

Regulations made by the Secretary of State, laid before Parliament under paragraph 5(3) of Schedule 7 to the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, for approval by resolution of each House of Parliament within 28 days beginning with the day on which the Regulations were made, subject to extension for periods of dissolution, prorogation or adjournment for more than four days.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2019 No. 1366

EXITING THE EUROPEAN UNION

AGRICULTURE

FOOD

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

TRADE MARKS

The Agricultural Products, Food and Drink (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

Made - - - - at 2.05 p.m. on 21st October 2019

Laid before Parliament at 5.00 p.m. on 21st October 2019

Coming into force in accordance with regulation 1

The Secretary of State makes these Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8(1) of, and paragraph 21(b) of Schedule 7 to, the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018(a).

The Secretary of State is of the opinion that, by reason of urgency, it is necessary to make these Regulations without a draft of the instrument being laid before, and approved by a resolution of, each House of Parliament.

(a) 2018 c. 16.

PART 1

Introductory

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Agricultural Products, Food and Drink (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 and come into force on exit day.

PART 2

Amendment of subordinate legislation

The Trade Marks (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

2. In the Trade Marks (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019(a), in Schedule 5, after paragraph 7(1) insert—

“(1A) Paragraph 1 does not apply to an application to register a trade mark that was pending immediately before exit day referred to in—

- (a) Article 14a of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs(b);
- (b) Article 102a of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products(c);
- (c) Article 19a of Regulation (EU) No 251/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of aromatised wine products(d);
- (d) Article 32a of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards applications for protection of designations of origin, geographical indications and traditional terms in the wine sector, the objection procedure, restrictions of use, amendments to product specifications, cancellation of protection, and labelling and presentation(e);
- (e) Article 36a of Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the definition, description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, the use of the names of spirit drinks in the presentation and labelling of other

(a) S.I. 2019/269.

(b) It is prospectively amended on exit day by S.I. 2019/865 and regulation 3 of, and Schedule 1 to, these Regulations. See the definitions of “EU Regulation 1151/2012”, “established protected designation of origin” and “established protected geographical indication” in Article 3(10), (18) and (19), which are prospectively inserted on exit day by S.I. 2019/865. Article 14a is prospectively inserted on exit day by regulation 3(5) of, and Part 2 of Schedule 1 to, these Regulations.

(c) It is prospectively amended on exit day by S.I. 2019/828, and regulation 4 of, and Schedule 2 to, these Regulations; there are other amending instruments that make prospective amendments on exit day but none is relevant. Article 102a is prospectively inserted on exit day by regulation 4(6) of, and Part 2 of Schedule 2 to, these Regulations.

(d) It is prospectively amended on exit day by S.I. 2019/865 and regulation 5 of, and Schedule 3 to, these Regulations; there are other amending instruments that make prospective amendments on exit day but none is relevant. Article 19a is prospectively inserted on exit day by regulation 5(4) of, and Part 2 of Schedule 3 to, these Regulations.

(e) It is prospectively amended on exit day by S.I. 2019/759 and regulation 6 of, and Schedule 4 to, these Regulations; there are other amending instruments making prospective amendments on exit day but none is relevant. See the definition of “the Article 25 Register” in Article 1a, which is prospectively inserted on exit day by S.I. 2019/759 and amended by regulation 6(2)(a) of these Regulations on exit day to provide for a definition of the term “the United Kingdom’s Traditional Terms Register”. See the definition of “third country” in Article 1a, which is prospectively inserted on exit day by S.I. 2019/759 and amended on exit day by regulation 6(2)(d) of these Regulations. Article 32a is prospectively inserted on exit day by regulation 6(5) of, and Part 2 of Schedule 4 to, these Regulations.

foodstuffs, the protection of geographical indications for spirit drinks, the use of ethyl alcohol and distillates of agricultural origin in alcoholic beverages(a).”.

PART 3

Amendment of retained direct EU legislation

Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council

3.—(1) Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs is amended as follows.

(2) In Article 3—

(a) after point (13) insert—

“(13a) ‘an Article 52(4) approval notice’ means a notice published under Article 52(4) relating to a decision of the Secretary of State to approve an application to register a designation of origin or geographical indication;”;

(b) after point (17) insert—

“(17a) ‘enters into force’, in relation to a reference to an international agreement, includes, where the provisional application of that agreement is agreed between the parties before it enters into force, the provisional application of the agreement and ‘entry into force’ is to be construed accordingly;”;

(c) after point (20) insert—

“(20a) ‘EUIA’ means an international agreement made between the European Union and a third country that provides for the protection of a designation of origin or geographical indication of the third country in the European Union;”;

(d) after point (21) insert—

“(21a) ‘the relevant period’ means the period beginning on exit day and expiring at the end of the day that falls nine months after the day on which exit day falls;”;

(e) in point (22), after “and” insert “, except in the definition of ‘EUIA’ in this Article and in Annex 1A,”;

(f) after point (22) insert—

“(23) ‘the TMA’ means the Trade Marks Act 1994(b);

(24) ‘the Types Table’ means the table in Part 1 of Annex 1A;

(25) ‘the United Kingdom’s PDOs and PGIs Register’ means the register established and maintained by the Secretary of State under Article 11(1).”.

(3) After Article 3 insert the new Article 3a in Part 1 of Schedule 1.

(4) In Article 14(2), in the first sentence—

(a) omit the words from “if” to “concerned”;

(b) for “Union” substitute “United Kingdom”;

(c) for “Commission” substitute “Secretary of State”;

(d) for the words from “under Council” to “2008/95/EC” substitute “in, or under, the TMA”.

(5) After Article 14 insert the new Articles 14a and 14b in Part 2 of Schedule 1.

(a) It is prospectively amended on exit day by S.I. 2019/ and regulation 7 of, and Schedule 5 to, these Regulations. See the definitions of “EU Regulation 110/2008”, “EU Regulation 2019/787”, “third country”, “the United Kingdom established geographical indications” and “the United Kingdom’s GIs Register” in Article 3, which are prospectively inserted on exit day by S.I. 2019/ . Article 36a is prospectively inserted on exit day by regulation 7(5) of, and Part 2 of Schedule 5 to, these Regulations.

(b) 1994 c. 26.

(6) After Annex 1 insert the new Annex 1A in Part 3 of Schedule 1.

Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council

4.—(1) Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products is amended as follows.

(2) In Article 93, after paragraph 1 insert—

“1a. For the purpose of Article 102a and Annex 8A:

- (a) ‘an Article 99 approval notice’ means a notice published under Article 99(3) relating to a decision of the Secretary of State to approve an application to register a designation of origin or geographical indication;
- (b) ‘enters into force’, in relation to a reference to an international agreement, includes, where the provisional application of that agreement is agreed between the parties before it enters into force, the provisional application of the agreement and ‘entry into force’ is to be construed accordingly;
- (c) ‘EUIA’ means an international agreement made between the European Union and a third country that provides for the protection of a designation of origin or geographical indication of the third country in the European Union;
- (d) ‘EU Regulation 1308/2013’ means Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products^(a) as it had effect before exit day;
- (e) ‘the relevant period’ means the period beginning on exit day and expiring at the end of the day that falls nine months after the day on which exit day falls;
- (f) ‘the Types Table’ means the table in Part 1 of Annex 8A;
- (g) ‘the United Kingdom’s PDOs and PGIs Register’ means the register established and maintained by the Secretary of State under Article 104.

1b. In the following provisions ‘third country’ means any country except that it does not include any part of the British Islands:

- (a) the definition of ‘EUIA’ in paragraph 1a(c);
- (b) Annex 8A.”.

(3) After Article 93 insert the new Article 93a in Part 1 of Schedule 2.

(4) In Article 95, after paragraph 1 insert—

“1a. An application to protect a designation of origin or a geographical indication for a wine produced in the United Kingdom must be submitted to the Secretary of State.”.

(5) In Article 99, after paragraph 2 insert—

“3. Where the Secretary of State decides to approve an application under point (b) of the first paragraph, the Secretary of State must:

- (a) inform the applicant and any interested parties of the decision, and
- (b) publish the decision.”.

(6) After Article 102 insert the new Articles 102a and 102b in Part 2 of Schedule 2.

(7) After Annex 8 insert the new Annex 8A in Part 3 of Schedule 2.

(a) OJ No. L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671, to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

Regulation (EU) No 251/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council

5.—(1) Regulation (EU) No 251/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of aromatised wine products is amended as follows.

(2) In Article 2(1)—

(a) after point (3) insert—

“(3a) ‘an Article 16 approval notice’ means a notice published under the second paragraph of Article 16 relating to a decision of the Secretary of State to grant an application to register a geographical indication;”;

(b) after point (6) insert—

“(6a) ‘enters into force’, in relation to a reference to an international agreement, includes, where the provisional application of that agreement is agreed between the parties before it enters into force, the provisional application of the agreement and ‘entry into force’ is to be construed accordingly;

(6b) ‘EUIA’ means an international agreement made between the European Union and a third country that provides for the protection of a geographical indication of the third country in the European Union;

(6c) ‘EU Regulation 251/2014’ means Regulation (EU) No 251/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of aromatised wine products^(a) as it had effect before exit day;”;

(c) in point (8), for “means” substitute “and ‘the United Kingdom’s GIs Register’ mean”;

(d) after point (8) insert—

“(8a) ‘the relevant period’ means the period beginning on exit day and expiring at the end of the day that falls nine months after the day on which exit day falls;”;

(e) in point (9), after “and” insert “, except in the definition of ‘EUIA’ in point (6b) and in Annex 2A,”;

(f) after point (9) insert—

“(10) ‘the TMA’ means the Trade Marks Act 1994;

(11) ‘the Types Table’ means the table in Part A of Annex 2A.”.

(3) In Chapter 3 insert as the first Article in that Chapter the new Article 8a in Part 1 of Schedule 3.

(4) After Article 19 insert the new Articles 19a and 19b in Part 2 of Schedule 3.

(5) After Annex 2 insert the new Annex 2A in Part 3 of Schedule 3.

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33

6.—(1) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards applications for protection of designations of origin, geographical indications and traditional terms in the wine sector, the objection procedure, restrictions of use, amendments to product specifications, cancellation of protection, and labelling and presentation is amended as follows.

(2) In Article 1a—

(a) after the definition relating to the Article 25 Register insert—

“‘an Article 115(2) approval notice’ means a notice published under the second subparagraph of Article 115(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 relating to a decision of the Secretary of State to approve an application to protect a traditional term;”;

(a) OJ No. L 84, 20.3.2014, p. 14.

(b) after the definition of “country” insert—

“‘enters into force’, in relation to a reference to an international agreement, includes, where the provisional application of that agreement is agreed between the parties before it enters into force, the provisional application of the agreement and ‘entry into force’ is to be construed accordingly;

‘EUIA’ means an international agreement made between the European Union and a third country that provides for the protection of a traditional term used in the third country in the European Union;”;

(c) in the definition of “third country”, after “and” insert “, except in the definition of ‘EUIA’ in this Article and in Annex 7A,”.

(d) after the definition of “relevant legislation” insert—

“‘the relevant period’ means the period beginning on exit day and expiring at the end of the day that falls nine months after the day on which exit day falls;

‘the TMA’ means the Trade Marks Act 1994;

‘the Types Table’ means the table in Part A of Annex 7A.”;

(3) After Article 1a insert the new Article 1b in Part 1 of Schedule 4.

(4) In Article 32(3), in the first subparagraph—

(a) omit “, where national legislation so provides,”;

(b) for “Union” substitute “United Kingdom”;

(c) for the words from “under” to the end substitute “in, or under, the TMA”.

(5) After Article 32 insert the new Articles 32a and 32b in Part 2 of Schedule 4.

(6) After Annex 7 insert the new Annex 7A in Part 3 of Schedule 4.

Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council

7.—(1) Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the definition, description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, the use of the names of spirit drinks in the presentation and labelling of other foodstuffs, the protection of geographical indications for spirit drinks, the use of ethyl alcohol and distillates of agricultural origin in alcoholic beverages is amended as follows.

(2) In Article 3—

(a) after point (7) insert—

“(7a) ‘an Article 30(4) approval notice’ means a notice published under Article 30(4) relating to a decision of the Secretary of State to approve an application for a geographical indication;

(7b) ‘enters into force’, in relation to a reference to an international agreement, includes, where the provisional application of that agreement is agreed between the parties before it enters into force, the provisional application of the agreement and ‘entry into force’ is to be construed accordingly;

(7c) ‘EUIA’ means an international agreement made between the European Union and a third country that provides for the protection of a geographical indication of the third country in the European Union;”;

(b) in point (12)(a), after “and” insert “, except in the definition of ‘EUIA’ in point (7c) and in Annex 1A,”;

(a) Point (12) of Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council was inserted in that Article, as it stood on exit day, by regulation 15(2) of S.I. 2019/ . Point (12) of Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ No. L 130, 17.5.2019, p. 1), as that point was in force (but did not apply)

- (c) after point (12) insert—
 - “(12a) ‘the TMA’ means the Trade Marks Act 1994;
 - (12b) ‘the Types Table’ means the table in Part 1 of Annex 1A;”.
- (3) After Article 3 insert the new Article 4 in Part 1 of Schedule 5.
- (4) In Article 36(2)—
 - (a) omit the words from “if” to “concerned,”;
 - (b) for “Union” substitute “United Kingdom”;
 - (c) for “Commission” substitute “Secretary of State”;
 - (d) for the words from “under” to the end substitute “in, or under, the TMA”.
- (5) After Article 36 insert the new Articles 36a and 36b in Part 2 of Schedule 5.
- (6) After Annex 1 insert the new Annex 1A in Part 3 of Schedule 5.

Zac Goldsmith
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

At 2.05 p.m. on 21st October 2019

SCHEDULE 1 Regulation 3

**Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the
Council: new provisions**

PART 1

New Article 3a

“Article 3a

Definitions: types of designation of origin and geographical indication

In Article 14a and Annex 1A any reference to:

- (a) ‘a type 1 designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a designation of origin or geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 1 of the Types Table;
- (b) ‘a type 2A designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a designation of origin or geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 2 of the Types Table to which paragraph 1 or 2 of column 3 of that row applies;
- (c) ‘a type 2B designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a designation of origin or geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 2 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 4 of that row apply;
- (d) ‘a type 3A designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a designation of origin or geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 3 of the Types Table to which paragraph 1 or 2 of column 3 of that row applies;

immediately before exit day, does not form part of domestic law by virtue of section 3 of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (c. 16) because it was not operative immediately before exit day.

- (e) ‘a type 3B designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a designation of origin or geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 3 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 4 of that row apply;
- (f) ‘a type 4A designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a designation of origin or geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 4 of the Types Table to which paragraph 1 or 2 of column 3 of that row applies;
- (g) ‘a type 4B designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a designation of origin or geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 4 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 4 of that row apply;
- (h) ‘a type 5A designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a designation of origin or geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 5 of the Types Table to which paragraph 1 or 2 of column 3 of row 4 of that table applies;
- (i) ‘a type 5B designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a designation of origin or geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 5 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 4 of row 4 of that table apply;
- (j) ‘a type 6A designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a designation of origin or geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 6 of the Types Table to which paragraph 1 or 2 of column 3 of row 4 of that table applies;
- (k) ‘a type 6B designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a designation of origin or geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 6 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 4 of row 4 of that table apply;
- (l) ‘a type 7A designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a designation of origin or geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 7 of the Types Table to which paragraph 1 or 2 of column 3 of row 4 of that table applies;
- (m) ‘a type 7B designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a designation of origin or geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 7 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 4 of row 4 of that table apply.”

