



**World
Trademark
Review**

Trademark Litigation 2017

A Global Guide

Russia
Gorodissky & Partners
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Legislative framework and causes of action

Russia has a civil law legal system with the Constitution at its core. Federal constitutional laws are subordinate to the Constitution and are adopted in relation to matters clearly specified by the Constitution (eg, the Federal Constitutional Law on State Commercial Courts). A number of codes have the status of federal laws (eg, Civil Code, Criminal Code).

The trademark legal framework stems from:

- the Civil Code, especially Part IV;
- the Law on the Protection of Competition (Chapter 2.1); and
- government ordinances and agency regulations.

Trademark owners may enforce their rights in a variety of ways, one of which is by filing a lawsuit with a civil court. Upon discovering an infringement, the rights holder may file a lawsuit and submit the relevant evidence confirming:

- its IP title (ie, trademark certificate);
- the infringing actions; and
- the connection between the infringement and the infringer.

The rights holder has three years from the date of becoming aware of the infringement to file a lawsuit. The lawsuit should be filed with the court that has jurisdiction in the place where the defendant has its registered office. In some cases the plaintiff can choose the jurisdiction.

Alternative dispute resolution

Mediation

Mediation is governed by Federal Law 193-FZ of July 27 2010 on alternative procedures for resolving disputes with an intermediary.

Under this law, the parties can enter into an agreement to mediate, specifying:

- the subject matter of the dispute to be mediated;
- the person(s) or body authorised to mediate the dispute;
- the terms and conditions of the mediation;
- the allocation of costs incurred during the mediation; and
- the period within which the mediation should be completed.

The parties' agreement on mediation proceedings can be executed in the form of a

separate agreement or a mediation clause in any agreement concluded between the parties.

The parties can enter into the agreement on mediation before filing a lawsuit or before the dispute is decided by the court. If the parties enter into the agreement on mediation proceedings during court or arbitration proceedings, these latter proceedings shall be stayed until the mediation is completed.

The parties should specify their rights and obligations in the mediation agreement. The mediation agreement is considered a civil agreement entered into by the parties.

Arbitration

Arbitration is governed by Federal Law 102-FZ of November 21 2011 on arbitration tribunals.

The parties have the right to refer a trademark dispute to arbitration. The parties' agreement on arbitration can be executed in the form of a separate agreement or an arbitration clause in any agreement concluded between the parties.

If the parties do not respect the decision of the arbitration tribunal, the decision can be enforced under a writ of execution issued by a commercial court.

Litigation venue and formats

The enforcement of trademark rights through litigation starts from the filing of a lawsuit with a court. Before that, however, the plaintiff must send a cease and desist letter to the infringer; if the letter has no effect, the plaintiff may file a lawsuit 30 days after sending the letter.

The Russian judicial system is made up of two branches: the common courts and the commercial courts. Trademark disputes fall under the jurisdiction of the commercial courts. The commercial courts consist of three elements:

- commercial courts of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation (first instance);
- commercial courts of appeal (appellate instance); and
- commercial circuit courts (cassation instance).

Since most IP cases are handled by commercial courts, the IP Court established in 2013 was integrated into the system of

commercial courts and acts as the first-instance court for a number of trademark disputes and as the cassation court for all IP cases.

Both branches are headed by the Supreme Court. Within that court, the Judicial Board on Economic Disputes handles all economic disputes, including IP disputes.

Upon receipt of a lawsuit the judge checks whether it meets formal requirements and suggests corrections to deficiencies, if any.

Preliminary hearing

The preliminary hearing is usually scheduled one month after the lawsuit has been accepted. A single judge conducts the preliminary hearing after the parties and other persons concerned have been notified of the time and place of the hearing.

In the preliminary court hearing the parties present evidence, file motions and state their arguments. The court decides whether the case is ready for the hearing on the merits and sets the date of the substantive hearing.

Hearing on the merits

During the hearing on the merits, the judge opens the court hearing and announces the case subject to consideration; he or she checks, among other things, the identities of the parties to the case, of their representatives and of other participants, and verifies their powers. The judge also ascertains whether any persons who have failed to appear in court were properly notified; he or she additionally announces the composition of the commercial court and explains their rights to the parties. Further, he or she establishes whether:

- the plaintiff supports the claim;
- the defendant acknowledges the claim; and
- the parties wish to resolve the dispute by concluding a settlement agreement or by using a mediation procedure.

While conducting the hearing, the judge ensures the comprehensive examination of the evidence and facts of the case, and considers the motions of the parties.

If circumstances dictate, the hearing may be postponed to a later date, depending on the workload of the court and the convenience of the parties.



Equipment, other devices and materials mainly used or intended to violate the rights holder's exclusive rights shall be removed from the market upon the court's decision and destroyed at the infringer's expense

Delivery of judgment

The judgment is delivered after careful examination of the case. The judge retires to his or her conference room, makes a decision there and, after returning to the courtroom, announces the ruling. When delivering the judgment, the judge evaluates the evidence and arguments presented by the parties to back their claims and objections. He or she:

- determines which circumstances were or were not established, and which laws and other normative legal acts are to be applied;
- establishes the rights and duties of the parties; and
- decides whether the claim is satisfied.

A written judgment is sent later to the parties.

If no appeal is filed, the decision of the first-instance court becomes final and executory one month after it was issued.

Enforcement

Under Article 16(1) of the Commercial Procedural Code, commercial court decisions are enforceable against all public authorities, local government bodies, other bodies, organisations, state officials and individuals.

