DECISION • TRADE MARK LAW European Union

"Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha and Mitsubishi Caterpillar Forklift Europe"

Decision of the European Court of Justice (Second Chamber) 25 July 2018 – Case No. C-129/17

Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Ltd and Mitsubishi Caterpillar Forklift Europe BV v. Duma Forklifts NV and G.S. International BVBA

Directive 2008/95/EC, Art. 5; Regulation (EC) No 207/2009, Art. 9

© Max Planck Institute for Innovation and Competition, Munich 2019

Keywords European Economic Area (EEA) \cdot Removal of identical signs by a third party \cdot Affixation of new signs \cdot Opposition \cdot Consent \cdot Proprietor of a mark

1. Article 5 of Directive 2008/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 to approximate the laws of the Member States relating to trade marks and Article 9 of Council Regulation (EC) No 207/2009 of 26 February 2009 on the European Union trade mark must be interpreted as meaning that the proprietor of a mark is entitled to oppose a third party, without its consent, removing all the signs identical to that mark and affixing other signs on products placed in the customs warehouse, as in the main proceedings, with a view to importing them or trading them in the European Economic Area (EEA) where they have never yet been marketed.

Publisher's Note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Available at http://curia.europa.eu.