PART 2

New Articles 14a and 14b

“Article 14a

Transitional provisions: relations between trade marks, designations of origin and geographical indications

1. Unless paragraph 4 applies, an application to register a trade mark that was pending immediately before exit day or filed during the relevant period must be refused where, if the trade mark is registered, the use of the trade mark will contravene Article 13(1) in relation to a category A designation of origin or geographical indication.
2. Unless paragraph 4 applies, an application to register a trade mark that was pending immediately before exit day or filed during the relevant period must be refused where:
 - (a) if the trade mark is registered, the use of the trade mark will contravene Article 13(1) in relation to a category B designation of origin or geographical indication, and
 - (b) after the application for the trade mark is accepted but before the trade mark is registered:
 - (i) in the case of a type 3B designation of origin or geographical indication:
 - (aa) the international agreement referred to in paragraph (c) of column 2 of row 3 of the Types Table enters into force, and
 - (bb) the entry into force of the international agreement is brought to the attention of the registrar before the trade mark is registered;

(ii) in the case of any other category B designation of origin or geographical indication:

- (aa) the Secretary of State publishes an Article 52(4) approval notice relating to the designation of origin or geographical indication, and
- (bb) the Article 52(4) approval notice is brought to the attention of the registrar before the trade mark is registered.

3. Where an application for a declaration of invalidity is made under the TMA (as applied by Article 14b(1) and modified by Article 14b(2)) in relation to the registration of a trade mark, the registration of a trade mark must be declared to be invalid, unless paragraph 4 applies, if:

- (a) the application to register the trade mark was pending immediately before exit day or filed during the relevant period,
- (b) the use of the trade mark contravenes, or will, if used, contravene, Article 13(1) in relation to a category B designation of origin or geographical indication, and
- (c) in the case of a type 2B, 4B, 5B, 6B or 7B designation of origin or geographical indication, the Secretary of State publishes an Article 52(4) approval notice relating to the designation of origin or geographical indication on or after the day on which the trade mark application is accepted.

4. This paragraph applies where a column 5 date applies in relation to a category A or B designation of origin or geographical indication and, taking account of any priority claimed in respect of an application to register the trade mark referred to in paragraph 1, 2 or 3(a) (as relevant) and on the basis of the information available to the registrar, it appears to the registrar that the date of filing of the trade mark application is earlier than the column 5 date that applies to the relevant designation of origin or geographical indication.

5. As regards paragraph 1 or 2, a column 5 date does not apply in relation to a type 3A, 4A or 5A designation of origin or geographical indication where the EUIA referred to in paragraph (b) in column 2 of the row of the Types Table relating to the designation of origin or geographical indication provides that an application for a trade mark must be refused, regardless of when that application is filed, if the trade mark, if registered, will contravene a provision in the EUIA providing for the protection of the use of the designation of origin or geographical indication.

6. As regards paragraph 3, a column 5 date does not apply in relation to a type 3B, 4B or 5B designation of origin or geographical indication where the EUIA referred to in paragraph (b) in column 2 of the row of the Types Table relating to the designation of origin or geographical indication provides that the registration of a trade mark must be invalidated if, regardless of when the application that resulted in the registration of the trade mark is filed, the use of the trade mark contravenes a provision in the EUIA providing for the protection of the use of the designation of origin or geographical indication.

7. Where a designation of origin or geographical indication falls within the definition of more than one type of designation of origin or geographical indication in Article 3a, the column 5 date to be taken into account for the purpose of paragraph 4 is the earliest of the column 5 dates for the relevant types of designation of origin or geographical indication.

8. A trade mark that could be used under Article 14(2) of EU Regulation 1151/2012(a) immediately before exit day and could be renewed pursuant to that provision may continue to be used and renewed:

- (a) notwithstanding that the use of the trade mark would contravene Article 13(1) in relation to a designation of origin or geographical indication registered by the Secretary of State under this Regulation;

(a) OJ No. L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1, to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

(b) provided that no grounds for the invalidation or revocation of the trade mark exist in, or under, the TMA.

9. Where paragraph 8 applies to the use or renewal of a trade mark, this does not affect the use of:

- (a) a designation of origin or geographical indication entered on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register by the Secretary of State under Article 11(2);
- (b) an established protected designation of origin or an established protected geographical indication entered on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register pursuant to Article 16;
- (c) a designation of origin or geographical indication entered on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register following a decision by the Secretary of State to approve an application to register the designation of origin or geographical indication following an application submitted under Article 49.

10. In this Article:

- (a) 'an application to register a trade mark' means an application to register a trade mark filed under the TMA;
- (b) 'a category A designation of origin or geographical indication' means a type 1, 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A, 6A or 7A designation of origin or geographical indication;
- (c) 'a category B designation of origin or geographical indication' means a type 2B, 3B, 4B, 5B, 6B or 7B designation of origin or geographical indication;
- (d) 'the column 5 date', in relation to a designation of origin or geographical indication that is a category A or B designation of origin or geographical indication, means the date specified, or provided for, in column 5 of the Types Table in the row relating to the relevant type of designation of origin or geographical indication;
- (e) 'date of filing':
 - (i) in the case of an EUTM-based trade mark application, means the filing date referred to in paragraph 25(2)(a)(i) of Schedule 2A to the TMA^(a) for the existing EUTM application;
 - (ii) in the case of an ITM-based trade mark application, means:
 - (aa) in the case of an application for the registration of a trade mark to which paragraph 28 of Schedule 2B to the TMA^(b) applies, the date referred to in paragraph 28(2)(a) of that Schedule for the existing ITM application or existing request for EU extension (as the case may be);
 - (bb) in the case of an application for the registration of a trade mark to which paragraph 29 of Schedule 2B to the TMA applies, the date referred to in paragraph 29(2)(a) of that Schedule for the existing ITM application or existing request for EU extension (as the case may be);
 - (iii) in any other case, has the meaning given by section 33 of the TMA;
- (f) 'EUTM-based trade mark application' means an application to register a trade mark to which paragraph 25(1) of Schedule 2A to the TMA applies that is made within the period specified in paragraph 25(2) of that Schedule;
- (g) 'existing EUTM application' has the same meaning as in paragraph 24 of Schedule 2A to the TMA;
- (h) 'existing ITM application' has the same meaning as in paragraph 27(1)(a) of Schedule 2B to the TMA;
- (i) 'existing request for EU extension' has the same meaning as in paragraph 27(1)(b) of Schedule 2B to the TMA;

(a) Schedule 2A is prospectively inserted on exit day by S.I. 2019/269.

(b) Schedule 2B is prospectively inserted on exit day by S.I. 2019/638.

- (j) ‘ITM-based trade mark application’ means an application to register a trade mark to which paragraph 28(1) or 29(1) of Schedule 2B to the TMA applies that is made within the period specified in paragraph 28(1)(c) or 29(1)(c) (as the case may be) of that Schedule;
 - (k) ‘the registrar’ has the meaning given by section 62 to the TMA.
11. Any reference in this Article to:
- (a) ‘priority claimed in respect of an application’:
 - (i) in the case of an EUTM-based trade mark application, means any priority claimed in respect of the existing EUTM application referred to in paragraph 25(2)(a)(ii) of Schedule 2A to the TMA;
 - (ii) in the case of an ITM-based trade mark application, means any priority claimed in respect of the existing ITM application or the existing request for EU extension referred to in paragraph 28(2)(b) or 29(2)(b) (as the case may be) of Schedule 2B to the TMA;
 - (iii) in any other case, means any priority claimed in respect of the application pursuant to section 35 of the TMA;
 - (b) an application to register a trade mark that was ‘pending immediately before exit day’ is to an application that was neither refused, nor resulted in the registration of the trade mark that is the subject of the application, before exit day;
 - (c) a trade mark includes a reference to:
 - (i) a collective mark as defined in section 49(1) of the TMA(a);
 - (ii) a certification mark as defined in section 50(1) of the TMA(b).

Article 14b

Application and modification of trade mark provisions

1. For the purpose of Article 14a, the following provisions of the TMA apply, with the modifications, in the case of section 47(3) and (5), 74(1), 76(1) and 77(1), specified in paragraph 2:

- (a) subsections (3) to (5) and (6) of section 47 (invalidation of trade marks) in relation to an application to invalidate a trade mark referred to in Article 14a(3);
- (b) section 72 (registration to be prima face evidence of validity);
- (c) section 73 (certificate of validity of contested application);
- (d) section 74 (registrar’s appearance in proceedings involving the register of trade marks);
- (e) section 75(c) (definition of ‘the court’);
- (f) section 76(d) (appeals) except for subsection (5);
- (g) section 77(1) (persons appointed to hear and determine appeals).

2. The modifications are:

- (a) section 47 applies as if:
 - (i) in subsection (3), in the words before paragraph (a), after ‘invalidity’ there were inserted ‘made under this section, as applied by Article 14b(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on quality schemes

(a) Section 49(1) was substituted by S.I. 2018/825.

(b) Section 50(1) was amended by S.I. 2018/825.

(c) Section 75 was amended by the Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22), Schedule 9, paragraph 134, S.I. 2005/587.

(d) Section 76(6) was inserted by S.I. 2005/587.

- for agricultural products and foodstuffs on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs,;
- (ii) in subsection (5), for ‘grounds of invalidity exist’ there were substituted ‘ground for invalidity specified in Article 14a(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council exists’;
- (b) section 74(1) applies as if, for the words from ‘for’ to ‘the registrar’ there were substituted ‘for a declaration of the invalidity of the registration of a trade mark the registrar’;
 - (c) section 76(1) applies as if:
 - (i) in the first paragraph, for the words from ‘this Act’ to the end there were substituted ‘made under Article 14a of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council’;
 - (ii) the second paragraph were omitted;
 - (d) section 77(1) applies as if, at the end there were inserted ‘as applied by Article 14b(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council’.
3. In the case of the following proceedings, the rules made under section 68 or 69 of the TMA apply to those proceedings as they apply to proceedings involving an application of the type referred to in section 74(1)(b) of the TMA:
- (a) an application to invalidate a trade mark referred to in Article 14a(3);
 - (b) an appeal to the appointed person from a decision of the registrar in relation to an application referred to in paragraph (a).”

PART 3

New Annex 1A

“ANNEX 1A

TYPES OF DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION TO WHICH ARTICLE 14A APPLIES

PART 1

Types of designations of origin and geographical indications (the Types Table)

<i>Column 1</i> <i>Row No.</i>	<i>Column 2</i> <i>Description of the designation of origin or geographical indication</i>	<i>Column 3</i> <i>Type A provisions</i>	<i>Column 4</i> <i>Type B provisions</i>	<i>Column 5</i> <i>The specified date</i>
1.	<p>A designation of origin or geographical indication that:</p> <p>(a) relates to a geographical area in the British Islands, and</p> <p>(b) is on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register, having been entered on that register pursuant to Article 16(1), when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted.</p>	Not applicable	Not applicable	The date on which the application that resulted in the first registration of the designation of origin or geographical indication was submitted to the European Commission under the relevant pre-exit legislation.
2.	<p>A designation of origin or geographical indication that:</p> <p>(a) relates to a geographical area in the United Kingdom, and</p> <p>(b) for which an application to register the designation of origin or geographical indication was submitted to the European Commission under Article 49(4) of EU Regulation 1151/2012 before exit day.</p>	<p>1. A designation of origin or geographical indication that is on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted and is entered on that register following the approval of an application to which Article 52a(3), as read with paragraph (4) of that Article (pending United Kingdom applications), applies.</p> <p>2. A designation of origin or geographical indication: (a) that is not on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted, (b) to which Article 52a(3), as read with paragraph (4) of that Article, applies, and</p>	<p>A designation of origin or geographical indication to which Article 52a(3), as read with paragraph (4) of that Article, applies but for which an Article 52(4) notice relating to the application to register the designation of origin or geographical indication is not published before the relevant trade mark application is accepted.</p>	The date on which the application to register the designation of origin or geographical indication referred to in point (b) of column 2 was submitted to the European Commission under Article 49(4) of EU Regulation 1151/2012.

<i>Column 1</i> <i>Row No.</i>	<i>Column 2</i> <i>Description of the designation of origin or geographical indication</i>	<i>Column 3</i> <i>Type A provisions</i>	<i>Column 4</i> <i>Type B provisions</i>	<i>Column 5</i> <i>The specified date</i>
3.	<p>A designation of origin or geographical indication that:</p> <p>(a) relates to a geographical area in a third country,</p> <p>(b) was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an EUJA to which the European Union and the third country were contracting parties, and</p> <p>(c) must be protected in the United Kingdom pursuant to an international agreement to which the United Kingdom and the third country are contracting parties that enters into force during the relevant period.</p>	<p>(c) for which an Article 52(4) notice relating to the application to register the designation of origin or geographical indication is published before the relevant trade mark application is accepted.</p> <p>1. A designation of origin or geographical indication that is on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted and is entered on that register pursuant to Article 11(2).</p> <p>2. A designation of origin or geographical indication that is not on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted but must be protected in the United Kingdom pursuant to an international agreement to which the United Kingdom and the third country are contracting parties that enters into force on or after the relevant trade mark application is accepted.</p>	<p>A designation of origin or geographical indication that is not on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register when the relevant trade mark application is accepted but must be protected in the United Kingdom pursuant to an international agreement to which the United Kingdom and the third country are contracting parties that enters into force on or after the relevant trade mark application is accepted.</p>	<p>The relevant EUJA -based date that applies to the designation of origin or geographical indication in relation to the EUJA referred to in point (b) of column 2.</p>
4.	<p>A designation of origin or geographical indication that:</p> <p>(a) relates to a geographical area in a third country, and</p> <p>(b) was protected in the European</p>	<p>1. A designation of origin or geographical indication that is on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted and is</p>	<p>A designation of origin or geographical indication: (a) that is not on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register when the relevant trade</p>	<p>The relevant EUJA -based date that applies to the designation of origin or geographical indication in relation to the EUJA referred</p>

<i>Column 1</i> Row No.	<i>Column 2</i> Description of the designation of origin or geographical indication	<i>Column 3</i> Type A provisions	<i>Column 4</i> Type B provisions	<i>Column 5</i> The specified date
5.	<p>Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an EUJA to which the European Union and the third country were contracting parties.</p> <p>A designation of origin or geographical indication: (a) that relates to a geographical area in a third country, (b) for which an assessment relating to the protection of the designation of origin or geographical indication was being carried out, or a request</p>	<p>entered on that register following the approval of an application to register the designation of origin or geographical indication submitted to the Secretary of State under Article 49 during the relevant period.</p> <p>2. A designation of origin or geographical indication: (a) that is not on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted, (b) for which an application to register the designation of origin or geographical indication is submitted to the Secretary of State under Article 49 during the relevant period, and (c) for which an Article 52(4) approval notice relating to the application is published before the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted.</p> <p>See the entry in row 4 of this column.</p>	<p>mark application is accepted, and (b) for which an application to register the designation of origin or geographical indication is submitted to the Secretary of State under Article 49 during the relevant period and that application: (i) is not submitted before the relevant trade mark application is accepted, or (ii) is submitted before the relevant trade mark application is accepted but for which an Article 52(4) notice relating to the application to register the designation of origin or geographical indication is not published before the relevant trade mark application is accepted.</p> <p>See the entry in row 4 of this column.</p>	<p>to in point (b) of column 2</p> <p>The relevant EUJA -based date that applies to the designation of origin or geographical indication in relation to the EUJA referred to in point (b) of column 2.</p>

<i>Column 1</i> <i>Row No.</i>	<i>Column 2</i> <i>Description of the designation of origin or geographical indication</i>	<i>Column 3</i> <i>Type A provisions</i>	<i>Column 4</i> <i>Type B provisions</i>	<i>Column 5</i> <i>The specified date</i>
6.	<p>for protection, or an application for assessment for protection, was submitted, before exit day in respect of the designation of origin or geographical indication under an EUIA, and</p> <p>(c) for which no decision was been made pursuant to the EUIA before exit day as to whether the designation of origin or geographical indication should be protected in the European Union.</p> <p>A designation of origin or geographical indication that:</p> <p>(a) relates to a geographical area in a third country, and</p> <p>(b) was on the European Commission's PDOs and PGIs Register immediately before exit day^(a).</p>	See the entry in row 4 of this column.	See the entry in row 4 of this column.	The date on which the application that resulted in the first registration of the designation of origin or geographical indication was submitted to the European Commission under the relevant pre-exit legislation.
7.	<p>A designation of origin or geographical indication:</p> <p>(a) that relates to a geographical area in a third country, and</p> <p>(b) for which an application to</p>	See the entry in row 4 of this column.	See the entry in row 4 of this column.	The date on which the application to register the geographical indication referred to in point (b) of column 2 was submitted to

(a) The European Commission's register relating to designations of origin and geographical indications for agricultural products and foodstuffs (DOOR) is available electronically from <https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/quality/door/list.html>. A hard copy of the register as it stood immediately before exit day is available for inspection free of charge at the offices of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Second Floor, Seacole Block, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 4DF.

