

**BL O/724/18**

**TRADE MARKS ACT 1994**

**IN THE MATTER OF TRADE MARK APPLICATION 3253575**

**BY**

**EVIE ABBOTT-WILCOX**

**TO REGISTER THE FOLLOWING TRADE MARK IN CLASS 25:**

**Horse of London**

**AND**

**OPPOSITION THERETO (NO. 411535)**

**BY**

**MANUEL JACINTO, LDA**

## **Background and pleadings**

1. Evie Abbott-Wilcox (the applicant) applied to register the trade mark:

### **Horse of London**

in the UK on 30 August 2017. It was accepted and published in the Trade Marks Journal on 03 November 2017, in respect of an extremely broad list of goods in classes 18 and 25. Following publication, the applicant requested deletion of the entire class 18 element of the application. The application stands now only in respect of class 25. The full list of applied for goods is set out at the end of this decision in Annex A.

2. Manuel Jacinto, Lda (the opponent) opposes the trade mark on the basis of Section 5(2)(b) of the Trade Marks Act 1994 (the Act). This is on the basis of an earlier UK Trade Mark, namely:
3. UK 2438534, filed on 15 November 2006 and registered on 22 February 2008, for the mark:



4. The earlier mark is registered for the following goods, all of which are relied upon in this opposition:

Class 18: Goods made from leather, none being for equine use; luggage, bags and handbags; wallets and purses.

5. In its statement of grounds, the opponent claims that:

- The applied for mark is highly similar to its earlier right. The word element 'HORSE' of the earlier mark is fully contained within the later mark and is the dominant element of both marks.
- The words 'of London' are non-distinctive and descriptive. As a result, the marks at issue are visually, aurally and conceptually similar.
- The figurative element of a horse in the earlier mark merely serves to reinforce the word element 'HORSE'.
- There is a close association between goods in class 18 and goods in class 25, such that the contested goods in the application are similar to those covered by the earlier mark, as they will be produced and sold by the same entities and through the same trade channels.
- As the marks are similar and the goods are similar and complementary, there is a likelihood that consumers will be confused when faced with these marks in the marketplace.

6. In its counterstatement, the applicant claims that:

- The opponent has misinterpreted the applied for mark, breaking the mark into separate elements rather than considering the mark in its entirety. When taken as a whole, the marks will not be confused.
- There has been no actual confusion and the goods at issue are very different.
- The goods provided under the later mark are "exclusively for equestrian sports clothing". As the goods provided under the earlier mark are stated to be 'for non-equine use', the applicant claims that there is no connection between the goods at issue.

7. Neither party submitted evidence or written submissions.

8. No hearing was requested and so this decision is taken following a careful perusal of the papers.

9. The applicant has represented itself throughout the proceedings and the opponent has been professionally represented by Kilburn & Strode LLP.

## **Decision**

### **Section 5(2)(b) of the Act**

10.5(2)(b) of the Act states:

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

(a) ...

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

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

11. The following principles are gleaned from the decisions of the Court of Justice of the European Union (“the CJEU”) in *Sabel BV v Puma AG*, Case C-251/95, *Canon Kabushiki Kaisha v Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc*, Case C-39/97, *Lloyd Schuhfabrik Meyer & Co GmbH v Klijsen Handel B.V.* Case C-342/97, *Marca Mode CV v Adidas AG & Adidas Benelux BV*, Case C-425/98, *Matratzen Concord GmbH v OHIM*, Case C-3/03, *Medion AG v. Thomson Multimedia Sales Germany & Austria GmbH*, Case C-120/04, *Shaker di L. Laudato & C. Sas v OHIM*, Case C-334/05P and *Bimbo SA v OHIM*, Case C-591/12P.

### **The principles**

(a) The likelihood of confusion must be appreciated globally, taking account of all relevant factors;

(b) the matter must be judged through the eyes of the average consumer of the goods or services in question, who is deemed to be reasonably well informed and reasonably circumspect and observant, but who rarely has the chance to make direct

comparisons between marks and must instead rely upon the imperfect picture of them he has kept in his mind, and whose attention varies according to the category of goods or services in question;

(c) the average consumer normally perceives a mark as a whole and does not proceed to analyse its various details;

(d) the visual, aural and conceptual similarities of the marks must normally be assessed by reference to the overall impressions created by the marks bearing in mind their distinctive and dominant components, but it is only when all other components of a complex mark are negligible that it is permissible to make the comparison solely on the basis of the dominant elements;

(e) nevertheless, the overall impression conveyed to the public by a composite trade mark may be dominated by one or more of its components;

(f) however, it is also possible that in a particular case an element corresponding to an earlier trade mark may retain an independent distinctive role in a composite mark, without necessarily constituting a dominant element of that mark;

(g) a lesser degree of similarity between the goods or services may be offset by a great degree of similarity between the marks, and vice versa;

(h) there is a greater likelihood of confusion where the earlier mark has a highly distinctive character, either per se or because of the use that has been made of it;

(i) mere association, in the strict sense that the later mark brings the earlier mark to mind, is not sufficient;

(j) the reputation of a mark does not give grounds for presuming a likelihood of confusion simply because of a likelihood of association in the strict sense;

(k) if the association between the marks creates a risk that the public might believe that the respective goods or services come from the same or economically-linked undertakings, there is a likelihood of confusion.

### **Comparison of goods**

12. The applied for goods comprise the full alphabetical list of goods under the Nice classification in class 25, which runs to several pages of individual terms. (see Annex A for the full list of applied for goods). The earlier goods at issue are:

Class 18: Goods made from leather, none being for equine use; luggage, bags and handbags; wallets and purses.

