Case C-609/11 *Centrotherm Systemtechnik GmbH v Centrotherm Clean Solutions GmbH & Co KG* [EU:C:2013:592], Case C-141/13 *P Reber Holding & Co KG v Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs)* [EU:C:2014:2089], Case C-689/15 *W.F. Gözze Frottierweberei GmbH v Verein Bremer Baumwollbörse* [EU:C:2017:434] and Joined Cases C-720/18 and C-721/18 *Ferrari SpA v DU* [EU:C:2020:854].

106. Ignoring issues which do not arise in the present case, such as use in relation to spare parts or second-hand goods and use in relation to a sub-category of goods or services, the principles may be summarised as follows:

(1) Genuine use means actual use of the trade mark by the proprietor or by a third party with authority to use the mark: *Ansul* at [35] and [37].

(2) The use must be more than merely token, that is to say, serving solely to preserve the rights conferred by the registration of the mark: *Ansul* at [36]; *Sunrider* at [70]; *Verein* at [13]; *Centrotherm* at [71]; *Leno* at [29]; *Ferrari* at [32].

(3) The use must be consistent with the essential function of a trade mark, which is to guarantee the identity of the origin of the goods or services to the consumer or end user by enabling him to distinguish the goods or services from others which have another origin: *Ansul* at [36]; *Sunrider* at [70]; *Verein* at [13]; *Silberquelle* at [17]; *Centrotherm* at [71]; *Leno* at [29]; *Gözze* at [37], [40]; *Ferrari* at [32].

(4) Use of the mark must relate to goods or services which are already marketed or which are about to be marketed and for which preparations to secure customers are under way, particularly in the form of advertising campaigns:

Ansul at [37]. Internal use by the proprietor does not suffice: *Ansul* at [37]; *Verein* at [14]. Nor does the distribution of promotional items as a reward for the purchase of other goods and to encourage the sale of the latter: *Silberquelle* at [20]-[21]. But use by a non-profit making association can constitute genuine use: *Verein* at [16]-[23].

(5) The use must be by way of real commercial exploitation of the mark on the market for the relevant goods or services, that is to say, use in accordance with the commercial *raison d'être* of the mark, which is to create or preserve an outlet for the goods or services that bear the mark: *Ansul* at [37]-[38]; *Verein* at [14]; *Silberquelle* at [18]; *Centrotherm* at [71].

(6) All the relevant facts and circumstances must be taken into account in determining whether there is real commercial exploitation of the mark, including: (a) whether such use is viewed as warranted in the economic sector concerned to maintain or create a share in the market for the goods and services in question; (b) the nature of the goods or services; (c) the characteristics of the market concerned; (d) the scale and frequency of use of the mark; (e) whether the mark is used for the purpose of marketing all the goods and services covered by the mark or just some of them; (f) the evidence that the proprietor is able to provide; and (g) the territorial extent of the use: *Ansul* at [38] and [39]; *La Mer* at [22]-[23]; *Sunrider* at [70]-[71], [76]; *Centrotherm* at [72]-[76]; *Reber* at [29], [32]-[34]; *Leno* at [29]-[30], [56]; *Ferrari* at [33].

(7) Use of the mark need not always be quantitatively significant for it to be deemed genuine. Even minimal use may qualify as genuine use if it is deemed to be justified in the economic sector concerned for the purpose of creating or preserving market share for the relevant goods or services. For example, use of the mark by a single client which imports the relevant goods can be sufficient to demonstrate that such use is genuine, if it appears that the import operation has a genuine commercial justification for the proprietor. Thus there is no *de*

minimis rule: *Ansul* at [39]; *La Mer* at [21], [24] and [25]; *Sunrider* at [72]; *Leno* at [55].

(8) It is not the case that every proven commercial use of the mark may automatically be deemed to constitute genuine use: *Reber* at [32].”

23. The onus is on Party A to provide sufficiently solid evidence to show that the mark has been genuinely used within the five-year period set out in paragraph 29 above. Moreover, I note that in *Awareness Limited v Plymouth City Council*, Case BL O/236/13, Daniel Alexander Q.C. (as he was then) as the Appointed Person stated that:

“22. The burden lies on the registered proprietor to prove use [...] However, it is not strictly necessary to exhibit any particular kind of documentation, but if it is likely that such material would exist and little or none is provided, a tribunal will be justified in rejecting the evidence as insufficiently solid. That is all the more so since the nature and extent of use is likely to be particularly well known to the proprietor itself. A tribunal is entitled to be sceptical of a case of use if, notwithstanding the ease with which it could have been convincingly demonstrated, the material actually provided is inconclusive. By the time the tribunal (which in many cases will be the Hearing Officer in the first instance) comes to take its final decision, the evidence must be sufficiently solid and specific to enable the evaluation of the scope of protection to which the proprietor is legitimately entitled to be properly and fairly undertaken, having regard to the interests of the proprietor, the opponent and, it should be said, the public”.

24. In *Dosenbach-Ochsner Ag Schuhe Und Sport v Continental Shelf 128 Ltd*, Case BL O/404/13, Mr Geoffrey Hobbs Q.C. as the Appointed Person stated that:

“21. The assessment of a witness statement for probative value necessarily focuses upon its sufficiency for the purpose of satisfying the decision taker with regard to whatever it is that falls to be determined, on the balance of

probabilities, in the particular context of the case at hand. As Mann J. observed in *Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. v. Comptroller- General of Patents* [2008] EWHC 2071 (Pat); [2008] R.P.C. 35:

[24] As I have said, the act of being satisfied is a matter of judgment. Forming a judgment requires the weighing of evidence and other factors. The evidence required in any particular case where satisfaction is required depends on the nature of the inquiry and the nature and purpose of the decision which is to be made. [...] There can be no universal rule as to what level of evidence has to be provided in order to satisfy a decision-making body about that of which that body has to be satisfied.

22. When it comes to proof of use for the purpose of determining the extent (if any) to which the protection conferred by registration of a trade mark can legitimately be maintained, the decision taker must form a view as to what the evidence does and just as importantly what it does not ‘show’ (per Section 100 of the Act) with regard to the actuality of use in relation to goods or services covered by the registration. The evidence in question can properly be assessed for sufficiency (or the lack of it) by reference to the specificity (or lack of it) with which it addresses the actuality of use.”

25. Proven use of a mark which fails to establish that “the commercial exploitation of the mark is real” because the use would not be “viewed as warranted in the economic sector concerned to maintain or create a share in the market for the goods or services protected by the mark” is, therefore, not genuine use.

Proof of use

Form of the mark

26. Before I move on to assess if Party A has shown genuine use, I must first consider if I find the use of the mark as shown in the evidence to be use of the mark as registered. As outlined in *Lactalis McLelland Limited v Arla Foods AMBA*, Case

O/265/22,⁷ the use of the mark in a different form may also constitute use of the mark as registered. While the Earlier Mark is registered as a word-only mark, I note that the evidence shows use of the mark in a stylised form as shown below:



27. In *Dreamersclub Ltd v KTS Group Ltd*, BL O/091/19, Mr Philip Johnson, as the Appointed Person, found that the use of the mark *dreams* qualified as use of the registered word-only mark 'DREAMS'. This was because the stylisation of the word did not alter the distinctive character of the word mark. Rather, it constituted an expression of the registered word mark in normal and fair use.

⁷ At [13 – 15]. See also *Hyphen GmbH v EUIPO*, Case T-146/15, at [28-32].

28. I have no submissions from Party B to the effect that the form in which the mark has been used differs to what is registered, i.e. the word mark “GUSTO”.

29. I note that the Earlier Mark is protected in word-only format and can be nominally used in any standard typeface. Moreover, the distinctive character of the mark lies in the word ‘GUSTO’ itself. As can be seen from the images above, the mark’s stylisation in its variant uses mainly consists of the letters of the word ‘GUSTO’ being thicker/bolder at the centre and thinner towards their edges; also the letter ‘G’ strikes as being bigger (or capital) compared to the other letters and prolongs longer below the other letters. The letters ‘G’ and ‘u’ are linked, and the letter ‘o’ has a little curl that is visible at the top of the letter itself. This stylised representation of the Earlier Mark is also reproduced in different colours (e.g., red on a white background or white on a dark background).

30. I find that the representation of the word element ‘GUSTO’ in the evidence provided differs to the mark as protected in elements which do not alter the latter’s distinctive character and remains clearly readable in the variants above. Therefore, the difference in font, stylisation, and colour between the mark as registered (i.e., standard word mark) and the stylised variants has minimal impact on its distinctiveness. This is because the relevant consumer will recognise the stylised colourful variants for what they are, namely stylised variations of the same elements that compose the Earlier Mark (i.e., the word ‘GUSTO’), which do not send any other message about trade origin. I find the figurative variants all have the same stylisation (and overall visual composition) with non-distinctive matter added. Thus, I consider them to be acceptable variant uses in accordance with the guidance in *Lactalis*.

Summary of the evidence of use

31. Mr Fugard’s witness statement indicates that Gusto Organic Ltd has been granted permission to use the registered trade mark “GUSTO” by Craig Sams, the mark’s owner. Mr Sams is also the co-director and co-shareholder in Gusto Organic Ltd. To this regard, Mr Sams provided a witness statement confirming he is the owner of the trade mark “GUSTO” and that he has authorised Mr Fugard and Gusto

Organic Ltd. to use the mark for the sale of soft drinks. Mr Fugard also reported that the Earlier Mark was registered in the UK in 2012 and has been used since then for the sale of soft drinks.

32. **Exhibit WF1** consists of a brochure setting out the company's history and reporting some of the awards that the "GUSTO"-branded products have received over the years. The brochure also lists the soft drinks branded "GUSTO" and the respective awards for some of the drinks. The list below indicates some of the years when the awards were received. References to the years for these awards are missing in the evidence when not indicated below.

- Organic Real Cola ('Great Taste' award)
- Naturally Slim Cola
- Organic Real Cherry Cola ('Great Taste' award)
- Organic Fiery Ginger with Chipotle ('Great Taste' award)
- Organic Sicilian Lemon with Yuzu ('Great Taste' award 2021)
- Organic Sicilian Blood orange (Great British Food award Judge 2021 – Selina Permaloo)
- Organic Original Energy

33. The brochure also contains a page showing a series of marks relating to retailers (online or physical) and hospitality venues. Mr Fugard submitted in his witness statement that this page shows the distributors of the "GUSTO" branded drinks. The exhibit continues featuring a page with reviews from retailers or distributors of the "GUSTO" drinks reporting the popularity of "GUSTO" drinks among the consumers. The reviews come from the manager of F&B (who also worked at Baxter Storey and BA Lounges), a shop buyer from Group Farm Shop (West Moreland Group Services), the Ocado's founder, and the Master chef semi-finalist 2013 (owner of The Wheatsheaf).

34. Exhibit WF1 also indicates that Party A has partnered with the company 'Ecologi' to act more sustainably by planting a tree for every case sold at The Gusto Store.

35. The brochure reports that Party A uses agave (instead of refined sugar) to sweeten their soft drinks. It is indicated that Party A's company has started working in 2018

with two-hundred farms in Jalisco (Mexico) covering 15 thousand acres of agave. With Party A's support such farms gained Fairtrade certification in 2019.

36. At page 13 the brochure features labels of awards that the company has won for its products. One half of the page shows a picture of the "GUSTO" Real Cola bottle, and the other half features a series of award logos. It is unclear, absent further clarification from Party A, whether the awards all refer to the Real Cola drink or to also other products. Nonetheless, the evidence shows Party A has received the following awards (i.e., award logos):

- 'Great taste' (producer)
- Great British Food awards 2023 (gold)
- Great British Food awards 2021 (highly recommended)
- Taste of the West – south west England 2022 (gold)
- Ethical Consumer Best Buy label (undated)
- Future brands 2021 (shortlisted)
- Best of organic market awards (undated) – organic soil association

37. Exhibit WF1 (page 14) continues reporting Party A's marketing and brand awareness activities. The evidence contains the following list:

- Official soft drinks Sponsor for the Tour of Britain Pro Cycle race between 2018 and 2022;
- Direct marketing with Craft gin Club reaching 70 thousand following
- Experiential Events 2021 and 2022;
- Targeted Media PR Campaigns with dedicated PR Teams;
- Social media strategy reaching over 10 thousand followers;
- Broadcast and advertising placements;
- Influencer programmes/sampling/blogger engagement;
- Collaborations with like-minded brands.

38. This page of the brochure also contains images showing what seem to be Party A's marketing initiatives. For example, there are represented pictures of 'The Telegraph' where it is possible to identify the silhouette (and packaging) of the

“GUSTO” drinks. Albeit the screenshots are very small I can identify pictures of the “GUSTO” drinks also in the ‘Health Wellbeing’, ‘Woman’s Own’, and ‘Vegan life’ journals. A clearer picture of the “GUSTO” drinks is displayed along with the picture of the ‘The Sunday Times’. The evidence also refers to ‘Casual dining’, the ‘London Fashion week’, BBC radio, and ‘innoveat’; however, it is unclear to what extent Party A’s products have been advertised in relation to these latter platforms or events and, absent further clarification from Party A, I am unable to determine it. The pictures of the articles do not show the dates of when they were issued. In the eventuality some pictures of the articles were to display their date of issue, I am unable to read them given the evidence is very small.

39. **Exhibit WF2** features a screenshot of the wholesale online platform ‘Ocado.com’ and a screenshot of the online platform ‘Abel & Cole’. Both pages show some of Party A’s soft drinks being offered for sale. Both pages are undated (the ‘Abel & Cole’ page shows a 2023 copyright note).

40. Mr Fugard submitted in his witness statement that **Exhibit WF3** reproduces a list of ‘Great Taste’ awards that Party A’s “GUSTO” drinks have won in 2018, 2019, 2021, and 2023. The evidence shows the awards were granted for the following of Party A’s drinks:

- Great Taste award 2018 (organic fairtrade real cherry cola)
- Great Taste award 2019 (organic fairtrade ginger with chipotle)
- Great taste 2021 (organic Sicilian lemon yuzu; super DC blackcurrant & elderberry)
- Great Taste 2023 (organic real cola; naturally slim cola; organic real cherry cola; organic Sicilian blood orange; organic Sicilian lemon with Yuzu)

41. **Exhibit WF4** contains Party A’s turnover for the years 2018 – 2023 as shown below:

	UK £	Export £	Total £
2018			75,698
2019			147,606
2020	177,196	119,798	296,994
2021	272,408	102,359	374,767
2022	521,513	160,657	682,170
2023	426,204	145,800	572,004
Total			2,149,239

42. The table is not broken down by product, however Mr Fugard specified in his witness statement that these figures refer to the wholesale sales figures of the “GUSTO” drinks.

43. **Exhibit WF5** features pictures of two advertisement brochures featuring the “GUSTO” drinks and distributed with two ‘The Sunday Times’ issues for May 2018 and an unspecified month (probably March but it is not fully visible in the evidence) in 2019. The evidence consists of two pictures both showing a brochure (featuring advertisement for the “GUSTO” drinks”) placed on the cover page of ‘The Sunday Times’ respectively for the years 2018 and 2019. The brochures containing the advertisements are undated, but the relevant dates (at least the years) are visible on the front pages of ‘The Sunday Times’ featured in both pictures.

44. This concludes the summary of the Party A’s evidence.

Assessment of the sufficiency of use

45. Party A has claimed that genuine use has been made in relation to the goods in class 32 on which it relies under the Earlier Mark for the purposes of these proceedings as indicated above in this decision. I must consider whether, or the

extent to which, the evidence shows genuine use of the Earlier Mark in relation to such goods.

46. The assessment is made by looking at the evidential picture as a whole, not whether each individual piece of evidence shows use by itself.⁸ As indicated in the case law cited above, use does not need to be quantitatively significant in order to be genuine. The assessment must take into account a number of factors in order to ascertain whether there has been real commercial exploitation of the mark which can be regarded as “warranted in the economic sector concerned to maintain or create a share in the market for the goods or services protected by the mark”.
47. In **Exhibit WF1** it is reported that the Party A’s company was launched in 1990 and some of its soft drinks won between 2017 and 2023 (except for the years 2020 and 2022) ‘Great Taste’ awards. In August 2023 the company received five ‘Great Taste’ awards for different drinks and, in October 2023, the company won the ‘Best Soft Drink’ and the ‘Best Mixer in the Great British Food’ awards for its organic Real Cola. This evidence refers to the relevant periods. I appreciate that the evidence concerning October 2023 is a few weeks outside of the relevant period, however I find it to be relevant also considering that the evidence, as a whole, shows some level of market activity (e.g., distribution, retail, and marketing) for the company’s drinks which lead the company to win various awards for its products (including those awards falling outside of the relevant period). I also note that whilst Party A provided evidence for awards won in 2018, 2019, 2021, and 2023 the screenshot of the ‘Abel & Cole’ online page, provided at **Exhibit WF2**, underneath the ‘organic real cola’ products shows the wording “Great Taste Awards 2017 star”. Thus, it is likely that Party A has received a ‘Great Taste’ award for the ‘organic real cola’ also in 2017 as well as in 2023. I take this evidence to show that, in order to win an award in 2017, Party A must have marketed drinks already before this period. It is also my view that this evidence, in combination with the turnover figures provided, shows that Party A has maintained, over the years, a consistent market presence for its drinks to the point to be awarded for its products also in the year 2023. This

⁸ *New Yorker SHK Jeans GmbH & Co KG v OHIM*, T-415/09.
Page 23 of 111

finding is also supported by the evidence showing that Party A's drinks have been distributed to the public through online wholesale platforms that refer to a wide public (e.g., Ocado, Fortnum & Mason, Whole Foods, Abel & Cole) as well as other physical retail places where the goods at hand must have had at least some level of exposure to the public (e.g., BA Lounges).

48. The evidence in **Exhibit FW4** shows the turnover figures, broken down per year, between 2018 and 2023. The table shows that for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020, Party A had a total turnover of, respectively, £75,698, £147,606, and £296,994. The table is not broken down by product, however Mr Fugard specified in his witness statement that these figures refer to the wholesale sales figures of the "GUSTO" drinks. Party A did not clarify the position it occupies in the relevant market. It is my view that the market for soft drinks is likely to be worth millions, or even billions of pounds; I find that the sales figures, albeit significant, are not exceptionally large. Nonetheless, to determine whether there has been genuine use, I remind myself that the test is not whether the use has been quantitatively significant, but whether there has been real commercial exploitation of the mark intended to create and preserve an outlet for the services which are sold under or in relation to that mark. I also remind myself that the assessment of genuine use is not simply about sales figures, and I must consider them alongside other evidence of use.⁹

49. The evidence also shows that Party A has undertaken various marketing initiatives for its drinks. Whilst most of the evidence referring to 'brand awareness' is undated and largely unclear, I note that Party A must have created at least some level of public awareness for its products as a result of advertising in 'The Telegraph', 'The Sunday Times' and being the sponsor of the 'Tour of Britain Pro Cycle' race (between 2018 and 2022).

50. I appreciate that some parts of the evidence are undated, imprecise, and has numerous gaps. However, I find the evidence showed Party A has created and maintained, in all the relevant periods, a good market presence for its drinks.

⁹ Case T-467/20 *Industria de Diseño Textil, SA (Inditex) v EUIPO*, EU:T:2021:842.

Firstly, Party A has shown the distribution of its products on various major online wholesale platforms and the undertaking of high-visibility marketing initiatives (e.g., “GUSTO” drinks advertised in brochures distributed with two ‘The Sunday Times’ issues in 2018 and 2019). Secondly, the numerous awards that Party A has received, over the years, for its drinks indicate that Party A’s products must have had some level of established market presence. I appreciate the evidence does not go back to the beginning of the first relevant period (i.e. 2015), however the evidence shows Party A won a ‘Great Taste’ award in 2017 and keeping in mind that use does not necessarily have to be shown throughout the entirety of the relevant period(s), I find the evidence to suffice for all three relevant periods. Therefore, in light of the above considerations and especially in light of the awards Party A has received for its products over the years, I find the evidence provided showed that the “GUSTO” mark had a reasonable use and exposure to the relevant public in relation to soft drinks throughout the relevant period.

Fair specification

51. Having reached the above conclusion, I must determine a fair specification upon which Party A is entitled to rely, bearing in mind the use that has been demonstrated.

52. In *Euro Gida Sanayi Ve Ticaret Limited v Gima (UK) Limited*, BL O/345/10, Mr Geoffrey Hobbs Q.C. (as he then was) as the Appointed Person summed up the law as being:

“In the present state of the law, fair protection is to be achieved by identifying and defining not the particular examples of goods or services for which there has been genuine use but the particular categories of goods or services they should realistically be taken to exemplify. For that purpose the terminology of the resulting specification should accord with the perceptions of the average consumer of the goods or services concerned.”

53. In *Merck KGaA v Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp & Ors* [2017] EWCA Civ 1834 the Court of Appeal set out the proper approach to partial revocation, as follows:

“245. First, it is necessary to identify the goods or services in relation to which the mark has been used during the relevant period.

246. Secondly, the goods or services for which the mark is registered must be considered. If the mark is registered for a category of goods or services which is sufficiently broad that it is possible to identify within it a number of subcategories capable of being viewed independently, use of the mark in relation to one or more of the subcategories will not constitute use of the mark in relation to all of the other subcategories.

247. Thirdly, it is not possible for a proprietor to use the mark in relation to all possible variations of a product or service. So care must be taken to ensure this exercise does not result in the proprietor being stripped of protection for goods or services which, though not the same as those for which use has been proved, are not in essence different from them and cannot be distinguished from them other than in an arbitrary way.

248. Fourthly, these issues are to be considered having regard to the perception of the average consumer and the purpose and intended use of the products or services in issue. Ultimately it is the task of the tribunal to arrive at a fair specification of goods or services having regard to the use which has been made of the mark.

249. This approach does strike an appropriate balance. It gives effect to the clear intention of the EU legislature that marks must actually be used or, if not used, be subject to revocation. [...] It is also fair to proprietors for it does not require a proprietor to prove that he has used his mark in relation to all possible variations of the goods or services covered by its registration but only those which are sufficiently distinct to constitute coherent categories or subcategories. I am also satisfied that it gives appropriate protection to the legitimate interest of a proprietor in being able in the future to extend his range of goods or services within the scope of the terms describing the goods or services for which its mark is registered.”

54. This was approved by the Supreme Court in *Skykick*,¹⁰ with the following qualification:

“261. I would mention two other matters in this context. First, there can be no doubt that an application to register a mark in respect of a broad category of goods or services may be made partly in bad faith in so far as the broad description includes distinct sub-categories of goods or services in relation to which the applicant never had any intention to use the mark, whether conditionally or otherwise. In my view that emerges clearly from the decision of the CJEU in this case. The approach to be adopted in such a case was explored and explained by the Court of Appeal in *Merck KGaA v Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp* [2017] EWCA Civ 1834; [2018] ETMR 10, at paras 241-249 and, so far as I am aware, that approach has proved workable and appropriate and has stood the test of time, save that it must now be seen in light of the more recent guidance given by the CJEU in, for example: *Ferrari SpA v DU* (Joined Cases C-720/18 and C-721/18) EU:C:2020:854; [2021] Bus LR 106, at paras 36-53. There the CJEU explained, at para 40, that the essential criterion to apply for the purposes of identifying a coherent subcategory of goods or services capable of being viewed independently is their purpose and intended use.”

55. I find that all the evidence provided exclusively refers to soft carbonated drinks (e.g., cola). I note Mr Fugard, in his witness statement, asserts that “*the mark GUSTO was registered in the United Kingdom in 2012 and has been used since that date for the sale of soft drinks*”. In Exhibit FW1 it is stated that “*Gusto are passionate about making better tasting, and ethically conscious soft drinks*”¹¹ and in the evidence itself Party A refers to the products at hand as “carbonated soft drinks”.¹² Mr Fugard also submitted in his witness statement that “[...] *because of the use of the GUSTO mark by my company the mark has become well known to [...] consumers of specialist cola and other soft drinks products in the United Kingdom*”. Soft drinks are non-alcoholic drinks that tend to be sweetened and that

¹⁰ *SkyKick UK Ltd & Anor v Sky Ltd & Ors (Rev1)* [2024] UKSC 36.

¹¹ Exhibit FW1, page 3.

¹² Exhibit FW1 pages 8 and 9.

can be carbonated. Consumers normally purchase soft drinks for their pleasurable taste. The evidence provided consistently features soft drinks as the object of marketing campaigns and awards as well as being offered for sale on online wholesale platforms. I find that soft (carbonated) drinks form a different subcategory of 'non-alcoholic beverages' from other non-alcoholic beverages such as, for example, fruit juices, water or tea, that whilst are non-alcoholic beverages they would not be normally qualified as soft drinks in the same way of artificially sweetened (and sometimes carbonated) drinks. Therefore, bearing in mind Party A's specification, as registered, and the nature of the use shown, I find the fair specification for the Earlier Mark in class 32 to be: "*non-alcoholic beverages, all being soft carbonated drinks*".

Approach to the section 5(2)(b) assessments

56. As already indicated above, Party A relied on the same Earlier Mark and goods for both the opposition and invalidity actions. I will now proceed to assess the goods and marks' similarity for both the opposition and invalidity proceedings at the same time. In reaching my conclusions I will specify the proceedings (i.e., opposition or invalidity) I am referring to.

Comparison of goods

57. When making the comparison, all relevant factors relating to the goods and services in the specifications should be taken into account. In the judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Union ("CJEU") in *Canon*, Case C-39/97, the court stated at paragraph 23 that:

"In assessing the similarity of the goods or services concerned, as the French and United Kingdom Governments and the Commission have pointed out, all the relevant factors relating to those goods or services themselves should be taken into account. Those factors include, inter alia, their nature, their intended purpose and their method of use and whether they are in competition with each other or are complementary.

58. Guidance on this issue has come from Jacob J. (as he then was) in the *Treat* case, [1996] R.P.C. 281, where he identified the factors for assessing similarity as:

- a. The respective uses of the respective goods or services;
- b. The respective users of the respective goods or services;
- c. The physical nature of the goods or acts of service;
- d. The respective trade channels through which the goods or services reach the market;
- e. In the case of self-serve consumer items, where in practice they are respectively found or likely to be found in supermarkets and, in particular, whether they are or are likely to be found on the same or different shelves;
- f. The extent to which the respective goods or services are competitive. This inquiry may take into account how those in trade classify goods, for instance, whether market research companies, who of course act for industry, put the goods or services in the same or different sectors.