If the losing party fails to comply with the judgment, the ruling can be enforced by the bailiff service on the basis of a writ of execution issued by the court.

Damages and remedies

Remedies

Remedies available under Article 1252 of the Civil Code in connection with unlawful use of

a trademark include the following:

- cease and desist order;
- damages or monetary compensation;
- removal from the market and destruction at the infringer's expense of counterfeit goods, labels and packages bearing unlawfully used trademarks or confusingly similar signs; and
- publication of a court judgment in order to redress the damage done to the injured party's reputation.

Action for damages

The rights holder may claim damages for losses and lost profits.

Instead of damages, the rights holder may claim:

- statutory compensation of between Rb10,000 and Rb5 million, determined at the discretion of the court on the basis of the nature of the infringement;
- twice the cost of the counterfeit goods (ie, either the price received for the counterfeits or the price specified by the infringer in documents such as customs declaration forms), which the rights holder must prove; or
- twice the cost of a licence fee, which in comparable circumstances is usually charged for lawful use of the trademark.

Confiscation

The rights holder may request the destruction of any counterfeit goods, labels and packages bearing an unlawfully used trademark or a confusingly similar designation at the infringer's expense.

Equipment, other devices and materials

mainly used or intended to violate the rights holder’s exclusive rights shall be removed from the market upon the court’s decision and destroyed at the infringer’s expense.

Security measures

There are two types of security measure: preliminary and interim. A motion for preliminary injunction can be filed before filing the lawsuit. The judge must consider the motion and, upon granting the preliminary injunction, give the plaintiff a term not exceeding 15 days to file the lawsuit. A motion for interim injunction can be filed along with the lawsuit or at any stage of the court proceedings before the judgment is issued.

The security measures include:

- the seizure of monetary assets or other property possessed by the defendant and kept by the defendant or other persons;
- an injunction against the defendant or other persons, prohibiting them from performing certain actions in relation to the subject matter of the dispute;
- the imposition on the defendant of a duty to perform certain actions for the purpose of preventing damage to, or deterioration of, the property under dispute;
- the transfer of property under dispute to the plaintiff or another person;
- the suspension of recovery based on an executive or other document that the plaintiff disputes; and
- the suspension of sale of property, where the defendant has filed a claim for the release of the property.

The commercial court may take other provisional measures and take several provisional measures simultaneously.

Evidencing the case

The court shall consider each case on the basis of arguments and evidence provided by the parties. It does not matter to the court whether the parties are domestic or foreign entities.

According to the general rule, each person is obliged to prove the circumstances on which it relies.

Therefore, in the absence of discovery



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Mr Melnikov frequently speaks and writes on legal issues relating to IP protection.

proceedings under Russian law, it is necessary to pay close attention to collecting and securing evidence of infringement.

Sometimes the plaintiff may face difficulties in collecting evidence, especially where evidence is in the possession of the defendant or a third party. In such cases the plaintiff may file a motion seeking an order to submit evidence. The evidence must be specified in the motion along with the circumstances significant to the case, which may be established by this evidence, as well as the reasons impeding the obtaining of this evidence, and its location. If the motion is satisfied, the court orders the person possessing the evidence to present it.

Written and material evidence, statements of the parties, expert opinions, consultations of specialists, witness testimonies, sound recordings and videotapes, other documents and materials are all admissible as evidence.

Material evidence may be examined at its

location if it cannot be presented to the court. Evidence may also be kept in the premises of the court. Measures shall be taken to keep evidence unaltered.

Expertise

In order to clarify the matters arising in the consideration of the case and requiring special knowledge, the court may order an expert examination upon the motion of a party to the case or by consent of the parties to the case. The court may order an expert examination at its own initiative if this is provided for by law or stipulated in an agreement, or is necessary:

- to verify a motion concerning the falsification of evidence; or
- to conduct additional or a repeated expert examination.

In trademark infringement cases, one of the questions to be decided by the court is whether the disputed sign is identical or similar to the plaintiff's trademark. The court may decide this itself or, if special background knowledge is required, may appoint an expert to write a report. The similarity of two word designations used on the goods of the plaintiff and those of the defendant can be resolved by the court from the standpoint of the ordinary consumer; this does not thus require special knowledge.

Available defences

When fighting trademark infringement allegations, it is possible to claim:

- non-infringement (eg, that the designation used by the defendant is not confusingly similar to the registered trademark, or that the allegedly counterfeit goods are not similar to the goods for which the trademark is protected);
- exhaustion of right;
- use of a different registered trademark, earlier company name or trade name;
- abuse of rights by the trademark owner (eg, registering a mark with the sole purpose of creating obstacles for third parties while not using the mark oneself

or trying to enforce rights in an unused mark, including claiming monetary compensation); or

- expiration of the statute of limitations (three years).

As a countermeasure, the defendant can initiate separate administrative proceedings before the Patent Office to cancel the registration of the mark claimed by the plaintiff. The mark owner may withdraw its claim if it feels that there is a risk it will lose its trademark through cancellation proceedings.

Appeals process

The judgment of a first-instance court can be appealed to the competent court of appeals within one month of the judgment being issued in full. In practice, this usually happens within five working days of the hearing at which the decision is announced to the parties. The court of appeals can reconsider the case on the merits. Its decision is enforceable immediately after it is issued in full and can be appealed to the IP Court acting as the court of cassation in trademark cases. The IP Court checks whether the lower-instance courts have applied the regulations and procedural laws correctly. Decisions of the IP Court can be appealed to the Judicial Board on Economic Disputes of the Supreme Court and further to the Presidium of the Supreme Court as the supervisory instance. **WTR**

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