13. In the judgment of the CJEU in *Canon*, Case C-39/97, the court stated at paragraph 23 that:

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

14. The relevant factors identified by Jacob J. (as he then was) in the *Treat* case, [1996] R.P.C. 281, for assessing similarity were:

(a) The respective uses of the respective goods or services;

(b) The respective users of the respective goods or services;

(c) The physical nature of the goods or acts of service;

(d) The respective trade channels through which the goods or services reach the market;

(e) In the case of self-serve consumer items, where in practice they are respectively found or likely to be, found in supermarkets and in particular whether they are, or are likely to be, found on the same or different shelves;

(f) The extent to which the respective goods or services are competitive. This inquiry may take into account how those in trade classify goods, for instance whether market research companies, who of course act for industry, put the goods or services in the same or different sectors.

15. In *Gitana SA, v OHIM*, Case T-569/11, the General Court stated that:

“45. Moreover, in respect of the relationship between the ‘goods in leather and imitations of leather’ in Class 18 covered by the trade mark sought and the goods in Class 25 covered by the earlier mark, it is apparent also from settled case-law that the ‘goods in leather and imitations of leather’ include clothing accessories such as ‘bags or wallets’ made from that raw material and which, as such, contribute, with clothing and other clothing goods, to the external image (‘look’) of the consumer concerned, that is to say coordination of its various components at the design stage or when they are purchased. Furthermore, the fact that those goods are often sold in the same specialist sales outlets is likely to facilitate the perception by the relevant consumer of the close connections between them and support the impression that the same undertaking is responsible for the production of those goods. It follows that some consumers may perceive a close connection between clothing, footwear and headgear in Class 25 and certain ‘goods made of these materials [leather and imitations of leather] and not included in other classes’ in Class 18 which are clothing accessories. Consequently, clothing, shoes and headgear in Class 25 bear more than a slight degree of similarity to a category of ‘goods made of these materials [leather and imitations of leather] and not included in other classes’ in Class 18 consisting of clothing accessories made of those materials (see, to that effect, *PiraÑAM diseño original Juan Bolaños*, paragraph 42 above, paragraphs 49 to 51; *exē*, paragraph 42 above, paragraph 32; and *GIORDANO*, paragraph 42 above, paragraphs 25 to 27).”

16. It follows therefore, that the opponent's earlier goods 'Goods made from leather, none being for equine use; bags and handbags; wallets and purses' are the type of goods to which the General Court refers to above. In this respect, for those goods within the applicant's class 25 specification (see Annex A) that are available for purchase at traditional clothing retail outlets, and which have the aesthetic co-ordination described above, there is the potential for similarity to be found.
17. Having carefully considered the applicant's goods, I conclude that there are essentially three categories of goods.
18. Firstly, the goods which I consider similar to the opponent's goods are those that will be sold through the same specialist channels as the class 18 goods and which may be selected as part of a co-ordinated look with the opponent's class 18 goods. These will be products that are considered to have a close connection to the opponent's goods of leather, purses, handbags, bags and wallets, e.g. dresses; suits; shirts; coats; trousers.
19. The second category covers clothing, footwear and headgear to which the opponent's goods will not be perceived as having a close connection in the sense described above e.g. golf clothing; jogging bottoms and traditional Japanese and Korean items.
20. The third category covers those goods which are parts and fittings of clothing, footwear or headgear, e.g. linings being parts of clothing; gussets; heel inserts and hat frames. The average consumer would not perceive a close connection between the opponent's class 18 goods and the parts and fittings that form the third category of goods in the applicant's class 25 specification.
21. Due to the volume of items involved, I do not propose to list the various categories referred to above, here. I have set out in the Annex below, two lists. Annex B, which covers all of the goods I have concluded should fall in the second and third categories, i.e. those goods to which the opponent's goods are dissimilar and Annex C, which sets out all of the goods deemed to fall into the first category of goods, i.e. those goods of the applicant which I find to be similar to at least a low degree with the earlier goods. For some of these goods the complementarity I have described



may be more acute e.g. shoes and handbags or purses and dresses, where similarity may be higher than low, but to no more than a medium degree.

22. In conclusion, for the reasons set out above, some of the goods have been found to be similar to a low or medium degree (Annex C is a list of these goods) and some have been found to be dissimilar (Annex B refers).

### **Average consumer and the purchasing act**

23. The average consumer is deemed to be reasonably well informed and reasonably observant and circumspect. For the purpose of assessing the likelihood of confusion, it must be borne in mind that the average consumer's level of attention is likely to vary according to the category of goods or services in question: *Lloyd Schuhfabrik Meyer, Case C-342/97*.

24. In *Hearst Holdings Inc, Fleischer Studios Inc v A.V.E.L.A. Inc, Poeticgem Limited, The Partnership (Trading) Limited, U Wear Limited, J Fox Limited*, [2014] EWHC 439 (Ch), Birss J. described the average consumer in these terms:

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

25. The average consumer of clothing, footwear, headgear, bags, luggage, wallets, handbags, purses, and goods made of leather (none for equine purposes), will generally be a member of the general public.

26. The selection of these types of goods is largely a visual process, as the average consumer will wish to see the goods and assess the overall aesthetic impact. I do not, however, ignore the potential for the marks to be spoken, for example, by sales

assistants in a retail establishment or when making a purchase from a catalogue, over the telephone. However, in those circumstances, the consumer will have had an opportunity to view the goods, perhaps electronically via an online catalogue or website, or on paper in the traditional sense of catalogue shopping. Therefore, when considering the aural impact of the marks, the visual impression of these goods will already have played a part in the consumer's mind.

27. As the goods at issue are day to day items, the average consumer will pay no more than a medium level of attention during their selection.


### **Comparison of marks**

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

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

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

30. The respective trade marks are shown below:

Earlier mark	Contested trade mark
	<p data-bbox="815 360 1161 405"><b>Horse of London</b></p>

31. The opponent's mark is a figurative mark which consists of an image of a black horse running, with the word 'HORSE' placed directly beneath it in standard typeface lettering. The two elements are roughly the same size and make a roughly equal contribution to the overall impression of the mark – neither element dominates the other, although the elements, given their conceptual meanings reinforce the other.