59. The General Court (“GC”) confirmed in *Gérard Meric v Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market*, Case T-133/05, that, even if goods are not worded identically, they can still be considered identical if one term falls within the scope of another (or vice versa):

“29. In addition, the goods can be considered as identical when the goods designated by the earlier mark are included in a more general category, designated by trade mark application (Case T-388/00 *Institut für Lernsysteme v OHIM - Educational Services (ELS)* [2002] ECR II-4301, paragraph 53) or where the goods designated by the trade mark application are included in a more general category designated by the earlier mark”.

60. In *Kurt Hesse v OHIM*, Case C-50/15 P, the CJEU stated that complementarity is an autonomous criterion capable of being the sole basis for the existence of similarity between goods. In *Boston Scientific Ltd v Office for Harmonisation in the*

Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs) (OHIM), Case T-325/06, the GC stated that “complementary” means:

“[...] there is a close connection between them, in the sense that one is indispensable or important for the use of the other in such a way that customers may think that the responsibility for those goods lies with the same undertaking.”

61. In *YouView TV Ltd v Total Ltd* [2012] EWHC 3158 (Ch), Floyd J. (as he then was) stated that:

“[...] Trade mark registrations should not be allowed such a liberal interpretation that their limits become fuzzy and imprecise: see the observations of the CJEU in Case C-307/10 *The Chartered Institute of Patent Attorneys (Trademarks) (IP TRANSLATOR)* [2012] ETMR 42 at [47]-[49]. Nevertheless the principle should not be taken too far. *Treat* was decided the way it was because the ordinary and natural, or core, meaning of 'dessert sauce' did not include jam, or because the ordinary and natural description of jam was not 'a dessert sauce'. Each involved a straining of the relevant language, which is incorrect. Where words or phrases in their ordinary and natural meaning are apt to cover the category of goods in question, there is equally no justification for straining the language unnaturally so as to produce a narrow meaning which does not cover the goods in question.”

62. In *Sky v Skykick* [2020] EWHC 990 (Ch), Lord Justice Arnold considered the validity of trade marks registered for, amongst many other things, the general term ‘computer software’. In the course of his judgment he set out the following summary of the correct approach to interpreting broad and/or vague terms:

“[...] the applicable principles of interpretation are as follows: (1) General terms are to be interpreted as covering the goods or services clearly covered by the literal meaning of the terms, and not other goods or services. (2) In the case of

services, the terms used should not be interpreted widely, but confined to the core of the possible meanings attributable to the terms. (3) An unclear or imprecise term should be narrowly interpreted as extending only to such goods or services as it clearly covers. (4) A term which cannot be interpreted is to be disregarded.”

63. For the purposes of considering the issue of similarity of goods (or services), it is permissible to consider groups of terms collectively where they are sufficiently comparable to be assessed in essentially the same way and for the same reasons (see *Separode Trade Mark* (BL O/399/10) and *BVBA Management, Training en Consultancy v. Benelux-Merkenbureau* [2007] ETMR 35 at paragraphs 30 to 38).

Opposition (OP000441338)

64. The goods for comparison are as follows:

Party A's goods	Party B's goods
<u>Class 32</u>	<u>Class 33</u>
non-alcoholic beverages, all being soft carbonated drinks	Rice alcohol; Rum [alcoholic beverage]; Aperitifs with a distilled alcoholic liquor base; Pre-mixed alcoholic beverages; Sugarcane-based alcoholic beverages; Alcoholic energy drinks; Alcoholic beverages, except beer; Low alcoholic drinks; Pre-mixed alcoholic beverages, other than beer-based; Grain-based distilled alcoholic beverages; Alcoholic cocktails; Alcoholic fruit beverages; Alcoholic beverages of fruit; Alcoholic carbonated beverages, except beer; Alcoholic wines; Alcoholic fruit cocktail drinks; Alcoholic beverages except

	beers; Alcoholic cocktails containing milk; Alcoholic beverages containing fruit; Alcoholic coffee-based beverage; Alcoholic bitters; Nira [sugarcane-based alcoholic beverage]; Alcoholic tea-based beverage; Ginseng liquor; Alcoholic aperitifs; Alcoholic punches; Alcoholic essences; Alcoholic cocktail mixes; Prepared alcoholic cocktails; Alcoholic aperitif bitters; Alcoholic preparations for making beverages; Preparations for making alcoholic beverages; Distilled beverages; Alcoholic extracts; Wine-based beverages; Beverages containing wine [spritzers]; Vodka; Cordials [alcoholic beverages]; Alcoholic cordials.
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Class 33

- *“Rice alcohol; Rum [alcoholic beverage]; Aperitifs with a distilled alcoholic liquor base; Pre-mixed alcoholic beverages; Sugarcane-based alcoholic beverages; Alcoholic energy drinks; Alcoholic beverages, except beer; Low alcoholic drinks; Pre-mixed alcoholic beverages, other than beer-based; Grain-based distilled alcoholic beverages; Alcoholic cocktails; Alcoholic fruit beverages; Alcoholic beverages of fruit; Alcoholic carbonated beverages, except beer; Alcoholic wines; Alcoholic fruit cocktail drinks; Alcoholic beverages except beers; Alcoholic cocktails containing milk; Alcoholic beverages containing fruit; Alcoholic coffee-based beverage; Alcoholic bitters; Nira [sugarcane-based alcoholic beverage]; Alcoholic tea-based beverage; Ginseng liquor; Alcoholic aperitifs; Alcoholic punches; Alcoholic essences; Alcoholic cocktail mixes; Prepared alcoholic cocktails; Alcoholic aperitif bitters; Alcoholic preparations for making beverages;*

Preparations for making alcoholic beverages; Distilled beverages; Alcoholic extracts; Wine-based beverages; Beverages containing wine [spritzers]; Vodka; Cordials [alcoholic beverages]; Alcoholic cordials”

65. The goods above all consist of alcoholic beverages (of different alcoholic gradation including low-alcohol beverages). Party A contended that “*as these are all alcoholic drinks there is an established similarity between the broad category of non-alcoholic beverages in class 32 and alcoholic beverages (except beers) in class 33. In part, this arises because there are some specific non-alcoholic drinks that are similar to specific alcoholic drinks. Consumers perceive non-alcoholic drinks as alternative products to alcoholic drinks so they would be in competition with one another. Alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks often coincide with regard to the producer of such products, the relevant public as consumers and the distribution channels for the products. It would follow that there is a strong similarity between the goods in class 32 and the goods in class 33*”.

66. I acknowledge Party A’s submissions, however I disagree with this analysis. In comparison to Party A’s “*non-alcoholic beverages, all being soft carbonated drinks*”, I find that soft drinks are similar in nature to alcoholic drinks to the limited extent that they are both drinking liquids for human consumption. However, the average consumer would consider alcoholic drinks separately from soft drinks as the presence or absence of alcohol in a beverage is perceived as a significant difference in nature.¹³ Although both soft drinks and alcoholic drinks may be consumed for refreshment purposes and for their taste, alcoholic drinks are always consumed at least partly for the effect of the alcohol and are generally consumed on special occasions; differently, soft drinks can be consumed daily to quench thirst.¹⁴ The purpose of the respective goods may therefore be somewhat similar, but it is different in this important respect. The method of use is the same (i.e., oral consumption). Although consumers may opt to take an alcoholic drink or a soft drink, the commercial choice is usually then between competing alcoholic drinks or competing soft drinks. This is also because soft drinks are generally significantly

¹³ Case T-648/18, *Super bock group v EUIPO – Agus (Crystal)*, [32].

¹⁴ Case T-195/20, *Sociedade da Água de Monchique SA v EUIPO*, [43].

less expensive than alcoholic drinks.¹⁵ Consequently, the goods are not usually in competition. There is no evidence that consumers generally expect soft drinks to be sold by the same undertakings that market alcoholic drinks. Therefore, although they may be mixed together (e.g., gin with tonic), I find that they are not usually complementary goods in the sense described in the case law above. Additionally, the parties' goods are also likely to be sold in different aisles of supermarkets. Taking all relevant factors into account, I find that the competing goods are dissimilar.

67. Under section 5(2)(b), a degree of similarity between the goods is essential for there to be a finding of a likelihood of confusion. In the case of *eSure Insurance v Direct Line Insurance*, [2008] ETMR 77 CA, Lady Justice Arden stated that:

'49 [...] I do not find any threshold condition in the jurisprudence of the Court of Justice cited to us. Moreover, I consider that no useful purpose is served by holding that there is some minimum threshold level of similarity that has to be shown. If there is no similarity at all, there is no likelihood of confusion to be considered. If there is some similarity, then the likelihood of confusion has to be considered but it is unnecessary to interpose a need to find a minimum level of similarity'.

68. As I have found no similarity between the goods at hand, the opposition under section 5(2)(b) must fail in its entirety.

Invalidation (CA000506509)

Party A's goods	Party B's goods
<u>Class 32</u>	<u>Class 32</u>
non-alcoholic beverages, all being soft carbonated drinks	Aerated fruit juices; Aerated juices; Aerated mineral waters; Aerated water; Aerated water (Preparations for making -); Aerated water [soda water]; Aerated

¹⁵ Ibid, [43].

	<p>waters; Alcohol free aperitifs; Alcohol free beverages; Alcohol free cider; Alcohol free wine; Alcohol-free beers; Ale; Ales; Aloe juice beverages; Aloe vera drinks, non-alcoholic; Aloe vera juices; Aperitifs, non-alcoholic; Apple juice beverages; Apple juice drinks; Barley wine [Beer]; Barley wine [beer]; Beer; Beer and brewery products; Beer wort; Beer-based beverages; Beer-based cocktails; Beers; Beers enriched with minerals; Beverages consisting of a blend of fruit and vegetable juices; Beverages consisting principally of fruit juices; Beverages containing vitamins; Beverages (Non-alcoholic -); Beverages (Preparations for making -); Beverages (Whey -); Birch water; Bitter lemon; Black beer; Black beer [toasted-malt beer]; Blackcurrant cordial; Blackcurrant juice; Bock beer; Bottled drinking water; Bottled water; Brown rice beverages other than milk substitutes; Carbohydrate drinks; Carbonated mineral water; Carbonated non-alcoholic drinks; Carbonated soft drinks; Carbonated water; Carbonated waters; Cider, non-alcoholic; Cocktails, non-alcoholic; Coconut juice; Coconut water; Coconut water as a beverage; Coconut water as beverage; Coconut-</p>
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	<p>based beverages; Coffee-flavored ale; Coffee-flavored beer; Coffee-flavored soft drinks; Cola; Cola drinks; Colas [soft drinks]; Concentrated fruit juice; Concentrated fruit juices; Concentrates for making fruit drinks; Concentrates for making fruit juices; Concentrates for use in the preparation of soft drinks; Concentrates used in the preparation of soft drinks; Condensed smoked plum juice; Cordials; Cordials [non-alcoholic]; Cordials (non-alcoholic beverages); Craft beer; Craft beers; Cranberry juice; Cream soda; De-alcoholised beer; De-alcoholised drinks; De-alcoholised wines; De-alcoholized beer; De-alcoholized drinks; De-alcoholized wines; Dilutable preparations for making beverages; Distilled drinking water; Douzhi (fermented bean drink); Drinking mineral water; Drinking spring water; Drinking water; Drinking water with vitamins; Drinking waters; Dry ginger ale; Effervescing beverages (Pastilles for -); Effervescing beverages (Powders for -); Energy drinks; Energy drinks containing caffeine; Energy drinks [not for medical purposes]; Essences for making beverages; Essences for making flavoured mineral water [not in the nature of essential oils]; Essences</p>
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	<p>for making non-alcoholic beverages; Essences for making non-alcoholic beverages [not in the nature of essential oils]; Essences for making non-alcoholic drinks, not in the nature of essential oils; Extracts for making beverages; Extracts for making non-alcoholic beverages; Extracts of hops for making beer; Extracts of unfermented must; Flavor enhanced water; Flavored beer; Flavored beers; Flavored mineral water; Flavored waters; Flavoured beers; Flavoured carbonated beverages; Flavoured mineral water; Flavoured waters; Frozen carbonated beverages; Frozen fruit beverages; Frozen fruit drinks; Frozen fruit-based beverages; Frozen fruit-based drinks; Fruit beverages; Fruit beverages and fruit juices; Fruit beverages (non-alcoholic); Fruit drinks; Fruit extracts (Non-alcoholic -); Fruit flavored drinks; Fruit flavored soft drinks; Fruit flavoured carbonated drinks; Fruit flavoured drinks; Fruit flavoured waters; Fruit juice; Fruit juice bases; Fruit juice beverages; Fruit juice beverages (Non-alcoholic -); Fruit juice concentrates; Fruit juice drinks; Fruit juice for use as beverages; Fruit juices; Fruit nectars; Fruit nectars, nonalcoholic; Fruit nectars, non-</p>
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	<p>alcoholic; Fruit smoothies; Fruit squashes; Fruit-based beverages; Fruit-based soft drinks flavored with tea; Fruit-flavored beverages; Fruit-flavored soft drinks; Fruit-flavoured beverages; Functional water-based beverages; Ginger ale; Ginger beer; Ginger juice beverages; Glacial water; Grape juice; Grape juice beverages; Grape must, unfermented; Grapefruit juice; Green vegetable juice beverages; Guarana drinks; Guava juice; Honey-based beverages (Non-alcoholic -); Hop extracts for manufacturing beer; Hop extracts for use in the preparation of beverages; Hops (Extracts of -) for making beer; Iced fruit beverages; Imitation beer; India pale ales (IPAs); IPA (Indian Pale Ale); Isotonic beverages; Isotonic beverages [not for medical purposes]; Isotonic drinks; Isotonic non-alcoholic drinks; Juice drinks; Juice (Fruit -); Juices; Kvass; Kvass [non-alcoholic beverage]; Kvass [non-alcoholic beverages]; Lager; Lagers; Lemon barley water; Lemon juice for use in the preparation of beverages; Lemon squash; Lemonade; Lemonades; Lime juice cordial; Lime juice for use in the preparation of beverages; Liqueurs (Preparations for</p>
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	<p>making -); Lithia water; Low alcohol beer; Low calorie soft drinks; Low-alcohol beer; Low-calorie soft drinks; Malt beer; Malt syrup for beverages; Malt wort; Mango juice; Maple water; Melon juice; Mineral and aerated waters; Mineral enriched water [beverages]; Mineral water; Mineral water [beverages]; Mineral water (Non-medicated -); Mineral waters; Mineral waters [beverages]; Mixed fruit juice; Mixed fruit juices; Mixes for making sorbet beverages; Mung bean beverages; Must; Nectars (Fruit -), non-alcoholic; Non alcoholic aperitifs; Non-alcoholic beer; Non-alcoholic beer flavored beverages; Non-alcoholic beers; Non-alcoholic beverages; Non-alcoholic beverages containing fruit juices; Non-alcoholic beverages containing vegetable juices; Non-alcoholic beverages flavored with coffee; Non-alcoholic beverages flavored with tea; Non-alcoholic beverages flavoured with coffee; Non-alcoholic beverages flavoured with tea; Non-alcoholic beverages with tea flavor; Non-alcoholic carbonated beverages; Non-alcoholic cinnamon punch with dried persimmon (sujeonggwa); Non-alcoholic cocktail bases; Non-alcoholic cocktail mixes;</p>
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	<p>Non-alcoholic cocktails; Non-alcoholic cordials; Non-alcoholic dried fruit beverages; Non-alcoholic drinks; Non-alcoholic drinks enriched with vitamins and mineral salts; Non-alcoholic essences for making beverages; Non-alcoholic flavored carbonated beverages; Non-alcoholic fruit cocktails; Non-alcoholic fruit drinks; Non-alcoholic fruit extracts; Non-alcoholic fruit extracts used in the preparation of beverages; Non-alcoholic fruit juice beverages; Non-alcoholic fruit punch; Non-alcoholic grape juice beverages; Non-alcoholic honey-based beverages; Non-alcoholic malt beverages; Non-alcoholic malt drinks; Non-alcoholic malt free beverages [other than for medical use]; Non-alcoholic preparations for making beverages; Non-alcoholic punch; Non-alcoholic punches; Non-alcoholic rice punch (sikhye); Non-alcoholic soda beverages flavoured with tea; Non-alcoholic sparkling fruit juice drinks; Non-alcoholic syrups for making beverages; Non-alcoholic vegetable juice drinks; Non-alcoholic wine; Non-alcoholic wines; Non-carbonated soft drinks; Nut and soy based beverages; Nutritionally fortified beverages; Nutritionally fortified water; Oat-based</p>
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	<p> beverages [not being milk substitutes]; Orange barley water; Orange juice; Orange juice beverages; Orange juice drinks; Orange squash; Organic fruit juice; Orgeat; Pale ale; Part frozen slush drinks; Pastilles for effervescing beverages; Pineapple juice beverages; Pomegranate juice; Porter; Powders for effervescing beverages; Powders for the preparation of beverages; Powders used in the preparation of coconut water drinks; Powders used in the preparation of fruit-based beverages; Powders used in the preparation of fruit-based drinks; Powders used in the preparation of soft drinks; Preparation for making non- alcoholic beverages; Preparations for making aerated water; Preparations for making beverages; Preparations for making carbonated water; Preparations for making liqueurs; Protein drinks; Protein-enriched sports beverages; Purified drinking water; Quinine water; Ramune (Japanese soda pops); Red ginseng juice beverages; Rice-based beverages, other than milk substitutes; Root beer; Root beers; Root beers, non- alcoholic beverages; Saison beer; Sarsaparilla [non-alcoholic beverage]; Seltzer water; Shandy; Sherbet beverages; Sherbets [beverages]; </p>
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	<p>Slush drinks; Smoked plum beverages; Smoked plum juice beverages; Smoothies; Smoothies containing grains and oats; Smoothies [fruit beverages, fruit predominating]; Smoothies [non-alcoholic fruit beverages]; Soda pops; Soda water; Soft drinks; Soft drinks flavored with tea; Soft drinks for energy supply; Sorbets [beverages]; Sorbets in the nature of beverages; Soy beverage; Soya-based beverages, other than milk substitutes; Soy-based beverages, not being milk substitutes; Sparkling water; Sports drinks; Sports drinks containing electrolytes; Spring water; Spring waters; Squashes [non-alcoholic beverages]; Still water; Still waters; Stout; Stouts; Syrup for making beverages; Syrup for making lemonade; Syrups and other non-alcoholic preparations for making beverages; Syrups for beverages; Syrups for lemonade; Syrups for making beverages; Syrups for making flavoured mineral waters; Syrups for making fruit-flavored drinks; Syrups for making non-alcoholic beverages; Syrups for making soft drinks; Syrups for making whey-based beverages; Syrups used in the preparation of soft drinks; Table water; Table waters; Tomato juice [beverage];</p>
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	<p>Tomato juice beverages; Tonic water; Tonic water [non-medicated beverages]; Unfermented preserved must; Vegetable drinks; Vegetable juice; Vegetable juices [beverage]; Vegetable juices [beverages]; Vegetable smoothies; Vegetable-based beverages; Vitamin enriched sparkling water [beverages]; Vitamin fortified non-alcoholic beverages; Water; Water enhanced with minerals; Water (Lithia -); Water (Seltzer -); Water-based beverages containing tea extracts; Watermelon juice; Waters; Waters [beverages]; Waters (Table -); Wheat beer; Whey beverages.</p>
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Class 32

- *“Beverages consisting of a blend of fruit and vegetable juices; Aloe juice beverages; Aloe vera drinks, non-alcoholic; Aloe vera juices; Maple water; Green vegetable juice beverages; Non-alcoholic beverages containing vegetable juices; Non-alcoholic vegetable juice drinks; Vegetable drinks; Vegetable juice; Vegetable juices [beverage]; Vegetable juices [beverages]; Vegetable smoothies; Vegetable-based beverages; Birch water; Douzhi (fermented bean drink); Mung bean beverages”*

69. The goods above share with Party A’s *“non-alcoholic beverages, all being soft carbonated drinks”* the same nature in so far as they all are non-alcoholic drinks, although of different types. Party B’s goods essentially consist of vegetable-based drinks that consumers will purchase as a healthy option to other drinks whilst soft carbonated drinks are mainly purchased for their sweet and pleasurable taste. I

find the competing goods share the same method of use (oral consumption), however differ in intended purpose as indicated above. The consumers for these goods may overlap (i.e., general public) since consumers may consume a carbonated soft drink on one occasion, and a vegetable-based drink on another. These goods are likely to be sold in the same retail outlets (e.g., supermarkets), or even the same aisle, but they are unlikely to be displayed next to each other. I also find that albeit these goods share the same consumers, they are not in direct competition with each other. Overall, I find these goods to be similar to a medium degree.

- *“Frozen fruit drinks; Frozen fruit-based beverages; Frozen fruit-based drinks; Iced fruit beverages; Part frozen slush drinks; Sherbet beverages; Sherbets [beverages]; Slush drinks; Sorbets in the nature of beverages; Sorbets [beverages]; Frozen fruit beverages”*

70. The goods above in comparison to Party A’s *“non-alcoholic beverages, all being soft carbonated drinks”* differ in nature as frozen (or partially frozen) drinks are normally more solid and slushy than soft drinks at large (sold in liquid form). The general public will purchase both drinks for their taste and for quenching thirst, so these goods overlap in their method of use and intended purpose. The competing goods are likely sold in the same retail stores but unlikely next to each other as frozen/slush drinks are normally placed in fridges or freezers. Whilst these goods share the same trade channels, they are not likely to be in competition with each other. I find them to be similar to a between low and medium degree.

- *“Fruit smoothies; Fruit squashes; Smoothies; Smoothies containing grains and oats; Smoothies [fruit beverages, fruit predominating]; Smoothies [non-alcoholic fruit beverages]”*

71. The goods above share with Party A’s *“non-alcoholic beverages, all being soft carbonated drinks”* the same nature as they all are non-alcoholic drinks for oral consumption. These goods are both likely to be purchased for their pleasurable taste and quench thirst, although smoothies are generally purchased as a healthy

option. Therefore, these goods only partially overlap in their nature, intended purpose, method of use and target consumers. These goods are likely sold in the same retail outlets but are unlikely displayed next to each other. As they have, in part, different purposes (with smoothies being perceived as a healthier option) I do not find these goods to be in competition with each other. Overall, I find these goods share a medium degree of similarity.

- *“Nut and soy based beverages; Oat-based beverages [not being milk substitutes]; Soy beverage; Soya-based beverages, other than milk substitutes; Soy-based beverages, not being milk substitutes; Non-alcoholic malt beverages; Non-alcoholic malt drinks; Non-alcoholic malt free beverages [other than for medical use]; Rice-based beverages, other than milk substitutes; Brown rice beverages other than milk substitutes”*

72. The goods above essentially consist of cereal-based soft drinks that consumers purchase as a healthy option to quench thirst. Thus, although such goods differ from the type of soft drinks discussed in paragraph 71 above, the same reasoning applies when compared with Party A’s *“non-alcoholic beverages, all being soft carbonated drinks”*. Thus, I find these goods to be similar to a medium degree.

- *“Fruit extracts (Non-alcoholic -); Concentrated fruit juice; Concentrated fruit juices; Condensed smoked plum juice; Non-alcoholic fruit extracts; Orgeat; Concentrates for making fruit drinks; Concentrates for making fruit juices; Fruit juice concentrates; Lemon juice for use in the preparation of beverages; Non-alcoholic fruit extracts used in the preparation of beverages; Non-alcoholic syrups for making beverages; Mixes for making sorbet beverages; Powders used in the preparation of coconut water drinks; Preparations for making aerated water; Syrup for making lemonade; Syrups for lemonade; Syrups for making fruit-flavored drinks; Aerated water (Preparations for making -); Essences for making flavoured mineral water [not in the nature of essential oils]; Preparations for making carbonated water; Syrups for making flavoured mineral waters; Cordials; Cordials [non-alcoholic]; Cordials (non-alcoholic beverages); Squashes [non-alcoholic beverages]; Orange squash; Lemon barley water; Orange barley water; Blackcurrant cordial; Lime juice*

cordial; Lemon squash; Beverages (Preparations for making -); Concentrates for use in the preparation of soft drinks; Concentrates used in the preparation of soft drinks; Effervescing beverages (Pastilles for -); Effervescing beverages (Powders for -); Essences for making beverages; Essences for making non-alcoholic beverages; Essences for making non-alcoholic beverages [not in the nature of essential oils]; Essences for making non-alcoholic drinks, not in the nature of essential oils; Extracts for making beverages; Extracts for making non-alcoholic beverages; Hop extracts for use in the preparation of beverages; Liqueurs (Preparations for making -); Malt syrup for beverages; Non-alcoholic essences for making beverages; Non-alcoholic preparations for making beverages; Pastilles for effervescing beverages; Powders for effervescing beverages; Powders for the preparation of beverages; Powders used in the preparation of fruit-based beverages; Powders used in the preparation of fruit-based drinks; Powders used in the preparation of soft drinks; Preparation for making non-alcoholic beverages; Preparations for making beverages; Syrup for making beverages; Syrups and other non-alcoholic preparations for making beverages; Syrups for beverages; Syrups for making beverages; Syrups for making non-alcoholic beverages; Syrups for making soft drinks; Syrups used in the preparation of soft drinks; Dilutable preparations for making beverages; Lime juice for use in the preparation of beverages; Preparations for making liqueurs; Syrups for making whey-based beverages; Non-alcoholic cocktail bases; Non-alcoholic cocktail mixes”

73. The Applicant’s goods above are all preparations or ingredients for making different types of beverages and they are typically added (e.g., diluted) to create (either still or carbonated) soft drinks. In relation to Party A’s “*non-alcoholic beverages, all being soft carbonated drinks*” the competing goods have a different nature in so far Party B’s goods are typically used to create various types of soft drinks. The intended purpose of the respective goods is not entirely the same as Party B’s goods are for making beverages whereas Party A’s goods are to provide refreshment and/or enjoy a pleasurable taste. Nonetheless, there is a degree of overlap in their intended purpose when one considers the ultimate purpose of Party B’s beverage-making preparations. The respective goods have a different method

of use: Party A's goods are finished products which will be consumed by mouth, while some form of process is required before Party B's goods are consumed. There is likely to be an overlap in the trade channels through which the goods reach the market as they are all typically sold in supermarkets and other retail outlets. The goods will all be self-selected by consumers, though in practice they are not likely to be on the same shelves. However, beverage-making preparations may be found nearby. Although Party A's goods may be used to create beverages, the respective goods are not important or indispensable to one another in such a way that consumers would assume that they are from the same commercial undertaking. As such, they are not complementary. There is, however, a degree of competition between the goods as a consumer may select a finished product or purchase Party B's goods in order to make the drink themselves. Balancing the similarities against the differences, I consider that the goods are similar to between a low and medium degree.