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>	<i>Column 5</i>
<i>Row No.</i>	<i>Description of the designation of origin or geographical indication</i>	<i>Type A provisions</i>	<i>Type B provisions</i>	<i>The specified date</i>
	<p>register the designation of origin or geographical indication was submitted to the European Commission under Article 49(4) or (5) of EU Regulation 1151/2012 before exit day that was neither refused nor resulted in the registration of the designation of origin or geographical indication on the European Commission's PDOs and PGIs Register before exit day.</p>			<p>the European Commission under Article 49(4) or (5) of EU Regulation 1151/2012.</p>

1. In the table in this Part:
 - (a) ‘an Article 52(4) notice’ means a notice published by the Secretary of State under Article 52(4);
 - (b) ‘the European Commission’s PDOs and PGIs Register’ means the register established and maintained by the European Commission pursuant to Article 11(1) of EU Regulation 1151/2012;
 - (c) ‘the paragraph 1 trade mark application’ means the application to register a trade mark referred to in Article 14a(1);
 - (d) ‘the relevant pre-exit Regulation’ means:
 - (i) in the case of an application to register a designation of origin or geographical submitted to the European Commission under Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs^(a), Article 5 or 12a of that Regulation, as relevant;
 - (ii) in the case of an application to register a designation of origin or geographical submitted to the European Commission under Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs^(b), Article 5 of that Regulation;
 - (iii) in the case of an application to register a designation of origin or geographical submitted to the European Commission under EU Regulation 1151/2012, Article 49(2) or (5) of that Regulation, as relevant;
 - (e) ‘the relevant trade mark application’ means a trade mark application of the type referred to in Article 14a(2) or (3)(a), as relevant;
 - (f) ‘the relevant EUIA-based date’ means the relevant EUIA-based date determined in accordance with Part 2.

PART 2

The relevant EUIA-based date

2. In the table in Part 1, in a case where the relevant EUIA-based date applies, the relevant EUIA-based date means:
 - (a) the date provided for in paragraph 3, or
 - (b) where paragraph 3 does not apply, the date provided for in the relevant point of paragraph 4, or paragraph 5 or 6, as relevant to the designation of origin or geographical indication.
3. In a case where the EUIA referred to in paragraph (b) in column 2 of the row of the Types Table relating to a designation of origin or geographical indication contained priority provisions that applied to the designation of origin or geographical indication, the relevant EUIA-based date is the priority date provided for in the EUIA that applied to that designation of origin or geographical indication.
4. In a case of a type 3 or 4 designation of origin or geographical indication to which paragraph 3 does not apply, the relevant EUIA-based date is:
 - (a) in a case where the designation of origin or geographical indication was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an amendment made to

(a) OJ No. L 208, 24.7.1992, p. 1, repealed by Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 (OJ No. L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12).
 (b) OJ No. L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12, repealed by Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ No. L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1).

the EUIA (without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA), the date on which the amendment entered into force;

- (b) in a case where the designation of origin or geographical indication was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to a provision in the EUIA that was provisionally applied before exit day (without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA), the date on which the provision was provisionally applied;
- (c) in a case where the designation of origin or geographical indication was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an amendment made to the EUIA that was provisionally applied before exit day (without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA), the date on which the amendment was provisionally applied;
- (d) in a case of a designation of origin or geographical indication that was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day following the submission and processing of a request, or application, for protection or assessment (however described) under a provision in the EUIA providing for such requests, or applications, the date the request, or application, for protection or assessment was submitted under the EUIA;
- (e) in any other case, including a case where the designation of origin or geographical indication was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to provisions in the EUIA that applied from the date that the EUIA entered into force (without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA), the date on which the relevant EUIA entered into force.

5. In a case of a type 5 designation of origin or geographical indication to which paragraph 3 does not apply and for which a request, or an application, for protection or assessment (however described) was submitted before exit day under the EUIA, the relevant EUIA-based date is the date the request, or application, for protection or assessment was submitted under the EUIA.

6. Any reference in this Part to:

- (a) ‘the priority date’ means the date provided for in priority provisions in an EUIA as the date that must be taken into account when determining whether an application for a trade mark may be granted, including:
 - (i) a calendar date specified in the EUIA;
 - (ii) a date relating to the happening of a specified event;
- (b) ‘priority provisions’ means provisions in an EUIA that governed the relationship between trade marks and designations of origin and geographical indications that provided (however expressed):
 - (i) that, in the circumstances specified in the EUIA, an application for a trade mark must be refused if the application for the trade mark was filed after a date provided for in the EUIA,
 - (ii) that, in the circumstances specified in the EUIA, the registration of a trade mark must be invalidated if the application that resulted in the registration of that trade mark was filed after a date provided for in the EUIA, or
 - (iii) for both the refusal of applications for trade marks, and the invalidation of the registration of trade marks, as provided for in points (i) and (ii);
- (c) ‘without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA’, in relation to a designation of origin or geographical indication protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an EUIA, means that the provisions in the EUIA providing for the designation of origin or geographical indication to be protected in the European Union did not require a request or application (however described) to be submitted by the contracting third country under the EUIA in relation to the protection of the designation of origin or geographical indication or require an assessment to be carried out under the EUIA in relation to the designation of origin or geographical indication.”

Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the
Council: new provisions

PART 1

New Article 93a

*“Article 93a***Definitions: types of designation of origin and geographical indication**

In Article 102a and Annex 8A any reference to:

- (a) ‘a type 1 designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a designation of origin or geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 1 of the Types Table;
- (b) ‘a type 2A designation of origin’ means the designation of origin specified in column 2 of row 2 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 3 of that row apply;
- (c) ‘a type 2B designation of origin’ means the designation of origin specified in column 2 of row 2 of the Types Table to which the provision in column 4 of that row applies;
- (d) ‘a type 3A designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a designation of origin or geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 3 of the Types Table to which paragraph 1 or 2 in column 3 of that row applies;
- (e) ‘a type 3B designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a designation of origin or geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 3 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 4 of that row apply;
- (f) ‘a type 4A designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a designation of origin or geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 4 of the Types Table to which paragraph 1 or 2 of column 3 of that row applies;
- (g) ‘a type 4B designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a designation of origin or geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 4 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 4 of that row apply;
- (h) ‘a type 5A designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a designation of origin or geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 5 of the Types Table to which paragraph 1 or 2 of column 3 of row 4 of that table applies;
- (i) ‘a type 5B designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a designation of origin or geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 5 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 4 of row 4 of that table apply;
- (j) ‘a type 6A designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a designation of origin or geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 6 of the Types Table to which paragraph 1 or 2 of column 3 of row 4 of that table applies;
- (k) ‘a type 6B designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a designation of origin or geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 6 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 4 of row 4 of that table apply;
- (l) ‘a type 7A designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a designation of origin or geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 7 of the Types Table to which paragraph 1 or 2 in column 3 of row 4 of that table applies;
- (m) ‘a type 7B designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a designation of origin or geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 7 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 4 of row 4 of that table apply.”

PART 2

New Articles 102a and 102b

“Article 102a

Transitional provisions: relationship with trade marks

1. Unless paragraph 4 applies, an application to register a trade mark that was pending immediately before exit day or filed during the relevant period must be refused where, if the trade mark is registered, the use of the trade mark will contravene Article 103(2) in relation to a category A designation of origin or geographical indication.
2. Unless paragraph 4 applies, an application to register a trade mark that was pending immediately before exit day or filed during the relevant period must be refused where:
 - (a) if the trade mark is registered, the use of the trade mark will contravene Article 103(2) in relation to a category B designation of origin or geographical indication, and
 - (b) after the application for the trade mark is accepted but before the trade mark is registered:
 - (i) in the case of a type 3B designation of origin or geographical indication:
 - (aa) the international agreement referred to in paragraph (c) of column 2 of row 3 of the Types Table enters into force, and
 - (bb) the entry into force of the international agreement is brought to the attention of the registrar before the trade mark is registered;
 - (ii) in the case of any other category B designation of origin or geographical indication:
 - (aa) the Secretary of State publishes an Article 99 approval notice relating to the designation of origin or geographical indication, and
 - (bb) the Article 99 approval notice is brought to the attention of the registrar before the trade mark is registered.
3. Where an application for a declaration of invalidity is made under the TMA (as applied by Article 102b(1) and modified by Article 102b(2)) in relation to the registration of a trade mark, the registration of a trade mark must be declared to be invalid, unless paragraph 4 applies, if:
 - (a) the application to register the trade mark was pending immediately before exit day or filed during the relevant period,
 - (b) the use of the trade mark contravenes, or will, if used, contravene, Article 103(2) in relation to a category B designation of origin or geographical indication, and
 - (c) in the case of a type 2B, 4B, 5B, 6B or 7B designation of origin or geographical indication, the Secretary of State publishes an Article 99 approval notice relating to the designation of origin or geographical indication on or after the day on which the trade mark application is accepted.
4. This paragraph applies where a column 5 date applies in relation to a category A or B designation of origin or geographical indication and, taking account of any priority claimed in respect of an application to register a trade mark referred to in paragraph 1, 2 or 3(a) (as relevant) and on the basis of the information available to the registrar, it appears to the registrar that the date of filing of the trade mark application is earlier than the column 5 date that applies to the relevant designation of origin or geographical indication.
5. As regards paragraph 1 or 2, a column 5 date does not apply in relation to a type 3A, 4A or 5A designation of origin or geographical indication where the EUIA referred to in paragraph (b) in column 2 of the row of the Types Table relating to the designation of origin or geographical indication provides that an application for a trade mark must be refused, regardless of when that application is filed, if the trade mark, if registered, will

contravene a provision in the EUIA providing for the protection of the use of the designation of origin or geographical indication.

6. As regards paragraph 3, a column 5 date does not apply in relation to a type 3B, 4B or 5B designation of origin or geographical indication where the EUIA referred to in paragraph (b) in column 2 of the row of the Types Table relating to the designation of origin or geographical indication provides that the registration of a trade mark must be invalidated if, regardless of when the application that resulted in the registration of the trade mark is filed, the use of the trade mark contravenes a provision in the EUIA providing for the protection of the use of the designation of origin or geographical indication.

7. Where a designation of origin or geographical indication falls within the definition of more than one type of designation of origin or geographical indication in Article 93a, the column 5 date to be taken into account for the purpose of paragraph 4 is the earliest of the column 5 dates for the relevant types of designation of origin or geographical indication.

8. A trade mark that could be used under Article 102(2) of EU Regulation 1308/2013 immediately before exit day and could be renewed pursuant to that provision may continue to be used and renewed:

- (a) notwithstanding that the use of the trade mark would contravene Article 103(2) in relation to a designation of origin or geographical indication registered by the Secretary of State under this Regulation;
- (b) provided that no grounds for the invalidation or revocation of the trade mark exist in, or under, the TMA.

9. Where paragraph 8 applies to the use or renewal of a trade mark, this does not affect the use of:

- (a) a designation of origin or geographical indication entered on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register following a decision by the Secretary of State to approve an application made under Article 95(1a)(a) or Article 3 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards applications for protection of designations of origin, geographical indications and traditional terms in the wine sector, the objection procedure, amendments to product specifications, the register of protected names, cancellation of protection and use of symbols, and of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an appropriate system of checks(b);
- (b) a designation of origin or geographical indication entered on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register by the Secretary of State following a decision of the Secretary of State to approve an application to which Article 97A applies;
- (c) a designation of origin or geographical indication entered on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register by the Secretary of State pursuant to the second sentence of Article 104;
- (d) an established protected designation of origin or an established protected geographical indication entered on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register by the Secretary of State pursuant to 107(1).

10. In this Article:

- (a) 'an application to register a trade mark' means an application to register a trade mark filed under the TMA;
- (b) 'a category A designation of origin or geographical indication' means a type 1, 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A, 6A or 7A designation of origin or geographical indication;

(a) Article 95(1a) is prospectively inserted in Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of European Council and of the Parliament on exit day by regulation 4(4) of these Regulations.

(b) It is prospectively amended on exit day by S.I. 2019/759, .

- (c) ‘a category B designation of origin or geographical indication’ means a type 2B, 3B, 4B, 5B, 6B or 7B designation of origin or geographical indication;
- (d) ‘the column 5 date’, in relation to a designation of origin or geographical indication that is a category A or B designation of origin or geographical indication, means the date specified, or provided for, in column 5 of the Types Table in the row relating to the relevant type of designation of origin or geographical indication;
- (e) ‘date of filing’:
 - (i) in the case of an EUTM-based trade mark application, means the filing date referred to in paragraph 25(2)(a)(i) of Schedule 2A to the TMA for the existing EUTM application;
 - (ii) in the case of an ITM-based trade mark application, means:
 - (aa) in the case of an application for the registration of a trade mark to which paragraph 28 of Schedule 2B to the TMA applies, the date referred to in paragraph 28(2)(a) of that Schedule for the existing ITM application or existing request for EU extension (as the case may be);
 - (bb) in the case of an application for the registration of a trade mark to which paragraph 29 of Schedule 2B to the TMA applies, the date referred to in paragraph 29(2)(a) of that Schedule for the existing ITM application or existing request for EU extension (as the case may be);
 - (iii) in any other case, has the meaning given by section 33 of the TMA;
- (f) ‘established protected designation of origin’ means a designation of origin covered by Article 107(2)(a);
- (g) ‘established protected geographical indication’ means a geographical indication covered by Article 107(2)(a);
- (h) ‘EUTM-based trade mark application’ means an application to register a trade mark to which paragraph 25(1) of Schedule 2A to the TMA applies that is made within the period specified in paragraph 25(2) of that Schedule;
- (i) ‘existing EUTM application’ has the same meaning as in paragraph 24 of Schedule 2A to the TMA;
- (j) ‘existing ITM application’ has the same meaning as in paragraph 27(1)(a) of Schedule 2B to the TMA;
- (k) ‘existing request for EU extension’ has the same meaning as in paragraph 27(1)(b) of Schedule 2B to the TMA;
- (l) ‘ITM-based trade mark application’ means an application to register a trade mark to which paragraph 28(1) or 29(1) of Schedule 2B to the TMA applies that is made within the period specified in paragraph 28(1)(c) or 29(1)(c) (as the case may be) of that Schedule;
- (m) ‘the registrar’ has the meaning given by section 62 to the TMA.