32. The applicant's mark is comprised of the words 'Horse of London' in standard typeface lettering. Neither word is given greater emphasis over the other. The overall impression lies in the totality of the mark, although "of London" plays a somewhat subordinate role given the nature of these words.

**Visual similarity**

33. Visually, the respective marks are similar in that they both share the word 'HORSE'. They differ however, in the image of a black horse in the earlier mark, which has no counterpart in the applied for mark. They also differ in the words 'of London' present in the later mark. The marks are considered to be visually similar to a medium degree.

**Aural similarity**

34. Aurally, the opponent's mark will be articulated as 'HORS'. The applicant's mark will be articulated as 'HORS/OFF/LUN/DUN'. The marks are found to be aurally similar to a medium degree.

### **Conceptual similarity**

35. The earlier figurative mark consists of the image of a black horse coupled with the word 'HORSE'. The conceptual message provided by the mark as a whole will simply be that of the animal itself. The applied for mark is comprised of the words 'Horse of London'. The mark as a whole has no obvious meaning as such, however the consumer will understand that the mark combines the concept of a horse with the brand having a connection to the city of London. The marks are found to be conceptually similar to a high degree.
36. In conclusion, the marks are found to be conceptually similar to a high degree and visually and aurally similar to a medium degree.

### **Distinctive character of the earlier trade mark**

37. In *Lloyd Schuhfabrik Meyer & Co. GmbH v Klijsen Handel BV*, Case C-342/97 the CJEU stated that:

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

23. In making that assessment, account should be taken, in particular, of the inherent characteristics of the mark, including the fact that it does or does not contain an element descriptive of the goods or services for which it has been registered; the market share held by the mark; how intensive, geographically widespread and long-standing use of the mark has been; the amount invested by the undertaking in promoting the mark; the proportion of the relevant

section of the public which, because of the mark, identifies the goods or services as originating from a particular undertaking; and statements from chambers of commerce and industry or other trade and professional associations (see *Windsurfing Chiemsee*, paragraph 51).”

38. The opponent has made no claim (or filed evidence showing) that its earlier mark has acquired an enhanced degree of distinctive character. I must therefore assess the mark purely on its inherent distinctive character. The earlier mark under consideration is comprised of the word ‘HORSE’ and the image of a black horse. In *Kurt Geiger v A-List Corporate Limited*, BL O/075/13, Mr Iain Purvis Q.C., sitting as the Appointed Person, observed that the level of ‘distinctive character’ is only likely to increase the likelihood of confusion to the extent that it resides in the element(s) of the marks that are identical or similar. He said:

“38. The Hearing Officer cited *Sabel v Puma* at paragraph 50 of her decision for the proposition that ‘the more distinctive it is, either by inherent nature or by use, the greater the likelihood of confusion’. This is indeed what was said in *Sabel*. However, it is a far from complete statement which can lead to error if applied simplistically.

39. It is always important to bear in mind what it is about the earlier mark which gives it distinctive character. In particular, if distinctiveness is provided by an aspect of the mark which has no counterpart in the mark alleged to be confusingly similar, then the distinctiveness will not increase the likelihood of confusion at all. If anything it will reduce it.”

39. In this instance, the common element ‘HORSE’ may have a link or association with the goods at issue, where those goods are intended to be used in connection with horses or the riding of those animals, or may have been specifically adapted for use with horses.

40. However, the earlier mark is registered for the goods ‘Goods made from leather, none being for equine use; luggage, bags and handbags; wallets and purses’. For such goods, the earlier mark, incorporating the word ‘HORSE’ and a depiction of a

black horse, has no obvious link or association. As a consequence, I find the earlier mark (and the word HORSE per se) to have an average degree of inherent distinctive character.

### **Likelihood of Confusion**

41. The factors assessed so far have a degree of interdependency (*Canon Kabushiki Kaisha v. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc*, paragraph 17), a global assessment of them must be made when determining whether there exists a likelihood of confusion (*Sabel BV v. Puma AG*, paragraph 22). However, there is no scientific formula to apply. It is a matter of considering the relevant factors from the viewpoint of the average consumer and determining whether they are likely to be confused.
42. Confusion can be direct (which effectively occurs when the average consumer mistakes one mark for the other) or indirect (where the average consumer realises the marks are not the same, but puts the similarity that exists between the marks/goods down to the responsible undertakings being the same or related).
43. In *New Look Limited v OHIM*, joined cases T-117/03 to T-119/03 and T-171/03, the General Court stated that:

“49. However, it should be noted that in the global assessment of the likelihood of confusion, the visual, aural or conceptual aspects of the opposing signs do not always have the same weight. It is appropriate to examine the objective conditions under which the marks may be present on the market (*BUDMEN*, paragraph 57). The extent of the similarity or difference between the signs may depend, in particular, on the inherent qualities of the signs or the conditions under which the goods or services covered by the opposing signs are marketed. If the goods covered by the mark in question are usually sold in self-service stores where consumer choose the product themselves and must therefore rely primarily on the image of the trade mark applied to the product, the visual similarity between the signs will as a general rule be more important. If on the other hand the product covered is primarily sold orally,

greater weight will usually be attributed to any aural similarity between the signs.”