- *“Lemonade; Lemonades; Non-alcoholic sparkling fruit juice drinks; Fruit flavoured carbonated drinks; Fruit flavored drinks; Fruit flavored soft drinks; Fruit flavoured drinks; Fruit-flavored beverages; Fruit-flavored soft drinks; Fruit-flavoured beverages; Fruit-based soft drinks flavored with tea; Aerated fruit juices; Aerated juices”*

74. Party B's goods above can all be carbonated; thus, they fall within the wider category of Party A's *“non-alcoholic beverages, all being soft carbonated drinks”*. For this reason, these goods are identical in line with the principle outlined in *Meric*.

- *“Apple juice beverages; Apple juice drinks; Beverages consisting principally of fruit juices; Blackcurrant juice; Coconut juice; Coconut-based beverages; Cranberry juice; Fruit beverages; Fruit beverages and fruit juices; Fruit beverages (non-alcoholic); Fruit juice; Fruit juice bases; Fruit juice beverages; Fruit juice beverages (Non-alcoholic -); Fruit juice drinks; Fruit juice for use as beverages; Fruit juices; Fruit-based beverages; Ginger juice beverages; Grape juice; Grape juice beverages; Grapefruit juice; Guarana drinks; Guava juice; Juice drinks; Juice (Fruit -); Juices; Mango juice; Melon juice; Mixed fruit juice; Mixed fruit juices; Non-*

alcoholic beverages containing fruit juices; Non-alcoholic dried fruit beverages; Non-alcoholic fruit drinks; Non-alcoholic fruit juice beverages; Orange juice; Orange juice beverages; Orange juice drinks; Organic fruit juice; Pineapple juice beverages; Pomegranate juice; Red ginseng juice beverages; Smoked plum beverages; Smoked plum juice beverages; Tomato juice [beverage]; Tomato juice beverages; Watermelon juice; Fruit drinks; Coconut water as a beverage; Coconut water as beverage; Coconut water; Non-alcoholic grape juice beverages”

75. All the above goods essentially consist of fruit-based juices and drinks. In comparison to Party A's “*non-alcoholic beverages, all being soft carbonated drinks*”, I find the competing goods have the same nature (non-alcoholic drinks), method of use (oral consumption) and intended purpose (quench thirst and enjoy the taste of the drinks) although fruit juices are normally purchased as a healthier option to carbonated soft drinks. These goods are usually sold in the same aisle (if not next to each other) in shops and supermarkets, address the same consumers and they can be in competition with each other as consumer may elect to enjoy different types of soft drinks. Thus, I find the competing goods to be similar to a medium degree.

- “*Fruit nectars; Fruit nectars, nonalcoholic; Fruit nectars, non-alcoholic; Nectars (Fruit -), non-alcoholic*”

76. Fruit nectar are more diluted fruit juices. Thus, the same reasoning outlined in paragraph 75 above applies. Thus, I find these goods to be similar to a medium degree to Party A's “*non-alcoholic beverages, all being soft carbonated drinks*”.

- “*Aerated mineral waters; Aerated water; Aerated water [soda water]; Aerated waters; Bottled drinking water; Bottled water; Carbonated mineral water; Carbonated water; Carbonated waters; Distilled drinking water; Drinking mineral water; Drinking spring water; Drinking water; Drinking water with vitamins; Drinking waters; Flavor enhanced water; Flavored mineral water; Flavored waters; Flavoured mineral water; Flavoured waters; Fruit flavoured waters; Functional water-based beverages; Glacial water; Lithia water; Mineral and aerated waters;*

Mineral enriched water [beverages]; Mineral water; Mineral water [beverages]; Mineral water (Non-medicated -); Mineral waters; Mineral waters [beverages]; Nutritionally fortified water; Purified drinking water; Seltzer water; Sparkling water; Spring water; Spring waters; Vitamin enriched sparkling water [beverages]; Water (Seltzer -); Soda water; Still water; Still waters; Table water; Table waters; Water; Water enhanced with minerals; Water (Lithia -); Waters; Waters [beverages]; Waters (Table -)”

77. All the above goods are, in essence, drinking water or flavoured water. In comparison with Party A's “*non-alcoholic beverages, all being soft carbonated drinks*” these goods are the same in nature in that they are all types of non-alcoholic drinks, although their specific natures will differ (with Party B's goods being water and Party A's goods being carbonated soft drinks). The competing goods also share the same method of use (oral consumption), intended purpose (quench thirst), trade channels and overlap in end users. There will also be a degree of competition between them. Overall, I consider the goods to be similar to at least a medium degree.

- “*Carbonated non-alcoholic drinks; Carbonated soft drinks; Coffee-flavored soft drinks; Cola; Cola drinks; Colas [soft drinks]; Cream soda; Flavoured carbonated beverages; Frozen carbonated beverages; Non-alcoholic beverages flavored with coffee; Non-alcoholic beverages flavored with tea; Non-alcoholic beverages flavoured with coffee; Non-alcoholic beverages flavoured with tea; Non-alcoholic beverages with tea flavor; Non-alcoholic carbonated beverages; Non-alcoholic flavored carbonated beverages; Non-carbonated soft drinks; Bitter lemon; Ramune (Japanese soda pops); Dry ginger ale; Ginger ale; Ginger beer; Low calorie soft drinks; Low-calorie soft drinks; Non-alcoholic soda beverages flavoured with tea; Sarsaparilla [non-alcoholic beverage]; Soft drinks; Soft drinks flavored with tea; Non-alcoholic beverages; Water-based beverages containing tea extracts; Alcohol free beverages; Beverages (Non-alcoholic -); Root beer; Root beers; Root beers, non-alcoholic beverages; Soda pops; Tonic water; Quinine water; Tonic water [non-medicated beverages]”*

78. These goods consist of carbonated soft drinks or drinks that could be carbonated.

As such these goods all fall within Party A's wider category of "*non-alcoholic beverages, all being soft carbonated drinks*". Therefore, I find the goods to be identical in line with the principle outlined in *Meric*.

- *Honey-based beverages (Non-alcoholic -); Non-alcoholic cinnamon punch with dried persimmon (sujeonggwa); Non-alcoholic honey-based beverages*"

79. The above goods differ from Party A's "*non-alcoholic beverages, all being soft carbonated drinks*" in so far as the former are non-alcoholic drinks that are usually served warm or heated by the users before consumption (such as sujeonggwa or honey-based beverages) and are usually consumed for their beneficial effects (e.g., honey-based drinks). Thus, whilst the competing goods are liquid soft drinks consumed for their pleasurable taste, I find these goods differ in their nature and intended purpose. Although these goods can all be sold in supermarkets, they are unlikely to be sold next to each other, are unlikely to be in competition with each other and are not aimed at the same end users. Overall, I find these goods to be similar to a between low and medium degree.

- "*Alcohol free aperitifs; Aperitifs, non-alcoholic; De-alcoholised drinks; Non alcoholic aperitifs; Non-alcoholic cocktails; Non-alcoholic fruit cocktails; Kvass [non-alcoholic beverage]; Kvass [non-alcoholic beverages]*"

80. All the above goods essentially consist of non-alcoholic versions of alcoholic drinks. I find these goods to have the same nature as Party A's "*non-alcoholic beverages, all being soft carbonated drinks*" being these goods all non-alcoholic beverages. As such the goods would have an overlap in purpose (enjoyment of a non-alcoholic beverage for its pleasurable taste), method of use (oral consumption) and share the same end users. These goods will be sold in the same retail outlets (supermarkets), however Party B's goods will likely be sold nearer their alcoholic equivalent rather than close to soft drinks. I find these goods to be neither in competition with each other nor complementary. Overall, I find these goods to be similar to a medium degree.

- “*Beverages containing vitamins; Energy drinks; Energy drinks containing caffeine; Energy drinks [not for medical purposes]; Isotonic beverages; Isotonic beverages [not for medical purposes]; Isotonic drinks; Isotonic non-alcoholic drinks; Non-alcoholic drinks enriched with vitamins and mineral salts; Protein drinks; Protein-enriched sports beverages; Sports drinks; Sports drinks containing electrolytes; Vitamin fortified non-alcoholic beverages; Soft drinks for energy supply; Nutritionally fortified beverages; Beverages (Whey -); Whey beverages; Carbohydrate drinks*”

81. I consider that there is a degree of similarity between the goods above and Party A’s “*non-alcoholic beverages, all being soft carbonated drinks*”. The nature and method of use of these goods may overlap to some degree in that they are all non-alcoholic drinks that are consumed in the ordinary way. As for the purpose of the goods, I appreciate that the primary purpose of Party B’s goods is to give the user energy (e.g., to practise sport). However, this does not mean that users will not look to consume energy drinks because they enjoy their taste or to quench their thirst. This is the primary purpose of Party A’s goods and, as such, I am of the view that there is some degree of overlap in purpose. The user of the goods is likely to be the same and while the primary purpose of the drinks may differ, a consumer looking to consume a drink to enjoy its taste may, for example, choose a soft drink over an energy drink, or vice versa. Lastly, I have nothing to suggest that it is common in the trade for producers of soft drinks, for example, to also produce energy drinks. That being said, I am of the view that the goods are likely to be found within close proximity of each other in stores, be that on the same shelves or aisles or in the same sections of online stores. As a result, there is some degree of overlap in respect of the goods’ distribution channels. Taking all of this into account and bearing in mind the limited levels of overlap, I consider these goods to be similar to no more than a medium degree.

- “*Alcohol free cider; Alcohol free wine; Alcohol-free beers; Cider, non-alcoholic; Cocktails, non-alcoholic; De-alcoholised beer; De-alcoholised wines; De-alcoholized beer; De-alcoholized drinks; De-alcoholized wines; Imitation beer;*

Non-alcoholic beer; Non-alcoholic beer flavored beverages; Non-alcoholic beers; Non-alcoholic drinks; Non-alcoholic fruit punch; Non-alcoholic cordials; Non-alcoholic punch; Non-alcoholic punches; Non-alcoholic rice punch (sikhye); Non-alcoholic wine; Non-alcoholic wines”

82. All the above goods essentially consist of alcohol-free alternatives to generally alcoholic drinks. With regard to Party A’s “*non-alcoholic beverages, all being soft carbonated drinks*” the competing goods share the same nature all being non-alcoholic drinks (although of different types) and method of use (oral consumption). Generally, these goods would be purchased by the same consumers who are interested in non-alcoholic (carbonated) drinks (including non-alcoholic alternatives to ordinarily alcoholic products) and who will purchase the goods not only to quench thirst but to enjoy their flavour. Nonetheless, these goods can differ in their end users in so far as children consume carbonated drinks but are unlikely to be interested in the alcoholic-free versions of alcoholic drinks given that the latter are still expected to taste like alcoholic drinks. The competing goods are not likely to be sold next to each other in supermarkets but may be in competition as consumers could prefer one type of non-alcoholic drink to another. Overall, taking into consideration the different types of non-alcoholic drinks available, I find the competing goods to be similar to a medium degree.

- “*Beer; Ale; Ales; Barley wine [Beer]; Barley wine [beer]; Beer and brewery products; Beer-based beverages; Beer-based cocktails; Beers; Beers enriched with minerals; Black beer; Black beer [toasted-malt beer]; Bock beer; Coffee-flavored ale; Coffee-flavored beer; Craft beer; Craft beers; Flavored beer; Flavored beers; Flavoured beers; India pale ales (IPAs); IPA (Indian Pale Ale); Kvass; Lager; Lagers; Low alcohol beer; Low-alcohol beer; Malt beer; Pale ale; Porter; Saison beer; Shandy; Stout; Stouts; Wheat beer*”

83. All the above goods essentially consist of beer, ale, or similar low-alcoholic beverages. These goods partially share the same nature of Party A’s “*non-alcoholic beverages, all being soft carbonated drinks*” as they both are drinks made for oral consumption. However, the goods above are alcoholic (or low-alcoholic)

drinks and mainly differ in nature from soft carbonated drinks. Consumers are likely to purchase soft (carbonated) drinks to slake thirst as well as enjoy the drinks' taste and are likely to be purchased quite often for daily consumption. Differently, beers and similar drinks are purchased not only for their taste but also for the effects of alcohol such drinks contain. The competing goods are sold in supermarkets although may not be sold side by side and consumers can also purchase them in pubs, clubs and restaurants. I find these goods can aim at different consumers (being Party B's goods alcoholic drinks), but they can be in competition in so far as consumers can prefer an alcoholic option to a soft drink (or vice versa). Overall, I find these goods to be similar to a low degree.

- *“Malt wort; Must; Unfermented preserved must; Grape must, unfermented; Beer wort; Extracts of hops for making beer; Extracts of unfermented must; Hop extracts for manufacturing beer; Hops (Extracts of -) for making beer”*

84. Must, wort and hops are deployed as part of the wine or beer making process. To my knowledge malt/wort/hops are not used for the production of soft drinks. Therefore, with regard to Party A's *“non-alcoholic beverages, all being soft carbonated drinks”* I find the respective goods to be dissimilar as they have different nature (wort and must derive from brewing and winemaking against ready-to-drink beverages whilst hops are used for beer production), method of use (manufacture v oral consumption), and intended purpose (ingredients for production of beer/wine v beverages for immediate consumption). These goods also do not share the same users or trade channels. They are neither in competition nor complementary.

85. Under the present ground, some similarity of goods and services is therefore essential for a likelihood of confusion to be established.¹⁶ Since I have concluded that there is no meaningful similarity between some of the competing goods, the invalidity action based on section 5(2)(b) fails in relation to the goods which I have found to be dissimilar as indicated at paragraph 84 above.

¹⁶ *eSure Insurance v Direct Line Insurance*, [2008] ETMR 77 CA.
Page 53 of 111

86. Accordingly, I will proceed to assess the invalidity action with regard to the remaining goods for which I have found some level of similarity.

Average consumer and the purchasing act

87. It is necessary for me to determine who the average consumer is for the goods in question; I must then determine the manner in which the goods are likely to be selected by the average consumer in the course of trade.

88. The average consumer is deemed to be reasonably well informed and reasonably observant and circumspect. For the purpose of assessing the likelihood of confusion it must be borne in mind that the average consumer's level of attention is likely to vary according to the category of goods in question: *Lloyd Schuhfabrik Meyer, Case C-342/97*. In *Hearst Holdings Inc, Fleischer Studios Inc v A. V.E.L.A. Inc, Poeticgem Limited, The Partnership (Trading) Limited, U Wear Limited, J Fox Limited*, [2014] EWHC 439 (Ch), Birss J. (as he then was) described the average consumer in these terms:

“The trade mark questions have to be approached from the point of view of the presumed expectations of the average consumer who is reasonably well informed and reasonably circumspect. The parties were agreed that the relevant person is a legal construct and that the test is to be applied objectively by the court from the point of view of that constructed person. The words “average” denotes that the person is typical. The term “average” does not denote some form of numerical mean, mode or median.”

89. The average consumer for the goods will be a member of the general public. The goods are likely to be fairly inexpensive and purchases are likely to be fairly frequent. However, various considerations will still be taken into account during the purchasing process such as flavour and nutritional properties. I consider that a medium degree of attention will be paid during the purchasing process.

90. The goods are likely to be obtained by self-selection from the shelves of a retail outlet or online equivalent, or from a drinks menu in a restaurant or cafe. Visual

considerations are likely to dominate the selection process. However, I do not discount that there will also be an aural component to the purchase of the goods given that orders may be placed verbally.

Comparison of marks

91. It is clear from *Sabel BV v. Puma AG* (particularly paragraph 23) that the average consumer normally perceives a mark as a whole and does not proceed to analyse its various details. The same case also explains that the visual, aural and conceptual similarities of the marks must be assessed by reference to the overall impressions created by the marks, bearing in mind their distinctive and dominant components. The CJEU stated at paragraph 34 of its judgment in Case C-591/12P, *Bimbo SA v OHIM*, that:

“[...] it is necessary to ascertain, in each individual case, the overall impression made on the target public by the sign for which registration is sought, by means of, inter alia, an analysis of the components of a sign and of their relative weight in the perception of the target public, and then, in the light of that overall impression and all factors relevant to the circumstances of the case, to assess the likelihood of confusion.”

92. It would be wrong, therefore, to dissect the trade marks artificially, although it is necessary to take into account the distinctive and dominant components of the marks and to give due weight to any other features which are not negligible and therefore contribute to the overall impressions created by the marks.

93. The respective trade marks are shown below:

Earlier trade mark	Contested trade mark
GUSTO	GUSTA

Overall impression

94. The overall impression of each mark resides in the single word of which each is composed.

Visual similarity

95. Both marks are five letters long. They overlap in their first four letters 'gust-' and exclusively differ in their last vowel.

96. The marks in question are not particularly long, however I do not find them to be short enough to the point that even the change in one letter would make such a great impact upon the overall level of visual similarity as compared to longer marks.¹⁷ In the instant case, the visual difference created by the last letter 'A' in place of the letter 'O' in Party A's mark is tempered by the fact that all the other letters composing the two marks are identical.

97. The Contested Mark has been applied for as a 'figurative mark', however it presents a standard font all in capital letters. The Earlier Mark consists of the word 'GUSTO' in standard characters.

98. In *El Corte Inglés, SA v OHIM*, Cases T-183/02 and T-184/02, the GC noted that the beginnings of words tend to have more visual and aural impact than the ends and I find that to be the case here. The court stated:

"81. It is clear that visually the similarities between the word marks MUNDICOLOR and the mark applied for, MUNDICOR, are very pronounced. As was pointed out by the Board of Appeal, the only visual difference between the signs is in the additional letters 'lo' which characterise the earlier marks and which are, however, preceded in those marks by six letters placed in the same position as in the mark MUNDICOR and followed by the letter 'r', which is also the final letter of the mark applied for. Given that, as the Opposition Division and the Board of Appeal rightly held, the consumer normally attaches more importance to the first part of words, the presence of the same root 'mundico'

¹⁷ On the principle according to which smaller differences in short signs have greater impact on visual similarity see, *inter alia*, *Esge v OHIM — De'Longhi Benelux (KMIX)*, T-444/10, para 27; *El Corte Inglés v OHIM — Apro Tech (APRO)*, T-372/12, para 34; *Levi Strauss v OHIM — L&O Hunting Group (101)*, T-604/13, para 33.

in the opposing signs gives rise to a strong visual similarity, which is, moreover, reinforced by the presence of the letter 'r' at the end of the two signs. Given those similarities, the applicant's argument based on the difference in length of the opposing signs is insufficient to dispel the existence of a strong visual similarity.

82. As regards aural characteristics, it should be noted first that all eight letters of the mark MUNDICOR are included in the MUNDICOLOR marks.

83. Second, the first two syllables of the opposing signs forming the prefix 'mundi' are the same. In that respect, it should again be emphasised that the attention of the consumer is usually directed to the beginning of the word. Those features make the sound very similar.¹⁸

99. In its counterstatement Party B contended that the competing marks have distinct endings, resulting in different impressions (and sounds). Party A argued, in its submissions in lieu, that the respective marks are clearly similar to one another with the only difference being the final letter of each word.

100. I acknowledge the parties' submissions and following from the above considerations, also bearing in mind that UK consumers read from left to right, I find that there is a high degree of visual similarity between the marks.

Aural similarity

101. Both marks consist of one-syllable words overlapping in their first part "gust-" and differing in their respective final vowels ("O" and "A").

102. Mr Rahman submitted that that the competing marks are aurally different; it was stated that "*in English, "Gusto" is pronounced as /'gʌstəʊ/, with the stress on the first syllable and the "u" sounding like the "u" in cup". In Spanish, "Gusto" is pronounced as /'gus.to/, with the stress also on the first syllable but the "u"*

¹⁸ For similar case law on this principle see, *inter alia*, *Sport Eybl & Sports Experts v OHIM* (Case T-179/11) and *Gappol v EUIPO* (Case T-411/15).

sounding like the “oo” in “food”. “Gusta” in Spanish is pronounced as /ˈgus.ta/, with the stress on the first syllable and the “u” sounding like the “oo” in “food”.

103. Party A contended that *“the pronunciation is likely to be similar as an English speaker is likely to pronounce the final syllable of each of these words in a similar way”*.¹⁹

104. It is my view that the relevant consumers will voice the first part “gust-“ identically in both marks (with a sound similar to the word ‘gust’ describing a sudden rush of wind) and will pronounce the competing marks’ endings with the respective sounds for the vowels “o” and “a” (i.e., for ‘GUST-O’ and ‘GUST-A’). Taking into consideration that the marks differ only in their last letter and that they have somewhat similar sounds, particularly given the propensity of the UK consumer to swallow or slur word endings,²⁰ overall, I find the marks have a very high degree of aural similarity.

Conceptual similarity

105. Party B submitted, in its counterstatement, that the word “gusto” is a Spanish noun translating as ‘taste’ and ‘flavour’ whilst the word “gusta” represents the third person singular of the Spanish verb ‘gustar’ meaning ‘to like’ and used to express preferences such as likes or dislikes. In his witness statement Mr Rahman submitted that in both English and Spanish “gusto” refers to ‘taste’ or ‘flavour’ as well as ‘keen enjoyment’ or ‘pleasure’ and in English this word is used to describe ‘enthusiasm’ or ‘vigorous enjoyment’ (e.g., “she sang with gusto”). It is also submitted that “gusto” is used in a broader context in English often describing an energetic approach to activities. With regard to “gusta”, Mr Rahman submitted that this word is the conjugation of the Spanish verb ‘gustar’ which means ‘to like’ or ‘to be pleasing’ indicating that something is liked or pleasing. Party B, thus, contends that the competing marks are semantically different.

¹⁹ Party A’s submissions in lieu dated 2 August 2024, [11].

²⁰ *Premier Brands UK Ltd. v. Typhoon Europe Ltd* ([2000] FSR 767).

106. Party A contended that “*neither word is likely to be construed as having any particular meaning to the ordinary consumer in the United Kingdom. Party B in his evidence suggests that GUSTO has an Italian and Latin derivation and that GUSTA has a derivation from Spanish but there is no evidence that a UK consumer would understand such difference between the two terms*”.²¹ However, Party A also submitted that “*conceptually the term GUSTO is a word that may be recognised by English speakers the term GUSTA is unlikely to have a meaning to a UK consumer*”.²²

107. I agree with Mr Rahman that the relevant consumers would understand “gusto” as conveying the meaning of ‘vigorous enjoyment’ and, from their submissions, it seems the parties agree on such meaning. Bearing in mind that for a concept to be relevant it must be capable of immediate grasp by the relevant consumer (*The Picasso Estate v OHIM*, Case C-361/04 P), I agree that a significant proportion of the relevant consumers would understand “gusto” as conveying its dictionary meaning of “vigorous enjoyment”. Conversely, turning to the consumers’ understanding of “gusta”, I find that the UK average consumers are unfamiliar with this Italian or Spanish word, and they are likely to perceive it either as an invented or foreign word devoid of any clear meaning. It follows that, as the Earlier Mark conveys a clear concept whereas the Contested Mark conveys no clear concept, the respective marks are not conceptually similar.

Distinctive character of the earlier trade mark

108. The distinctive character of a trade mark can be appraised only, first, by reference to the goods and services in respect of which registration is sought and, secondly, by reference to the way it is perceived by the relevant public – *Rewe Zentral AG v OHIM (LITE)* [2002] ETMR 91. In *Lloyd Schuhfabrik*, the CJEU stated that:

²¹ Party A’s submissions in lieu dated 2 August 2024.

²² *Ibid*, [11].

“22. In determining the distinctive character of a mark and, accordingly, in assessing whether it is highly distinctive, the national court must make an overall assessment of the greater or lesser capacity of the mark to identify the goods or services for which it has been registered as coming from a particular undertaking, and thus to distinguish those goods or services from those of other undertakings (see, to that effect, judgment of 4 May 1999 in Joined Cases C-108/97 and C-109/97 *Windsurfing Chiemsee v Huber and Attenberger* [1999] ECR I-0000, paragraph 49).

23. In making that assessment, account should be taken, in particular, of the inherent characteristics of the mark, including the fact that it does or does not contain an element descriptive of the goods or services for which it has been registered; the market share held by the mark; how intensive, geographically widespread and long-standing use of the mark has been; the amount invested by the undertaking in promoting the mark; the proportion of the relevant section of the public which, because of the mark, identifies the goods or services as originating from a particular undertaking; and statements from chambers of commerce and industry or other trade and professional associations (see *Windsurfing Chiemsee*, paragraph 51).”

109. Registered trade marks possess varying degrees of inherent distinctive character. These range from the very low, such as those which are suggestive or allusive of the services, to those with high inherent distinctive character, such as invented words.

110. Dealing first with the inherent distinctiveness of the Earlier Mark, the mark is an English dictionary word which does not seem to describe or allude in any way to the goods for which it has been registered. I find that it possesses an above medium degree of inherent distinctive character.

111. Turning to the question of whether the inherent distinctiveness of the Earlier Mark has been enhanced through use, Party A provided evidence that the Earlier Mark has been used in relation to carbonated soft drinks in the UK at least since 2017. Party A provided evidence of marketing initiatives, awards its products

obtained, the company's history, the distribution of its products on online wholesale platforms and other third-party distributors, as well as the company's revenues for part of the relevant period. Albeit Party A did not provide evidence showing the market share it occupies, or the investments made in promoting the mark, I can assume the market for soft drinks is worth millions (if not billions) of pounds. Therefore, although I find that Party A sufficiently proved genuine use of the Earlier Mark, I do not believe that the evidence provided shows that the Earlier Mark has acquired enhanced distinctiveness through use.

Likelihood of confusion

112. There is no simple formula for determining whether there is a likelihood of confusion. The factors considered above have a degree of interdependency (*Canon* at [17]). I must make a global assessment of the competing factors (*Sabel* at [22]), considering the various factors from the perspective of the average consumer and deciding whether the average consumer is likely to be confused. In making my assessment, I must keep in mind that the average consumer rarely has the opportunity to make direct comparisons between trade marks and must instead rely upon the imperfect picture of them he has retained in his mind (*Lloyd Schuhfabrik* at [26]).