11. Any reference in this Article to:

- (a) ‘priority claimed in respect of an application’:
 - (i) in the case of an EUTM-based trade mark application, means any priority claimed in respect of the existing EUTM application referred to in paragraph 25(2)(a)(ii) of Schedule 2A to the TMA;
 - (ii) in the case of an ITM-based trade mark application, means any priority claimed in respect of the existing ITM application or the existing request for EU extension referred to in paragraph 28(2)(b) or 29(2)(b) (as the case may be) of Schedule 2B to the TMA;
 - (iii) in any other case, means any priority claimed in respect of the application pursuant to section 35 of the TMA;

- (b) an application to register a trade mark that was ‘pending immediately before exit day’ is to an application that was neither refused, nor resulted in the registration of the trade mark that is the subject of the application, before exit day;
- (c) a trade mark includes a reference to:
 - (i) a collective mark as defined in section 49(1) of the TMA;
 - (ii) a certification mark as defined in section 50(1) of the TMA.

Article 102b

Application and modification of trade mark provisions

1. For the purpose of Article 102a, the following provisions of the TMA apply, with the modifications, in the case of section 47(3) and (5), 74(1), 76(1) and 77(1), specified in paragraph 2:

- (a) subsections (3) to (5) and (6) of section 47 (invalidation of trade marks) in relation to an application to invalidate a trade mark referred to in Article 102a(3);
- (b) section 72 (registration to be prima face evidence of validity);
- (c) section 73 (certificate of validity of contested application);
- (d) section 74 (registrar’s appearance in proceedings involving the register of trade marks);
- (e) section 75 (definition of ‘the court’);
- (f) section 76 (appeals) except for subsection (5);
- (g) section 77(1) (persons appointed to hear and determine appeals).

2. The modifications are:

- (a) section 47 applies as if:
 - (i) in subsection (3), in the words before paragraph (a), after ‘invalidity’ there were inserted ‘made under this section, as applied by Article 102b(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products’;
 - (ii) in subsection (5), for ‘grounds of invalidity exist’ there were substituted ‘ground for invalidity specified in Article 102a(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council exists’;
- (b) section 74(1) applies as if, for the words from ‘for’ to ‘the registrar’ there were substituted ‘for a declaration of the invalidity of the registration of a trade mark the registrar’;
- (c) section 76(1) applies as if:
 - (i) in the first paragraph, for the words from ‘this Act’ to the end there were substituted ‘made under Article 102a(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council’;
 - (ii) the second paragraph were omitted;
- (d) section 77(1) applies as if, at the end there were inserted ‘as applied by Article 102b(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council’.

3. In the case of the following proceedings, the rules made under section 68 or 69 of the TMA apply to those proceedings as they apply to proceedings involving an application of the type referred to in section 74(1)(b) of the TMA:

- (a) an application to invalidate a trade mark referred to in Article 102a(3);
- (b) an appeal to the appointed person from a decision of the registrar in relation to an application referred to in paragraph (a).”

PART 3

New Annex 8A

“ANNEX 8A

**TYPES OF DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN AND
GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION TO WHICH ARTICLE
102A APPLIES**

PART 1

**Types of designation of origin and geographical indication (the Types
Table)**

<i>Column 1</i> <i>Row No.</i>	<i>Column 2</i> <i>The name of the designation of origin or a description of the type of designation of origin or geographical indication</i>	<i>Column 3</i> <i>Type A provisions</i>	<i>Column 4</i> <i>Type B provisions</i>	<i>Column 5</i> <i>The specified date</i>
1.	A designation of origin or geographical indication that: (a) relates to a geographical area in the United Kingdom, and (b) is on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register, having been entered on that register pursuant to Article 107, when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted. Sussex	Not applicable	Not applicable	1. In the case of Darnibole, 30th October 2012. 2. In any other case, 29th December 2011.
2.		The designation of origin is on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register, having been entered on that register following the approval of the application to which Article 97A applied, when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted.	The designation of origin is not on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register and an Article 99 notice is not published in relation to the application to register the designation of origin to which Article 97A applies before the relevant trade mark application is accepted.	27th July 2017
3.	A designation of origin or geographical indication that: (a) relates to a geographical area in a third country, (b) was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an EUIA to which the European Union and the third country were contracting parties, and (c) must be protected in the United	1. A designation of origin or geographical indication that is on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted and is entered on that register pursuant to the second sentence of Article 104. 2. A designation of origin or geographical indication that is not	A designation of origin or geographical indication that is not on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register when the relevant trade mark application is accepted but must be protected in the United Kingdom pursuant to an international agreement to which the United Kingdom and the third country are contracting parties that	The relevant EUIA-based date that applies to the designation of origin or geographical indication in relation to the EUIA referred to in point (b) of column 2.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Row No.	The name of the designation of origin or a description of the type of designation of origin or geographical indication	Type A provisions	Type B provisions	The specified date
	Kingdom pursuant to an international agreement to which the United Kingdom and the third country are contracting parties that enters into force during the relevant period.	on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted but must be protected in the United Kingdom pursuant to an international agreement to which the United Kingdom and the third country are contracting parties that enters into force before the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted.	enters into force on or after the relevant trade mark application is accepted.	
4.	<p>A designation of origin or geographical indication that:</p> <p>(a) relates to a geographical area in a third country, and</p> <p>(b) was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an EUIA to which the European Union and the third country were contracting parties.</p>	<p>1. A designation of origin or geographical indication that is on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted and is entered on that register following the approval of an application to register the designation of origin or geographical indication submitted to the Secretary of State under Article 95(1a), or Article 3 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/3, during the relevant period.</p> <p>2. A designation of origin or geographical indication:</p>	<p>A designation of origin or geographical indication:</p> <p>(a) that is not on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register when the relevant trade mark application is accepted, and</p> <p>(b) for which an application to register the designation of origin or geographical indication is submitted to the Secretary of State under Article 3 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34 during the relevant period and that application:</p> <p>(i) is not submitted before the relevant trade mark application is accepted, or</p>	The relevant EUIA-based date that applies to the designation of origin or geographical indication in relation to the EUIA referred to in point (b) of column 2.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Row No.	The name of the designation of origin or a description of the type of designation of origin or geographical indication	Type A provisions	Type B provisions	The specified date
5.	<p>A designation of origin or geographical indication:</p> <p>(a) that relates to a geographical area in a third country, and</p> <p>(b) for which an assessment relating to the protection of the designation of origin or geographical indication was being carried out, or a request for protection, or an application for assessment for protection, was submitted, before exit day in respect of the designation of origin or</p>	<p>(a) that is not on the United Kingdom's PDOs and PGIs Register when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted,</p> <p>(b) for which an application to register the designation of origin or geographical indication is submitted to the Secretary of State under Article 95(1a), or Article 3 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34, during the relevant period, and</p> <p>(c) for which an Article 99 approval notice relating to the application is published before the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted.</p>	<p>(ii) is submitted before the relevant trade mark application is accepted but for which an Article 99 notice relating to the application to register the designation of origin or geographical indication is not published before the relevant trade mark application is accepted.</p>	<p>The relevant EU/A-based date that applies to the designation of origin or geographical indication in relation to the EU/A referred to in point (b) of column 2.</p>

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Row No.	The name of the designation of origin or a description of the type of designation of origin or geographical indication	Type A provisions	Type B provisions	The specified date
6.	<p>geographical indication under an EUJA, and</p> <p>(c) for which no decision was made pursuant to the EUJA before exit day as to whether the designation of origin or geographical indication should be protected in the European Union.</p> <p>A designation of origin or geographical indication that:</p> <p>(a) relates to a geographical area in a third country, and</p> <p>(b) was on the European Commission's PDOs and PGIs Register immediately before exit day.</p>	See the entry in row 4 of this column.	See the entry in row 4 of this column.	<p>1. In the case of a designation of origin or geographical indication that was protected under Article 118s(1) or (5) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation)(a), whichever is the later of:</p> <p>(a) the date on which the designation of origin or geographical indication application was first protected in the third country, or</p> <p>(b) 1st January 1996.</p>

(a) OJ No. L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1, repealed by Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ No. L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671).

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>	<i>Column 5</i>
<i>Row No.</i>	<i>The name of the designation of origin or a description of the type of designation of origin or geographical indication</i>	<i>Type A provisions</i>	<i>Type B provisions</i>	<i>The specified date</i>
7.	<p>A designation of origin or geographical indication:</p> <p>(a) that relates to a geographical area in a third country, and</p> <p>(b) for which an application to register the designation of origin or geographical indication was submitted to the European Commission under Article 3 of Regulation 607/2009(a), or Article 3 of EU Regulation 2019/34(b), before exit day that was neither refused nor</p>	See the entry in row 4 of this column.	See the entry in row 4 of this column.	<p>2. In the case of a designation of origin or geographical indication that was not automatically protected under Article 118s of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007, the date on which the application that resulted in the first registration of the designation of origin or geographical indication was submitted to the European Commission under the relevant pre-exit legislation.</p> <p>The date on which the application to register the designation of origin or geographical indication referred to in point (b) of column 2 was submitted to the European Commission under the relevant pre-exit legislation.</p>

(a) OJ No. L 193, 24.7.2009, p. 60, repealed by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 (OJ No. L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 2).
(b) OJ No. L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 46.

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>	<i>Column 5</i>
<i>Row No.</i>	<i>The name of the designation of origin or a description of the type of designation of origin or geographical indication</i>	<i>Type A provisions</i>	<i>Type B provisions</i>	<i>The specified date</i>
	<p>resulted in the registration of the designation of origin or geographical indication on the European Commission's PDOs and PGIs Register before exit day.</p>			

1. In the table in this Part:
 - (a) ‘an Article 99 notice’ means a notice published by the Secretary of State under Article 99(2) or (3);
 - (b) ‘the European Commission’s PDOs and PGIs Register’ means the register established and maintained by the European Commission pursuant to Article 104 of EU Regulation 1308/2013(a);
 - (c) ‘EU Regulation 2019/34’ means Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards applications for protection of designations of origin, geographical indications and traditional terms in the wine sector, the objection procedure, amendments to product specifications, the register of protected names, cancellation of protection and use of symbols, and of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an appropriate system of checks as it had effect before exit day;
 - (d) ‘the paragraph 1 trade mark application’ means the application to register a trade mark referred to in Article 102a(1);
 - (e) ‘Regulation 607/2009’ means Commission Regulation (EC) No 607/2009 laying down certain detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 as regards protected designations of origin and geographical indications, traditional terms, labelling and presentation of certain wine sector products;
 - (f) ‘the relevant pre-exit legislation’ means, as relevant:
 - (i) in the case of an application to register a designation of origin or geographical indication submitted to the European Commission under Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007, Article 118d or Article 118f(7) of that Regulation, as relevant;
 - (ii) in the case of an application to register a designation of origin or geographical indication submitted to the European Commission under Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 on the common organisation of the market in wine(b), Article 36(2) or Article 38(5) of that Regulation, as relevant;
 - (iii) in the case of an application to register a designation of origin or geographical indication submitted to the European Commission under Regulation 607/2009, paragraph 2, 3 or 4 of Article 10 of that Regulation, as relevant;
 - (iv) in the case of an application to register a designation of origin or geographical indication submitted to the European Commission under EU Regulation 1308/2013, Article 96(5) of that Regulation;
 - (v) in the case of an application to register a designation of origin or geographical indication submitted to the European Commission under EU Regulation 2019/34, Article 3 or 4 of that Regulation, as relevant;
 - (g) ‘the relevant trade mark application’ means a trade mark application of the type referred to in Article 102a(2) or (3)(a), as relevant;
 - (h) ‘the relevant EUIA-based date’ means the relevant EUIA-based date determined in accordance with Part 2.

(a) The section of the European Commission’s register (eAmbrosia) relating to designations of origin and geographical indications for wine is available electronically from <https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/food-safety-and-quality/certification/quality-labels/geographical-indications-register/>. A hard copy of the eAmbrosia register as it stood immediately before exit day is available for inspection free of charge at the offices of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Second Floor, Seacole Block, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 4DF.

(b) OJ No. L 148, 6.6.2008, p. 1, repealed by Council Regulation (EC) No 491/2009 (OJ No. L 154, 17.6.2009, p. 1).

PART 2

The relevant EUIA-based date

2. In the table in Part 1, in a case where the relevant EUIA-based date applies, the relevant EUIA-based date means:

- (a) the date provided for in paragraph 3, or
- (b) where paragraph 3 does not apply, the date provided for in the relevant point of paragraph 4, or paragraph 5 or 6, as relevant to the designation of origin or geographical indication.

3. In a case where the EUIA referred to in paragraph (b) in column 2 of the row of the Types Table relating to a designation of origin or geographical indication contained priority provisions that applied to the designation of origin or geographical indication, the relevant EUIA-based date is the priority date provided for in the EUIA that applied to that designation of origin or geographical indication.

4. In a case of a type 3 or 4 designation of origin or geographical indication to which paragraph 3 does not apply, the relevant EUIA-based date is:

- (a) in a case where the designation of origin or geographical indication was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an amendment made to the EUIA (without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA), the date on which the amendment entered into force;
- (b) in a case where the designation of origin or geographical indication was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to a provision in the EUIA that was provisionally applied before exit day (without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA), the date on which the provision was provisionally applied;
- (c) in a case where the designation of origin or geographical indication was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an amendment made to the EUIA that was provisionally applied before exit day (without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA), the date on which the amendment was provisionally applied;
- (d) in a case of a designation of origin or geographical indication that was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day following the submission and processing of a request, or application, for protection or assessment (however described) under a provision in the EUIA providing for such requests, or applications, the date the request, or application, for protection or assessment was submitted under the EUIA;
- (e) in any other case, including a case where the designation of origin or geographical indication was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to provisions in the EUIA that applied from the date that the EUIA entered into force (without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA), the date on which the relevant EUIA entered into force.

5. In a case of a type 5 designation of origin or geographical indication to which paragraph 3 does not apply and for which a request, or application, for protection or assessment (however described) was submitted before exit day under the EUIA, the relevant EUIA-based date is the date the request, or application, for protection or assessment was submitted under the EUIA.

6. Any reference in this Part to:

- (a) ‘the priority date’ means the date provided for in priority provisions in an EUIA as the date that must be taken into account when determining whether an application for a trade mark may be granted, including:
 - (i) a calendar date specified in the EUIA;
 - (ii) a date relating to the happening of a specified event;

- (b) ‘priority provisions’ means provisions in an EUIA that governed the relationship between trade marks and designations of origin and geographical indications that provided (however expressed):
 - (i) that, in the circumstances specified in the EUIA, an application for a trade mark must be refused if the application for the trade mark was filed after a date provided for in the EUIA,
 - (ii) that, in the circumstances specified in the EUIA, the registration of a trade mark must be invalidated if the application that resulted in the registration of that trade mark was filed after a date provided for in the EUIA, or
 - (iii) for both the refusal of applications for trade marks, and the invalidation of the registration of trade marks, as provided for in points (i) and (ii);
- (c) ‘without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA’, in relation to a designation of origin or geographical indication protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an EUIA, means that the provisions in the EUIA providing for the designation of origin or geographical indication to be protected in the European Union did not require a request or application (however described) to be submitted by the contracting third country under the EUIA in relation to the protection of the designation of origin or geographical indication or require an assessment to be carried out under the EUIA in relation to the designation of origin or geographical indication.”

