

# Trade Marks Act 1994

#### **1994 CHAPTER 26**

#### PART I

#### REGISTERED TRADE MARKS

#### Licensing

#### 28 Licensing of registered trade mark.

(1) A licence to use a registered trade mark may be general or limited.

A limited licence may, in particular, apply—

- (a) in relation to some but not all of the goods or services for which the trade mark is registered, or
- (b) in relation to use of the trade mark in a particular manner or a particular locality.
- (2) A licence is not effective unless it is in writing signed by or on behalf of the grantor.
  - Except in Scotland, this requirement may be satisfied in a case where the grantor is a body corporate by the affixing of its seal.
- (3) Unless the licence provides otherwise, it is binding on a successor in title to the grantor's interest.
  - References in this Act to doing anything with, or without, the consent of the proprietor of a registered trade mark shall be construed accordingly.
- (4) Where the licence so provides, a sub-licence may be granted by the licensee; and references in this Act to a licence or licensee include a sub-licence or sub-licensee.
- [F1(5)] The proprietor of a registered trade mark may invoke the rights conferred by that trade mark against a licensee who contravenes any provision in the licence with regard to—
  - (a) its duration.
  - (b) the form covered by the registration in which the trade mark may be used,

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Trade Marks Act 1994, Section 28. (See end of Document for details)

- (c) the scope of the goods or services for which the licence is granted,
- (d) the territory in which the trade mark may be affixed, or
- (e) the quality of the goods manufactured or of the services provided by the licensee.]

### **Textual Amendments**

F1 S. 28(5) inserted (14.1.2019) by The Trade Marks Regulations 2018 (S.I. 2018/825), regs. 1(1), 16 (with Pt. 5)

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There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Trade Marks Act 1994, Section 28.