113. Confusion can be direct or indirect. Direct confusion involves the average consumer mistaking one mark for the other. The concept of indirect confusion was explained by Iain Purvis Q.C., sitting as the Appointed Person, in *L.A. Sugar Limited v By Back Beat Inc*, BL O/375/10 as follows:

“16. Although direct confusion and indirect confusion both involve mistakes on the part of the consumer, it is important to remember that these mistakes are very different in nature. Direct confusion involves no process of reasoning – it is a simple matter of mistaking one mark for another. Indirect confusion, on the other hand, only arises where the consumer has actually recognized that the later mark is different from the earlier mark. It therefore requires a mental process of some kind on the part of the consumer when he or she sees the later

mark, which may be conscious or subconscious but, analysed in formal terms, is something along the following lines: “The later mark is different from the earlier mark, but also has something in common with it. Taking account of the common element in the context of the later mark as a whole, I conclude that it is another brand of the owner of the earlier mark

17. Instances where one may expect the average consumer to reach such a conclusion tend to fall into one or more of three categories:

(a) where the common element is so strikingly distinctive (either inherently or through use) that the average consumer would assume that no-one else but the brand owner would be using it in a trade mark at all. This may apply even where the other elements of the later mark are quite distinctive in their own right (“26 RED TESCO” would no doubt be such a case).

(b) where the later mark simply adds a non-distinctive element to the earlier mark, of the kind which one would expect to find in a sub-brand or brand extension (terms such as “LITE”, “EXPRESS”, “WORLDWIDE”, “MINI” etc.).

(c) where the earlier mark comprises a number of elements, and a change of one element appears entirely logical and consistent with a brand extension (“FAT FACE” to “BRAT FACE” for example).”

114. I have found the similarity of the respective goods to range from low to identical. The consumer is likely to pay a medium level of attention in their selection. The distinctiveness of the Earlier Mark is above medium. The visual similarity is high, the aural similarity is very high, and the marks are not conceptually similar. The purchase of the contested goods is considered to be mainly visual but the potential for aural use is borne in mind.

115. The relevant English consumers read from left to right and will attribute more importance to the initial sequence of letters ‘GUST-’ which is identical in both marks. The marks exclusively differ in their last letter (respectively “O” and “A”), British consumers are likely to slur the endings of words when pronouncing the

marks and bearing in mind the effects of imperfect recollection, I find that the average consumer is likely to mistake the Earlier Mark for the Contested Mark. Thus, there is a likelihood of direct confusion.

Conclusion for the Invalidity

116. The application for a declaration of invalidity under section 47(2) of the Act, based on section 5(2)(b) grounds, has been successful in respect of some of the goods against which it is directed. Subject to any successful appeal, under section 47(6) of the Act, UK trade mark No. 3477186 is deemed never to have been made in respect part of class 32.

117. The Contested Mark will remain registered for the uncontested Classes 29 and 30 and the remaining goods in class 32 being "*Malt wort; Must; Unfermented preserved must; Grape must, unfermented; Beer wort; Extracts of hops for making beer; Extracts of unfermented must; Hop extracts for manufacturing beer; Hops (Extracts of -) for making beer*".

Conclusion for the Opposition

118. The opposition under section 5(2)(b) failed in its entirety as indicated above in this decision. Subject to any successful appeal, the application by Mahbubur Rahman may proceed to registration.

Costs

119. As both parties have had a reasonable degree of success, I decline to favour either with an award of costs.

Dated this 30th day of May 2025

Andrea Rossi
For the Registrar

Annex A

Registered Contested mark in CA000506509

Trade mark number: UK00003477186

Contested mark: **GUSTA**

Filing date: 25 March 2020

Publication date: 19 June 2020

Registration date: 28 August 2020

Registered contested goods:

Class 32 Aerated fruit juices; Aerated juices; Aerated mineral waters; Aerated water; Aerated water (Preparations for making-); Aerated water [soda water]; Aerated waters; Alcohol free aperitifs; Alcohol free beverages; Alcohol free cider; Alcohol free wine; Alcohol-free beers; Ale; Ales; Aloe juice beverages; Aloe vera drinks, non-alcoholic; Aloe vera juices; Aperitifs, non-alcoholic; Apple juice beverages; Apple juice drinks; Barley wine [Beer]; Barley wine [beer]; Beer; Beer and brewery products; Beer wort; Beer- based beverages; Beer-based cocktails; Beers; Beers enriched with minerals; Beverages consisting of a blend of fruit and vegetable juices; Beverages consisting principally of fruit juices; Beverages containing vitamins; Beverages (Non-alcoholic-); Beverages (Preparations for making-); Beverages (Whey-); Birch water; Bitter lemon; Black beer; Black beer [toasted-malt beer]; Blackcurrant cordial; Blackcurrant juice; Bock beer; Bottled drinking water; Bottled water; Brown rice beverages other than milk substitutes; Carbohydrate drinks; Carbonated mineral water; Carbonated non-alcoholic drinks; Carbonated soft drinks; Carbonated water; Carbonated waters; Cider,

non-alcoholic; Cocktails, non-alcoholic; Coconut juice; Coconut water; Coconut water as a beverage; Coconut water as beverage; Coconut-based beverages; Coffee-flavored ale; Coffee-flavored beer; Coffee-flavored soft drinks ; Cola; Cola drinks; Colas [soft drinks]; Concentrated fruit juice; Concentrated fruit juices; Concentrates for making fruit drinks; Concentrates for making fruit juices Concentrates for use in the preparation of soft drinks; Concentrates used in the preparation of soft drinks; Condensed smoked plum juice; Cordials; Cordials [non-alcoholic]; Cordials (non-alcoholic beverages); Craft beer; Craft beers; Cranberry juice; Cream soda; De-alcoholised beer; De-alcoholised drinks; De-alcoholised wines; De-alcoholized beer; De-alcoholized drinks; De-alcoholized wines; Dilutable preparations for making beverages; Distilled drinking water; Douzhi (fermented bean drink); Drinking mineral water; Drinking spring water; Drinking water; Drinking water with vitamins; Drinking waters; Dry ginger ale; Effervescing beverages (Pastilles for-); Effervescing beverages (Powders for-); Energy drinks; Energy drinks containing caffeine; Energy drinks [not for medical purposes]; Essences for making beverages; Essences for making flavoured mineral water [not in the nature of essential oils]; Essences for making non-alcoholic beverages; Essences for making non- alcoholic beverages [not in the nature of essential oils]; Essences for making non-alcoholic drinks, not in the nature of essential oils; Extracts for making beverages; Extracts for making non-alcoholic beverages; Extracts of hops for making beer; Extracts of unfermented must; Flavor enhanced water; Flavored beer; Flavored beers; Flavored mineral water; Flavored waters; Flavoured beers; Flavoured carbonated beverages; Flavoured mineral water; Flavoured waters; Frozen carbonated beverages; Frozen fruit-beverages; Frozen fruit drinks; Frozen fruit-based beverages; Frozen fruit-based drinks; Fruit beverages; Fruit beverages and fruit juices; Fruit beverages (non-alcoholic); Fruit drinks; Fruit extracts (Non- alcoholic-); Fruit flavored drinks; Fruit flavored soft drinks; Fruit flavoured carbonated drinks; Fruit

flavoured drinks; Fruit flavoured waters; Fruit juice; Fruit juice bases; Fruit juice beverages; Fruit juice beverages (Non-alcoholic-); Fruit juice concentrates; Fruit juice drinks; Fruit juice for use as beverages; Fruit juices; Fruit nectars; Fruit nectars, nonalcoholic; Fruit nectars, non-alcoholic; Fruit smoothies; Fruit squashes; Fruit-based beverages; Fruit-based soft drinks flavored with tea; Fruit-flavored beverages; Fruit-flavored soft drinks; Fruit-flavoured beverages; Functional water-based beverages; Ginger ale; Ginger beer; Ginger juice beverages; Glacial water; Grape juice; Grape juice beverages; Grape must, unfermented; Grapefruit juice; Green vegetable juice beverages; Guarana drinks; Guava juice; Honey- based beverages (Non-alcoholic -); Hop extracts for manufacturing beer; Hop extracts for use in the preparation of beverages; Hops (Extracts of -) for making beer; Iced fruit beverages; Imitation beer; India pale ales (IPAs); IPA (Indian Pale Ale); Isotonic beverages; Isotonic beverages [not for medical purposes]; Isotonic drinks; Isotonic non-alcoholic drinks; Juice drinks; Juice (Fruit -); Juices; Kvass; Kvass [non- alcoholic beverage]; Kvass [non-alcoholic beverages]; Lager; Lagers; Lemon barley water; Lemon juice for use in the preparation of beverages; Lemon squash; Lemonade; Lemonades; Lime juice cordial; Lime juice for use in the preparation of beverages; Liqueurs (Preparations for making -); Lithia water; Low alcohol beer; Low calorie soft drinks; Low-alcohol beer; Low-calorie soft drinks; Malt beer; Malt syrup for beverages; Malt wort; Mango juice; Maple water; Melon juice; Mineral and aerated waters; Mineral enriched water [beverages]; Mineral water; Mineral water [beverages]; Mineral water (Non-medicated); Mineral waters; Mineral waters [beverages]; Mixed fruit juice; Mixed fruit juices; Mixes for making sorbet beverages; Mung bean beverages; Must; Nectars (Fruit -), non-alcoholic; Non alcoholic aperitifs; Non-alcoholic beer; Non-alcoholic beer flavored beverages; Non-alcoholic beers; Non-alcoholic beverages; Non-alcoholic beverages containing fruit juices; Non-alcoholic beverages containing vegetable juices; Non-alcoholic beverages flavored with coffee; Non-alcoholic

beverages flavored with tea; Non-alcoholic beverages flavoured with coffee; Non-alcoholic beverages flavoured with tea; Non-alcoholic beverages with tea flavor; Non-alcoholic carbonated beverages; Non-alcoholic cinnamon punch with dried persimmon (sujeonggwa); Non-alcoholic cocktail bases; Non-alcoholic cocktail mixes; Non-alcoholic cocktails; Non-alcoholic cordials; Non-alcoholic dried fruit beverages; Non-alcoholic drinks; Non-alcoholic drinks enriched with vitamins and mineral salts; Non-alcoholic essences for making beverages; Non-alcoholic flavored carbonated beverages; Non-alcoholic fruit cocktails; Non-alcoholic fruit drinks; Non-alcoholic fruit extracts; Non-alcoholic fruit extracts used in the preparation of beverages; Non-alcoholic fruit juice beverages; Non-alcoholic fruit punch; Non-alcoholic grape juice beverages; Non-alcoholic honey-based beverages; Non-alcoholic malt beverages; Non-alcoholic malt drinks; Non-alcoholic malt free beverages [other than for medical use]; Non-alcoholic preparations for making beverages; Non-alcoholic punch; Non-alcoholic punches; Non-alcoholic rice punch (sikhye); Non-alcoholic soda beverages flavoured with tea; Non-alcoholic sparkling fruit juice drinks; Non-alcoholic syrups for making beverages; Non-alcoholic vegetable juice drinks; Non-alcoholic wine; Non-alcoholic wines; Non-carbonated soft drinks; Nut and soy based beverages; Nutritionally fortified beverages; Nutritionally fortified water; Oat-based beverages [not being milk substitutes]; Orange barley water; Orange juice; Orange juice beverages; Orange juice drinks; Orange squash; Organic fruit juice; Orgeat; Pale ale; Part frozen slush drinks; Pastilles for effervescing beverages; Pineapple juice beverages; Pomegranate juice; Porter; Powders for effervescing beverages; Powders for the preparation of beverages; Powders used in the preparation of coconut water drinks; Powders used in the preparation of fruit-based beverages; Powders used in the preparation of fruit-based drinks; Powders used in the preparation of soft drinks; Preparation for making non-alcoholic beverages; Preparations for making aerated water; Preparations for making beverages; Preparations for making

carbonated water; Preparations for making liqueurs; Protein drinks; Protein-enriched sports beverages; Purified drinking water; Quinine water; Ramune (Japanese soda pops); Red ginseng juice beverages; Rice-based beverages, other than milk substitutes; Root beer; Root beers; Root beers, non-alcoholic beverages; Saison beer; Sarsaparilla [non-alcoholic beverage]; Seltzer water; Shandy; Sherbet beverages; Sherbets [beverages]; Slush drinks; Smoked plum beverages; Smoked plum juice beverages; Smoothies; Smoothies containing grains and oats; Smoothies [fruit beverages, fruit predominating]; Smoothies [non-alcoholic fruit beverages]; Soda pops; Soda water; Soft drinks; Soft drinks flavored with tea; Soft drinks for energy supply; Sorbets (beverages); Sorbets in the nature of beverages; Soy beverage; Soya-based beverages, other than milk substitutes; Soy-based beverages, not being milk substitutes; Sparkling water; Sports drinks; Sports drinks containing electrolytes; Spring water; Spring waters; Squashes [non-alcoholic beverages]; Still water; Still waters; Stout; Stouts; Syrup for making beverages; Syrup for making lemonade; Syrups and other non-alcoholic preparations for making beverages; Syrups for beverages; Syrups for lemonade; Syrups for making beverages; Syrups for making flavoured mineral waters; Syrups for making fruit-flavored drinks; Syrups for making non-alcoholic beverages; Syrups for making soft drinks; Syrups for making whey-based beverages; Syrups used in the preparation of soft drinks; Table water; Table waters; Tomato juice [beverage]; Tomato juice beverages; Tonic water; Tonic water [non-medicated beverages]; Unfermented preserved must; Vegetable drinks; Vegetable juice; Vegetable juices [beverage]; Vegetable juices [beverages]; Vegetable smoothies; Vegetable-based beverages; Vitamin enriched sparkling water [beverages]; Vitamin fortified non-alcoholic beverages; Water; Water enhanced with minerals; Water (Lithia-); Water (Seltzer-); Water-based beverages containing tea extracts; Watermelon juice; Waters; Waters [beverages]; Waters (Table-); Wheat beer; Whey beverages.

Annex B

Goods of UK trade mark registration no. UK00003477186

Class 29: Abalones [not live]; Abalones, not live; Abura-age [pieces of fried tofu]; Acidophilus milk; Agar-agar for culinary purposes; Air-dried sausages; Ajvar [preserved peppers]; Albumen for culinary purposes; Albumin milk; Algae prepared for human foods; Alginates for culinary purposes; Almond butter; Almond jelly; Almond milk; Almond milk for culinary purposes; Almond milk-based beverages; Almonds, ground; Almonds (Prepared -); Aloe vera prepared for human consumption; Anchovy; Anchovy fillets; Anchovy, not live; Anchovy paste; Andouillettes; Animal fats for food; Animal kidneys [offal]; Animal marrow for food; Animal oils for food; Antipasto salads; Apple butter; Apple chips; Apple flakes; Apple puree; Apple purée; Apple sauce (compote); Ark shells, not live; Ark-shells [not live]; Ark-shells, not live; Aromatized fruit; Arrangements of cut fruit; Arrangements of processed fruit; Artichoke paste; Artichokes, preserved; Artificial cream; Artificial cream (dairy product substitutes); Artificial fish roes; Artificial milk based desserts; Artificial sausage skins; Aspic; Aubergine paste; Bacon; Bacon bits; Bacon rinds; Baked beans; Banana chips; Bean curd; Bean dip; Beancurd sticks; Beans; Beans cooked in soy sauce (Kongjaban); Beans, preserved; Beef; Beef bouillon; Beef fat; Beef jerky; Beef meatballs; Beef slices; Beef steaks; Beef stew; Beef tallow [for food]; Beef tripe; Beefburgers; Berries, preserved; Beverages consisting primarily of milk; Beverages consisting principally of milk; Beverages having a milk base; Beverages made from milk; Beverages made from yoghurt; Beverages made from yogurt; Beverages made with yoghurt; Beverages made with yogurt; Birds eggs and egg products; Bisques; Black caviar; Black currants, processed; Black pudding; Black pudding [blood sausage]; Blackberry jam; Black-bone chickens, not live; Blackcurrants, processed; Blanched nuts; Blended butter; Blended cheese; Blended oil [for food]; Blended oil for food; Blended vegetable oils for culinary purposes; Blocks of boiled, smoked and then dried bonitos (katsuo-bushi); Blood sausage; Blue cheese; Blue mussels [not live]; Blue mussels, not live; Blueberry jams; Boiled and dried fish; Boiled potatoes; Bologna; Bombay mix; Bone oil, edible; Bone oil [for food]; Bone oil for food; Botifarra sausages; Bottled cooked meat; Bottled

fish; Bottled fish products; Bottled fruits; Bottled sliced fruits; Bottled vegetables; Bouillon; Bouillon concentrates; Bouillon (Preparations for making -); Bratwurst; Brawn; Breaded and fried jalapeno peppers; Broad beans; Broccoli; Broth; Broth concentrates; Broth [soup]; Bulgogi; Bulgogi [Korean beef dish]; Bulgogi [Korean dish consisting of sliced and seasoned barbecued beef]; Bullfrog meat; Bullfrogs, not live; Burgers; Butter; Butter (Chocolate nut -); Butter (Cocoa -); Butter (Coconut -); Butter for use in cooking; Butter made of nuts; Butter oil; Butter (Peanut -); Butter preparations; Butter substitutes; Butter with herbs; Buttercream; Buttermilk; Cabbage rolls stuffed with meat; Cacao butter for food; Caesar salad; Camellia seed oil for food; Cancoillotte; Candied fruit; Candied fruit snacks; Candied fruits; Candied nuts; Canned beans; Canned cooked meat; Canned fish; Canned fruits; Canned meat; Canned peanuts; Canned pork; Canned pork and beans; Canned processed olives; Canned pulses; Canned quail eggs; Canned seafood; Canned sliced fruits; Canned sliced vegetables; Canned snails; Canned soups; Canned spinach; Canned tomatoes; Canned vegetables; Canola oil; Canola oil for food; Capelin, not live; Caponata; Carp [not live]; Carp, not live; Carps, not live; Carrots; Cashew nut butter; Cashew nuts (Prepared -); Cassava chips; Casseroles [food]; Cassoulet; Caviar; Century eggs; Chantilly cream; Charcuterie; Cheddar cheese; Cheese; Cheese containing herbs; Cheese containing spices; Cheese dips; Cheese fondue; Cheese in the form of dips; Cheese mixtures; Cheese powder; Cheese products; Cheese spreads; Cheese sticks; Cheese substitutes; Cheese-based snack foods; Cheeses; Cheonggukjang jjigae [Korean dish consisting primarily of tofu with rich soybean paste]; Chia seed oil for food; Chicharron; Chicken; Chicken balls; Chicken breast fillets; Chicken burgers; Chicken croquettes; Chicken gizzards; Chicken jerky; Chicken legs; Chicken meatballs; Chicken mousse; Chicken nuggets; Chicken pieces; Chicken salad; Chicken sausages; Chicken stock; Chicken wings; Chile con queso; Chile rellenos; Chili con carne; Chilled dairy desserts; Chilled foods consisting predominately of fish; Chilled meals made from fish; Chilli beans; Chilli oil; Chipped potatoes; Chips [french fries]; Chips (Fruit -); Chips (Potato -); Chitterlings; Chocolate nut butter; Chop suey; Chorizo; Choucroute garnie; Chowder; Clam juice; Clams, not live; Clams [not live]; Clarified butter; Coated peanuts; Cocktail onions; Cocoa butter; Cocoa butter for food; Cocoa flavored milk beverages; Coconut butter; Coconut chips; Coconut, desiccated;

Coconut fat; Coconut flakes; Coconut milk; Coconut milk [beverage]; Coconut milk for cooking; Coconut milk for culinary purposes; Coconut milk powder; Coconut milk used as beverage; Coconut milk-based beverages; Coconut oil; Coconut oil and fat [for food]; Coconut oil for food; Coconut powder; Coconut shrimp; Coconut-based snacks; Codfishes, not live; Cods [not live]; Cods, not live; Coffee cream in the form of powder; Coffee creamer; Coffee creamers; Coffee whiteners consisting principally of dairy products; Coleslaw; Colza oil for food; Common plaice fish, not live; Common plaice, not live; Compote; Compotes; Concentrated butter; Concentrates (Bouillon -); Concentrates (Broth -); Condensed milk; Condensed tomatoes; Consommés; Cooked beans; Cooked chicken; Cooked dish consisting primarily of chicken and ginseng (samgyetang); Cooked dish consisting primarily of fermented vegetable, pork and tofu (kimchi-jjigae); Cooked dish consisting primarily of rich soybean paste and tofu (cheonggukjang-jjigae); Cooked dish consisting primarily of soybean paste and tofu (doenjang-jjigae); Cooked dish consisting primarily of stir-fried beef and fermented soy sauce (Sogalbi); Cooked dish consisting primarily of stir-fried chicken and fermented hot pepper paste (dak-galbi); Cooked duck; Cooked fish; Cooked fruits; Cooked jackfruit; Cooked meals consisting principally of fish; Cooked meat; Cooked meat dishes; Cooked meats; Cooked olives; Cooked poultry; Cooked seafood; Cooked snails; Cooked spinach; Cooked truffles; Cooked turkey; Cooked vegetables; Cooking fats; Cooking oil; Cooking oils; Corn dogs; Corn fats; Corn oil; Corn oil [for food]; Corn oil for food; Corned beef; Corned beef hash; Cornichons; Cottage cheese; Cottage cheese fritters; Cottage cheese preparations; Cows' milk; Crab; Crab cakes; Crab meat; Crab roe for human consumption; Crab roe paste; Crabs [not live]; Crabs, not live; Cranberry compote; Cranberry jam; Cranberry sauce [compote]; Crayfish, not live; Cream; Cream, being dairy products; Cream cheese; Cream [dairy products]; Cream fraiche; Cream powder; Cream (Whipped -); Creamers for beverages; Creme fraiche; Crisps; Crisps (Potato -); Croquettes; Crucian carps, not live; Crushed sesame; Crustaceans, not live; Crystallised Fruit; Crystallised ginger; Crystallized fruit; Crystallized fruits; Crystallized ginger; Crystallized gingers; Cucumber Kimchi [Oi-sobagi]; Curd; Curd cheese; Curdled milk; Cured meats; Cured sausages; Currants; Custard style yoghurts; Cut fruits; Cut vegetables; Cuttlefish, not live; Dahls; Dairy desserts; Dairy products; Dairy products and dairy substitutes; Dairy puddings; Dairy

spreads; Dairy-based beverages; Dairy-based beverages containing oats; Dairy-based dips; Dairy-based spreads; Dairy-based whipped topping; Dak galbi [Korean dish consisting primarily of chicken stir-fried in a fermented hot pepper paste]; Dates; Deep frozen chicken; Deep-frozen poultry; Dehydrated chicken; Dehydrated vegetables; Desiccated coconut; Desserts made from milk products; Desserts of yogurt; Dill pickles; Dips; Dishes of fish; Doenjang jjigae [Korean dish consisting primarily of tofu with soybean paste]; Dolmas; Double cream; Dried bamboo fungus; Dried bamboo shoot; Dried bamboo shoots; Dried beans; Dried beef; Dried blueberries; Dried chinese cabbage; Dried Chinese yams; Dried clam meat; Dried coconuts; Dried cranberries; Dried dates; Dried durians; Dried edible algae; Dried edible black fungi; Dried edible daylilies; Dried edible day-lily buds; Dried edible mushrooms; Dried edible seaweed; Dried edible seaweed (hoshi-wakame); Dried edible tremella fuciformis; Dried eggs; Dried figs; Dried fish; Dried fish meat; Dried flakes of laver for sprinkling on rice in hot water (ochazuke-nori); Dried fruit; Dried fruit mixes; Dried fruit products; Dried fruit-based snacks; Dried fruits; Dried fruits in powder form; Dried funghi; Dried herring roe; Dried kelps; Dried lentils; Dried lichee; Dried long net stinkhorn; Dried longan; Dried mangoes; Dried meat; Dried milk; Dried milk for food; Dried milk powder; Dried nuts; Dried okra; Dried olives; Dried pawpaws; Dried persimmon (Got-gam); Dried pieces of agar jelly (kanten); Dried pineapples; Dried prawns; Dried pulses; Dried razor clam meat; Dried scallops; Dried sea hares; Dried seafood; Dried shiitake mushrooms; Dried shrimps; Dried soya beans; Dried squid; Dried strawberries; Dried truffles [edible fungi]; Dried turnip; Dried vegetables; Dried vegetables in powder form; Dried whelk meat; Drinking yoghurt; Drinking yoghurts; Drinking yogurts; Drinks based on yoghurt; Drinks based on yogurt; Drinks made from dairy products; Dry whey; Duck; Duck confits; Duck eggs; Duck gizzards; Duck jerky; Duck meat; Edible ant larvae, prepared; Edible bird's nests; Edible birds' nests; Edible bone oil; Edible crystallised fruits; Edible crystallized fruits; Edible dried flowers; Edible fat-based spreads for bread; Edible fats; Edible flowers, dried; Edible frogs, not live; Edible insects, not live; Edible nuts; Edible oil; Edible oils; Edible oils and fats; Edible oils derived from fish [other than cod liver oil]; Edible oils for glazing foodstuffs; Edible oils for use in cooking foodstuffs; Edible seaweed; Edible seeds; Edible shavings of dried kelp (tororo-kombu); Edible sunflower seeds; Eels, not live; Egg muffins; Egg