44. In *Quelle AG v OHIM*, Case T-88/05, the General Court found that visual similarity (and difference) is most important in the case of goods that are self-selected or where the consumer sees the mark when purchasing the goods. The Court stated:

“69. Likewise, the degree of phonetic similarity between two marks is of less importance in the case of goods which are marketed in such a way that, when making a purchase, the relevant public usually perceives visually the mark designating those goods (*BASS*, paragraph 56 supra, paragraph 55, and Case T-301/03 *Canali Ireland v OHIM – Canal Jean (CANAL JEAN CO. NEW YORK)* [2005] ECR II-2479, paragraph 55). That is the case with respect to the goods at issue here. Although the applicant states that it is a mail order company, it does not submit that its goods are sold outside normal distribution channels for clothing and shoes (shops) or without a visual assessment of them by the relevant consumer. Moreover, while oral communication in respect of the product and the trade mark is not excluded, the choice of an item of clothing or a pair of shoes is generally made visually. Therefore, the visual perception of the marks in question will generally take place prior to purchase. Accordingly, the visual aspect plays a greater role in the global assessment of the likelihood of confusion (*NLSPORT, NLJEANS, NLACTIVE and NLCollection*, paragraph 53 supra, paragraph 50). The same is true of catalogue selling, which involves as much as does shop selling a visual assessment of the item purchased by the consumer, whether clothing or shoes, and does not generally allow him to obtain the help of a sales assistant. Where a sales discussion by telephone is possible, it takes place usually only after the consumer has consulted the catalogue and seen the goods. The fact that those products may, in some circumstances, be the subject of discussion between consumers is therefore irrelevant, since, at the time of purchase, the goods in question and, therefore, the marks which are affixed to them are visually perceived by consumers.”

45. Due to the nature of the goods at issue, namely clothing, footwear, headgear, bags, handbags, luggage, purses, wallets and leather goods, the visual impact of the marks will carry the most weight in the mind of the average consumer, during the selection and purchasing process.
46. The marks have been found to be conceptually similar to a higher than average degree and visually and aurally similar to a medium degree.
47. The goods at issue have been found to be similar to a low or medium degree, and dissimilar. As similarity is a prerequisite for success under Section 5(2)(b), no further assessment of the goods which have been found to be dissimilar is necessary.
48. The image of a horse in the earlier mark reinforces the word element 'HORSE' in that mark, and vice versa. The later mark 'Horse of London' must of course be considered as a single sign, however the average consumer of e.g. clothing, handbags and shoes, will be used to such goods often being badged in a way that indicates the geographical origin (or place of design) of those goods, particularly where the place concerned has a reputation. For example, it is commonplace to badge perfumery 'from Paris' or chocolate 'Swiss chocolate' when the goods on offer originate from those places. In this instance, the average consumer when faced with the applicant's mark will, whilst appreciating the mark as a whole, consider the goods to be 'Horse' brand products, originating from London. In that context, the consumer will place more value in the 'Horse' element of the applied for mark.
49. Taking all of this into consideration, and when bearing in mind the principle of imperfect recollection, I conclude that the marks at issue will be directly confused by the average consumer, paying no more than a normal degree of attention during the selection and purchasing process. I find this to be the case even in respect of those goods found to be similar to only a low degree.
50. In the event that I am found to be wrong in my finding of direct confusion, I will go on to consider the likelihood of indirect confusion between the marks at issue.
51. Mr Iain Purvis QC, sitting as the Appointed Person, in *L.A. Sugar Limited v By Back Beat Inc*, Case BL-O/375/10 noted that:



“16. ...Indirect confusion, on the other hand, only arises where the consumer has actually recognized that the later mark is different from the earlier mark. It therefore requires a mental process of some kind on the part of the consumer when he or she sees the later mark, which may be conscious or subconscious but, analysed in formal terms, is something along the following lines: “The later mark is different from the earlier mark, but also has something in common with it. Taking account of the common element in the context of the later mark as a whole, I conclude that it is another brand of the owner of the earlier mark.

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

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

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

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

52. These examples are not exhaustive, but provide helpful focus.

53. In my opinion, the addition of the non-distinctive element ‘of London’ in the later mark is such that the relevant public will perceive the whole as merely a brand extension or sub-brand of the earlier mark. The shared concept of a horse will ensure that the average consumer, when faced with the later mark, if not directly confused and mistaking that mark for the opponent’s earlier mark, will be indirectly confused and will assume that that mark is another brand of the opponent.

54. I find, therefore, that the average consumer would be indirectly confused.

### **Conclusion**

55. The opposition is successful for those goods found to be similar in my assessment above (set out in Annex C below).

56. The application may, subject to appeal, proceed to registration for the goods that were found to be dissimilar (set out below in Annex B).

### **Costs**

57. The opponent has been only partially successful and, as both parties have enjoyed an equal measure of success, I do not consider a costs award to be necessary. Both parties shall bear its own costs.

**Dated this 13<sup>th</sup> day of November 2018**

**Andrew Feldon**

**For the Registrar**

**The Comptroller-General**

## ANNEX A

### The applicant's class 25 goods as filed:

Adhesive bras; After ski boots; Aikido suits; Aikido uniforms; Albs; Aloha shirts; American football bibs; American football pants; American football shirts; American football shorts; American football socks; Anglers' shoes; Ankle boots; Ankle socks; Anklets [socks]; Anoraks; Anoraks [parkas]; Anti-perspirant socks; Anti-sweat underclothing; Anti-sweat underwear; Après-ski boots; Apres-ski shoes; Aprons; Aprons [clothing]; Aqua shoes; Arm warmers [clothing]; Army boots; Articles of clothing; Articles of clothing for theatrical use; Articles of clothing made of hides; Articles of clothing made of leather; Articles of outer clothing; Articles of sports clothing; Articles of underclothing; Ascots; Ascots (ties); Athletic clothing; Athletic footwear; Athletic shoes; Athletic tights; Athletic uniforms; Athletics footwear; Athletics hose; Athletics shoes; Athletics vests; Babies' clothing; Babies' outerclothing; Babies' pants [clothing]; Babies' pants [underwear]; Babies' undergarments; Babushkas; Baby bodysuits; Baby boots; Baby bottoms; Baby clothes; Baby doll pyjamas; Baby layettes for clothing; Baby pants; Baby sandals; Baby tops; Balaclavas; Ball gowns; Ballet shoes; Ballet slippers; Ballet suits; Ballroom dancing shoes; Bandanas; Bandanas [neckerchiefs]; Bandeaux [clothing]; Barber smocks; Baseball caps; Baseball caps and hats; Baseball hats; Baseball shoes; Baseball uniforms; Baselayer bottoms; Baselayer tops; Basic upper garment of Korean traditional clothes [Jeogori]; Basketball shoes; Basketball sneakers; Bath robes; Bath sandals; Bath shoes; Bath slippers; Bathing caps; Bathing costumes; Bathing costumes for women; Bathing drawers; Bathing suit cover-ups; Bathing suits; Bathing suits for men; Bathing trunks; Bathrobes; Bathwraps; Beach clothes; Beach clothing; Beach cover-ups; Beach footwear; Beach hats; Beach robes; Adhesive bras; After ski boots; Aikido suits; Aikido uniforms; Albs; Aloha shirts; American football bibs; American football pants; American football shirts; American football shorts; American football socks; Anglers' shoes; Ankle boots; Ankle socks; Anklets [socks]; Anoraks; Anoraks [parkas]; Anti-perspirant socks; Anti-sweat underclothing; Anti-sweat underwear; Après-ski boots; Apres-ski shoes; Aprons; Aprons [clothing]; Aqua shoes; Arm warmers [clothing]; Army boots; Articles of clothing; Articles of clothing for theatrical use; Articles of clothing made of hides;