SCHEDULE 3

Regulation 5

Regulation (EU) No 251/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council: new provisions

PART 1

New Article 8a

“Article 8a

Definitions: types of geographical indication

In Article 19a and Annex 2A any reference to:

- (a) ‘a type 1A geographical indication’ means a geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 1 of the Types Table to which paragraph 1 or 2 of column 3 of that row applies;
- (b) ‘a type 1B geographical indication’ means a geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 1 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 4 of that row apply;
- (c) ‘a type 2A geographical indication’ means a geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 2 of the Types Table to which paragraph 1 or 2 of column 3 of that row applies;
- (d) ‘a type 2B geographical indication’ means a geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 2 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 4 of that row apply;
- (e) ‘a type 3A geographical indication’ means a geographical indication listed in column 2 of row 3 of the Types Table to which paragraph 1 or 2 in column 3 of row 2 of that table applies;
- (f) ‘a type 3B geographical indication’ means a geographical indication listed in column 2 of row 3 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 4 of row 2 of that table apply.”

PART 2

New Articles 19a and 19b

“Article 19a

Transitional provisions: relationship with trade marks

1. Unless paragraph 4 applies, an application to register a trade mark that was pending immediately before exit day or filed during the relevant period must be refused where, if the trade mark is registered, the use of the trade mark will contravene Article 20(2) in relation to a category A geographical indication.
2. Unless paragraph 4 applies, an application to register a trade mark that was pending immediately before exit day or filed during the relevant period must be refused where:
 - (a) if the trade mark is registered, the use of the trade mark will contravene Article 20(2) in relation to a category B geographical indication, and
 - (b) after the application for the trade mark is accepted but before the trade mark is registered:
 - (i) in the case of a type 1B geographical indication:
 - (aa) the international agreement referred to in paragraph (c) of column 2 of row 1 of the Types Table enters into force, and
 - (bb) the entry into force of the international agreement is brought to the attention of the registrar before the trade mark is registered;
 - (ii) in the case of a type 2B or 3B geographical indication:
 - (aa) the Secretary of State publishes an Article 16 approval notice relating to the geographical indication, and
 - (bb) the Article 16 approval notice is brought to the attention of the registrar before the trade mark is registered.
3. Where an application for a declaration of invalidity is made under the TMA (as applied by Article 19b(1) and modified by Article 19b(2)) in relation to the registration of a trade mark, the registration of a trade mark must be declared to be invalid, unless paragraph 4 applies, if:
 - (a) the application to register the trade mark was pending immediately before exit day or filed during the relevant period,
 - (b) the use of the trade mark contravenes, or will, if used, contravene, Article 20(2) in relation to the category B geographical indication, and
 - (c) in the case of a type 2B or 3B geographical indication, the Secretary of State publishes an Article 16 approval notice relating to the geographical indication on or after the day on which the trade mark application is accepted.
4. This paragraph applies where a column 5 date applies in relation to a category A or B geographical indication and, taking account of any priority claimed in respect of an application to register the trade mark referred to in paragraph 1, 2 or 3(a) (as relevant) and on the basis of the information available to the registrar, it appears to the registrar that the date of filing of the trade mark application is earlier than the column 5 date that applies to the relevant category A or B geographical indication.
5. As regards paragraph 1 or 2, a column 5 date does not apply in relation to a type 1A or 2A geographical indication where the EUIA referred to in paragraph (b) in column 2 of the row of the Types Table relating to the geographical indication provides that an application for a trade mark must be refused, regardless of when that application is filed, if the trade mark, if registered, will contravene a provision in the EUIA providing for the protection of the use of the geographical indication.

6. As regards paragraph 3, a column 5 date does not apply in relation to a type 1B or 2B geographical indication where the EUIA referred to in paragraph (b) in column 2 of the row of the Types Table relating to the geographical indication provides that the registration of a trade mark must be invalidated if, regardless of when the application that resulted in the registration of the trade mark is filed, the use of the trade mark contravenes a provision in the EUIA providing for the protection of the use of the geographical indication.

7. A trade mark that could be used under Article 19(2) of EU Regulation 251/2014 immediately before exit day and could be renewed pursuant to that provision may continue to be used and renewed:

- (a) notwithstanding that the use of the trade mark would contravene Article 20(2) in relation to a geographical indication registered by the Secretary of State under this Regulation;
- (b) provided that no grounds for the invalidation or revocation of the trade mark exist in, or under, the TMA.

8. Where paragraph 7 applies to the use or renewal of a trade mark, this does not affect the use of a geographical indication entered on the United Kingdom's GIs Register by the Secretary of State:

- (a) following a decision by the Secretary of State to grant an application to register the geographical indication submitted under Article 11;
- (b) under the second paragraph of Article 16.

9. In this Article:

- (a) 'an application to register a trade mark' means an application to register a trade mark filed under the TMA;
- (b) 'a category A geographical indication' means a type 1A, 2A or 3A geographical indication;
- (c) 'a category B geographical indication' means a type 1B, 2B or 3B geographical indication;
- (d) 'the column 5 date', in relation to a geographical indication that is a category A or B geographical indication, means the date specified, or provided for, in column 5 of the Types Table in the row relating to the relevant type of geographical indication;
- (e) 'date of filing':
 - (i) in the case of an EUTM-based trade mark application, means the filing date referred to in paragraph 25(2)(a)(i) of Schedule 2A to the TMA for the existing EUTM application;
 - (ii) in the case of an ITM-based trade mark application, means:
 - (aa) in the case of an application for the registration of a trade mark to which paragraph 28 of Schedule 2B to the TMA applies, the date referred to in paragraph 28(2)(a) of that Schedule for the existing ITM application or existing request for EU extension (as the case may be);
 - (bb) in the case of an application for the registration of a trade mark to which paragraph 29 of Schedule 2B to the TMA applies, the date referred to in paragraph 29(2)(a) of that Schedule for the existing ITM application or existing request for EU extension (as the case may be);
 - (iii) in any other case, has the meaning given by section 33 of the TMA;
- (f) 'EUTM-based trade mark application' means an application to register a trade mark to which paragraph 25(1) of Schedule 2A to the TMA applies that is made within the period specified in paragraph 25(2) of that Schedule;
- (g) 'existing EUTM application' has the same meaning as in paragraph 24 of Schedule 2A to the TMA;

- (h) ‘existing ITM application’ has the same meaning as in paragraph 27(1)(a) of Schedule 2B to the TMA;
 - (i) ‘existing request for EU extension’ has the same meaning as in paragraph 27(1)(b) of Schedule 2B to the TMA;
 - (j) ‘ITM-based trade mark application’ means an application to register a trade mark to which paragraph 28(1) or 29(1) of Schedule 2B to the TMA applies that is made within the period specified in paragraph 28(1)(c) or 29(1)(c) (as the case may be) of that Schedule;
 - (k) ‘the registrar’ has the meaning given by section 62 to the TMA.
10. Any reference in this Article to:
- (a) ‘priority claimed in respect of an application’:
 - (i) in the case of an EUTM-based trade mark application, means any priority claimed in respect of the existing EUTM application referred to in paragraph 25(2)(a)(ii) of Schedule 2A to the TMA;
 - (ii) in the case of an ITM-based trade mark application, means any priority claimed in respect of the existing ITM application or the existing request for EU extension referred to in paragraph 28(2)(b) or 29(2)(b) (as the case may be) of Schedule 2B to the TMA;
 - (iii) in any other case, means any priority claimed in respect of the application pursuant to section 35 of the TMA;
 - (b) an application to register a trade mark that was ‘pending immediately before exit day’ is to an application that was neither refused, nor resulted in the registration of the trade mark that is the subject of the application, before exit day;
 - (c) a trade mark includes a reference to:
 - (i) a collective mark as defined in section 49(1) of the TMA;
 - (ii) a certification mark as defined in section 50(1) of the TMA.

Article 19b

Application and modification of trade mark provisions

1. For the purpose of Article 19a, the following provisions of the TMA apply, with the modifications, in the case of section 47(3) and (5), 74(1), 76(1) and 77(1), specified in paragraph 2:
- (a) subsections (3) to (5) and (6) of section 47 (invalidation of trade marks) in relation to an application to invalidate a trade mark referred to in Article 19a(3);
 - (b) section 72 (registration to be prima face evidence of validity);
 - (c) section 73 (certificate of validity of contested application);
 - (d) section 74 (registrar’s appearance in proceedings involving the register of trade marks);
 - (e) section 75 (definition of ‘the court’);
 - (f) section 76 (appeals) except for subsection (5);
 - (g) section 77(1) (persons appointed to hear and determine appeals).
2. The modifications are:
- (a) section 47 applies as if:
 - (i) in subsection (3), in the words before paragraph (a), after ‘invalidity’ there were inserted ‘made under this section, as applied by Article 19b(1) of Regulation (EU) No 251/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of aromatised wine products’;

- (ii) in subsection (5), for ‘grounds of invalidity exist’ there were substituted ‘ground for invalidity specified in Article 19a(3) of Regulation (EU) No 251/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council exists’;
 - (b) section 74(1) applies as if, for the words from ‘for’ to ‘the registrar’ there were substituted ‘for a declaration of the invalidity of the registration of a trade mark the registrar’;
 - (c) section 76(1) applies as if:
 - (i) in the first paragraph, for the words from ‘this Act’ to the end there were substituted ‘made under Article 19a of Regulation (EU) No 251/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council’;
 - (ii) the second paragraph were omitted;
 - (d) section 77(1) applies as if, at the end there were inserted ‘as applied by Article 19b(1) of Regulation (EU) No 251/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council’.
3. In the case of the following proceedings, the rules made under section 68 or 69 of the TMA apply to those proceedings as they apply to proceedings involving an application of the type referred to in section 74(1)(b) of the TMA:
- (a) an application to invalidate a trade mark referred to in Article 19a(3);
 - (b) an appeal to the appointed person from a decision of the registrar in relation to an application referred to in paragraph (a).”

PART 3

New Annex 2A

“ANNEX 2A

TYPES OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION TO WHICH ARTICLE 19A APPLIES

PART A

TYPES OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION (THE TYPES TABLE)

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>	<i>Column 5</i>
<i>Row No.</i>	<i>The name, or a description, of the geographical indication</i>	<i>Type A provisions</i>	<i>Type B provisions</i>	<i>The specified date</i>
1.	<p>A geographical indication that:</p> <p>(a) relates to a geographical area in a third country,</p> <p>(b) was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an EUIA to which the European Union and the third country were contracting parties, and</p> <p>(c) must be protected in the United Kingdom pursuant to an international agreement to which the United Kingdom and the third country are contracting parties.</p>	<p>1. A geographical indication that is on the United Kingdom's GIs Register when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted and is entered on that register pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 21.</p> <p>2. A geographical indication that is not on the United Kingdom's GIs Register when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted but must be protected in the United Kingdom pursuant to an international agreement to which the United Kingdom and the third country are contracting parties that enters into force before the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted.</p>	<p>A geographical indication that is not on the United Kingdom's GIs Register when the relevant trade mark application is accepted but must be protected in the United Kingdom pursuant to an international agreement to which the United Kingdom and the third country are contracting parties that enters into force on or after the relevant trade mark application is accepted.</p>	<p>The relevant EUIA-based date that applies to the geographical indication in relation to the EUIA referred to in point (b) of column 2.</p>
2.	<p>A geographical indication that:</p> <p>(a) relates to a geographical area in a third country, and</p> <p>(b) was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an EUIA to which the European Union and the third country were contracting parties.</p>	<p>1. A geographical indication that is on the United Kingdom's GIs Register when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted and is entered on that register following the approval of an application to register the geographical indication submitted to the Secretary of State under Article 11 during the relevant period.</p> <p>2. A geographical indication:</p> <p>(a) that is not on the United Kingdom's GIs Register when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted,</p>	<p>A geographical indication:</p> <p>(a) that is not on the United Kingdom's GIs Register when the relevant trade mark application is accepted, and</p> <p>(b) for which an application to register the geographical indication is submitted to the Secretary of State under Article 11 during the relevant period and that application:</p> <p>(i) is not submitted before the relevant trade mark application is accepted, or</p>	<p>The relevant EUIA-based date that applies to the geographical indication in relation to the EUIA referred to in point (b) of column 2.</p>

<p>(b) for which an application to register the geographical indication is submitted to the Secretary of State under Article 11 during the relevant period, and</p> <p>(c) for which an Article 16 approval notice relating to the application is published before the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted.</p>	<p>(ii) is submitted before the relevant trade mark application is accepted but for which an Article 16 notice relating to the application to register the geographical indication is not published before the relevant trade mark application is accepted.</p>
<p>3. The following geographical indications:</p> <p>(a) Nürnberger Glühwein;</p> <p>(b) Samoborski bermet;</p> <p>(c) Thüringer Glühwein;</p> <p>(d) Vermouth de Chambéry;</p> <p>(e) Vermouth di Torino.</p>	<p>See the entry in row 2 of this column.</p> <p>1. In the case of the following geographical indications, 17th December 1991:</p> <p>(a) Nürnberger Glühwein;</p> <p>(b) Vermouth de Chambéry;</p> <p>(c) Vermouth di Torino.</p> <p>2. In the case of Thüringer Glühwein, 2nd November 1996.</p> <p>3. In the case of Samoborski bermet, 1st July 2013.</p>

1. In the table in this Part:
 - (a) ‘an Article 16 notice’ means a notice published by the Secretary of State under the second paragraph of Article 16;
 - (b) ‘the European Commission’s GIs Register’ means the register maintained by the European Commission under Article 21 of EU Regulation 251/2014(a);
 - (c) ‘the paragraph 1 trade mark application’ means the application to register a trade mark referred to in Article 19a(1);
 - (d) ‘the relevant trade mark application’ means the trade mark application referred to in Article 19a(2) or (3)(a), as relevant;
 - (e) ‘the relevant EUIA-based date’ means the relevant EUIA-based date determined in accordance with Part B.

PART B

THE RELEVANT EUIA-BASED DATE

2. In the table in Part A, in a case where the relevant EUIA-based date applies, the relevant EUIA-based date means:
 - (a) the date provided for in paragraph 3, or
 - (b) where paragraph 3 does not apply, the date provided for in the relevant point of paragraph 4, as relevant to the geographical indication.
3. In a case where the EUIA referred to in paragraph (b) in column 2 of the row of the Types Table relating to a geographical indication contained priority provisions that applied to the geographical indication, the relevant EUIA-based date is the priority date provided for in the EUIA that applied to that geographical indication.
4. In a case of a type 1 or 2 geographical indication to which paragraph 3 does not apply, the relevant EUIA-based date is:
 - (a) in a case where the geographical indication was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an amendment made to the EUIA (without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA), the date on which the amendment entered into force;
 - (b) in a case where the geographical indication was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to a provision in the EUIA that was provisionally applied before exit day (without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA), the date on which the provision was provisionally applied;
 - (c) in a case where the geographical indication was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an amendment made to the EUIA that was provisionally applied before exit day (without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA), the date on which the amendment was provisionally applied;
 - (d) in a case of a geographical indication that was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day following the submission and processing of a request, or application, for protection or assessment (however described) under a provision in the EUIA providing for such requests, or applications, the date the request, or application, for protection or assessment was submitted under the EUIA;

(a) The European Commission’s register of geographical indications of aromatised drinks based on wine products is available electronically from https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/food-farming-fisheries/food_safety_and_quality/documents/register-gi-aromatised-wine-products_en.pdf. A hard copy of the register as it stood immediately before exit day is available for inspection free of charge at the offices of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Second Floor, Seacole Block, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 4DF.