nog (Non-alcoholic -); Egg substitute; Egg substitutes; Egg whites; Egg yolks; Eggplant parmigiana; Eggplant paste; Eggs; Eggs (Powdered -); Eggs (Snail -) for consumption; Escamoles being prepared edible ant larvae; Escamoles [edible ant larvae, prepared]; Escargots; Evaporated milk; Extra virgin olive oil; Extra virgin olive oil for food; Extracts for soups; Extracts of meat; Extracts of poultry; Extracts of vegetables [juices] for cooking; Extra-virgin olive oil; Faggots [food]; Falafel; Fat (Coconut -); Fat-containing mixtures for bread slices; Fatty substances for the manufacture of edible fats; Fermented baked milk; Fermented bamboo shoots boiled and preserved in salt (menma); Fermented bean curd; Fermented fruits; Fermented milk; Fermented soybeans; Fermented soybeans (natto); Fermented tofu; Fermented vegetable foods [kimchi]; Fermented vegetables; Fermented vegetables (kimchi); Ferments (Milk -) for culinary purposes; Filled potato skins; Fillets (Fish -); Fish; Fish balls; Fish cakes; Fish, canned; Fish crackers; Fish croquettes; Fish eggs for human consumption; Fish extracts; Fish fillets; Fish fingers; Fish floss; Fish (Food products made from -); Fish in olive oil; Fish jellies; Fish maw; Fish meal for human consumption; Fish mousses; Fish, not live; Fish paste; Fish, preserved; Fish preserves; Fish products being frozen; Fish products prepared for human consumption; Fish roe, prepared; Fish (Salted -); Fish sausages; Fish, seafood and molluscs, not live; Fish, seafood and molluscs spreads; Fish spawn (Processed -); Fish spread; Fish steak; Fish steaks; Fish sticks; Fish stock; Fish, tinned; Fish, tinned [canned (Am.)]; Fish with chips; Fish-based foodstuffs; Fishmeal for human consumption; Flakes of dried fish meat (kezuri-bushi); Flakes (Potato -); Flavored nuts; Flavoured edible oils; Flavoured milk; Flavoured milk beverages; Flavoured milk drinks; Flavoured milk powder for making drinks; Flavoured nuts; Flavoured oils; Flavoured yoghurts; Flaxseed oil for culinary purposes; Flaxseed oil for food; Flounders, not live; Foie gras; Food pastes made from meat; Food preparations predominantly of milk; Food products made from fish; Foods made from fish; Foods prepared from fish; Formed textured vegetable protein for use as a meat substitute; Frankfurters; Freeze-dried meat; Freeze-dried tofu pieces (kohri-dofu); Freeze-dried vegetables; French fries; Fresh chicken; Fresh meat; Fresh poultry; Fresh turkey; Fresh unripened cheeses; Fried chicken; Fried meat; Fried platano; Fried potatoes; Fried tofu pieces (abura-age); Frittatas; Fritters; Fromage frais; Frosted fruits; Frozen

appetizers consisting primarily of chicken; Frozen appetizers consisting primarily of seafood; Frozen bamboo shoots; Frozen brackens (Gosari); Frozen celery cabbages; Frozen chicken; Frozen chips; Frozen cooked fish; Frozen eggs; Frozen fish; Frozen french fries; Frozen frog legs; Frozen fruits; Frozen meals consisting primarily of chicken; Frozen meals consisting primarily of fish; Frozen meals consisting primarily of meat; Frozen meals consisting primarily of poultry; Frozen meals consisting primarily of vegetables; Frozen meat; Frozen meat products; Frozen poultry; Frozen pre-packaged entrees consisting primarily of seafood; Frozen prepared meals consisting principally of vegetables; Frozen seafood; Frozen shellfish; Frozen spinach; Frozen sweet corn; Frozen turkey; Frozen vegetables; Fruit- and nut-based snack bars; Fruit based snack foods; Fruit chips; Fruit conserves; Fruit desserts; Fruit flavoured yoghurts; Fruit jams; Fruit jellies; Fruit jellies [not being confectionery]; Fruit juices for cooking; Fruit leathers; Fruit marmalade; Fruit paste; Fruit pectin; Fruit peel; Fruit pie fillings; Fruit Powders; Fruit, preserved; Fruit preserved in alcohol; Fruit preserves; Fruit, processed; Fruit pulp; Fruit pulps; Fruit purees; Fruit rinds; Fruit salads; Fruit snacks; Fruit spread; Fruit spreads; Fruit, stewed; Fruit-based concentrate for cooking; Fruit-based fillings for cakes and pies; Fruit-based fillings for cobblers; Fruit-based meal replacement bars; Fruit-based snack food; Fruits, canned; Fruits (Crystallized -); Fruits in preserved form; Fruits preserved in alcohol; Fruits, tinned; Fruits, tinned [canned (Am.)]; Galbi [grilled meat dish]; Game; Game, not live; Garlic butter; Garlic paste; Garlic [preserved]; Garlic-based spreads; Gelatine; Ghee; Gherkins; Ginger jam; Ginger, preserved; Glazed fruits; Goat cheese; Goat milk; Goose liver pate; Got-gam [dried persimmons]; Grapeseed oil; Grapeseed oil for food; Grated potato nuggets; Green split-peas; Grilled chicken (Yakitori); Grilled fish fillets; Grilled pork belly (samgyeopsal); Grilled vegetables; Ground almond; Ground almonds; Ground meat; Ground nuts; Groundnut oil; Guacamole; Guacamole [mashed avocado]; Guava paste; Gumbo; Gut for making sausage casings; Gut for making sausages; Haggis; Ham; Ham hocks; Hamburgers; Hard cheese; Hardened oils for food; Hardened oils [hydrogenated oil for food]; Hash brown potatoes; Hash browns; Haw slices; Hawthorn flakes; Hazelnut spread; Hazelnut spreads; Hazelnuts, prepared; Hemp milk used as a milk substitute; Hen eggs; Herrings, not live; Herrings [not live]; Honey butter; Honeyed peanuts; Hot dog sausages; Hotdog sausages;

Hummus; Hummus chick pea paste; Hummus [chickpea paste]; Hydrogenated oils for food; Imitation crab meat; Infused raisins; Instant mashed potato; Instant miso soup; Instant soup; Instant stew; Isinglass for food; Jams; Jellies; Jellies [bread spreads]; Jellies for food; Jellies, jams, compotes, fruit and vegetable spreads; Jelly made from devils' tongue root (konnyaku); Jerky; Juices (Vegetable -) for cooking; Kale chips; Kanten [dried pieces of agar jelly]; Kefir; Kefir [milk beverage]; Kelp [processed]; Kephir; Kephir [milk beverage]; Kielbasa; Kimchi; Kimchi [fermented vegetable dish]; Kimchi jjigae [Korean dish consisting primarily of fermented vegetables, pork and tofu]; King boletes, dried; Kipper fillets; Kiwifruit flakes; Kkakdugi [Korean fermented radish dish]; Klipfish [salted and dried cod]; Knockwurst; Knuckle of ham; Koumiss; Koumiss [kumiss] [milk beverage]; Koumiss [milk beverage]; Krill, not live; Kumiss [milk beverage]; Kumys; Kumys [kumyss] [milk beverage]; Kumys [milk beverage]; Kumyss [milk beverage]; Lactic acid bacteria drinks; Lactic acid drinks; Lamb products; Lamb skewers; Lard; Lard [for food]; Lard for food; Laver; Laver, preserved; Laver (Toasted -); Lecithin for culinary purposes; Legume salads; Legume-based snacks; Legume-based spreads; Lemon curd; Lemon juice for culinary purposes; Lemon spread; Lentils; Lentils, preserved; Linseed oil for culinary purposes; Linseed oil for food; Linseed oils [edible]; Liquid eggs; Liver; Liver pastes; Liver pate; Liver pâté; Lobsters, not live; Lobsters (Spiny -), not live; Lotus seed paste; Low fat cheese; Low fat dairy spreads; Low fat yoghurts; Low-fat potato chips; Low-fat potato crisps; Luncheon meats; Lyophilised meat; Lyophilised vegetables; Lyophilized meat; Lyophilized vegetables; Maize oil; Maize oil for food; Maraschino cherries; Margarine; Margarine substitutes; Marinated eggs; Marmalade; Marmalades; Marrow (Animal -) for food; Marrowfat peas; Mascarpone; Mashed potato; Mashed potatoes; Matzo ball soup; Meat; Meat and meat products; Meat boiled down in soy sauce (tsukudani meat); Meat burgers; Meat, canned; Meat extract; Meat extracts; Meat floss; Meat, frozen; Meat gelatines; Meat jellies; Meat paste; Meat, preserved; Meat [preserved]; Meat preserves; Meat products being in the form of burgers; Meat spreads; Meat stocks; Meat substitutes; Meat, tinned; Meat, tinned [canned (Am.)]; Meatballs; Meat-based mousses; Meat-based snack foods; Meats; Meats (Salted -); Milk; Milk (Albumin -); Milk based beverages [milk predominating]; Milk based drinks [milk predominating]; Milk beverages; Milk beverages containing fruits; Milk beverages, milk predominating;

Milk beverages with cocoa; Milk beverages with high milk content; Milk curds; Milk drinks; Milk drinks containing fruits; Milk ferments for culinary purposes; Milk of almonds for culinary purposes; Milk powder; Milk powder for food purposes; Milk powder for foodstuffs; Milk powder for nutritional purposes; Milk products; Milk shakes; Milk solids; Milk substitutes; Milk tea, milk predominating; Milk-based beverages; Milk-based beverages containing coffee; Milk-based beverages containing fruit juice; Milk-based beverages flavored with chocolate; Milk-based snacks; Milkshakes; Minced meat; Mincemeat [chopped meat]; Mincemeat made from fruits; Mincemeat [preserved fruit]; Miso soup; Mixed pickles; Mixed vegetables; Mixes for making broths; Mixes for making soup; Mixtures of fruit and nuts; Mold-ripened cheese; Mold-ripened cheeses; Molluscs, not live; Mollusks, not live; Mortadella; Mould-ripened cheese; Mousses (Fish -); Mousses (Vegetable -); Mozzarella sticks; Mullet roe salad; Mushrooms, prepared; Mushrooms, preserved; Mushrooms puree; Mussels, not live; Mutton slices; Natto [fermented soybeans]; Non-alcoholic egg nog; Non-alcoholic eggnog; Non-dairy creamer; Non-living crustaceans; Non-living molluscs; Noodle soup; Nut and seed-based snack bars; Nut oils; Nut oils for food; Nut paste spreads; Nut toppings; Nut-based food bars; Nut-based meal replacement bars; Nut-based snack foods; Nut-based spreads; Nuts being cooked; Nuts being dried; Nuts being preserved; Nuts, prepared; Oat milk; Oat-based beverages [milk substitute]; Octopuses [not live]; Octopuses, not live; Offal; Oils and fats; Oils and fats for food; Oils for food; Olive oil; Olive oil for food; Olive oil [for food]; Olive oils; Olive paste; Olive pastes; Olive puree; Olives, [prepared]; Olives, preserved; Olives stuffed with almonds; Olives stuffed with feta cheese in sunflower oil; Olives stuffed with pesto in sunflower oil; Olives stuffed with red peppers; Olives stuffed with red peppers and almonds; Omelets; Omelettes; Omlettes; Onion rings; Onions, preserved; Orange and ginger marmalade; Organic coconut oil for culinary purposes; Organic milk; Organic nut and seed-based snack bars; Ox bone based broth (seolleongtang); Oyster mushrooms, dried; Oysters, not live; Oysters [not live, for human consumption]; Packaged meats; Palm hearts, processed; Palm kernel oil for food; Palm oil for food; Palm oil [for food]; Pastes (Liver -); Pastes made from nuts; Pastrami; Pâté (Liver -); Peach flakes; Peanut butter; Peanut milk; Peanut milk for culinary purposes; Peanut milk-based beverages; Peanut oil [for food]; Peanut oil for food; Peanut paste; Peanut

spread; Peanuts, prepared; Peanuts, processed; Peas, preserved; Peas, processed; Pecans, prepared; Pectin for culinary purposes; Peel (Fruit -); Peeled carrots; Peeled potatoes; Peeled tomatoes; Peeled vegetables; Pepperoni; Perches, not live; Perilla oil for culinary purposes; Pickled cucumbers; Pickled dried Spanish mackerel; Pickled eggs; Pickled fish; Pickled fruits; Pickled gherkins; Pickled ginger; Pickled hot peppers; Pickled jalapenos; Pickled kohlrabi; Pickled onions; Pickled peppers; Pickled pigs' feet; Pickled radishes; Pickled vegetables; Pickled watermelon rind; Pickles; Pie fillings of meat; Pieces of chicken for use as a filling in sandwiches; Pine pollen prepared as foodstuff; Plaices, not live; Plum jam; Pollen prepared as foodstuff; Pork; Pork cutlets; Pork loin; Pork preserves; Pork rinds; Pork steaks; Pork tripe; Potato cakes; Potato chips; Potato crisps; Potato crisps in the form of snack foods; Potato dumplings; Potato flakes; Potato fries; Potato fritters; Potato pancakes; Potato salad; Potato salads; Potato snack foods; Potato snacks; Potato sticks; Potato-based dumplings; Potato-based gnocchi; Potato-based salads; Potato-based snack foods; Poultry; Poultry extracts; Poultry meatballs; Poultry, not live; Poultry salads; Poultry substitutes; Powdered cream; Powdered egg whites; Powdered eggs; Powdered fruits; Powdered goat milk; Powdered milk; Powdered milk for food purposes; Powdered nut butters; Powdered soya milk; Prawns, not live; Pre-cooked curry stew; Pre-cooked miso soup; Pre-cooked soup; Pre-cut vegetable salads; Pre-cut vegetables; Pre-cut vegetables for salads; Pre-packaged dinners consisting primarily of game; Pre-packaged dinners consisting primarily of seafood; Preparations for making bouillon; Preparations for making broths; Preparations for making soup; Preparations for making soups; Preparations for making yoghurt; Prepared almonds; Prepared beef; Prepared coconut; Prepared dishes consisting primarily of fishcakes, vegetables, boiled eggs, and broth (oden); Prepared dishes consisting principally of meat; Prepared dried fruit mixes; Prepared entrees consisting primarily of seafood; Prepared fish dishes; Prepared fruits; Prepared insects and larvae; Prepared macadamia nuts; Prepared meals consisting primarily of chicken; Prepared meals consisting primarily of duck; Prepared meals consisting primarily of fish; Prepared meals consisting primarily of kebab; Prepared meals consisting primarily of meat; Prepared meals consisting primarily of meat substitutes; Prepared meals consisting primarily of poultry; Prepared meals consisting primarily of turkey; Prepared meals

consisting primarily of vegetables; Prepared meals consisting principally of game; Prepared meals consisting principally of vegetables; Prepared meals consisting substantially of seafood; Prepared meals containing [principally] bacon; Prepared meals containing [principally] chicken; Prepared meals containing [principally] eggs; Prepared meals made from meat [meat predominating]; Prepared meals made from poultry [poultry predominating]; Prepared meat; Prepared meat dishes; Prepared nuts; Prepared onions; Prepared peppers; Prepared pine nuts; Prepared pistachio; Prepared pistachios; Prepared rootstocks; Prepared salads; Prepared snails [escargot]; Prepared torreyia nuts; Prepared vegetable dishes; Prepared vegetable products; Prepared walnuts; Prepared watermelon seeds; Preserved and flattened oranges; Preserved balloon flower root (Doraji); Preserved beans; Preserved chilli peppers; Preserved chopped chilli peppers, not being seasonings or flavorings; Preserved fish; Preserved fruits; Preserved garlic; Preserved jujubes; Preserved meat; Preserved mushrooms; Preserved nuts; Preserved olives; Preserved peas; Preserved peppers; Preserved plums; Preserved potatoes; Preserved pulses; Preserved sausages; Preserved soy beans for food; Preserved soya beans; Preserved soya beans for food; Preserved soybeans for food; Preserved truffles; Preserved vegetables; Preserved vegetables (in oil); Preserves made from vegetables; Preserves of game; Preserves of poultry; Preserves, pickles; Pressed fruit paste; Pressed salted ducks; Processed algae for human consumption; Processed almonds; Processed apples; Processed apricots; Processed artichokes; Processed asparagus; Processed avocados; Processed bean sprouts; Processed beans; Processed bee pupae for human consumption; Processed bee pupae, for human consumption; Processed beetroots; Processed beets; Processed betel nuts; Processed black currants; Processed blackcurrants; Processed blueberries; Processed brussel sprouts; Processed brussels sprouts; Processed cabbage; Processed cactus for food; Processed cheese; Processed cherries; Processed chia seed for food; Processed chia seeds; Processed chickpeas; Processed coconut; Processed collard greens; Processed dates; Processed edible cordyceps; Processed edible flowers; Processed edible flowers in crystallised form; Processed edible flowers in crystallized form; Processed, edible seaweed; Processed edible seaweed; Processed edible seeds; Processed eggplant; Processed eggs; Processed fish; Processed fish products for

human consumption; Processed fish roe; Processed fish spawn; Processed fruits; Processed fruits, fungi, vegetables, nuts and pulses; Processed grape leaves; Processed lamb; Processed legumes; Processed lemongrass; Processed lemons; Processed lychee fruit; Processed mangos; Processed meat; Processed meat products; Processed mustard greens; Processed nuts; Processed olive puree; Processed olives; Processed onions; Processed oranges; Processed papayas; Processed parsnips; Processed peaches; Processed peanuts; Processed peas; Processed pepperoncinis; Processed peppers; Processed pignoli; Processed pimientos; Processed plantain seeds; Processed potatoes; Processed Pulses; Processed pumpkin seeds; Processed quinces; Processed roots; Processed scallions; Processed seafood; Processed seafood products; Processed seeds; Processed shallots [used as a vegetable, not seasoning]; Processed soya beans; Processed soybeans; Processed spirulina; Processed sunflower seeds; Processed sweet corn; Processed sweet potatoes; Processed tiger nuts; Processed tomatoes; Processed vegetables; Processed walnuts; Processed watermelon seeds; Processed yams; Prosciutto; Prostokvasha [soured milk]; Protein milk; Prunes; Pudding (Black -) [blood sausage]; Puffed pork rind; Pulled beef; Pulled chicken; Pulled pork; Pulp (Fruit -); Pumpkin seed oil for food; Purple sweet potato chips; Quail eggs; Quark; Quenelles; Quenelles [fish]; Quenelles [meat]; Quick-frozen vegetable dishes; Radish cubed kimchi (kkakdugi); Ragouts; Raisins; Rape oil [for food]; Rape oil for food; Rapeseed oil for food; Raspberry jam; Ratatouille; Ready cooked meals consisting primarily of chicken; Ready cooked meals consisting primarily of meat; Ready cooked meals consisting primarily of poultry; Ready cooked meals consisting primarily of turkey; Ready cooked meals consisting wholly or substantially wholly of game; Ready cooked meals consisting wholly or substantially wholly of meat; Ready cooked meals consisting wholly or substantially wholly of poultry; Ready grated cheese; Refried beans; Relishes [pickles]; Rennet; Rhubarb in syrup; Rhubarb jam; Rice bran oil [for food]; Rice bran oil for food; Rice milk; Rice milk for culinary purposes; Rice milk for use as a milk substitute; Rice milk [milk substitute]; Ripened cheese; Ripened cheeses; Roast beef; Roast beef flavoured extract; Roast chestnuts; Roast chicken; Roast ducks; Roast goose; Roast lamb; Roast meat; Roast nuts; Roast pork; Roast poultry; Roast turkey; Roasted nuts; Roasted peanuts; Rosti [fried grated potato

cakes]; Ryazhenka [fermented baked milk]; Salad oil; Salads (Fruit -); Salads (Vegetable -); Salami; Salmon caviar; Salmon croquettes; Salmon [not live]; Salmon, not live; Salted and fermented seafood (jeotgal); Salted cashews; Salted eggs; Salted fish; Salted jellyfish; Salted meat; Salted meats; Salted nuts; Salted vegetables; Salt-fermented sea urchin roe; Samgyetang [Korean ginseng chicken soup]; Sardines [not live]; Sardines, not live; Sashimi; Satay; Sauerkraut; Sausage casings; Sausage casings, natural or artificial; Sausage meat; Sausage skins and imitations thereof; Sausage skins [synthetic]; Sausages; Sausages in batter; Saveloys; Savory butters; Scotch eggs; Sea basses [not live]; Sea basses, not live; Sea bream, not live; Sea breams [red snappers, not live]; Sea breams [red snappers], not live; Sea cucumbers, not live; Sea salmon roe for food; Sea trout roe for food; Sea urchins [not live]; Sea urchins, not live; Sea-cucumbers, not live; Seafood; Seafood extracts; Seafood jellies; Seafood [not live]; Seafood, not live; Seafood paste; Seafood preserves; Seafood products; Seafood spread; Seafoods boiled down in soy sauce (tsukudani); Seasoned laver (Jaban-gim); Seasoned nuts; Seaweed extracts for food; Seed butters; Seeds, prepared; Seeds (Processed -); Seeds (Processed sunflower -); Seitan [meat substitute]; Seolleongtang [Korean ox bone broth]; Sesame oil; Sesame oil [for food]; Sesame oil for food; Shashliks; Sheep cheese; Sheep milk; Sheets of dried laver (hoshi-nori); Shelled nuts; Shelled prawns; Shellfish, not live; Shepherd's pie; Shish kabobs; Shortening; Short-necked clams [not live]; Short-necked clams, not live; Shredded coconut; Shrimp floss; Shrimp paste; Shrimps, not live; Silkworm chrysalis, for human consumption; Silkworm chrysalis for human consumption; Silver carps, not live; Skimmed milk; Skyr; Sliced and seasoned barbequed beef (bulgogi); Sliced fruit; Sliced meat; Sliced sea whelks; Smetana; Smetana [sour cream]; Smoked cheese; Smoked fish; Smoked fish spread; Smoked meats; Smoked salmon; Smoked sausages; Snack food (Fruit-based -); Snack foods based on legumes; Snack foods based on nuts; Snack foods based on vegetables; Snack mixes consisting of dehydrated fruit and processed nuts; Snack mixes consisting of processed fruits and processed nuts; Snacks of edible seaweed; Snail eggs for consumption; Snails prepared for human consumption; Snakehead fish, not live; Snow crabs, not live; Soft cheese; Soft white cheese; Soft-ripened cheeses; Soft-shelled turtles [not live]; Sole fish, not live; Soup; Soup concentrates; Soup cubes; Soup mixes; Soup pastes; Soup

powders; Soup (Preparations for making -); Soup preparations (Vegetable -); Soups; Soups and stocks, meat extracts; Sour cream; Sour cream substitutes; Sour milk; Soured milk; Soy bean oil [for food]; Soy burger patties; Soy chips; Soy milk beverages; Soy milk-based beverages; Soy sauce marinated crab (Ganjang-gejang); Soya bean curd; Soya bean milk; Soya bean oil for food; Soya beans, preserved, for food; Soya chips; Soya milk; Soya milk [milk substitute]; Soya patties; Soya [prepared]; Soya yoghurt; Soya-based beverages used as milk substitutes; Soy-based food bars; Soy-based snack foods; Soybean milk [soy milk]; Soybean oil; Soybean oil for cooking; Soybean oil for culinary purposes; Spanish mackerel, not live; Spiced nuts; Spiced oils; Spicy beef broth (yukgaejang); Spicy pickles; Spinach [prepared]; Spiny lobsters; Spiny lobsters, not live; Split peas; Spreads consisting mainly of eggs; Spreads consisting mainly of fruits; Spreads consisting of hazelnut paste; Squashes [plants, preserved]; Squid ink; Squid, not live; Squid [prepared]; Steaks of fish; Steaks of meat; Steamed cakes of smashed fish and yam (hampen); Steamed egg hotchpotch; Steamed or toasted cakes of fish paste (kamaboko); Stewed apples; Stewed fruit; Stews; Stir-fried chestnuts with sugar; Stock; Stock cubes; Stock in the form of granules; Stock [prepared]; Strained cheese; Strained soft white cheese; Strained soft white cheeses; Strawberries being preserved; Strawberry jam; Stuffed cabbage rolls; Stuffed olives; Stuffed potatoes; Sturgeon eggs; Suet for food; Sultanas; Sunflower oil for food; Sunflower oil [for food]; Sunflower seeds, prepared; Surimi; Sweet corn, processed; Sweet corn-based snack foods; Sweetcorn [preserved]; Sweetfish [not live]; Sweetfish, not live; Swordfish, not live; Tagine [prepared meat, fish or vegetable dish]; Tahini; Tahini [sesame seed paste]; Tajine [prepared meat, fish or vegetable dish]; Tangerines [preserved]; Tapenades; Tea flavored eggs; Tempeh; Teriyaki chicken; Tinned fish; Tinned fruits; Tinned meat; Tinned meats; Tinned olives; Tinned seafood; Tinned tomatoes; Tinned vegetables; Toasted laver; Toasted sheets of laver (yaki-nori); Tofu; Tofu burger patties; Tofu patties; Tofu skin; Tofu skin (Yuba); Tofu-based snacks; Tomato concentrates [puree]; Tomato extracts; Tomato juice for cooking; Tomato paste; Tomato preserves; Tomato purée; Tomatoes [preserved]; Tripe; Trouts, not live; Truffle cheeses; Truffle juice; Truffle paste; Truffle-based oils; Truffle-based spread products (truffle creams); Truffles, preserved; Tube-shaped toasted cakes of fish paste (chikuwa); Tuna fish; Tuna fish [not live]; Tuna fish, not

live; Tuna fish [preserved]; Tuna in oil; Tuna, not live; Turkey; Turkey burger patties; Turkey burgers; Turkey meat; Turkey pieces; Turkey products; Tzatziki; Uncongealed tofu (Tofu nao); Uncooked hamburger patties; Uncooked sausages; Veal; Veal stock; Vegetable burgers; Vegetable chips; Vegetable crisps; Vegetable extracts for cooking; Vegetable extracts for culinary purposes; Vegetable extracts for food; Vegetable fats for cooking; Vegetable fats for food; Vegetable jellies; Vegetable juice concentrates for food; Vegetable juices for cooking; Vegetable marrow paste; Vegetable mousses; Vegetable oils for food; Vegetable pastes; Vegetable pate; Vegetable powders; Vegetable preserves; Vegetable puree; Vegetable purees; Vegetable salads; Vegetable soup preparations; Vegetable spreads; Vegetable stock; Vegetable-based chips; Vegetable-based concentrate for cooking; Vegetable-based cream; Vegetable-based entrees; Vegetable-based meat substitutes; Vegetable-based snack foods; Vegetable-based spreads; Vegetables, canned; Vegetables, cooked; Vegetables, dried; Vegetables in vinegar; Vegetables pickled in soy sauce; Vegetables (Prepared -); Vegetables, preserved; Vegetables preserved in oil; Vegetables, processed; Vegetables, tinned; Vegetables, tinned [canned (Am.)]; Vegetarian charcuterie; Vegetarian sausages; Veggie burger patties; Venison; Waffle fries; Walnut kernels; Walnuts, prepared; Weed extracts for food; Whale fat for food; Whale oil for food; Whales [not live]; Whales, not live; Whey; Whipped cream; Whipping cream; White cheese; White of eggs; White pudding; Whiteners [dairy] for beverages; Yakitori; Yellow croakers, not live; Yellow morels, dried; Yellow split peas; Yoghurt; Yoghurt based drinks; Yoghurt beverages; Yoghurt desserts; Yoghurt drinks; Yoghurt made from goats milk; Yoghurt-based beverages; Yoghurts; Yogurt; Yogurt drinks; Yogurt-based beverages; Yolk of eggs; Yuba [tofu skin]; Yuca chips; Yucca chips.