Articles of clothing made of leather; Articles of outer clothing; Articles of sports clothing; Articles of underclothing; Ascots; Ascots (ties); Athletic clothing; Athletic footwear; Athletic shoes; Athletic tights; Athletic uniforms; Athletics footwear; Athletics hose; Athletics shoes; Athletics vests; Babies' clothing; Babies' outerclothing; Babies' pants [clothing]; Babies' pants [underwear]; Babies' undergarments; Babushkas; Baby bodysuits; Baby boots; Baby bottoms; Baby clothes; Baby doll pyjamas; Baby layettes for clothing; Baby pants; Baby sandals; Baby tops; Balaclavas; Ball gowns; Ballet shoes; Ballet slippers; Ballet suits; Ballroom dancing shoes; Bandanas; Bandanas [neckerchiefs];Bandeaux [clothing];Barber smocks; Baseball caps; Baseball caps and hats; Baseball hats; Baseball shoes; Baseball uniforms; Baselayer bottoms; Baselayer tops; Basic upper garment of Korean traditional clothes [Jeogori]; Basketball shoes; Basketball sneakers; Bath robes; Bath sandals; Bath shoes; Bath slippers; Bathing caps; Bathing costumes; Bathing costumes for women; Bathing drawers; Bathing suit cover-ups; Bathing suits; Bathing suits for men; Bathing trunks; Bathrobes; Bathwraps; Beach clothes; Beach clothing; Beach cover-ups; Beach footwear; Beach hats; Beach robes; Beach shoes; Beach wraps; Beachwear; Beanie hats; Beanies; Bed jackets; Bed socks; Belts [clothing];Belts for clothing; Belts made from imitation leather; Belts made of leather; Belts made out of cloth; Belts (Money -) [clothing];Belts of textile; Berets; Bermuda shorts; Bib overalls for hunting; Bib shorts; Bib tights; Bibs, not of paper; Bikinis; Blazers; Bloomers; Blouses; Blouson jackets; Blousons; Board shorts; Boardshorts; Boas; Boas [clothing];Boas [necklets];Boaters; Bobble hats; Bodices; Bodices [lingerie];Bodies [clothing]; Bodies [underclothing]; Body linen [garments];Body stockings; Body suits; Body warmers; Bodysuits; Boiler suits; Boleros; Bolo ties; Bolo ties with precious metal tips; Bomber jackets; Bonnets; Bonnets [headwear]; Boot cuffs; Boot uppers; Bootees (woollen baby shoes); Booties; Boots; Boots for motorcycling; Boots for sport; Boots for sports; Boots (Ski - ); Bottoms [clothing]; Bow ties; Bowling shoes; Bowties; Boxer briefs; Boxer shorts; Boxing shoes; Boxing shorts; Boy shorts [underwear]; Boys' clothing; Bra straps; Bra straps [parts of clothing];Braces for clothing; Braces for clothing [suspenders]; Braces [suspenders]; Bralettes; Bras; Brassieres; Breeches; Breeches for wear; Bridal garters; Bridal gowns; Bridesmaid dresses; Bridesmaids wear; Briefs; Briefs [underwear]; Bucket caps; Burnouses; Bushjackets; Bustiers; Bustle holder bands for obi (obiage); Bustles for obi-knots (obiage-shin); Button down shirts; Button-front

aloha shirts; Caftans; Cagoules; Camiknickers; Camisoles; Camouflage gloves; Camouflage jackets; Camouflage pants; Camouflage shirts; Camouflage vests; Canvas shoes; Cap peaks; Cap visors; Capelets; Capes; Capes (clothing); Caps; Caps being headwear; Caps [headwear]; Caps (Shower -);Caps with visors; Car coats; Cardigans; Cargo pants; Cashmere clothing; Cashmere scarves; Casual clothing; Casual footwear; Casual shirts; Casual trousers; Casualwear; Chaps; Chaps (clothing); Chasubles; Chefs' hats; Chefs' whites; Chemise tops; Chemises; Chemisettes; Cheongsams (Chinese gowns); Children's clothing; Childrens' clothing; Children's footwear; Children's headwear; Children's outerclothing; Children's wear; Chino pants; Choir robes; Christening gowns; Christening robes; Cleats for attachment to sports shoes; Climbing boots; Climbing boots [mountaineering boots]; Climbing footwear; Cloaks; Clogs; Cloth bibs; Cloth bibs for adult diners; Clothes; Clothes for sport; Clothes for sports; Clothing ;Clothing for babies; Clothing for children; Clothing for cycling; Clothing for cyclists; Clothing for fishermen; Clothing for gymnastics; Clothing for horse-riding [other than riding hats];Clothing for infants; Clothing for leisure wear; Clothing for martial arts; Clothing for skiing; Clothing for sports; Clothing for wear in judo practices; Clothing for wear in wrestling games; Clothing layettes; Clothing made of fur; Clothing made of imitation leather; Clothing made of leather; Clothing of imitations of leather; Clothing of leather; Coats; Coats for men; Coats for women; Coats made of cotton; Coats of denim; Coats (Top - );Cocktail dresses; Collar guards for protecting clothing collars; Collar liners for protecting clothing collars; Collar protectors; Collared shirts; Collars; Collars [clothing];Collars for dresses; Combative sports uniforms; Combinations [clothing]; Corduroy pants; Corduroy shirts; Corduroy trousers; Corselets; Corsets; Corsets [clothing, foundation garments]; Corsets [foundation clothing]; Corsets [underclothing]; Costumes; Costumes for use in children's dress up play; Costumes for use in role-playing games; Costumes (Masquerade -);Cotton coats; Coveralls; Coverups; Cover-ups; Cowls [clothing]; Cravates; Cravats; Crew neck sweaters; Crinolines; Crop tops; Cuffs; Culotte skirts; Culottes; Cumberbunds; Cycling caps; Cycling Gloves; Cycling pants; Cycling shoes; Cycling shorts; Cycling tops; Cyclists' clothing; Dance clothing; Dance costumes; Dance shoes; Dance slippers; Deck shoes; Deck-shoes; Denim coats; Denim jackets; Denim jeans; Denim pants; Denims [clothing]; Desert boots; Detachable collars; Detachable neckpieces for kimonos (haneri); Dinner jackets; Dinner suits; Disposable slippers; Disposable