- (e) in any other case, including a case where the geographical indication was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to provisions in the EUIA that applied from the date that the EUIA entered into force (without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA), the date on which the relevant EUIA entered into force.
5. Any reference in this Part to:
- (a) ‘the priority date’ means the date provided for in priority provisions in an EUIA as the date that must be taken into account when determining whether an application for a trade mark may be granted, including:
- (i) a calendar date specified in the EUIA;
 - (ii) a date relating to the happening of a specified event;
- (b) ‘priority provisions’ means provisions in an EUIA that governed the relationship between trade marks and geographical indications and that provided (however expressed):
- (i) that, in the circumstances specified in the EUIA, an application for a trade mark must be refused if the application for the trade mark was filed after a date provided for in the EUIA,
 - (ii) that, in the circumstances specified in the EUIA, the registration of a trade mark must be invalidated if the application that resulted in the registration of that trade mark was filed after a date provided for in the EUIA, or
 - (iii) for both the refusal of applications for trade marks, and the invalidation of the registration of trade marks, as provided for in points (i) and (ii);
- (c) ‘without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA’, in relation to a geographical indication protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an EUIA, means that the provisions in the EUIA providing for the geographical indication to be protected in the European Union did not require a request or application (however described) to be submitted by the contracting third country under the EUIA in relation to the protection of the geographical indication or require an assessment to be carried out under the EUIA in relation to the geographical indication.”

SCHEDULE 4

Regulation 6

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33: new provisions

PART 1

New Article 1b

“Article 1b

Definitions: types of traditional term

In Article 32a and Annex 7A any reference to:

- (a) ‘a type 1 traditional term’ means a traditional term of the type described in column 2 of row 1 of the Types Table;
- (b) ‘a type 2A traditional term’ means a traditional term of the type described in column 2 of row 2 of the Types Table to which paragraph 1 or 2 in column 3 of that row applies;
- (c) ‘a type 2B traditional term’ means a traditional term of the type described in column 2 of row 2 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 4 of that row apply;
- (d) ‘a type 3A traditional term’ means a traditional term of the type described in column 2 of row 3 of the Types Table to which paragraph 1 or 2 in column 3 of that row applies;

- (e) ‘a type 3B traditional term’ means a traditional term of the type described in column 2 of row 3 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 4 of that row apply;
- (f) ‘a type 4A traditional term’ means a traditional term of the type described in column 2 of row 4 of the Types Table to which paragraph 1 or 2 in column 3 of row 3 of that table applies;
- (g) ‘a type 4B traditional term’ means a traditional term of the type described in column 2 of row 4 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 4 of row 3 of that table apply;
- (h) ‘a type 5A traditional term’ means a traditional term of the type described in column 2 of row 5 of the Types Table to which paragraph 1 or 2 in column 3 of row 3 of that table applies;
- (i) ‘a type 5B traditional term’ means a traditional term of the type described in column 2 of row 5 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 4 of row 3 of that table apply;
- (j) ‘a type 6A traditional term’ means a traditional term of the type described in column 2 of row 6 of the Types Table to which paragraph 1 or 2 in column 3 of row 3 of that table applies;
- (k) ‘a type 6B traditional term’ means a traditional term of the type described in column 2 of row 6 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 4 of row 3 of that table apply.’’

PART 2

New Articles 32a and 32b

“Article 32a

Transitional provision: relationship with trade marks

1. Unless paragraph 4 applies, an application to register a trade mark that was pending immediately before exit day or filed during the relevant period must be refused where, if the trade mark is registered, the use of the trade mark will not respect the definition in Article 112 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 and the conditions of use in Article 113 of that Regulation in relation to a category A traditional term.
2. Unless paragraph 4 applies, an application to register a trade mark that was pending immediately before exit day or filed during the relevant period must be refused where:
 - (a) if the trade mark is registered, the use of the trade mark will not respect the definition in Article 112 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 and conditions of use in Article 113 of that Regulation in relation to a category B traditional term, and
 - (b) after the application for the trade mark is accepted but before the trade mark is registered:
 - (i) in the case of a type 2B traditional term:
 - (aa) the international agreement referred to in paragraph (c) of column 2 of row 2 of the Types Table enters into force, and
 - (bb) the entry into force of the international agreement is brought to the attention of the registrar before the trade mark is registered;
 - (ii) in the case of any other category B traditional term:
 - (aa) the Secretary of State publishes an Article 115(2) approval notice relating to the traditional term, and
 - (bb) the Article 115(2) approval notice is brought to the attention of the registrar before the trade mark is registered.

3. Where an application for a declaration of invalidity is made under the TMA (as applied by Article 32b(1) and modified by Article 32b(2)) in relation to the registration of a trade mark, the registration of a trade mark must be declared to be invalid, unless paragraph 4 applies, if:

- (a) the application to register the trade mark was pending immediately before exit day or filed during the relevant period,
- (b) the use of the trade mark does not, or will not, if used, respect the definition in Article 112 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 and conditions of use in Article 113 of that Regulation in relation to the category B traditional term, and
- (c) in the case of a type 3B, 4B, 5B or 6B traditional term, the Secretary of State publishes an Article 115(2) approval notice relating to the traditional term on or after the day on which the trade mark application is accepted.

4. This paragraph applies where a column 5 date applies in relation to a category A or B traditional term and, taking account of any priority claimed in respect of an application to register the trade mark referred to in paragraph 1, 2 or 3(a) (as relevant) and on the basis of the information available to the registrar, it appears to the registrar that the date of filing of the trade mark application is earlier than the column 5 date that applies to the relevant traditional term.

5. As regards paragraph 1 or 2, a column 5 date does not apply in relation to a type 2A, 3A or 4A traditional term where the EUIA referred to in paragraph (b) in column 2 of the row of the Types Table relating to the traditional term provides that an application for a trade mark must be refused, regardless of when that application is filed, if the trade mark, if registered, will contravene a provision in the EUIA providing for the protection of the use of the traditional term.

6. As regards paragraph 3, a column 5 date does not apply in relation to a type 2B, 3B or 4B traditional term where the EUIA referred to in paragraph (b) in column 2 of the row of the Types Table relating to the traditional term provides that the registration of a trade mark must be invalidated if, regardless of when the application that resulted in the registration of the trade mark is filed, the use of the trade mark contravenes a provision in the EUIA providing for the protection of the use of the traditional term.

7. Where a traditional term falls within the definition of more than one type of traditional term in Article 1b, the column 5 date to be taken into account for the purpose of paragraph 4 is the earliest of the column 5 dates for the relevant types of traditional term.

8. A trade mark that could be used under Article 32(3) of EU Regulation 2019/33(a), or renewed pursuant to that provision, in the United Kingdom immediately before exit day may continue to be used and renewed on and after exit day:

- (a) notwithstanding that the use of the trade mark would not respect the definition in Article 112 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 and conditions of use in Article 113 of that Regulation in relation to a traditional term registered by the Secretary of State under this Regulation;
- (b) provided that no grounds for the invalidation or revocation of the trade mark exist in, or under, the TMA.

9. Where paragraph 8 applies to the use or renewal of a trade mark, this does not affect the use of:

- (a) an established traditional term (within the meaning of Article 39(2)) entered on the United Kingdom's Traditional Terms Register pursuant to Article 39(1);
- (b) a traditional term entered on the United Kingdom's Traditional Terms Register by the Secretary of State following a decision by the Secretary of State to approve an

(a) OJ No. L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 2.

application to protect the traditional term submitted under Article 21 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34;

- (c) a traditional term entered on the United Kingdom's Traditional Terms Register by the Secretary of State under Article 25(3) of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34.

10. In this Article:

- (a) 'an application to register a trade mark' means an application to register a trade mark filed under the TMA;

- (b) 'a category A traditional term' means a type 1, 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A or 6A traditional term;

- (c) 'a category B traditional term' means a type 2B, 3B, 4B, 5B or 6B traditional term;

- (d) 'the column 5 date', in relation to a traditional term that is a category A or B traditional term, means the date specified, or provided for, in column 5 of the Types Table in the row relating to the relevant type of traditional term;

- (e) 'date of filing':

- (i) in the case of an EUTM-based trade mark application, means the filing date referred to in paragraph 25(2)(a)(i) of Schedule 2A to the TMA for the existing EUTM application;

- (ii) in the case of an ITM-based trade mark application, means:

- (aa) in the case of an application for the registration of a trade mark to which paragraph 28 of Schedule 2B to the TMA applies, the date referred to in paragraph 28(2)(a) of that Schedule for the existing ITM application or existing request for EU extension (as the case may be);

- (bb) in the case of an application for the registration of a trade mark to which paragraph 29 of Schedule 2B to the TMA applies, the date referred to in paragraph 29(2)(a) of that Schedule for the existing ITM application or existing request for EU extension (as the case may be);

- (iii) in any other case, has the meaning given by section 33 of the TMA;

- (f) 'EU Regulation 2019/33' means Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards applications for protection of designations of origin, geographical indications and traditional terms in the wine sector, the objection procedure, restrictions of use, amendments to product specifications, cancellation of protection, and labelling and presentation as it had effect before exit day;

- (g) 'EUTM-based trade mark application' means an application to register a trade mark to which paragraph 25(1) of Schedule 2A to the TMA applies that is made within the period specified in paragraph 25(2) of that Schedule;

- (h) 'existing EUTM application' has the same meaning as in paragraph 24 of Schedule 2A to the TMA;

- (i) 'existing ITM application' has the same meaning as in paragraph 27(1)(a) of Schedule 2B to the TMA;

- (j) 'existing request for EU extension' has the same meaning as in paragraph 27(1)(b) of Schedule 2B to the TMA;

- (k) 'ITM-based trade mark application' means an application to register a trade mark to which paragraph 28(1) or 29(1) of Schedule 2B to the TMA applies that is made within the period specified in paragraph 28(1)(c) or 29(1)(c) (as the case may be) of that Schedule;

- (l) 'the registrar' has the meaning given by section 62 to the TMA.

11. Any reference in this Article to:

- (a) 'priority claimed in respect of an application':

- (i) in the case of an EUTM-based trade mark application, means any priority claimed in respect of the existing EUTM application referred to in paragraph 25(2)(a)(ii) of Schedule 2A to the TMA;
- (ii) in the case of an ITM-based trade mark application, means any priority claimed in respect of the existing ITM application or the existing request for EU extension referred to in paragraph 28(2)(b) or 29(2)(b) (as the case may be) of Schedule 2B to the TMA;
- (iii) in any other case, means any priority claimed in respect of the application pursuant to section 35 of the TMA;
- (b) an application to register a trade mark that was ‘pending immediately before exit day’ is to an application that was neither refused, nor resulted in the registration of the trade mark that is the subject of the application, before exit day;
- (c) a trade mark includes a reference to:
 - (i) a collective mark as defined in section 49(1) of the TMA;
 - (ii) a certification mark as defined in section 50(1) of the TMA.

Article 32b

Application and modification of trade mark provisions

1. For the purpose of Article 32a, the following provisions of the TMA apply, with the modifications, in the case of section 47(3) and (5), 74(1), 76(1) and 77(1), specified in paragraph 2:

- (a) subsections (3) to (5) and (6) of section 47 (invalidation of trade marks) in relation to an application to invalidate a trade mark referred to in Article 32a(3);
- (b) section 72 (registration to be prima face evidence of validity);
- (c) section 73 (certificate of validity of contested application);
- (d) section 74 (registrar’s appearance in proceedings involving the register of trade marks);
- (e) section 75 (definition of ‘the court’);
- (f) section 76 (appeals) except for subsection (5);
- (g) section 77(1) (persons appointed to hear and determine appeals).

2. The modifications are:

- (a) section 47 applies as if:
 - (i) in subsection (3), in the words before paragraph (a), after ‘invalidity’ there were inserted ‘made under this section, as applied by Article 32b(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards applications for protection of designations of origin, geographical indications and traditional terms in the wine sector, the objection procedure, restrictions of use, amendments to product specifications, cancellation of protection, and labelling and presentation,’;
 - (ii) in subsection (5), for ‘grounds of invalidity’ there were substituted ‘ground for invalidity specified in Article 32a(3) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 exists’;
- (b) section 74(1) applies as if, for the words from ‘for’ to ‘the registrar’ there were substituted ‘for a declaration of the invalidity of the registration of a trade mark the registrar’;
- (c) section 76(1) applies as if:

- (i) in the first paragraph, for the words from ‘this Act’ to the end there were substituted ‘made under Article 32a(3) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33’;
 - (ii) the second paragraph were omitted;
 - (d) section 77(1) applies as if, at the end there were inserted ‘as applied by Article 32b(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33’.
3. In the case of the following proceedings, the rules made under section 68 or 69 of the TMA apply to those proceedings as they apply to proceedings involving an application of the type referred to in section 74(1)(b) of the TMA:
- (a) an application to invalidate a trade mark referred to in Article 32a(3);
 - (b) an appeal to the appointed person from a decision of the registrar in relation to an application referred to in paragraph (a).”

PART 3

New Annex 7A

“ANNEX 7A

Types of traditional term to which Article 32a applies

PART A

Types of traditional term (the Types Table)

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>	<i>Column 5</i>
<i>Row No.</i>	<i>The name, or a description, of the traditional term</i>	<i>Type A provisions</i>	<i>Type B provisions</i>	<i>The specified date</i>
1.	Quality sparkling wine Quality wine Regional sparkling wine Regional wine	Not applicable	Not applicable	30th December 2011
2.	A traditional term that: (a) is used in relation to a wine sector product produced in a third country, (b) was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an EU/A to which the European Union and the third country were contracting parties, and (c) must be protected in the United Kingdom pursuant to an international agreement to which the United Kingdom and the third country are contracting parties that enters into force during the relevant period.	1. A traditional term that is on the United Kingdom's Traditional Terms Register when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted and is entered on that register pursuant to Article 39. 2. A traditional term that is not on the United Kingdom's Traditional Terms Register when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted but must be protected in the United Kingdom pursuant to an international agreement to which the United Kingdom and the third country are contracting parties that enters into force before the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted.	A traditional term that is not on the United Kingdom's Traditional Terms Register when the relevant trade mark application is accepted but must be protected in the United Kingdom pursuant to an international agreement to which the United Kingdom and the third country are contracting parties that enters into force on or after the relevant trade mark application is accepted.	The relevant EU/A-based date that applies to the traditional term in relation to the EU/A referred to in point (b) of column 2.
3.	A traditional term that: (a) is used in relation to a wine sector product produced in a third country, and (b) was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an EU/A to which the European Union and the third	1. A traditional term that is on the United Kingdom's Traditional Terms Register when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted and is entered on that register following the approval of an application to register the traditional term submitted to the	A traditional term: (a) that is not on the United Kingdom's Traditional Terms Register when the relevant trade mark application is accepted, and (b) for which an application to register the traditional term is submitted to the Secretary of State	The relevant EU/A-based date that applies to the traditional term in relation to the EU/A referred to in point (b) of column 2.