Class 30: Acid drops [confectionery]; Adlay flour for food; Aerated beverages [with coffee, cocoa or chocolate base]; Aerated chocolate; Aerated drinks [with coffee, cocoa or chocolate base]; Agave syrup for use as a natural sweetener; Agave syrup [natural sweetener]; Aioli; Alfredo sauce; Alimentary pasta; Alimentary paste [dough]; Alimentary seasonings; Allspice; Almond cake; Almond confectionery; Almond cookies; Almond flavorings, other than essential oils; Almond flour; Almond paste; Almond pastries; Almonds covered in chocolate; Angelica; Aniseed; Aniseeds for use

as a seasoning; Aperitif biscuits; Apple cider vinegar; Apple flavoured tea [other than for medicinal use]; Apple fritters; Apple pies; Apple sauce [condiment]; Apple tarts; Aromatic preparations for cakes; Aromatic preparations for candies; Aromatic preparations for food; Aromatic preparations for ice-creams; Aromatic preparations for making non-medicated infusions; Aromatic preparations for making non-medicated tisanes; Aromatic preparations for pastries; Aromatic teas [other than for medicinal use]; Artichoke sauce; Artificial coffee; Artificial rice [uncooked]; Artificial tea; Artificial tea [other than for medicinal use]; Asian apricot tea (maesilcha); Asian noodles; Bacon buns; Bagels; Baguettes; Bakery goods; Baking powder; Baking powders; Baking soda; Baking soda [bicarbonate of soda for baking purposes]; Baking soda [bicarbonate of soda for cooking purposes]; Baking spices; Baking-powder; Baklava; Balsamic vinegar; Banana fritters; Baozi; Baozi [stuffed buns]; Baps; Barbecue sauce; Barley (Crushed -); Barley flakes; Barley flour [for food]; Barley flour for food; Barley for use as a coffee substitute; Barley (Husked -); Barley meal; Barley prepared for human consumption; Barley tea; Barley-leaf tea; Barm cakes; Bars based on wheat; Bars of sweet jellied bean paste (Yohkan); Bases for making milk shakes [flavourings]; Basil, dried; Batter for making crepes; Batter for making pancakes; Batter mixes; Batter mixes for Japanese-style pancakes (Okonomiyaki); Batter mixes for okonomiyaki (Japanese savory pancakes); Batter mixes for okonomiyaki [Japanese savory pancakes]; Batter mixes for okonomiyaki [Japanese savoury pancakes]; Bavarian creams; Bean jam buns; Bean meal; Bean paste; Bean-jam filled wafers (monaka); Bean-starch noodles (harusame, uncooked); Bee glue; Beer vinegar; Beverages based on chocolate; Beverages based on coffee; Beverages based on coffee substitutes; Beverages based on tea; Beverages (Chocolate-based -); Beverages (Cocoa-based -); Beverages (Coffee-based -); Beverages consisting principally of chocolate; Beverages consisting principally of cocoa; Beverages consisting principally of coffee; Beverages containing chocolate; Beverages (Flavorings [flavourings], other than essential oils, for -); Beverages (flavorings [flavourings], other than essential oils, for -); Beverages made from chocolate; Beverages made from cocoa; Beverages made from coffee; Beverages made of coffee; Beverages made of tea; Beverages made with chocolate; Beverages (Tea-based -); Beverages with a chocolate base; Beverages with a cocoa base; Beverages

with a coffee base; Beverages with a tea base; Beverages with coffee base; Beverages with tea base; Bibimbap [Korean dish consisting primarily of cooked rice with added vegetables and beef]; Bibimbap [rice mixed with vegetables and beef]; Bicarbonate of soda for cooking purposes; Bicarbonate of soda for cooking purposes [baking soda]; Binding agents for edible ices; Binding agents for ice cream; Binding agents for ice cream [edible ices]; Binding preparations for ice cream [edible ices]; Biological honey for human consumption; Biscotti; Biscotti dough; Biscuit mixes; Biscuit rusk; Biscuits; Biscuits containing chocolate flavoured ingredients; Biscuits containing fruit; Biscuits flavoured with fruit; Biscuits for cheese; Biscuits for human consumption made from cereals; Biscuits for human consumption made from malt; Biscuits having a chocolate coating; Biscuits having a chocolate flavoured coating; Biscuits [sweet or savoury]; Biscuits with an iced topping; Black tea; Black tea [English tea]; Black treacle; Blends of seasonings; Blueberry pies; Boiled confectionery; Boiled sugar; Boiled sugar confectionery; Boiled sugar sweetmeats; Boiled sweets; Bonbons; Bonbons made of sugar; Boxed lunches consisting of rice, with added meat, fish or vegetables; Bran preparations for human consumption; Bread; Bread and buns; Bread biscuits; Bread buns; Bread casings filled with fruit; Bread concentrates; Bread crumbs; Bread doughs; Bread flavored with spices; Bread flavoured with spices; Bread (Ginger -); Bread improvers being cereal based preparations; Bread made with soya beans; Bread mixes; Bread pudding; Bread rolls; Bread sticks; Bread with soy bean; Bread with sweet red bean; Bread-based stuffing mixes; Breadcrumbs; Breads; Breadsticks; Breakfast cake; Breakfast cereals; Breakfast cereals containing a mixture of fruit and fibre; Breakfast cereals containing fibre; Breakfast cereals containing fruit; Breakfast cereals containing honey; Breakfast cereals flavoured with honey; Breakfast cereals made of rice; Breakfast cereals, porridge and grits; Breath mints for use as a breath freshener; Breath-freshening chewing gum; Brine for cooking; Brine for pickling; Brine for use in cocktails; Brioches; Brittle; Brown rice; Brown sauce; Brown sugar; Brownie dough; Brownie mixes; Brownies; Bubble gum; Bubble gum [confectionery]; Buckwheat flour; Buckwheat flour [for food]; Buckwheat flour for food; Buckwheat jelly (Memilmuk); Buckwheat noodles; Buckwheat pasta; Buckwheat, processed; Buckwheat tea; Bulgur; Bun mix; Buns; Burdock root tea (Wooungcha); Burgers contained in bread rolls; Burritos; Butter biscuits; Butterscotch chips; Cacao powder;

Cachou [confectionery], other than for pharmaceutical purposes; Caffeine-free coffee; Cake bars; Cake batter; Cake decorations made of candy; Cake dough; Cake doughs; Cake flour; Cake frosting; Cake frosting [icing]; Cake icing; Cake mixes; Cake mixtures; Cake Pops; Cake powder; Cake preparations; Cakes; Cakes (Flavorings [flavourings], other than essential oils, for -); Cakes of sugar-bounded millet or popped rice (okoshi); Cakes (Rice -); Calzones; Canapes; Candied cakes of popped rice; Candies; Candies (Non-medicated -); Candies (Non-medicated -) with alcohol; Candies (Non-medicated -) with honey; Candies (Non-medicated -) with mint; Candies [sweets]; Candy; Candy bars; Candy cake; Candy cake decorations; Candy canes; Candy coated apples; Candy coated confections; Candy coated popcorn; Candy decorations for cakes; Candy mints; Candy (Non-medicated -); Candy, other than for medical purposes; Candy [sugar]; Candy with caramel; Candy with cocoa; Candy-coated apples; Candy-coated popcorn; Canned pasta foods; Canned sauces; Canned spaghetti in tomato sauce; Cannelloni; Capers; Cappuccino; Caramel; Caramel coated popcorn; Caramel coated popcorn with candied nuts; Caramel popcorn; Caramel-coated popcorn; Caramelised sugar; Caramels; Caramels [candies]; Caramels [candy]; Caramels [sweets]; Caraway seeds for use as a seasoning; Carbohydrate preparations for food; Carbonated and non-carbonated tea based beverages; Castor sugar; Catchup; Catsup; Celery salt; Cereal bars; Cereal bars and energy bars; Cereal based energy bars; Cereal based food bars; Cereal based foodstuffs for human consumption; Cereal based prepared snack foods; Cereal based snack foods; Cereal based snacks; Cereal breakfast foods; Cereal cakes for human consumption; Cereal flour; Cereal powders; Cereal preparations; Cereal preparations coated with sugar and honey; Cereal preparations consisting of bran; Cereal preparations consisting of oatbran; Cereal preparations containing oatbran; Cereal products in bar form; Cereal seeds, processed; Cereal snack foods flavoured with cheese; Cereal snacks; Cereal-based bars; Cereal-based meal replacement bars; Cereal-based savoury snacks; Cereal-based snack bars; Cereal-based snack food; Cereals; Cereals for food for consumption by humans; Cereals for use in making pasta; Cereals prepared for consumption by humans; Cereals, processed; Chai tea; Chalupas; Chamomile tea; Chamomile-based beverages; Cheese balls [snacks]; Cheese curls [snacks]; Cheese flavored puffed corn snacks; Cheese puffs; Cheese

sauce; Cheeseburgers [sandwiches]; Cheesecake; Cheesecakes; Cheese-flavored biscuits; Chemical seasonings [cooking]; Chewing candy; Chewing gum; Chewing gum for breath freshening; Chewing gum, not for medical purposes; Chewing gums; Chewing sweets (Non-medicated -); Chewing sweets (Non-medicated -) having liquid fruit fillings; Chicken gravy; Chicken pies; Chicken sandwiches; Chicken wraps; Chickpea flour; Chickpea pasta; Chicory and chicory mixtures, all for use as substitutes for coffee; Chicory based coffee substitute; Chicory [coffee substitute]; Chicory extracts for use as substitutes for coffee; Chicory for use as substitutes for coffee; Chicory mixtures, all for use as substitutes for coffee; Chicory mixtures for use as substitutes for coffee; Chili oil for use as a seasoning or condiment; Chili oils being condiments; Chili paste for use as a seasoning; Chili pepper paste being condiment; Chili pepper pastes being condiments; Chili powder; Chili powders; Chili sauce; Chili seasoning; Chili seasonings; Chilled pizzas; Chimichanga; Chimichangas; Chimney cakes; Chinese batter flour; Chinese matrimony vine tea (Gugijacha); Chinese noodles; Chinese noodles [uncooked]; Chinese rice noodles (bifun, uncooked); Chinese steamed dumplings (shumai, cooked); Chinese stuffed dumplings; Chinese stuffed dumplings (gyoza, cooked); Chips [cereal products]; Chocolate; Chocolate bark containing ground coffee beans; Chocolate bars; Chocolate based drinks; Chocolate based fillings; Chocolate based products; Chocolate beverages; Chocolate beverages containing milk; Chocolate beverages with milk; Chocolate biscuits; Chocolate brownies; Chocolate bunnies; Chocolate cake; Chocolate cakes; Chocolate candies; Chocolate candy with fillings; Chocolate caramel wafers; Chocolate chips; Chocolate coated biscuits; Chocolate coated fruits; Chocolate coated macadamia nuts; Chocolate coated marshmallow biscuits containing toffee; Chocolate coated nougat bars; Chocolate coated nuts; Chocolate coating; Chocolate coffee; Chocolate confectionary; Chocolate confectionery; Chocolate confectionery containing pralines; Chocolate confectionery having a praline flavour; Chocolate confectionery products; Chocolate confections; Chocolate covered biscuits; Chocolate covered cakes; Chocolate covered pretzels; Chocolate covered wafer biscuits; Chocolate creams; Chocolate decorations for cakes; Chocolate decorations for christmas trees; Chocolate decorations for confectionery items; Chocolate desserts; Chocolate drink preparations; Chocolate drink preparations flavoured with banana; Chocolate drink

preparations flavoured with mint; Chocolate drink preparations flavoured with mocha; Chocolate drink preparations flavoured with nuts; Chocolate drink preparations flavoured with orange; Chocolate drink preparations flavoured with toffee; Chocolate eggs; Chocolate essences for the preparation of beverages; Chocolate extracts; Chocolate extracts for the preparation of beverages; Chocolate fillings for bakery products; Chocolate flavoured beverage making preparations; Chocolate flavoured beverages; Chocolate flavoured coatings; Chocolate flavoured confectionery; Chocolate flavourings; Chocolate fondue; Chocolate food beverages not being dairy-based or vegetable based; Chocolate for confectionery and bread; Chocolate for toppings; Chocolate fudge; Chocolate marzipan; Chocolate mousses; Chocolate pastes; Chocolate pastries; Chocolate powder; Chocolate sauce; Chocolate sauces; Chocolate shells; Chocolate spread; Chocolate spreads; Chocolate spreads containing nuts; Chocolate spreads for use on bread; Chocolate sweets; Chocolate syrup; Chocolate syrups; Chocolate syrups for the preparation of chocolate based beverages; Chocolate topped pretzels; Chocolate topping; Chocolate truffles; Chocolate vermicelli; Chocolate wafers; Chocolate waffles; Chocolate with alcohol; Chocolate with Japanese horseradish; Chocolate-based bars; Chocolate-based beverages; Chocolate-based beverages with milk; Chocolate-based fillings for cakes and pies; Chocolate-based meal replacement bars; Chocolate-based ready-to-eat food bars; Chocolate-based spreads; Chocolate-coated bars; Chocolate-coated nuts; Chocolate-coated rice cakes; Chocolate-coated sugar confectionery; Chocolate-covered nuts; Chocolates; Chocolates in the form of pralines; Chocolates in the form of sea horses; Chocolates in the form of sea shells; Chocolates presented in an advent calendar; Chocolates with mint flavoured centres; Chocolatines; Chow chow [relishes]; Chow mein; Chow mein [noodle-based dishes]; Chow mein noodles; Chow-chow [condiment]; Christmas puddings; Christmas tree decorations [edible]; Christmas trees (Confectionery for decorating -); Chrysanthemum tea (Gukhwacha); Churros; Chutney; Chutneys; Chutneys [condiment]; Chutneys [condiments]; Cilantro, dried; Cinnamon; Cinnamon powder [spice]; Cinnamon rolls; Cinnamon [spice]; Cinnamon sticks; Citron tea; Clear gums [confectionery]; Clove powder [spice]; Cloves; Cloves [spice]; Coated nuts [confectionery]; Cocoa; Cocoa based creams in the form of spreads; Cocoa beverages; Cocoa beverages with milk; Cocoa drinks; Cocoa extracts

for human consumption; Cocoa for use in making beverages; Cocoa mixes; Cocoa powder; Cocoa preparations; Cocoa preparations for use in making beverages; Cocoa products; Cocoa [roasted, powdered, granulated, or in drinks]; Cocoa-based beverages; Cocoa-based ingredients for confectionery products; Coconut macaroons; Coconut meal for human consumption; Coffee; Coffee (Artificial -); Coffee bags; Coffee based beverages; Coffee based drinks; Coffee based fillings; Coffee beans; Coffee beverages; Coffee beverages with milk; Coffee capsules; Coffee capsules, filled; Coffee concentrates; Coffee drinks; Coffee essence; Coffee essences; Coffee essences for use as substitutes for coffee; Coffee extracts; Coffee extracts for use as substitutes for coffee; Coffee flavorings; Coffee flavorings [flavourings]; Coffee flavourings; Coffee in brewed form; Coffee in ground form; Coffee in whole-bean form; Coffee mixtures; Coffee oils; Coffee pods; Coffee [roasted, powdered, granulated, or in drinks]; Coffee substitutes; Coffee substitutes [artificial coffee or vegetable preparations for use as coffee]; Coffee substitutes [grain or chicory based]; Coffee substitutes (Vegetal preparations for use as -); Coffee, teas and cocoa and substitutes therefor; Coffee (Unroasted -); Coffee-based beverage containing milk; Coffee-based beverages; Coffee-based beverages containing ice cream (affogato); Coixseed flour; Common salt for cooking; Concentrated sauce; Condiments; Condiments in powder form; Cones for ice cream; Cones for icecream; Confectioners' glaze; Confectionery; Confectionery bars; Confectionery chips for baking; Confectionery chocolate products; Confectionery containing jam; Confectionery containing jelly; Confectionery for decorating Christmas trees; Confectionery having liquid fruit fillings; Confectionery having liquid spirit fillings; Confectionery having wine fillings; Confectionery ices; Confectionery in frozen form; Confectionery in liquid form; Confectionery in the form of tablets; Confectionery items coated with chocolate; Confectionery items formed from chocolate; Confectionery items (Non-medicated -); Confectionery made of sugar; Confectionery (Non-medicated -); Confectionery products (Non-medicated -); Cooked rice; Cooked rice mixed with vegetables and beef (bibimbap); Cookie dough; Cookie mixes; Cookies; Cooking essences; Cooking salt; Cooking sauces; Cooling ice; Coriander, dried; Corn candy; Corn chips; Corn curls; Corn flakes; Corn flour; Corn flour [for food]; Corn kernels being roasted; Corn kernels being toasted; Corn meal; Corn, milled; Corn (Pop -); Corn (Processed -); Corn, roasted; Corn starch derivatives

in powder form for making into drinks; Corn starch flour; Corn starch [for food]; Corn syrup; Corn syrup for culinary purposes; Corn-based savoury snacks; Corn-based snack foods; Cornflakes; Cornflour; Cornflour bun bread (almojábana); Cornmeal; Cornstarch for culinary purposes; Cotton candy; Coulis (Fruit -) [sauces]; Couscous; Couscous [semolina]; Covered tarts; Crab boil [seasoning]; Cracked wheat; Crackers; Crackers [edible]; Crackers filled with cheese; Crackers flavoured with cheese; Crackers flavoured with fruit; Crackers flavoured with herbs; Crackers flavoured with meat; Crackers flavoured with spices; Crackers flavoured with vegetables; Crackers made of prepared cereals; Cranberry sauce [condiment]; Cream buns; Cream cakes; Cream crackers; Cream (Ice -); Cream of tartar for cooking purposes; Cream of tartar for culinary purposes; Cream pies; Cream puffs; Creamed rice; Crème brûlée; Crème brûlées; Creme brulees; Crème caramel; Creme caramels; Crepes; Crescent rolls; Crisp breads; Crisp rolls; Crispbread; Crispbread snacks; Crisps made of cereals; Croissants; Croutons; Croûtons; Crumb; Crumble; Crumpets; Crushed barley; Crushed oats; Crusty rolls; Crystal sugar [not confectionery]; Crystal sugar pieces [confectionery]; Crystallized rock sugar; Cube sugar; Culinary herbs; Cumin powder; Cupcakes; Currant bread; Curried food pastes; Curry mixes; Curry paste; Curry pastes; Curry powder; Curry powder [spice]; Curry powders; Curry sauces; Curry [seasoning]; Curry [spice]; Curry spice mixes; Curry spices; Custard; Custard mixes; Custard powder; Custard tarts; Custard-based fillings for cakes and pies; Custards; Custards [baked desserts]; Dairy chocolate; Dairy confectionery; Dairy ice cream; Dairy-free chocolate; Danish bread; Danish bread rolls; Danish butter cookies; Danish pastries; Darjeeling tea; Dashi-tsuyu; Decaffeinated coffee; Decorations [edible] for christmas trees; Deep chocolate cake made with chocolate sponge; Deep frozen pasta; Deep-fried dough sticks (Youtiao); Dental health gum [other than medicated]; Deproteinised flour for use in the production of beer; Dessert mousses [confectionery]; Dessert puddings; Dessert souffles; Dough; Dough flour; Dough for cakes; Dough mix; Doughnut mixes; Doughnuts; Doughs, batters, and mixes therefor; Dragees [non-medicated confectionery]; Dressings for salad; Dried and fresh pastas, noodles and dumplings; Dried basil; Dried chili peppers seasoning; Dried chives; Dried cilantro; Dried cooked-rice; Dried coriander; Dried coriander for use as seasoning; Dried coriander seeds for use as seasoning; Dried cumin seeds; Dried fig-based condiment;

Dried herbs; Dried herbs for culinary purposes; Dried mint; Dried noodles; Dried pasta; Dried pasta foods; Dried pieces of wheat gluten (fu, uncooked); Dried sauce in powder form; Dried seaweed rolls [gimbap]; Dried sugared cakes of rice flour (rakugan); Dried tortellini; Dried wheat gluten; Drinking chocolate; Drinking cocoa paste; Drinks based on chocolate; Drinks based on cocoa; Drinks containing chocolate; Drinks containing cocoa; Drinks flavoured with chocolate; Drinks in powder form containing cocoa; Drinks prepared from chocolate; Drinks prepared from cocoa; Drip bag coffee; Dry and liquid ready-to-serve meals, mainly consisting of pasta; Dry and liquid ready-to-serve meals, mainly consisting of rice; Dry condiments; Dry seasoning mixes for stews; Dry seasonings; Dulce de leche; Dumpling skins; Dumplings; Dutch gingerbread (taai taai); Dutch rusk; Earl Grey; Earl Grey tea; Earl grey tea; Easter eggs; Eclairs; Edible essences for foodstuffs [other than etheric substances and essential oils]; Edible flour; Edible fruit ices; Edible ice; Edible ice powder for use in icing machines; Edible ice sculptures; Edible ices; Edible paper; Edible paper wafers; Edible rice paper; Edible salt; Edible spices; Edible turmeric; Edible wafers; Egg noodles; Egg pies; Egg roll cookies; Egg rolls; Egg tarts; Eight-treasure rice pudding; Empanada dough; Empanadas; Enchiladas; English muffins; Enriched farina [meal]; Enriched rice; Enriched rice [uncooked]; Espresso; Essences for cooking [other than essential oils]; Essences for food [other than essential oils]; Essences for foodstuffs, except etheric essences and essential oils; Essences for use in cooking [other than essential oils]; Essences for use in food preparation [other than essential oils]; Extracts of cocoa for use as flavours in beverages; Extracts of cocoa for use as flavours in foodstuffs; Extracts of coffee for use as flavours in beverages; Extracts of coffee for use as flavours in foodstuffs; Extracts used as flavoring [not essential oils]; Extruded corn snacks; Extruded food products made of maize; Extruded food products made of rice; Extruded food products made of wheat; Extruded snacks containing maize; Extruded wheat snacks; Fajitas; Farina; Farina [meal]; Farinaceous food pastes; Farinaceous food pastes for human consumption; Farinaceous foods; Fermented hot pepper paste (gochujang); Fermented tea; Fermenting malted rice (Koji); Ferments for pastes; Fern root starch for food; Filled baguettes; Filled bread rolls; Filled buns; Filled caramels; Filled chocolate; Filled chocolate bars; Filled chocolates; Filled pasta; Filled rolls; Filled sandwiches; Filled sweetmeats; Filled yeast dough with fillings consisting of fruits;

Filled yeast dough with fillings consisting of meat; Filled yeast dough with fillings consisting of vegetables; Filo dough; Filo doughs; Filo pastry; Filters in the form of paper bags filled with coffee; Fish dumplings; Fish sandwiches; Fish sauce; Flaked corn; Flaked wheat; Flakes (Corn -); Flakes (Maize -); Flakes (Oat -); Flaky pastry containing ham; Flan base wafers; Flans; Flapjacks; Flapjacks [griddle cakes]; Flat bread; Flavored ices; Flavored vinegar; Flavoring syrup; Flavorings and seasonings; Flavorings [flavourings], other than essential oils, for beverages; Flavorings [flavourings], other than essential oils, for cakes; Flavorings for beverages; Flavorings for beverages, other than essential oils; Flavorings for cakes; Flavorings, other than essential oils, for beverages; Flavorings, other than essential oils, for cakes; Flavour enhancers for food [other than essential oils]; Flavoured coffee; Flavoured popcorn; Flavoured rices; Flavoured sugar confectionery; Flavoured vinegar; Flavouring syrups; Flavourings and seasonings; Flavourings for beverages; Flavourings for butter; Flavourings for cakes; Flavourings for cakes other than essential oils; Flavourings for cheeses; Flavourings for foods; Flavourings for snack foods [other than essential oils]; Flavourings for soups; Flavourings for soups [other than essential oils]; Flavourings in the form of concentrated sauces; Flavourings in the form of dehydrated sauces; Flavourings made from fish; Flavourings made from fruits; Flavourings made from fruits [other than essential oils]; Flavourings made from lobsters; Flavourings made from meat; Flavourings made from pickles; Flavourings made from poultry; Flavourings made from shrimps; Flavourings made from snails; Flavourings made from vegetables [other than essential oils]; Flavourings [not essential oils]; Flavourings of almond; Flavourings of almond for food or beverages; Flavourings of almond, other than essential oils, for food or beverages; Flavourings of lemons; Flavourings of lemons for food or beverages; Flavourings of lemons, other than essential oils, for food or beverages; Flavourings of tea; Flavourings of tea for food or beverages; Flavourings, other than essential oils, for beverages; Flavourings, other than essential oils, for butter; Flavourings, other than essential oils, for cakes; Flavourings, other than essential oils, for cheeses; Flavourings, other than essential oils, for foods; Flavourings, other than essential oils, for soups; Flaxseed for culinary purposes [seasoning]; Floating islands; Flour; Flour based chips; Flour based savory snacks; Flour concentrate for food; Flour confectionery; Flour for baking; Flour for doughnuts;