underwear; Donkey jackets; Down jackets; Down vests; Drawers [clothing]; Dress pants; Dress shields; Dress shirts; Dress shoes; Dress suits; Dresses; Dresses for evening wear; Dresses for infants and toddlers; Dresses made from skins; Dressing gowns; Driving gloves; Driving shoes; Dry suits; Duffel coats; Dungarees; Dust coats; Ear muffs; Ear muffs [clothing]; Ear warmers; Earbands; Embossed heels of rubber or of plastic materials; Embossed soles of rubber or of plastic materials; Espadrilles; Esparto shoes or sandals; Esparto shoes or sandals; Evening coats; Evening dresses; Evening gowns; Evening suits; Evening wear; Exercise wear; Eye masks; Fabric belts; Fabric belts [clothing]; Fake fur hats; Fancy dress costumes; Fascinator hats; Fashion hats; Fedoras; Fezzes; Figure skating clothing; Fingerless gloves; Fingerless gloves as clothing; Fishermen's jackets; Fishing boots; Fishing clothing; Fishing footwear; Fishing headwear; Fishing jackets; Fishing shirts; Fishing smocks; Fishing vests; Fishing waders; Fitted swimming costumes with bra cups; Fittings of metal for boots and shoes; Fittings of metal for footwear; Flat caps; Flat shoes; Fleece shorts; Fleece tops; Fleece vests; Fleeces; Flip-flops; Flip-flops for use as footwear; Flying suits; Foam pedicure slippers; Folk costumes; Foot volleyball shoes; Football boots; Football boots (Studs for -); Football jerseys; Football shirts; Football shoes; Footless socks; Footless tights; Footmuffs, not electrically heated; Footwear; Footwear [excluding orthopedic footwear]; Footwear (Fittings of metal for -); Footwear for men; Footwear for snowboarding; Footwear for sport; Footwear for sports; Footwear for track and field athletics; Footwear for use in sport; Footwear for women; Footwear made of vinyl; Footwear made of wood; Footwear (Non-slipping devices for -); Footwear not for sports; Footwear soles; Footwear (Tips for -); Footwear uppers; Footwear (Welts for -); Formal evening wear; Formalwear; Foulards [clothing articles]; Foundation garments; Frames (Hat -) [skeletons]; Frock coats; Full-length kimonos (nagagi); Functional underwear; Fur cloaks; Fur coats; Fur coats and jackets; Fur hats; Fur jackets; Fur muffs; Fur stoles; Furs [clothing]; Gabardines; Gabardines [clothing]; Gaiter straps; Gaiters; Galoshes; Garments for protecting clothing; Garrison caps; Garter belts; Garters; Gauchos; Gilets; Girdles; Girdles [corsets]; Girls' clothing; Gloves; Gloves as clothing; Gloves [clothing]; Gloves for apparel; Gloves for cyclists; Gloves including those made of skin, hide or fur; Gloves with conductive fingertips that may be worn while using handheld electronic touch screen devices; Golf caps; Golf footwear; Golf pants, shirts and skirts; Golf shirts; Golf shoes; Golf shorts; Golf skirts; Golf trousers; Goloshes; Gowns; Gowns