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>	<i>Column 5</i>
<i>Row No.</i>	<i>The name, or a description, of the traditional term</i>	<i>Type A provisions</i>	<i>Type B provisions</i>	<i>The specified date</i>
	country were contracting parties.	Secretary of State under Article 21 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34 during the relevant period. 2. A traditional term: (a) that is not on the United Kingdom's Traditional Terms Register when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted, (b) for which an application to register the traditional term is submitted to the Secretary of State under Article 21 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34 during the relevant period, and (c) for which an Article 115(2) approval notice relating to the application is published before the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted.	under Article 21 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34 during the relevant period and that application: (i) is not submitted before the relevant trade mark application is accepted, or (ii) is submitted before the relevant trade mark application is accepted but for which an Article 115(2) notice relating to the application to register the traditional term is not published before the relevant trade mark application is accepted.	
4.	A traditional term: (a) that is used in relation to a wine sector product produced in a third country, (b) for which an assessment relating to the protection of the traditional term was being carried out, or a request for protection, or an application for assessment for protection, was submitted, before exit day in respect of the	See the entry in row 3 of this column.	See the entry in row 3 of this column.	The relevant EUUA-based date that applies to the traditional term in relation to the EUUA referred to in point (b) of column 2.

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>	<i>Column 5</i>
<i>Row No.</i>	<i>The name, or a description, of the traditional term</i>	<i>Type A provisions</i>	<i>Type B provisions</i>	<i>The specified date</i>
5.	<p>traditional term under an EUJA, and</p> <p>(c) for which no decision was made pursuant to the EUJA before exit day as to whether the traditional term should be protected in the European Union.</p> <p>A traditional term that:</p> <p>(a) is used in relation to a wine sector product produced in a third country, and</p> <p>(b) was on the European Commission's Traditional Terms Register(a) immediately before exit day.</p>	See the entry in row 3 of this column.	See the entry in row 3 of this column.	<p>1. In relation to a traditional term listed in Annex 3 to Commission Regulation (EC) No 753/2002 laying down certain rules for applying Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 as regards the description, designation, presentation and protection of certain wine sector products(b) when that Regulation was published in the Official Journal of the European Union, 4th May 2002.</p> <p>2. In relation to a traditional term added to Annex 3 to Regulation (EC) No 753/2002 after 4th May 2002, the date on and from which the addition of the traditional term to that Annex applied.</p>

(a) The European Commission's register of traditional terms protected in the European Union (part of the E-Bacchus database) is available electronically from <https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/markets/wine/bacchus/index.cfm?event=resultsPTradTerms&language=EN>. A hard copy of the register of traditional terms as it stood immediately before exit day is available for inspection free of charge at the offices of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Second Floor, Seacole Block, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 4DF.

(b) OJ No. L 118, 4.5.2002, p. 1, repealed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 607/2009 (OJ No. L 193, 24.7.2009, p. 60).

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>	<i>Column 5</i>
<i>Row No.</i>	<i>The name, or a description, of the traditional term</i>	<i>Type A provisions</i>	<i>Type B provisions</i>	<i>The specified date</i>
6.	<p>A traditional term:</p> <p>(a) that is used in relation to a wine sector product produced in a third country, and</p> <p>(b) for which an application to register the traditional term was submitted to the European Commission under Article 29 of Regulation 607/2009, or Article 21 of EU Regulation 2019/34, before exit day that was neither refused nor resulted in traditional term being added to the European Commission's Traditional Terms Register before exit day.</p>	See the entry in row 3 of this column.	See the entry in row 3 of this column.	<p>3. In any other case, the date on which the application that resulted in the first registration of the traditional term was submitted to the European Commission under the relevant pre-exit EU legislation.</p> <p>The date on which the application referred to in point (b) of column 2 was submitted to the European Commission under the relevant pre-exit EU legislation.</p>

1. In the table in this Part:
 - (a) ‘an Article 115(2) notice’ means a notice published by the Secretary of State under the second subparagraph of Article 115(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013;
 - (b) ‘the European Commission’s Traditional Terms Register’ means the register maintained by the European Commission under Article 25 of EU Regulation 2019/34;
 - (c) ‘EU Regulation 2019/34’ means Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards applications for protection of designations of origin, geographical indications and traditional terms in the wine sector, the objection procedure, amendments to product specifications, the register of protected names, cancellation of protection and use of symbols, and of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an appropriate system of checks as it had effect before exit day;
 - (d) ‘the paragraph 1 trade mark application’ means the application to register a trade mark referred to in Article 32a(1);
 - (e) ‘Regulation 607/2009’ means Commission Regulation (EC) No 607/2009 laying down certain detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 as regards protected designations of origin and geographical indications, traditional terms, labelling and presentation of certain wine sector products;
 - (f) ‘the relevant pre-exit legislation’ means:
 - (i) in the case of an application to register a traditional term submitted to the European Commission under Regulation 607/2009, Article 29 of that Regulation;
 - (ii) in the case of an application to register a traditional term submitted to the European Commission under EU Regulation 2019/34, Article 21 of that Regulation;
 - (g) ‘the relevant trade mark application’ means the trade mark application referred to in Article 32a(2) or (3)(a), as relevant;
 - (h) ‘wine sector product’ means a product referred to in point 1, 3 to 6, 8, 9, 11, 15 or 16 of Part 2 of Annex 7 to Regulation (EC) No 1308/2013;
 - (i) ‘the relevant EUIA-based date’ means the relevant EUIA-based date determined in accordance with Part B.

PART B

The relevant EUIA-based date

2. In the table in Part A, in a case where the relevant EUIA-based date applies, the relevant EUIA-based date means:
 - (a) the date provided for in paragraph 3, or
 - (b) where paragraph 3 does not apply, the date provided for in the relevant point of paragraph 4, or paragraph 5 or 6, as relevant to the traditional term.
3. In a case where the EUIA referred to in paragraph (b) in column 2 of the row of the Types Table relating to a traditional term contained priority provisions that applied to the traditional term, the relevant EUIA-based date is the priority date provided for in the EUIA that applied to that traditional term.
4. In a case of a type 2 or 3 traditional term to which paragraph 3 does not apply, the relevant EUIA-based date is:
 - (a) in a case where the traditional term was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an amendment made to the EUIA (without the need for

further action to be taken under the EUIA), the date on which the amendment entered into force;

- (b) in a case where the traditional term was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to a provision in the EUIA that was provisionally applied before exit day (without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA), the date on which the provision was provisionally applied;
- (c) in a case where the traditional term was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an amendment made to the EUIA that was provisionally applied before exit day (without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA), the date on which the amendment was provisionally applied;
- (d) in a case of a traditional term that was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day following the submission and processing of a request, or application, for protection or assessment (however described) under a provision in the EUIA providing for such requests, or applications, the date the request, or application, for protection or assessment was submitted under the EUIA;
- (e) in any other case, including a case where the traditional term was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to provisions in the EUIA that applied from the date that the EUIA entered into force (without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA), the date on which the relevant EUIA entered into force.

5. In a case of a type 4 traditional term to which paragraph 3 does not apply and for which a request, or application, for protection or assessment (however described) was submitted before exit day in accordance with provisions in the EUIA, the relevant EUIA-based date is the date the request, or application, for protection or assessment was submitted in accordance with the EUIA.

6. Any reference in this Part to:

- (a) ‘the priority date’ means the date provided for in priority provisions in an EUIA as the date that must be taken into account when determining whether an application for a trade mark may be granted, including:
 - (i) a calendar date specified in the EUIA;
 - (ii) a date relating to the happening of a specified event;
- (b) ‘priority provisions’ means provisions in an EUIA that governed the relationship between trade marks and traditional terms that provided (however expressed):
 - (i) that, in the circumstances specified in the EUIA, an application for a trade mark must be refused if the application for the trade mark was filed after a date provided for in the EUIA,
 - (ii) that, in the circumstances specified in the EUIA, the registration of a trade mark must be invalidated if the application that resulted in the registration of that trade mark was filed after a date provided for in the EUIA, or
 - (iii) for both the refusal of applications for trade marks, and the invalidation of the registration of trade marks, as provided for in points (i) and (ii);
- (c) ‘without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA’, in relation to a traditional term protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an EUIA, means that the provisions in the EUIA providing for the traditional term to be protected in the European Union did not require a request or application (however described) to be submitted by the contracting third country under the EUIA in relation to the protection of the traditional term or require an assessment to be carried out under the EUIA in relation to the traditional term.”

Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the
Council: new provisions

PART 1

New Article 4

*“Article 4***Definitions: types of geographical indication**

In Article 36a and Annex 1A any reference to:

- (a) ‘a type 1 geographical indication’ means a geographical indication listed in column 2 of row 1 of the Types Table;
- (b) ‘a type 2A geographical indication’ means a geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 2 of the Types Table to which paragraph 1 or 2 in column 3 of that row applies;
- (c) ‘a type 2B geographical indication’ means a geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 2 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 4 of that row apply;
- (d) ‘a type 3A geographical indication’ means a geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 3 of the Types Table to which paragraph 1 or 2 in column 3 of that row applies;
- (e) ‘a type 3B geographical indication’ means a geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 3 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 4 of that row apply;
- (f) ‘a type 4A geographical indication’ means a geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 4 of the Types Table to which paragraph 1 or 2 in column 3 of row 3 of that table applies;
- (g) ‘a type 4B geographical indication’ means a geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 4 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 4 of row 3 of that table apply;
- (h) ‘a type 5A geographical indication’ means a geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 5 of the Types Table to which paragraph 1 or 2 in column 3 of row 3 of that table applies;
- (i) ‘a type 5B geographical indication’ means a geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 5 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 4 of row 3 of that table apply;
- (j) ‘a type 6A geographical indication’ means a geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 6 of the Types Table to which paragraph 1 or 2 in column 3 of row 3 of that table applies;
- (k) ‘a type 6B geographical indication’ means a geographical indication of the type described in column 2 of row 6 of the Types Table to which the provisions in column 4 of row 3 of that table apply.”

PART 2

New Articles 36a and 36b

“Article 36a

Transitional provision: relationship between trade marks and geographical indications

1. Unless paragraph 4 applies, an application to register a trade mark that was pending immediately before exit day or filed during the relevant period must be refused where, if the trade mark is registered, the use of the trade mark will contravene Article 21(2) in relation to a category A geographical indication.

2. Unless paragraph 4 applies, an application to register a trade mark that was pending immediately before exit day or filed during the relevant period must be refused where:

- (a) if the trade mark is registered, the use of the trade mark will contravene Article 21(2) in relation to a category B geographical indication, and
- (b) after the application for the trade mark is accepted but before the trade mark is registered:
 - (i) in the case of a type 2B geographical indication:
 - (aa) the international agreement referred to in paragraph (c) of column 2 of row 2 of the Types Table enters into force, and
 - (bb) the entry into force of the international agreement is brought to the attention of the registrar before the trade mark is registered;
 - (ii) in the case of any other category B geographical indication:
 - (aa) the Secretary of State publishes an Article 30(4) approval notice relating to the geographical indication, and
 - (bb) the Article 30(4) approval notice is brought to the attention of the registrar before the trade mark is registered.

3. Where an application for a declaration of invalidity is made under the TMA (as applied by Article 36b(1) and modified by Article 36b(2)) in relation to the registration of a trade mark, the registration of a trade mark must be declared to be invalid, unless paragraph 4 applies, if:

- (a) the application to register the trade mark was pending immediately before exit day or filed during the relevant period,
- (b) the use of the trade mark contravenes, or will, if used, contravene, Article 21(2) in relation to the category B geographical indication, and
- (c) in the case of a type 3B, 4B, 5B or 6B geographical indication, the Secretary of State publishes an Article 30(4) approval notice relating to the geographical indication on or after the day on which the trade mark application is accepted.

4. This paragraph applies where a column 5 date applies in relation to the category A or B geographical indication and, taking account of any priority claimed in respect of an application to register the trade mark referred to in paragraph 1, 2 or 3(a) (as relevant) and on the basis of the information available to the registrar, it appears to the registrar that the date of filing of the trade mark application is earlier than the column 5 date that applies to the relevant geographical indication.

5. As regards paragraph 1 or 2, a column 5 date does not apply in relation to a type 2A, 3A or 4A geographical indication where the EUIA referred to in paragraph (b) in column 2 of the row of the Types Table relating to the geographical indication provides that an application for a trade mark must be refused, regardless of when that application is filed, if the trade mark, if registered, will contravene a provision in the EUIA providing for the protection of the use of the geographical indication.

6. As regards paragraph 3, a column 5 date does not apply in relation to a type 2B, 3B or 4B geographical indication where the EUIA referred to in paragraph (b) in column 2 of the row of the Types Table relating to the geographical indication provides that the registration of a trade mark must be invalidated if, regardless of when the application that resulted in the registration of the trade mark is filed, the use of the trade mark contravenes a provision in the EUIA providing for the protection of the use of the geographical indication.

7. Where a geographical indication falls within the definition of more than one type of geographical indication in Article 4, the column 5 date to be taken into account for the purpose of paragraph 4 is the earliest of the column 5 dates for the relevant types of geographical indication.

8. A trade mark that could be used in the United Kingdom under Article 36(2) of EU Regulation 2019/787(a), and could be renewed pursuant to that provision, immediately before exit day may continue to be used and renewed on and after exit day:

- (a) notwithstanding that the use of the trade mark would contravene Article 21(2) in relation to a geographical indication registered by the Secretary of State under this Regulation;
- (b) provided that no grounds for the invalidation or revocation of the trade mark exist in, or under, the TMA.

9. Where paragraph 8 applies to the use or renewal of a trade mark, this does not affect the use of:

- (a) a geographical indication entered on the United Kingdom's GIs Register by the Secretary of State following a decision by the Secretary of State to approve an application made under Article 24;
- (b) a geographical indication entered on the United Kingdom's GIs Register by the Secretary of State under Article 33(3);
- (c) a United Kingdom established geographical indication entered on the United Kingdom's GIs Register pursuant to Article 37(1).

10. In this Article:

- (a) 'an application to register a trade mark' means an application to register a trade mark filed under the TMA;
- (b) 'a category A geographical indication' means a type 1, 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A or 6A geographical indication;
- (c) 'a category B geographical indication' means a type 2B, 3B, 4B, 5B or 6B geographical indication;
- (d) 'the column 5 date', in relation to a geographical indication that is a category A or B geographical indication, means the date specified, or provided for, in column 5 of the Types Table in the row relating to the relevant type of geographical indication;
- (e) 'date of filing':
 - (i) in the case of an EUTM-based trade mark application, means the filing date referred to in paragraph 25(2)(a)(i) of Schedule 2A to the TMA for the existing EUTM application;
 - (ii) in the case of an ITM-based trade mark application, means:
 - (aa) in the case of an application for the registration of a trade mark to which paragraph 28 of Schedule 2B to the TMA applies, the date referred to in paragraph 28(2)(a) of that Schedule for the existing ITM application or existing request for EU extension (as the case may be);

(a) OJ No. L 130, 17.5.2019, p. 1.