Flour for food; Flour for making dumplings of glutinous rice; Flour mixes; Flour mixtures for use in baking; Flour of barley; Flour of corn; Flour of millet; Flour of oats; Flour of rice; Flour preparations for food; Flour ready for baking; Flour-based dumplings; Flour-based gnocchi; Flowers or leaves for use as tea substitutes; Foamed sugar pastilles; Foamed sugar sweets; Fondants; Fondants [confectionery]; Food condiment consisting primarily of ketchup and salsa; Food dressings [sauces]; Food essences [except etheric essences and essential oils]; Food flavorings [non-essential oils]; Food flavorings, other than essential oils; Food flavourings; Food flavourings, other than essential oils; Food flavourings [other than essential oils]; Food leavening agents; Food mixtures consisting of cereal flakes and dried fruits; Food preparations based on grains; Food seasonings; Foods (Farinaceous -); Foods produced from baked cereals; Foods with a cocoa base; Foodstuffs containing chocolate [as the main constituent]; Foodstuffs containing cocoa [as the main constituent]; Foodstuffs (Essences for -), except etheric essences and essential oils; Foodstuffs made from cereals; Foodstuffs made from dough; Foodstuffs made from maize; Foodstuffs made from oats; Foodstuffs made of a sweetener for making a dessert; Foodstuffs made of a sweetener for sweetening desserts; Foodstuffs made of rice; Foodstuffs made of sugar for making a dessert; Foodstuffs made of sugar for sweetening desserts; Fortune cookies; Frankfurter sandwiches; Frappes; Freeze-dried coffee; Freeze-dried dishes with main ingredient being pasta; Freeze-dried dishes with main ingredient being rice; Freeze-dried dishes with the main ingredient being pasta; Freeze-dried dishes with the main ingredient being rice; French toast; Fresh bread; Fresh pasta; Fresh pasties; Fresh pies; Fresh pizza; Fresh pizzas; Fresh sausage rolls; Fried corn; Fried dough cookies; Fried dough cookies (karintoh); Fried dough twists; Fried noodles; Fried rice; Frosting [icing] (Cake -); Frosting mixes; Frostings; Frozen biscotti dough; Frozen brownie dough; Frozen cakes; Frozen confectionery; Frozen confectionery containing ice cream; Frozen confections; Frozen confections on a stick; Frozen cookie dough; Frozen custards; Frozen dairy confections; Frozen dough; Frozen ices; Frozen lollipops; Frozen meals consisting primarily of pasta; Frozen meals consisting primarily of rice; Frozen pastries; Frozen pastry; Frozen pastry sheets; Frozen pastry stuffed with meat; Frozen pastry stuffed with meat and vegetables; Frozen pastry stuffed with vegetables; Frozen pizza; Frozen pizzas; Frozen prepared rice; Frozen prepared rice

with seasonings; Frozen prepared rice with seasonings and vegetables; Frozen yoghurt; Frozen yoghurt [confectionery ices]; Frozen yoghurts; Frozen yogurt; Frozen yogurt cakes; Frozen yogurt [confectionery ices]; Frozen yogurt confections; Frozen yogurt pies; Fructose for food; Fructose syrup for use in the manufacture of foods; Fruit bread; Fruit breads; Fruit cake snacks; Fruit cakes; Fruit confectionery; Fruit coulis [sauces]; Fruit drops [confectionery]; Fruit filled pastry products; Fruit flavorings, other than essential oils; Fruit flavoured tea [other than medicinal]; Fruit flavoured water ices in the form of lollipops; Fruit flavourings, except essences; Fruit flavourings for food or beverages, except essences; Fruit gums [other than for medical use]; Fruit ice; Fruit ice bars; Fruit ice cream; Fruit ice creams; Fruit ices; Fruit infusions; Fruit jellies [confectionery]; Fruit jelly candy; Fruit pastries; Fruit pies; Fruit sauces; Fruit sugar; Fruit tea [other than for medical purposes]; Fruit teas; Fruit vinegar; Fruited malt loaf; Fruited scones; Fudge; Garden herbs, preserved [seasonings]; Garlic bread; Garlic juice; Garlic powder; Garlic puree; Gateaux; Gâteaux; Gelatin-based chewy candies; German ravioli [Maultaschen]; Gimbap [Korean dish consisting of cooked rice wrapped in dried seaweed]; Gimbap [Korean rice dish]; Ginger bread; Ginger paste [seasoning]; Ginger [powdered spice]; Ginger puree [condiment]; Ginger [spice]; Ginger tea; Gingerbread; Gingerbread nuts; Gingersnaps; Ginseng confectionery; Ginseng tea; Ginseng tea [insamcha]; Glazed popcorn; Glucose for culinary purposes; Glucose for food; Glucose powder for food; Glucose preparations for food; Glucose syrup for use as a fermenting aid for food; Glucose syrup for use as a gelling agent for food; Glucose syrup for use as a preservative for food; Glucose syrup for use as a sweetener for food; Glucose syrup for use as a texture improver for food; Glucose syrup for use in the manufacture of foods; Glucose syrups for food; Glutamate for food; Gluten additives for culinary purposes; Gluten prepared as foodstuff; Gluten-free bread; Glutinous pounded rice cake coated with bean powder (injeolmi); Glutinous rice; Glutinous rice flour; Glutinous rice wrapped in bamboo leaves (Zongzi); Glutinous starch syrup (mizu-ame); Gnocchi; Golden syrup; Graham crackers; Grain-based chips; Grain-based snack foods; Granulated sugar; Grape sugar; Gravies; Gravies (Meat -); Gravy; Gravy mixes; Gravy mixes in granular form; Green onion pancake [pajeon]; Green onion pancake (pajeon); Green tea; Grist; Grits; Groats; Groats for human food; Ground barley; Ground coffee; Ground coffee beans; Ground coriander;

Ground ginger; Ground pepper; Gruel, with a milk base, for food; Guar gum; Gukhwacha; Gum sweets; Gum sweets (Non-medicated -); Gummy candies; Half covered chocolate biscuits; Half-moon-shaped cake of rice containing sweet or semi-sweet fillings (songpyeon); Half-moon-shaped rice cake [songpyeon]; Halvah; Ham glaze; Hamburger sandwiches; Hamburgers being cooked and contained in a bread roll; Hamburgers contained in bread buns; Hamburgers contained in bread rolls; Hamburgers in buns; Hand made candies; Hard candy; Hard caramels [candies]; Hardtack [biscuits]; Harissa [condiment]; Helichrysum [flavour]; Helichrysum (flavour); Helichrysum honey; Helichrysum [spices]; Helichrysum (spices); Herb sauces; Herb tea [infusions]; Herb teas, other than for medicinal purposes; Herb teas, other than for medicinal use; Herbal flavourings for making beverages; Herbal flavourings, other than essential oils, for making beverages; Herbal honey; Herbal honey lozenges [confectionery]; Herbal infusions; Herbal infusions [other than for medicinal use]; Herbal preparations for making beverages; Herbal tea; Herbal tea [other than for medicinal use]; Herbal teas; Herbal teas [infusions]; Herbal teas, other than for medicinal use; High-protein cereal bars; Hominy; Hominy grits; Honey; Honey [for food]; Honey glazes for ham; Honey substitutes; Honeycomb toffee; Honeys; Honmirin-type flavouring sauce; Horseradish [relishes]; Horseradish sauce; Horseradish sauces; Hot breakfast cereals; Hot chili bean paste; Hot chili pepper sauce; Hot chocolate; Hot chocolate mixes; Hot cocoa mix; Hot dog sandwiches; Hot pepper powder [spice]; Hot sauce; Hot sausage and ketchup in cut open bread rolls; Hushpuppies [breads]; Husked barley; Husked oats; Husked rice; Ice; Ice beverages with a chocolate base; Ice beverages with a cocoa base; Ice beverages with a coffee base; Ice blocks; Ice candies; Ice candy; Ice confectionery; Ice confectionery in the form of lollipops; Ice confections; Ice cream; Ice cream bars; Ice cream (Binding agents for -); Ice cream cakes; Ice cream cone mixes; Ice cream cones; Ice cream confectionery; Ice cream confections; Ice cream desserts; Ice cream drinks; Ice cream gateaux; Ice cream infused with alcohol; Ice cream mixes; Ice cream powder; Ice cream powders; Ice cream sandwiches; Ice cream stick bars; Ice cream substitute; Ice cream with fruit; Ice creams; Ice creams containing chocolate; Ice creams flavoured with chocolate; Ice cubes; Ice for refreshment; Ice [frozen water]; Ice, ice creams, frozen yogurts and sorbets; Ice in block form; Ice lollies; Ice lollies being milk flavoured;

Ice lollies containing milk; Ice milk bars; Ice milk [ice cream]; Ice, natural or artificial; Ice pops; Ice-cream; Ice-cream cakes; Iced cakes; Iced coffee; Iced confectionery (Non-medicated -); Iced fruit cakes; Iced lollies; Iced sponge cakes; Iced tea; Iced tea mix powders; Iced tea (Non-medicated -); Iced teas; Ices; Ices (Binding agents for edible -); Ices (Edible -); Ices (Powder for edible -); Ices (Powders for edible -); Icing; Icing for cakes; Icing mixes; Icing sugar; Icings; Imitation chocolate; Imitation custard; Imitation ice cream; Imitation mayonnaise; Infusions, not medicinal; Injeolmi [glutinous rice cakes coated with powdered beans]; Instant black tea; Instant chinese noodles; Instant cocoa powder; Instant coffee; Instant cooking noodles; Instant dessert puddings; Instant doughnut mixes; Instant green tea; Instant ice cream mixes; Instant noodles; Instant Oolong tea; Instant pancake mixes; Instant porridge; Instant powder for making tea [other than for medical use]; Instant pudding mixes; Instant rice; Instant soba noodles; Instant tea; Instant tea [other than for medicinal purposes]; Instant udon noodles; Instant white tea; Instant yeast; Invert sugar; Invert sugar cream [artificial honey]; Jam buns; Jam filled brioches; Japanese arrowroot powder for culinary purposes; Japanese arrowroot powder (kudzu-ko, for food); Japanese green tea; Japanese horseradish powder spice (wasabi powder); Japanese noodle-based dish (Ramen); Japanese pepper powder spice (sansho powder); Japanese savoury pancakes (Okonomiyaki); Japanese sponge cakes (kasutera); Japanese style steamed cakes (mushi-gashi); Japanese-style pancakes (Okonomiyaki); Jasmine tea; Jasmine tea bags, other than for medicinal purposes; Jasmine tea, other than for medicinal purposes; Jellies (Fruit -) [confectionery]; Jelly beans; Jiaozi; Jiaozi [stuffed dumplings]; Kasha [meal]; Kebab sauce; Kelp tea; Ketchup; Ketchup [sauce]; Ketchups; Kettle corn; Kettle corn [popcorn]; Kheer mix (rice pudding); Kimchi pancakes; Kimchi pancakes (kimchijeon); Kimchijeon [fermented vegetable pancakes]; Kimchijeon [Korean-style pancakes made with fermented vegetables]; Kombucha; Konjac starch for food; Korean soy sauce [ganjang]; Korean traditional pressed sweets (Dasik); Korean traditional rice cake [injeolmi]; Korean traditional sweets and cookies [hankwa]; Korean-style dried seaweed rolls containing cooked rice (gimbap); Korean-style dumplings (mandu); Laksa; Lapsang souchong tea; Lasagna; Lasagne; Leaven; Lemon flavorings, other than essential oils; Lentil flour; Lentil pasta; Licorice; Lily bulb starch for food; Lime blossom tea; Lime tea; Linden

tea; Linseed for culinary purposes [seasoning]; Liqueur chocolates; Liquid sugar; Liquorice; Liquorice [confectionery]; Liquorice flavoured confectionery; Lo mein; Lo mein [noodles]; Lollipops; Lollipops [confectionery]; Lomper [potato-based flatbread]; Long-life pastry; Lotus root starch for food; Low-carbohydrate confectionery; Low-salt bread; Lozenges [confectionery]; Lozenges [non-medicated confectionery]; Lyophilised dishes with main ingredient being pasta; Lyophilised dishes with main ingredient being rice; Lyophilised dishes with the main ingredient being pasta; Lyophilised dishes with the main ingredient being rice; Lyophilized dishes with main ingredient being pasta; Lyophilized dishes with main ingredient being rice; Lyophilized dishes with the main ingredient being pasta; Lyophilized dishes with the main ingredient being rice; Macaroni; Macaroni cheese; Macaroni salad; Macaroni [uncooked]; Macaroni with cheese; Macarons; Macaroons [pastry]; Madeleines; Maize based snack products; Maize flakes; Maize flour; Maize meal; Maize, milled; Maize (Processed -) for consumption by humans; Maize, roasted; Mallows [confectionery]; Malt biscuits; Malt bread; Malt cakes; Malt coffee; Malt coffee extracts; Malt dextrin glazings for confectionary; Malt dextrin glazings for foodstuffs; Malt extract for food; Malt extracts for food; Malt extracts used as flavoring; Malt for human consumption; Malt-based food preparations; Malted barley prepared for human consumption; Malted bread mix; Malted wheat; Maltodextrins for nutritional use [other than medical]; Maltose; Maltose for food; Manuka honey; Maple syrup; Marinades; Marinades containing herbs; Marinades containing seasonings; Marinades containing spices; Marshmallow; Marshmallow confectionery; Marshmallow creme; Marshmallow filled chocolates; Marshmallow topping; Marshmallows; Marzipan; Marzipan substitutes; Mate [tea]; Matzo; Mayonnaise; Mayonnaise and ketchup-based spreads; Mayonnaise with pickles; Mayonnaise-based sauces; Mayonnaise-based spreads; Meal; Meals consisting primarily of pasta; Meals consisting primarily of rice; Meat gravies; Meat pies; Meat pies [prepared]; Meat tenderizers, for household purposes; Meat tenderizers for household purposes; Meringue; Meringues; Microwave popcorn; Milk chocolate; Milk chocolate bars; Milk chocolate teacakes; Milk chocolates; Milk tablet candy; Milled rice for human consumption; Mille-feuilles; Millet cakes; Minced garlic; Minced garlic [condiment]; Mincemeat pies; Mineral salts for preserving foodstuffs; Mint based sweets [non-medicated]; Mint, dried; Mint flavoured

confectionery (Non-medicated -); Mint flavoured sweets (Non-medicated -); Mint for confectionery; Mint-based sweets; Mints [candies, non-medicated]; Mints for breath freshening; Mirror icing [mirror glaze]; Miso; Miso bean paste; Miso [condiment]; Mixed flour for food; Mixed spice powder; Mixed spices; Mixes for making bakery products; Mixes for making cakes; Mixes for making puddings; Mixes for preparing sauces; Mixes for the preparation of bread; Mixes of sweet adzuki-bean jelly [mizu-yokan-no-moto]; Mixtures for making cakes; Mixtures for making frozen confections; Mixtures for making ice cream; Mixtures for making ice cream confections; Mixtures for making ice cream products; Mixtures for making ice creams; Mixtures for making pastries; Mixtures for making water ices; Mixtures of chicory for use as coffee substitutes; Mixtures of chicory for use as substitutes for coffee; Mixtures of coffee; Mixtures of coffee and chicory; Mixtures of coffee and malt; Mixtures of coffee essences and coffee extracts; Mixtures of malt coffee extracts with coffee; Mixtures of malt coffee with cocoa; Mixtures of malt coffee with coffee; Mizu-yokan-no-moto [Japanese confectionery made from sweet adzuki bean jelly]; Modified corn starch; Modified pregelatinized starches for food [not medical]; Modified starches for food [not medical]; Molasses; Molasses for food; Molasses syrup; Molasses syrup for culinary purposes; Molasses syrup for food; Moon cakes; Mooncakes; Mousse confections; Mousse (sweet); Mousses; Mousses (Chocolate -); Mousses (Dessert -) [confectionery]; Muesli; Muesli bars; Muesli consisting predominantly of cereals; Muesli desserts; Muffin mixes; Muffins; Mugi-cha [roasted barley tea]; Multigrain bread; Multigrain-based snack foods; Mung bean flour; Mung bean pancakes (bindaetteok); Mung bean porridge; Mushroom sauces; Mustard; Mustard for food; Mustard meal; Mustard powder for food; Mustard powder [spice]; Mustard preparations for food; Mustard vinegar; Naan bread; Nachos; Nan bread; Natural flavourings for use in ice cream [other than etheric essences or essential oils]; Natural flavourings for use in ices [other than etheric essences or essential oils]; Natural honey; Natural low calorie sweeteners; Natural rice flakes; Natural rice [processed] for food for human consumption; Natural ripe honey; Natural starches for food; Natural sweetener; Natural sweeteners; Natural sweeteners in the form of fruit concentrates; Natural sweetening substances; Nerikiri [traditional Japanese confectionery consisting of a soft sugared bean-based shell containing sweet bean jam]; Non-dairy ice cream; Non-

meat pies; Non-medicated candy; Non-medicated chocolate; Non-medicated chocolate confectionery; Non-medicated confectionery; Non-medicated confectionery candy; Non-medicated confectionery containing chocolate; Non-medicated confectionery containing milk; Non-medicated confectionery for use as part of a calorie controlled diet; Non-medicated confectionery having a milk flavour; Non-medicated confectionery having toffee fillings; Non-medicated confectionery in jelly form; Non-medicated confectionery in the form of lozenges; Non-medicated confectionery in the shape of eggs; Non-medicated confectionery products; Non-medicated flour confectionery; Non-medicated flour confectionery coated with chocolate; Non-medicated flour confectionery coated with imitation chocolate; Non-medicated flour confectionery containing chocolate; Non-medicated flour confectionery containing imitation chocolate; Non-medicated flour confections; Non-medicated infusions; Non-medicated lozenges; Non-medicated mint confectionery; Non-medicated mouth freshening lozenges; Non-medicated mouth freshening tablets; Non-medicated sugar confectionery; Non-medicated sweets; Non-medicinal burdock root tea (Wooungcha); Non-medicinal herbal infusions; Non-medicinal herbal tea; Non-medicinal infusions; Nonpareils; Noodle-based prepared meals; Noodles; Nougat; Nut confectionery; Nut flours; Nutmeg; Nutmegs; Oat bars; Oat biscuits for human consumption; Oat cakes for human consumption; Oat clusters containing dried fruit; Oat flakes; Oat meal; Oat porridge; Oat-based food; Oat-based food for human consumption; Oat-based foods; Oatmeal; Oatmeal for human consumption; Oats (Crushed -); Oats for human consumption; Oats (Husked -); Oilseed flour for food; Okonomiyaki [Japanese savory pancakes]; Okonomiyaki (Japanese savory pancakes); Okonomiyaki [Japanese savoury pancakes]; Oligosaccharides for culinary purposes; Onigiri; Onigiri [rice balls]; Onigiri (rice balls); Onion biscuits; Onion or cheese biscuits; Oolong tea; Oolong tea [Chinese tea]; Open sandwiches; Orange based confectionery; Orange based pastry; Orange blossom water for culinary purposes; Orange flavoured tea [other than for medicinal use]; Organic binding agents for ice cream; Organic thickening agents for cooking foodstuffs; Ornaments for christmas trees [edible]; Oyster sauce; Packaged tea [other than for medicinal use]; Pad thai (Thai stir-fried noodles); Paella; Pains au chocolat; Pajeon [Korean-style pancakes made with green onions]; Palm sugar; Pancake mixes; Pancake syrup; Pancakes; Pandoro; Panettone; Panettoni; Panned

sweets (Non-medicated -); Papads; Papadums; Paprika; Parfaits; Pasta; Pasta containing eggs; Pasta containing fillings; Pasta containing stuffings; Pasta dishes; Pasta for incorporating into pizzas; Pasta for soups; Pasta in the form of sheets; Pasta preserves; Pasta products; Pasta salad; Pasta sauce; Pasta sauces; Pasta shells; Pasta-based prepared meals; Pasta-wrappings for gyoza; Paste (Almond -); Paste (Soya bean -) [condiment]; Pastes (Farinaceous food -); Pasties; Pastila [confectionery]; Pastilles [confectionery]; Pastilles [other than for medical purposes]; Pastries; Pastries, cakes, tarts and biscuits (cookies); Pastries consisting of vegetables and fish; Pastries consisting of vegetables and meat; Pastries consisting of vegetables and poultry; Pastries containing creams; Pastries containing creams and fruit; Pastries containing fruit; Pastries filled with fruit; Pastries with fruit; Pastry; Pastry cases; Pastry dough; Pastry mixes; Pastry shells; Pastry shells for monaka; Pâté [pastries]; Pâtés en croûte; Pavlovas flavoured with hazelnuts; Pavlovas made with hazelnuts; Peanut brittle; Peanut butter confectionery chips; Peanut confectionery; Peanut sauce; Pearl barley; Pearl barley [prepared]; Pearled barley; Pecan logs; Pellet-shaped rice crackers (arare); Pelmeni; Pelmeni [dumplings stuffed with meat]; Pepper; Pepper powder [spice]; Pepper sauces; Pepper spice; Pepper vinegar; Peppercorns; Peppermint bonbons [other than for medicinal use]; Peppermint candy; Peppermint for confectionery; Peppermint pastilles [confectionery], other than for medicinal use; Peppermint sweets; Peppermint sweets [other than for medicinal use]; Peppermint tea; Peppermints [other than for medicinal use]; Peppers [seasonings]; Perilla powder for food; Pesto; Pesto [sauce]; Petit fours; Petit-beurre biscuits; Petits fours; Petits fours [cakes]; Phyllo dough; Picante sauce; Piccalilli; Pickle relish; Pickled ginger [condiment]; Pickling salt for pickling foodstuffs; Pie crusts; Pie shells; Pies; Pies containing fish; Pies containing game; Pies containing meat; Pies containing poultry; Pies containing vegetables; Pies (Meat -); Pies [sweet or savoury]; Pikelets; Pimento used as a condiment; Pineapple fritters; Pita bread; Pita chips; Pitta bread; Pizza; Pizza bases; Pizza crust; Pizza crusts; Pizza dough; Pizza flour; Pizza mixes; Pizza pies; Pizza sauce; Pizza sauces; Pizza spices; Pizzas; Pizzas [prepared]; Plant flavourings [other than essential oils] for beverages; Plum cakes; Plum-cakes; Polenta; Polysaccharides for use as food for human consumption; Pop corn; Popadoms; Popcorn; Popcorn seasoning; Poppadoms; Poppadums; Popped popcorn; Poppy

seed pastry; Poppy seeds for use as a seasoning; Pork pies; Porridge; Porridge oats; Pot pies; Potato flour; Potato flour confectionery; Potato flour for food; Potato flour [for food]; Potato starch for food; Potato-based flatbreads; Potpies; Potstickers [dumplings]; Poultry and game meat pies; Poultry pies; Pounded rice cakes (mochi); Pounded wheat; Powder (Cake -); Powder for edible ices; Powder for making cakes; Powder for making edible ices; Powder for making ice cream; Powdered coffee in drip bags; Powdered garlic; Powdered preparations containing cocoa for use in making beverages; Powdered starch syrup [for food]; Powdered sugar; Powdered sugar for preparing isotonic beverages; Powders for ice cream; Powders for ices; Powders for making ice cream; Pralines; Pralines made of chocolate; Pralines with liquid filling; Prawn crackers; Pre-baked bread; Pre-baked pizzas crusts; Pre-mixes ready for baking; Pre-packaged lunches consisting primarily of rice, and also including meat, fish or vegetables; Preparations based on cocoa; Preparations for making bakery products; Preparations for making beverages [chocolate based]; Preparations for making beverages [cocoa based]; Preparations for making beverages [coffee based]; Preparations for making beverages [tea based]; Preparations for making gateaux; Preparations for making gravy; Preparations for making of sugar confectionery; Preparations for making pizza bases; Preparations for making sauces; Preparations for making up into sauces; Preparations for making waffles; Preparations for stiffening whipped cream; Preparations for use as rising agents in food; Preparations made from cereals; Preparations of chicory for use as a substitute for coffee; Prepared baking mixes; Prepared cocoa and cocoa-based beverages; Prepared coffee and coffee-based beverages; Prepared coffee beverages; Prepared desserts [chocolate based]; Prepared desserts [confectionery]; Prepared desserts [pastries]; Prepared foodstuffs in the form of sauces; Prepared horseradish [condiment]; Prepared meals consisting primarily of pasta; Prepared meals consisting primarily of rice; Prepared meals containing [principally] pasta; Prepared meals containing [principally] rice; Prepared meals in the form of pizzas; Prepared oats for human consumption; Prepared pasta; Prepared pie crust mixes; Prepared pizza meals; Prepared rice; Prepared rice dishes; Prepared rice rolled in seaweed; Prepared savory foodstuffs made from potato flour; Prepared wasabi; Preservatives for animal feeds [salt]; Preservatives for food [salt]; Preserved chervil; Preserved garden herbs as seasonings; Preserved ginger;