for doctors; Greatcoats; G-strings; Guernseys; Gussets for bathing suits [parts of clothing]; Gussets for footlets [parts of clothing]; Gussets for leotards [parts of clothing]; Gussets for stockings [parts of clothing]; Gussets for tights [parts of clothing]; Gussets for underwear [parts of clothing]; Gussets [parts of clothing]; Gym boots; Gym shorts; Gym suits; Gymnastic shoes; Gymshoes; Gymwear; Hairdressing capes; Half-boots; Halloween costumes; Halter tops; Handball shoes; Handwarmers [clothing]; Haneri [detachable neckpieces for kimonos]; Hat frames [skeletons]; Hats; Hats (Paper -) [clothing]; Head bands; Head scarves; Head sweatbands; Head wear; Headbands; Headbands against sweating; Headbands [clothing]; Headbands for clothing; Headdresses [veils]; Headgear; Headgear for wear; Headscarfs; Headscarves; Headshawls; Headsquares; Headwear; Heavy coats; Heavy jackets ;Heel inserts; Heel pieces for shoes; Heel pieces for stockings; Heelpieces for footwear; Heelpieces for stockings; Heels; High rain clogs (ashida); High-heeled shoes; Hiking boots; Hiking shoes; Hockey shoes; Hooded pullovers; Hooded sweatshirts; Hooded tops; Hoods; Hoods [clothing]; Horse-riding boots; Horse-riding pants; Hosiery; Hunting boot bags; Hunting boots; Hunting jackets; Hunting pants; Hunting shirts; Hunting vests; Infant clothing; Infant wear; Infants' boots; Infants' clothing; Infants' footwear; Infants' shoes; Infants' trousers; Infantwear; Inner socks for footwear; Inner soles; Innersocks; Insoles; Insoles for footwear; Insoles for shoes and boots; Insoles [for shoes and boots]; Intermediate soles; Jacket liners; Jackets; Jackets being sports clothing; Jackets [clothing]; Jackets (Stuff -) [clothing]; Japanese footwear of rice straw (waraji); Japanese kimonos; Japanese sleeping robes (nemaki); Japanese sleeping robes [nemaki]; Japanese split-toed work footwear (jikatabi); Japanese style clogs and sandals; Japanese style sandals of felt; Japanese style sandals of leather; Japanese style sandals (zori); Japanese style socks (tabi); Japanese style socks (tabi covers); Japanese style wooden clogs (geta); Japanese toe-strap sandals (asaura-zori); Japanese traditional clothing; Jeans; Jerkins; Jerseys; Jerseys [clothing]; Jockstraps [underwear]; Jodhpurs; Jogging bottoms; Jogging bottoms [clothing]; Jogging outfits; Jogging pants; Jogging sets [clothing]; Jogging shoes; Jogging suits; Jogging tops; Judo suits; Judo uniforms; Jump Suits; Jumper dresses; Jumper suits; Jumpers; Jumpers [pullovers]; Jumpers [sweaters]; Jumpsuits; Kaftans; Karate suits; Karate uniforms; Kendo outfits; Kerchiefs; Kerchiefs [clothing]; Khakis; Kilts; Kimonos; Knee warmers [clothing]; Knee-high stockings; Knickerbockers; Knickers; Knit jackets; Knit

shirts; Knitted baby shoes; Knitted caps; Knitted clothing; Knitted gloves; Knitted underwear; Knitwear; Knitwear [clothing]; Knot caps; Korean outer jackets worn over basic garment [Magoja]; Korean topcoats [Durumagi]; Korean traditional women's waistcoats [Baeja]; Laboratory coats; Lace boots; Ladies' boots; Ladies' clothing ;Ladies' dresses; Ladies' footwear; Ladies' outerclothing; Ladies' sandals; Ladies' suits; Ladies' underwear; Ladies wear; Layette; Layette [clothing]; Leather belts [clothing]; Leather clothing; Leather (Clothing of -); Leather (Clothing of imitations of - ); Leather coats; Leather garments; Leather headwear; Leather jackets; Leather pants; Leather shoes; Leather slippers; Leather suits; Leather waistcoats; Leg warmers; Leggings [leg warmers]; Leggings [trousers]; Legwarmers; Leg-warmers; Leisure clothing; Leisure footwear; Leisure shoes; Leisure suits; Leisure wear; Leisurewear; Leotards; Light-reflecting coats; Light-reflecting jackets; Linen (Body -) [garments];Linen clothing; Lingerie; Linings (Ready-made -) [parts of clothing]; Liveries; Long jackets; Long johns; Long sleeve pullovers; Long sleeved vests; Long-sleeved shirts; Lounge pants; Loungewear; Lounging robes; Low wooden clogs (hiyori-geta); Low wooden clogs (koma-geta); Low wooden clogs [koma-geta]; Lumberjackets; Mackintoshes; Maillots; Maillots [hosiery]; Maniples; Mankinis; Mantillas; Mantles; Martial arts uniforms; Masks (Sleep -); Masquerade costumes; Maternity bands; Maternity clothing; Maternity dresses; Maternity leggings; Maternity lingerie; Maternity pants; Maternity shirts; Maternity shorts; Maternity sleepwear; Maternity smocks; Maternity tops; Maternity underwear; Maternity wear; Men's and women's jackets, coats, trousers, vests; Men's dress socks; Men's sandals; Men's socks; Men's suits; Men's underwear; Menswear; Metal fittings for Japanese style wooden clogs; Millinery; Miniskirts; Miters [hats]; Mitres [hats]; Mittens; Mitts [clothing]; Moccasins; Mock turtleneck shirts; Mock turtleneck sweaters; Mock turtlenecks; Moisture-wicking sports bras; Moisture-wicking sports pants; Moisture-wicking sports shirts; Money belts [clothing]; Monokinis; Morning coats; Motorcycle gloves; Motorcycle jackets; Motorcycle rain suits; Motorcycle riding suits; Motorcyclist boots; Motorcyclists' clothing; Motorcyclists' clothing of leather; Motorists' clothing; Mountaineering boots; Mountaineering shoes; Mufflers; Mufflers [clothing]; Mufflers [neck scarves]; Muffs; Muffs [clothing]; Mules; Muumuus; Nappy pants [clothing]; Neck scarfs [mufflers]; Neck scarves; Neck scarves [mufflers]; Neck tubes; Neckbands; Neckerchiefs; Neckerchieves; Neckties; Neckwear; Negligees; Night gowns; Night shirts; Nightcaps; Nightdresses; Nightgowns; Nighties;