- (bb) in the case of an application for the registration of a trade mark to which paragraph 29 of Schedule 2B to the TMA applies, the date referred to in paragraph 29(2)(a) of that Schedule for the existing ITM application or existing request for EU extension (as the case may be);
 - (iii) in any other case, has the meaning given by section 33 of the TMA;
 - (f) ‘EUTM-based trade mark application’ means an application to register a trade mark to which paragraph 25(1) of Schedule 2A to the TMA applies that is made within the period specified in paragraph 25(2) of that Schedule;
 - (g) ‘existing EUTM application’ has the same meaning as in paragraph 24 of Schedule 2A to the TMA;
 - (h) ‘existing ITM application’ has the same meaning as in paragraph 27(1)(a) of Schedule 2B to the TMA;
 - (i) ‘existing request for EU extension’ has the same meaning as in paragraph 27(1)(b) of Schedule 2B to the TMA;
 - (j) ‘ITM-based trade mark application’ means an application to register a trade mark to which paragraph 28(1) or 29(1) of Schedule 2B to the TMA applies that is made within the period specified in paragraph 28(1)(c) or 29(1)(c) (as the case may be) of that Schedule;
 - (k) ‘the registrar’ has the meaning given by section 62 to the TMA.
11. Any reference in this Article to:
- (a) ‘priority claimed in respect of an application’:
 - (i) in the case of an EUTM-based trade mark application, means any priority claimed in respect of the existing EUTM application referred to in paragraph 25(2)(a)(ii) of Schedule 2A to the TMA;
 - (ii) in the case of an ITM-based trade mark application, means any priority claimed in respect of the existing ITM application or the existing request for EU extension referred to in paragraph 28(2)(b) or 29(2)(b) (as the case may be) of Schedule 2B to the TMA;
 - (iii) in any other case, means any priority claimed in respect of the application pursuant to section 35 of the TMA;
 - (b) an application to register a trade mark that was ‘pending immediately before exit day’ is to an application that was neither refused, nor resulted in the registration of the trade mark that is the subject of the application, before exit day;
 - (c) a trade mark includes a reference to:
 - (i) a collective mark as defined in section 49(1) of the TMA;
 - (ii) a certification mark as defined in section 50(1) of the TMA.

Article 36b

Application and modification of trade mark provisions

1. For the purpose of Article 36a, the following provisions of the TMA apply, with the modifications, in the case of section 47(3) and (5), 74(1), 76(1) and 77(1), specified in paragraph 2:
- (a) subsections (3) to (5) and (6) of section 47 (invalidation of trade marks) in relation to an application to invalidate a trade mark referred to in Article 36a(3);
 - (b) section 72 (registration to be prima face evidence of validity);
 - (c) section 73 (certificate of validity of contested application);
 - (d) section 74 (registrar’s appearance in proceedings involving the register of trade marks);
 - (e) section 75 (definition of ‘the court’);

- (f) section 76 (appeals) except for subsection (5);
 - (g) section 77(1) (persons appointed to hear and determine appeals).
2. The modifications are:
- (a) section 47 applies as if:
 - (i) in subsection (3), in the words before paragraph (a), after ‘invalidity’ there were inserted ‘made under this section, as applied by Article 36b(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the definition, description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, the use of the names of spirit drinks in the presentation and labelling of other foodstuffs, the protection of geographical indications for spirit drinks, the use of ethyl alcohol and distillates of agricultural origin in alcoholic beverages,’;
 - (ii) in subsection (5), for ‘grounds of invalidity’ there were substituted ‘ground for invalidity specified in Article 36a(3) of Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council exists’;
 - (b) section 74(1) applies as if, for the words from ‘for’ to ‘the registrar’ there were substituted ‘for a declaration of the invalidity of the registration of a trade mark the registrar’;
 - (c) section 76(1) applies as if:
 - (i) in the first paragraph, for the words from ‘this Act’ to the end there were substituted ‘made under Article 36a(3) of Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council’;
 - (ii) the second paragraph were omitted;
 - (d) section 77(1) applies as if, at the end there were inserted ‘as applied by Article 36b(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council’.
3. In the case of the following proceedings, the rules made under section 68 or 69 of the TMA apply to those proceedings as they apply to proceedings involving an application of the type referred to in section 74(1)(b) of the TMA:
- (a) an application to invalidate a trade mark referred to in Article 36a(3);
 - (b) an appeal to the appointed person from a decision of the registrar in relation to an application referred to in paragraph (a).”

PART 3

New Annex 1A

“ANNEX 1A

TYPES OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION TO WHICH ARTICLE 36A APPLIES

PART 1

Types of geographical indication (the Types Table)

<i>Column 1</i> <i>Row No.</i>	<i>Column 2</i> <i>The name, or a description, of the geographical indication</i>	<i>Column 3</i> <i>Type A provisions</i>	<i>Column 4</i> <i>Type B provisions</i>	<i>Column 5</i> <i>The specified date</i>
1.	The following geographical indications: (a) Irish Cream; (b) Irish Poteen/Irish Poitín; (c) Irish Whiskey/Irish Whisky/ Uisce Beatha Eireannach; (d) Scotch Whisky; (e) Somerset Cider Brandy.	Not applicable	Not applicable	1. In the case of the following geographical indications, 1st January 1996: (a) Irish Cream; (b) Irish Whiskey/Irish Whisky/ Uisce Beatha Eireannach; (c) Scotch Whisky. 2. In the case of Irish Poteen/Irish Poitín, 20th May 2008. 3. In the case of Somerset Cider Brandy, 26th February 2012.
2.	A geographical indication that: (a) relates to a geographical area in a third country, (b) was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an EUIA to which the European Union and the third country were contracting parties, and (c) must be protected in the United Kingdom pursuant to an international agreement to which the United Kingdom and the third country are contracting parties that enters into force during the relevant period.	1. A geographical indication that is on the United Kingdom's GIs Register when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted and is entered on that register pursuant to Article 33(3). 2. A geographical indication that is not on the United Kingdom's GIs Register when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted but must be protected in the United Kingdom pursuant to an international agreement to which the United Kingdom and the third country are contracting parties that enters into force on or after the relevant trade mark application is accepted.	A geographical indication that is not on the United Kingdom's GIs Register when the relevant trade mark application is accepted but must be protected in the United Kingdom pursuant to an international agreement to which the United Kingdom and the third country are contracting parties that enters into force on or after the relevant trade mark application is accepted.	The relevant EUIA-based date that applies to the geographical indication in relation to the EUIA referred to in point (b) of column 2.
3.	A geographical indication that:	1. A geographical indication that	A geographical indication:	The relevant EUIA-based date that

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>	<i>Column 5</i>
<i>Row No.</i>	<i>The name, or a description, of the geographical indication</i>	<i>Type A provisions</i>	<i>Type B provisions</i>	<i>The specified date</i>
	(a) relates to a geographical area in a third country, and (b) was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an EUIA to which the European Union and the third country were contracting parties.	is on the United Kingdom's GIs Register when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted and is entered on that register following the approval of an application to register the geographical indication submitted to the Secretary of State under Article 24(8) during the relevant period. 2. A geographical indication: (a) that is not on the United Kingdom's GIs Register when the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted, (b) for which an application to register the designation of origin or geographical indication is submitted to the Secretary of State under Article 24(8) during the relevant period, and (c) for which an Article 30(4) approval notice relating to the application is published before the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted.	(a) that is not on the United Kingdom's GIs Register when the relevant trade mark application is accepted, and (b) for which an application to register the geographical indication is submitted to the Secretary of State under Article 24(8) during the relevant period and that application: (i) is not submitted before the relevant trade mark application is accepted, or (ii) is submitted before the relevant trade mark application is accepted but for which an Article 30(4) notice relating to the application to register the geographical indication is not published before the relevant trade mark application is accepted.	applies to the geographical indication in relation to the EUIA referred to in point (b) of column 2.
4.	A geographical indication: (a) that relates to a geographical area in a third country, and (b) for which an assessment relating	See the entry in row 3 of this column.	See the entry in row 3 of this column.	The relevant EUIA-based date that applies to the geographical indication in relation to the EUIA referred to in point (b) of column 2.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Row No.	The name, or a description, of the geographical indication	Type A provisions	Type B provisions	The specified date
5.	<p>to the protection of the geographical indication was being carried out, or a request for protection, or an application for assessment for protection, was submitted, before exit day in respect of the geographical indication under an EUJA, and (c) for which no decision was made pursuant to the EUJA before exit day as to whether the geographical indication should be protected in the European Union.</p> <p>A geographical indication that:</p> <p>(a) relates to a geographical area in a third country, and</p> <p>(b) was on the European Commission's GIs Register immediately before exit day.</p>	See the entry in row 3 of this column.	See the entry in row 3 of this column.	<p>1. In a case where the geographical indication was listed in Annex 2 to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1576/89 laying down general rules on the definition, description and presentation of spirit drinks(a) before 1st January 1996, 1st January 1996.</p> <p>2. In a case where the geographical indication was added to Annex 2 to Regulation (EEC) No 1576/89 on or after 1st January 1996, the date on and from which the entry adding that geographical indication to Annex 2 applied.</p>

(a) OJ No. L 160, 12.6.1989, p. 1, repealed by Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ No. L 39, 13.2.2008, p. 16).

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>	<i>Column 5</i>
<i>Row No.</i>	<i>The name, or a description, of the geographical indication</i>	<i>Type A provisions</i>	<i>Type B provisions</i>	<i>The specified date</i>
6.	<p>A geographical indication: (a) that relates to a geographical area in a third country, and (b) for which an application to register the geographical indication was submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of EU Regulation 110/2008 or Article 24(4), (7) or (8) of EU Regulation 2019/787 before exit day that was neither refused nor resulted in the</p>	See the entry in row 3 of this column.	See the entry in row 3 of this column.	<p>The date on which the application referred to in point (b) in column 2 was submitted to the European Commission under the relevant pre-exit legislation.</p>
				<p>3. In a case where the geographical indication was not listed in Annex 2 to Regulation (EEC) No 1576/89: (a) where it was listed in Annex 3 to EU Regulation 110/2008(a) when that Regulation came into force, 20th May 2008; (b) where it was not listed in Annex 3 to EU Regulation 110/2008 when that Regulation came into force, the date on and from which the entry adding the geographical indication to Annex 3 to EU Regulation 110/2008 applied.</p>

(a) OJ No. L 39, 13.2.2008, p. 16, last amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 130, 17.5.2019, p. 1). Article 49 of Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council contains provisions repealing provisions of Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council at different times, including the repeal of some provisions before exit day.

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>	<i>Column 5</i>
<i>Row No.</i>	<i>The name, or a description, of the geographical indication</i>	<i>Type A provisions</i>	<i>Type B provisions</i>	<i>The specified date</i>
	addition of the geographical indication to Annex 3 to EU Regulation 110/2008 or the European Commission's GIs Register before exit day.			

1. In the table in this Part:
 - (a) ‘an Article 30(4) notice’ means a notice published by the Secretary of State under Article 30(4);
 - (b) ‘the European Commission’s GIs Register’ means the section of the European Commission’s eAmbrosia geographical indications register relating to spirit drinks maintained by the European Commission electronically on the ec.europa.eu website^(a);
 - (c) ‘the paragraph 1 trade mark application’ means the application to register a trade mark referred to in Article 36a(1);
 - (d) ‘the relevant pre-exit legislation’ means:
 - (i) in the case of an application to register a geographical indication submitted to the European Commission under EU Regulation 110/2008, Article 17 of that Regulation;
 - (ii) in the case of an application to register a geographical indication submitted to the European Commission under EU Regulation 2019/787, Article 24 of that Regulation;
 - (e) ‘the relevant trade mark application’ means the trade mark application referred to in Article 36a(2) or (3)(a), as relevant;
 - (f) ‘the relevant EUIA-based date’ means the relevant EUIA-based date determined in accordance with Part 2.

PART 2

The relevant EUIA-based date

2. In the table in Part 1, in a case where the relevant EUIA-based date applies, the relevant EUIA-based date means:
 - (a) the date provided for in paragraph 3, or
 - (b) where paragraph 3 does not apply, the date provided for in the relevant point of paragraph 4, or paragraph 5 or 6, as relevant to the geographical indication.
3. In a case where the EUIA referred to in paragraph (b) in column 2 of the row of the Types Table relating to a geographical indication contained priority provisions that applied to the geographical indication, the relevant EUIA-based date is the priority date provided for in the EUIA that applied to that geographical indication.
4. In a case of a type 2 or 3 geographical indication to which paragraph 3 does not apply, the relevant EUIA-based date is:
 - (a) in a case where the geographical indication was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an amendment made to the EUIA (without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA), the date on which the amendment entered into force;
 - (b) in a case where the geographical indication was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to a provision in the EUIA that was provisionally applied before exit day (without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA), the date on which the provision was provisionally applied;

^(a) The spirit drinks section of the eAmbrosia geographical indications register is available electronically via <https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/food-safety-and-quality/certification/quality-labels/geographical-indications-register/>. A hard copy of the eAmbrosia register as it stood immediately before exit day is available for inspection free of charge at the offices of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Second Floor, Seacole Block, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 4DF.

- (c) in a case where the geographical indication was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an amendment made to the EUIA that was provisionally applied before exit day (without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA), the date on which the amendment was provisionally applied;
- (d) in a case of a geographical indication that was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day following the submission and processing of a request, or application, for protection or assessment (however described) under a provision in the EUIA providing for such requests, or applications, the date the request, or application, for protection or assessment was submitted under the EUIA;
- (e) in any other case, including a case where the geographical indication was protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to provisions in the EUIA that applied from the date that the EUIA entered into force (without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA), the date on which the relevant EUIA entered into force.

5. In a case of a type 4 geographical indication to which paragraph 3 does not apply and for which a request, or application, for protection or assessment (however described) was submitted before exit day in accordance with provisions in the EUIA, the relevant EUIA-based date is the date the request, or application, for protection or assessment was submitted in accordance with the EUIA.

6. Any reference in this Part to:

- (a) ‘the priority date’ means the date provided for in priority provisions in an EUIA as the date that must be taken into account when determining whether an application for a trade mark may be granted, including:
 - (i) a calendar date specified in the EUIA;
 - (ii) a date relating to the happening of a specified event;
- (b) ‘priority provisions’ means provisions in an EUIA that governed the relationship between trade marks and geographical indications that provided (however expressed):
 - (i) that, in the circumstances specified in the EUIA, an application for a trade mark must be refused if the application for the trade mark was filed after a date provided for in the EUIA,
 - (ii) that, in the circumstances specified in the EUIA, the registration of a trade mark must be invalidated if the application that resulted in the registration of that trade mark was filed after a date provided for in the EUIA, or
 - (iii) for both the refusal of applications for trade marks, and the invalidation of the registration of trade marks, as provided for in points (i) and (ii);
- (c) ‘without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA’, in relation to a geographical indication protected in the European Union immediately before exit day pursuant to an EUIA, means that the provisions in the EUIA providing for the geographical indication to be protected in the European Union did not require a request or application (however described) to be submitted by the contracting third country under the EUIA in relation to the protection of the geographical indication or require an assessment to be carried out under the EUIA in relation to the geographical indication.”

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations are made in exercise of the powers conferred by the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (c. 16) in order to address failures of retained EU law to operate effectively and other deficiencies (in particular under section 8(2)(g)) arising from the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union.

Part 2 amends the Trade Marks (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/269) by disapplying a transitional and saving provision in that instrument relating to matters now covered by this instrument.

Part 3 makes amendments to retained direct EU legislation relating to:

- (a) agricultural products and foodstuffs;
- (b) aromatised wine;
- (c) spirit drinks;
- (d) wine.

An impact assessment has not been produced for this instrument as no, or no significant, impact on the private or voluntary sector is foreseen.

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