Preserved ginger [condiment]; Preserved herbs; Preserved pizzas; Preserving foodstuffs (Salt for -); Pretzels; Processed cereals; Processed cereals for food for human consumption; Processed corn; Processed garlic for use as seasoning; Processed ginseng used as a herb, spice or flavoring; Processed grains; Processed grains for food for human consumption; Processed grains, starches, and goods made thereof, baking preparations and yeasts; Processed herbs; Processed hops; Processed maize; Processed oats; Processed oats for food for human consumption; Processed popcorn; Processed quinoa; Processed seeds for use as a seasoning; Processed seeds used as a flavoring for foods and beverages; Processed semolina; Processed shallots for use as seasoning; Processed sorghum; Processed teff; Processed unpopped popcorn; Processed wheat; Profiteroles; Propolis; Propolis [bee glue] for human consumption; Propolis for food purposes; Pudding powders; Puddings; Puddings for use as desserts; Puddings in powder form; Puff pastry; Puffed cheese balls [corn snacks]; Puffed corn snacks; Puffed rice; Pulse flour for food; Pumpnickel; Pumpkin pies; Pumpkin porridge (Hobak-juk); Pykelets; Quesadillas; Quiche; Quiche [tart]; Quiches; Quiches [tarts]; Quinoa pasta; Quinoa, processed; Ramen; Ramen [Japanese noodle-based dish]; Ravioli; Ravioli [prepared]; Raw honeycombs; Raw sugar; Ready to eat savory snack foods made from maize meal formed by extrusion; Ready-made baking mixtures; Ready-made sauces; Ready-to-bake dough products; Ready-to-eat cereal-derived food bars; Ready-to-eat cereals; Ready-to-eat puddings; Red bean porridge (patjuk); Red ginseng candy; Red ginseng tea; Red pepper powder (Gochutgaru); Relish [condiment]; Relish [condiments]; Relishes; Relishes [condiments]; Remoulade sauce; Ribbon vermicelli; Rice; Rice based dishes; Rice biscuits; Rice cake snacks; Rice cakes; Rice chips; Rice crackers; Rice crackers [senbei]; Rice crisps; Rice crusts; Rice dumplings; Rice dumplings dressed with sweet bean jam (ankoro); Rice flour; Rice flour porridge; Rice glue balls; Rice mixed with vegetables and beef [bibimbap]; Rice mixes; Rice noodles; Rice pasta; Rice porridge; Rice pudding; Rice puddings; Rice puddings containing sultanas and nutmeg; Rice pulp for culinary purposes; Rice salad; Rice snacks; Rice starch flour; Rice sticks; Rice tapioca; Rice vermicelli; Rice-based prepared meals; Rice-based pudding dessert; Rice-based snack food; Rice-based snack foods; Risotto; Roasted and ground sesame seeds for use as a seasoning; Roasted barley and malt

for use as substitute for coffee; Roasted barley tea; Roasted barley tea [mugicha]; Roasted brown rice tea; Roasted coffee beans; Roasted corn; Roasted maize; Rock [confectionery]; Rolled oats; Rolled oats and wheat; Rolled wafers [biscuits]; Rolls [bread]; Rolls (Bread -); Rooibos tea; Rose hip tea; Rosemary tea; Royal jelly; Rusks; Rye bread; Rye flour; Rye full grain grist; Sachima; Saffron; Saffron for use as a seasoning; Saffron salt for seasoning food; Saffron [seasoning]; Sage [seasoning]; Sage tea; Sago; Sago palm starch [for food]; Sal ammoniac liquorice sweets (Non-medicated -); Salad cream; Salad dressing; Salad dressings; Salad dressings containing cream; Salad (Dressings for -); Salad sauces; Saleratus for culinary purposes; Salsa; Salsa sauces; Salsas; Salt; Salt (Cooking -); Salt crackers; Salt for cooking; Salt for flavouring food; Salt for popcorn; Salt for preserving fish; Salt for preserving food; Salt for preserving foodstuffs; Salt pellets for preserving fish; Salt pellets for preserving food; Salt pellets for preserving foodstuffs; Salted biscuits; Salted butter caramel; Salted butter fudge; Salted wafer biscuits; Salts, seasonings, flavourings and condiments; Salty biscuits; Sambal oelek (ground red pepper sauce); Sambal oeleks being condiments; Sambal sauce (ground red pepper sauce); Sambals; Samosas; Sandwich spread made from chocolate and nuts; Sandwich wraps [bread]; Sandwiches; Sandwiches containing chicken; Sandwiches containing fish; Sandwiches containing fish fillet; Sandwiches containing hamburgers; Sandwiches containing meat; Sandwiches containing minced beef; Sandwiches containing salad; Sansho powder [Japanese pepper seasoning]; Satay sauces; Sauce [edible]; Sauce mixes; Sauce powder; Sauce powders; Sauce (Tomato -); Sauces; Sauces [condiments]; Sauces containing nuts; Sauces flavoured with nuts; Sauces for barbecued meat; Sauces for chicken; Sauces for frozen fish; Sauces for ice cream; Sauces for pasta; Sauces for pizzas; Sauces for rice; Sauces for use with pasta; Sausage binding materials; Sausage rolls; Savarins; Savory biscuits; Savory food flavourings for animal foods [other than essential oils]; Savory food flavourings for food [other than essential oils]; Savory pancake mixes; Savory pancakes; Savory pastries; Savory sauces; Savory sauces, chutneys and pastes; Savory sauces used as condiments; Savoury biscuits; Savoury pancake mixes; Savoury pancakes; Savoury sauces; Scones; Sea salt for cooking; Sea salt for preserving foodstuffs; Sea water for cooking; Seasoned bean paste; Seasoned breading mix for deep frying; Seasoned

coating for meat, fish, poultry; Seasoned popcorn; Seasoned salt; Seasoned salt for cooking; Seasoned soy sauce (Chiyou); Seasoning marinade; Seasoning mixes; Seasoning mixes for stews; Seasonings; Seasonings for instant-boiled mutton; Seaweed [condiment]; Seaweed flavoured corn chips; Seaweed for use as a condiment; Seitan [dried wheat gluten]; Semi-baked bread; Semolina; Semolina pudding; Senbei [rice crackers]; Senbei (rice crackers); Sesame candy bars; Sesame confectionery; Sesame paste; Sesame seeds [seasonings]; Shao mai; Shaved ice with sweetened red beans; Shaved ices with sweetened red beans; Sherbet [confectionery]; Sherbet mixes; Sherbets [confectionery]; Sherbets [confectionery ices]; Sherbets [ices]; Sherbets [sorbets]; Sherbets [water ices]; Shortbread; Shortbread biscuits; Shortbread part coated with a chocolate flavoured coating; Shortbread part coated with chocolate; Shortbread with a chocolate coating; Shortbread with a chocolate flavoured coating; Shortbreads; Shortcake; Shortcrust pastry; Shrimp chips; Shrimp dumplings; Shrimp noodles; Shrimp sauce; Sichuan pepper powder; Sichuan peppers being condiments; Skin for spring rolls; Skin [pastry] for spring rolls; Sloppy joe seasoning mix; Smoke distillates from wood for flavouring foodstuffs; Snack bars containing a mixture of grains, nuts and dried fruit [confectionery]; Snack food (Cereal-based -); Snack food products consisting of cereal products; Snack food products made from cereal flour; Snack food products made from cereal starch; Snack food products made from cereals; Snack food products made from maize flour; Snack food products made from potato flour; Snack food products made from rice; Snack food products made from rice flour; Snack food products made from rusk flour; Snack food products made from soya flour; Snack food (Rice-based -); Snack foods consisting principally of bread; Snack foods consisting principally of confectionery; Snack foods consisting principally of extruded cereals; Snack foods consisting principally of grain; Snack foods consisting principally of pasta; Snack foods consisting principally of rice; Snack foods made from cereals; Snack foods made from corn; Snack foods made from corn and in the form of puffs; Snack foods made from corn and in the form of rings; Snack foods made from wheat; Snack foods made of wheat; Snack foods made of whole wheat; Snack foods prepared from maize; Snack foods prepared from potato flour; Snack products made of cereals; Snacks made from muesli; Snacks manufactured from cereals; Snacks manufactured

from muesli; Soba noodles; Soba noodles [japanese noodles of buckwheat, uncooked]; Soda bread; Sodium chloride for preserving foodstuffs; Soft caramels; Soft ices; Soft pin-rolled cakes of pounded rice (gyuhi); Soft pretzels; Soft rolls [bread]; Somen noodles; Somen noodles [very thin wheat noodle, uncooked]; Songpyeon [half-moon-shaped rice cakes with sweet or semi-sweet fillings]; Sopapilla; Sopapillas [fried bread]; Sopapillas [fried pastries]; Sorbet; Sorbet infused with alcohol; Sorbet mixes [ices]; Sorbets; Sorbets [ices]; Sorbets [water ices]; Sour dough; Soy sauce; Soy sauce [soya sauce]; Soya based ice cream products; Soya bean paste [condiment]; Soya flour; Soya flour for food; Soya sauce; Soya sauces; Soya-based ice cream substitutes; Soy-based ice cream substitute; Soybean paste condiment [doenjang]; Spaghetti; Spaghetti and meatballs; Spaghetti sauce; Spaghetti [uncooked]; Spaghetti with meatballs; Speciality gateaux; Spice extracts; Spice mixes; Spice preparations; Spice rubs; Spiced salt; Spices; Spices in the form of powders; Spicy sauces; Sponge cake; Sponge cakes; Sponge fingers [cakes]; Spray crystallized maltose for food; Spring roll skin [pastry]; Spring rolls; Sriracha hot chili sauce; Star aniseed; Starch derivatives for food human consumption; Starch for food; Starch noodles; Starch products for food; Starch syrup for culinary purposes; Starch syrup [for food]; Starch vermicelli; Starch-based candies; Starch-based candies (ame); Steamed bread; Steamed buns stuffed with minced meat (niku-manjuh); Steamed buns stuffed with red bean paste; Steamed buns stuffed with red beans; Steamed rice; Steamed sponge cakes (fagao); Steel cut oats; Stew seasoning mixes; Stick liquorice [confectionery]; Sticky rice cakes (Chapsalttock); Stiffening whipped cream (Preparations for -); Stir fried rice cake [topokki]; Stir-fried noodles with vegetables (Japchae); Stir-fried rice; Strawberry gateaux; Stuffed bread; Stuffed pasta; Stuffing mixes containing bread; Stuffing mixes [foodstuffs]; Substances for binding ice cream; Substances imparting flavour for addition to drink [other than essential oils]; Substances imparting flavour for addition to food [other than essential oils]; Substances imparting savour for addition to drink [other than essential oils]; Substances imparting savour for addition to food [other than essential oils]; Substances imparting smell for addition to drink [other than essential oils]; Substances imparting smell for addition to food [other than essential oils]; Substances imparting taste for addition to drink [other than essential oils]; Substances imparting taste for

addition to food [other than essential oils]; Substitutes (Chocolate -); Substitutes (Coffee -); Sugar; Sugar almonds; Sugar candies (Non-medicated -); Sugar candy [for food]; Sugar coated pine nuts; Sugar confectionery; Sugar confectionery (Non-medicated -); Sugar for making preserves of fruit; Sugar for making jams; Sugar for making jellies; Sugar, honey, treacle; Sugar [other than for medical purposes]; Sugar, other than for medical use; Sugar substitutes; Sugar-coated coffee beans; Sugar-coated hard caramels; Sugared almonds; Sugared beans (ama-natto); Sugarfree chewing gum; Sugar-free chewing gum; Sugar-free mint candies; Sugarfree sweets; Sugar-free sweets; Sugarless candies; Sugarless chewing gum; Sugarless sweets; Sugars; Sugars, natural sweeteners, sweet coatings and fillings, bee products; Sugars [other than for medical purposes]; Sumac for use as a seasoning; Sushi; Sweet and sour sauce; Sweet bean jam coated with sugared-bean based soft shell [nerikiri]; Sweet biscuits for human consumption; Sweet dumplings (dango); Sweet glazes and fillings; Sweet pickle [condiment]; Sweet potato starch; Sweet potato starch for food; Sweet pounded rice cakes (mochi-gashi); Sweet rice with nuts and jujubes (yaksik); Sweet spreads [honey]; Sweeteners consisting of fruit concentrates; Sweeteners (Natural -); Sweeteners (Natural -) in granular form; Sweetmeat made of sesame oil; Sweetmeats; Sweetmeats [candy]; Sweetmeats [candy] being flavoured with fruit; Sweetmeats [candy] containing fruit; Sweetmeats made of sesame oil; Sweets; Sweets [candy]; Sweets (candy), candy bars and chewing gum; Sweets (Non-medicated -); Sweets (Non-medicated -) being acidulated; Sweets (Non-medicated -) being acidulated caramel sweets; Sweets (Non-medicated -) being alcohol based; Sweets (Non-medicated -) being honey based; Sweets (Non-medicated -) containing herbal flavourings; Sweets (Non-medicated -) in compressed form; Sweets (Non-medicated -) in the nature of caramels; Sweets (Non-medicated -) in the nature of chocolate eclairs; Sweets (Non-medicated -) in the nature of fudge; Sweets (Non-medicated -) in the nature of nougat; Sweets (Non-medicated -) in the nature of sugar confectionery; Sweets (Non-medicated -) in the nature of toffees; Sweets (Peppermint -); Synthetic thickeners for foodstuffs; Syrup for food; Syrup of molasses for food; Syrups and treacles; Tabbouleh; Table salt; Table salt mixed with sesame seeds; Table syrup; Tablet (confectionary); Tablets (Non-medicated -) made of glucose with a caffeine base; Tabouleh; Taco chips; Taco seasoning; Taco seasonings; Taco

shells; Tacos; Taffy; Taiyaki (Japanese fish-shaped cakes with various fillings); Tamales; Tamarind [condiment]; Tapioca; Tapioca flour; Tapioca flour for food; Tapioca flour [for food]; Tart shells; Tartar sauce; Tartare sauce; Tarts; Tarts [sweet or savoury]; Tea; Tea bags; Tea bags for making non-medicated tea; Tea bags (Non-medicated -); Tea based beverages (Non-medicated -); Tea beverages; Tea beverages (Non-medicated -); Tea cakes; Tea essence (Non-medicated -); Tea essences; Tea essences (Non-medicated -); Tea extracts; Tea extracts (Non-medicated -); Tea for infusions; Tea (Iced -); Tea leaves; Tea mix powders; Tea mixtures; Tea (Non-medicated -); Tea (Non-medicated -) consisting of cranberry extracts; Tea (Non-medicated -) consisting of cranberry leaves; Tea (Non-medicated -) containing cranberry extracts; Tea (Non-medicated -) containing cranberry leaves; Tea (Non-medicated -) sold loose; Tea of parched powder of barley with husk (mugi-cha); Tea of salty kelp powder (kombu-cha); Tea pods; Tea substitutes; Tea-based beverages; Tea-based beverages with fruit flavoring; Teas; Teas (Non-medicated -); Teas (Non-medicated -) containing lemon; Teas (Non-medicated -) flavoured with lemon; Tempura batter mix; Teriyaki sauce; Theine-free tea; Theine-free tea sweetened with sweeteners; Theine-free tea with added sweeteners; Thick breadsticks; Thickeners for cooking foodstuffs; Thickening agents for cooking foodstuffs; Thickening agents for use in cooking; Thin breadsticks; Tieguanyin tea; Tiramisu; Tisanes made of tea (Non-medicated -); Toast; Toasted bread; Toasted cheese sandwich; Toasted cheese sandwich with ham; Toasted corn kernels; Toasted grain flour; Toasted natural wood chips added to wine to improve its flavour; Toasted sandwiches; Toasts; Toasts [biscuits]; Toffee; Toffees; Tomato based sauces; Tomato ketchup; Tomato sauce; Topping syrup; Topping syrups; Tortellini; Tortes; Tortilla chips; Tortilla shells; Tortilla snacks; Tortillas; Treacle; Treacle cake; Treacle tarts; Treacles; Truffle cream sauces; Truffle flour; Truffle honey; Truffle ices; Truffle pasta; Truffle salt; Truffles [confectionery]; Truffles (rum -) [confectionery]; Turbinado sugar; Turkey sandwiches; Turkish delight; Turkish delight coated in chocolate; Turmeric; Turmeric for food; Turmeric for use as a condiment; Turmeric powders for use as a condiment; Udon (Japanese style noodles); Udon noodles; Udon noodles [uncooked]; Uncooked dried pieces of wheat gluten; Uncooked pizzas; Unfermented bread; Unleavened bread; Unleavened bread in thin sheets; Unroasted coffee; Unsorted

wheatflour; Vanilla; Vanilla beans; Vanilla [flavoring] [flavouring]; Vanilla [flavoring] flavouring; Vanilla flavorings; Vanilla flavorings for culinary purposes; Vanilla flavourings for culinary purposes; Vanilla flavourings for food or beverages; Vanillin; Vanillin [vanilla substitute]; Vareniki [stuffed dumplings]; Vegan cakes; Vegan hot chocolate; Vegan ice cream; Vegan mayonnaise; Vegetable based coffee substitutes; Vegetable concentrates used for seasoning; Vegetable flavoured corn chips; Vegetable flour; Vegetable pastes [sauces]; Vegetable pies; Vegetable pulps [sauces - food]; Vegetable purees [sauces]; Vegetable thickeners; Vegetable-based seasonings for pasta; Vegetal preparations for use as coffee substitutes; Vermicelli; Vermicelli [noodles]; Vermicelli (Ribbon -); Viennese pastries; Viennoiserie; Vinegar; Vinegars; Vla [custard]; Vol-au-vent cases; Vol-au-vents; Wafer biscuits; Wafer dough; Wafer doughs; Wafered pralines; Wafers; Wafers [biscuits]; Wafers [food]; Waffles; Waffles with a chocolate coating; Wasabi paste; Wasabi powder; Water chestnut starch for food; Water ice; Water ices; Water (Sea -) for cooking; Weeds [condiment]; Wheat (Flakes of -); Wheat flour; Wheat flour [for food]; Wheat germ; Wheat germ for human consumption; Wheat germ [other than a dietary supplement]; Wheat meal; Wheat starch flour; Wheat-based snack foods; Wheaten flour; Wheatgerm; Whipped cream (Preparations for stiffening -); White lotus tea (Baengnyeoncha); White sugar; White tea; Whole wheat bread; Whole wheat grains being cooked; Whole wheat grains being dried; Whole wheat grains being precooked; Whole wheat grains being preserved; Wholemeal bread; Wholemeal bread mixes; Wholemeal noodles; Wholemeal pasta; Wholemeal rice; Wholewheat crisps; Wild rice [prepared]; Wine vinegar; Won ton wrappers; Won tons; Wonton chips; Wontons; Worcestershire sauce; Wrap sandwiches; Wraps [sandwich]; Xylitol-sweetened sweets; Yacon syrup; Yaksik [Korean dish consisting primarily of sweet rice with added nuts and jujubes]; Yeast; Yeast and leavening agents; Yeast extracts; Yeast extracts for food; Yeast extracts for human consumption; Yeast for use as an ingredient in foods; Yeast powder; Yerba mate; Yoghurt based ice cream [ice cream predominating]; Yoghurt (Frozen -) [confectionery ices]; Yogurt (Frozen -) [confectionery ices]; Yorkshire puddings; Yuja-cha (Korean honey citron tea); Zefir [confectionery]; Zephyr [confectionery]; Ziti; Zwieback.

Class 32: Aerated fruit juices; Aerated juices; Aerated mineral waters; Aerated water; Aerated water (Preparations for making -); Aerated water [soda water]; Aerated waters; Alcohol free aperitifs; Alcohol free beverages; Alcohol free cider; Alcohol free wine; Alcohol-free beers; Ale; Ales; Aloe juice beverages; Aloe vera drinks, non-alcoholic; Aloe vera juices; Aperitifs, non-alcoholic; Apple juice beverages; Apple juice drinks; Barley wine [Beer]; Barley wine [beer]; Beer; Beer and brewery products; Beer wort; Beer-based beverages; Beer-based cocktails; Beers; Beers enriched with minerals; Beverages consisting of a blend of fruit and vegetable juices; Beverages consisting principally of fruit juices; Beverages containing vitamins; Beverages (Non-alcoholic -); Beverages (Preparations for making -); Beverages (Whey -); Birch water; Bitter lemon; Black beer; Black beer [toasted-malt beer]; Blackcurrant cordial; Blackcurrant juice; Bock beer; Bottled drinking water; Bottled water; Brown rice beverages other than milk substitutes; Carbohydrate drinks; Carbonated mineral water; Carbonated non-alcoholic drinks; Carbonated soft drinks; Carbonated water; Carbonated waters; Cider, non-alcoholic; Cocktails, non-alcoholic; Coconut juice; Coconut water; Coconut water as a beverage; Coconut water as beverage; Coconut-based beverages; Coffee-flavored ale; Coffee-flavored beer; Coffee-flavored soft drinks; Cola; Cola drinks; Colas [soft drinks]; Concentrated fruit juice; Concentrated fruit juices; Concentrates for making fruit drinks; Concentrates for making fruit juices; Concentrates for use in the preparation of soft drinks; Concentrates used in the preparation of soft drinks; Condensed smoked plum juice; Cordials; Cordials [non-alcoholic]; Cordials (non-alcoholic beverages); Craft beer; Craft beers; Cranberry juice; Cream soda; De-alcoholised beer; De-alcoholised drinks; De-alcoholised wines; De-alcoholized beer; De-alcoholized drinks; De-alcoholized wines; Dilutable preparations for making beverages; Distilled drinking water; Douzhi (fermented bean drink); Drinking mineral water; Drinking spring water; Drinking water; Drinking water with vitamins; Drinking waters; Dry ginger ale; Effervescing beverages (Pastilles for -); Effervescing beverages (Powders for -); Energy drinks; Energy drinks containing caffeine; Energy drinks [not for medical purposes]; Essences for making beverages; Essences for making flavoured mineral water [not in the nature of essential oils]; Essences for making non-alcoholic beverages; Essences for making non-alcoholic beverages [not

in the nature of essential oils]; Essences for making non-alcoholic drinks, not in the nature of essential oils; Extracts for making beverages; Extracts for making non-alcoholic beverages; Extracts of hops for making beer; Extracts of unfermented must; Flavor enhanced water; Flavored beer; Flavored beers; Flavored mineral water; Flavored waters; Flavoured beers; Flavoured carbonated beverages; Flavoured mineral water; Flavoured waters; Frozen carbonated beverages; Frozen fruit beverages; Frozen fruit drinks; Frozen fruit-based beverages; Frozen fruit-based drinks; Fruit beverages; Fruit beverages and fruit juices; Fruit beverages (non-alcoholic); Fruit drinks; Fruit extracts (Non-alcoholic -); Fruit flavored drinks; Fruit flavored soft drinks; Fruit flavoured carbonated drinks; Fruit flavoured drinks; Fruit flavoured waters; Fruit juice; Fruit juice bases; Fruit juice beverages; Fruit juice beverages (Non-alcoholic -); Fruit juice concentrates; Fruit juice drinks; Fruit juice for use as beverages; Fruit juices; Fruit nectars; Fruit nectars, nonalcoholic; Fruit nectars, non-alcoholic; Fruit smoothies; Fruit squashes; Fruit-based beverages; Fruit-based soft drinks flavored with tea; Fruit-flavored beverages; Fruit-flavored soft drinks; Fruit-flavoured beverages; Functional water-based beverages; Ginger ale; Ginger beer; Ginger juice beverages; Glacial water; Grape juice; Grape juice beverages; Grape must, unfermented; Grapefruit juice; Green vegetable juice beverages; Guarana drinks; Guava juice; Honey-based beverages (Non-alcoholic -); Hop extracts for manufacturing beer; Hop extracts for use in the preparation of beverages; Hops (Extracts of -) for making beer; Iced fruit beverages; Imitation beer; India pale ales (IPAs); IPA (Indian Pale Ale); Isotonic beverages; Isotonic beverages [not for medical purposes]; Isotonic drinks; Isotonic non-alcoholic drinks; Juice drinks; Juice (Fruit -); Juices; Kvass; Kvass [non-alcoholic beverage]; Kvass [non-alcoholic beverages]; Lager; Lagers; Lemon barley water; Lemon juice for use in the preparation of beverages; Lemon squash; Lemonade; Lemonades; Lime juice cordial; Lime juice for use in the preparation of beverages; Liqueurs (Preparations for making -); Lithia water; Low alcohol beer; Low calorie soft drinks; Low-alcohol beer; Low-calorie soft drinks; Malt beer; Malt syrup for beverages; Malt wort; Mango juice; Maple water; Melon juice; Mineral and aerated waters; Mineral enriched water [beverages]; Mineral water; Mineral water [beverages]; Mineral water (Non-medicated -); Mineral waters; Mineral waters [beverages]; Mixed fruit juice; Mixed

fruit juices; Mixes for making sorbet beverages; Mung bean beverages; Must; Nectars (Fruit -), non-alcoholic; Non alcoholic aperitifs; Non-alcoholic beer; Non-alcoholic beer flavored beverages; Non-alcoholic beers; Non-alcoholic beverages; Non-alcoholic beverages containing fruit juices; Non-alcoholic beverages containing vegetable juices; Non-alcoholic beverages flavored with coffee; Non-alcoholic beverages flavored with tea; Non-alcoholic beverages flavoured with coffee; Non-alcoholic beverages flavoured with tea; Non-alcoholic beverages with tea flavor; Non-alcoholic carbonated beverages; Non-alcoholic cinnamon punch with dried persimmon (sujeonggwa); Non-alcoholic cocktail bases; Non-alcoholic cocktail mixes; Non-alcoholic cocktails; Non-alcoholic cordials; Non-alcoholic dried fruit beverages; Non-alcoholic drinks; Non-alcoholic drinks enriched with vitamins and mineral salts; Non-alcoholic essences for making beverages; Non-alcoholic flavored carbonated beverages; Non-alcoholic fruit cocktails; Non-alcoholic fruit drinks; Non-alcoholic fruit extracts; Non-alcoholic fruit extracts used in the preparation of beverages; Non-alcoholic fruit juice beverages; Non-alcoholic fruit punch; Non-alcoholic grape juice beverages; Non-alcoholic honey-based beverages; Non-alcoholic malt beverages; Non-alcoholic malt drinks; Non-alcoholic malt free beverages [other than for medical use]; Non-alcoholic preparations for making beverages; Non-alcoholic punch; Non-alcoholic punches; Non-alcoholic rice punch (sikhye); Non-alcoholic soda beverages flavoured with tea; Non-alcoholic sparkling fruit juice drinks; Non-alcoholic syrups for making beverages; Non-alcoholic vegetable juice drinks; Non-alcoholic wine; Non-alcoholic wines; Non-carbonated soft drinks; Nut and soy based beverages; Nutritionally fortified beverages; Nutritionally fortified water; Oat-based beverages [not being milk substitutes]; Orange barley water; Orange juice; Orange juice beverages; Orange juice drinks; Orange squash; Organic fruit juice; Orgeat; Pale ale; Part frozen slush drinks; Pastilles for effervescing beverages; Pineapple juice beverages; Pomegranate juice; Porter; Powders for effervescing beverages; Powders for the preparation of beverages; Powders used in the preparation of coconut water drinks; Powders used in the preparation of fruit-based beverages; Powders used in the preparation of fruit-based drinks; Powders used in the preparation of soft drinks; Preparation for making non-alcoholic beverages; Preparations for making aerated water; Preparations for making

beverages; Preparations for making carbonated water; Preparations for making liqueurs; Protein drinks; Protein-enriched sports beverages; Purified drinking water; Quinine water; Ramune (Japanese soda pops); Red ginseng juice beverages; Rice-based beverages, other than milk substitutes; Root beer; Root beers; Root beers, non-alcoholic beverages; Saison beer; Sarsaparilla [non-alcoholic beverage]; Seltzer water; Shandy; Sherbet beverages; Sherbets [beverages]; Slush drinks; Smoked plum beverages; Smoked plum juice beverages; Smoothies; Smoothies containing grains and oats; Smoothies [fruit beverages, fruit predominating]; Smoothies [non-alcoholic fruit beverages]; Soda pops; Soda water; Soft drinks; Soft drinks flavored with tea; Soft drinks for energy supply; Sorbets [beverages]; Sorbets in the nature of beverages; Soy beverage; Soya-based beverages, other than milk substitutes; Soy-based beverages, not being milk substitutes; Sparkling water; Sports drinks; Sports drinks containing electrolytes; Spring water; Spring waters; Squashes [non-alcoholic beverages]; Still water; Still waters; Stout; Stouts; Syrup for making beverages; Syrup for making lemonade; Syrups and other non-alcoholic preparations for making beverages; Syrups for beverages; Syrups for lemonade; Syrups for making beverages; Syrups for making flavoured mineral waters; Syrups for making fruit-flavored drinks; Syrups for making non-alcoholic beverages; Syrups for making soft drinks; Syrups for making whey-based beverages; Syrups used in the preparation of soft drinks; Table water; Table waters; Tomato juice [beverage]; Tomato juice beverages; Tonic water; Tonic water [non-medicated beverages]; Unfermented preserved must; Vegetable drinks; Vegetable juice; Vegetable juices [beverage]; Vegetable juices [beverages]; Vegetable smoothies; Vegetable-based beverages; Vitamin enriched sparkling water [beverages]; Vitamin fortified non-alcoholic beverages; Water; Water enhanced with minerals; Water (Lithia -); Water (Seltzer -); Water-based beverages containing tea extracts; Watermelon juice; Waters; Waters [beverages]; Waters (Table -); Wheat beer; Whey beverages.