Nightshirts; Nightwear; Non-slipping devices for footwear; Nurse dresses; Nurse overalls; Nurse pants; Nurses' uniforms; Oilskins [clothing]; One-piece clothing for infants and toddlers; One-piece playsuits; One-piece suits; Open-necked shirts; Outer clothing; Outer soles; Outerclimbing; Outerclimbing for boys; Outerclimbing for girls; Outerclimbing for men; Outerwear; Overalls; Overalls for infants and toddlers; Overcoats; Overshirts; Overshoes; Overtrousers; Over-trousers; Padded pants for athletic use; Padded shirts for athletic use; Padded shorts for athletic use; Pajama bottoms; Pajamas; Pajamas (Am.); Pantaloon; Pantie-girdles; Panties; Pants; Pants (Am.); Pantsuits; Pantyhose; Pantyhose; Paper aprons; Paper clothing; Paper hats [clothing]; Paper hats for use as clothing items; Paper hats for wear by chefs; Paper hats for wear by nurses; Pareos; Pareus; Parkas; Party hats [clothing]; Pea coats; Peaked headwear; Peaks (Cap -); Pedal pushers; Pedicure sandals; Pedicure slippers; Peignoirs; Pelerines; Pelisses; Petticoats; Petti-pants; Pinafore dresses; Pinafores; Pique shirts; Pirate pants; Plastic aprons; Plastic baby bibs; Plastic slippers; Platform shoes; Play suits; Playsuits [clothing]; Pleated skirts for formal kimonos (hakama); Plimsolls; Plus fours; Plush clothing; Pocket kerchiefs; Pocket squares; Pocket squares [clothing]; Pockets for clothing; Polar fleece jackets; Polo boots; Polo knit tops; Polo neck jumpers; Polo shirts; Polo sweaters; Ponchos; Pop socks; Pram suits; Printed t-shirts; Protective metal members for shoes and boots; Pullovers; Pullstraps for shoes and boots; Pumps [footwear]; Puttees and gaiters; Pyjamas; Pyjamas [from tricot only]; Quilted jackets [clothing]; Quilted vests; Rain boots; Rain coats; Rain hats; Rain jackets; Rain ponchos; Rain shoes; Rain suits; Rain trousers; Rain wear; Raincoats; Rainproof clothing; Rainproof jackets; Rainshoes; Rainwear; Ramie shirts; Rash guards; Ready-made clothing; Ready-made linings [parts of clothing]; Ready-to-wear clothing; Referees uniforms; Removable collars; Replica football kits; Reversible jackets; Riding boots; Riding gloves; Riding Gloves; Riding jackets; Riding shoes; Riding trousers; Robes; Robes (Bath -); Roll necks [clothing]; Romper suits; Rompers; Ruanas; Rubber fishing boots; Rubber shoes; Rubber soles for jikatabi; Rubbers [footwear]; Rugby boots; Rugby jerseys; Rugby shirts; Rugby shoes; Rugby shorts; Rugby tops; Running shoes; Running Suits; Running vests; Sabots; Safari jackets; Sailing wet weather clothing; Sailor suits; Salopettes; Sandal-clogs; Sandals; Sandals and beach shoes; Sarees; Saris; Sarongs; Sash bands for kimono (obi); Sashes for wear; Scarfs; Scarves; School uniforms; Scrimmage vests; Sedge hats (suge-gasa); Serapes;

Shampoo capes; Shawls; Shawls and headscarves; Shawls and stoles; Shawls [from tricot only]; Sheepskin coats; Sheepskin jackets; Shell jackets; Shell suits; Shields (Dress -); Shift dresses; Shirt fronts; Shirt yokes; Shirt-jacs; Shirts; Shirts and slips; Shirts for suits; Shoe covers, other than for medical purposes; Shoe inserts for non-orthopedic purposes; Shoe soles; Shoe soles for repair; Shoe straps; Shoe uppers; Shoes; Shoes for casual wear; Shoes for foot volleyball; Shoes for infants; Shoes for leisurewear; Shoes soles for repair; Shoes with hook and pile fastening tapes; Short overcoat for kimono (haori); Short petticoats; Short sets [clothing]; Short trousers; Shortalls; Shorts; Shorts [clothing]; Short-sleeve shirts; Short-sleeved or long-sleeved t-shirts; Short-sleeved shirts; Short-sleeved T-shirts; Shoulder scarves; Shoulder straps for clothing; Shoulder wraps; Shoulder wraps [clothing]; Shoulder wraps for clothing; Shower caps; Silk clothing; Silk scarves; Silk ties; Singlets; Skating outfits; Ski and snowboard shoes and parts thereof; Ski balaclavas; Ski boot bags; Ski boots; Ski gloves; Ski hats; Ski jackets; Ski pants; Ski suits; Ski suits for competition; Ski trousers; Ski wear; Skiing shoes; Skirt suits; Skirts; Skorts; Skull caps; Slacks; Sleep masks; Sleep shirts; Sleeping garments; Sleepsuits; Sleepwear; Sleeved jackets; Sleeveless jackets; Sleeveless jerseys; Sliding shorts; Slip-on shoes; Slipovers; Slipovers [clothing]; Slipper socks; Slipper soles; Slippers; Slippers made of leather; Slips; Slips [clothing]; Slips [underclothing]; Slips [undergarments]; Small hats; Smocks; Smoking jackets; Snap crotch shirts for infants and toddlers; Sneakers; Sneakers [footwear]; Snoods [scarves]; Snow boarding suits; Snow boots; Snow pants; Snow suits; Snowboard boots; Snowboard gloves; Snowboard jackets; Snowboard mittens; Snowboard shoes; Snowboard trousers; Snowsuits; Soccer bibs; Soccer boots; Soccer shirts; Soccer shoes; Sock suspenders; Socks; Socks and stockings; Socks for infants and toddlers; Socks for men; Soles for footwear; Soles for japanese style sandals; Soles [Inner]; Spats; Sport shirts; Sport shoes; Sport stockings; Sports [Boots for -]; Sports bras; Sports caps; Sports caps and hats; Sports clothing; Sports clothing [other than golf gloves]; Sports footwear; Sports headgear [other than helmets]; Sports jackets; Sports jerseys; Sports jerseys and breeches for sports; Sports over uniforms; Sports overuniforms; Sports pants; Sports shirts; Sports shirts with short sleeves; Sports shoes; Sports singlets; Sports socks; Sports vests; Sports wear; Sportswear; Stiffeners for boots; Stiffeners for shoes; Stocking suspenders; Stockings; Stockings (Heel pieces for -); Stockings [sweat-absorbent]; Stockings (Sweat-absorbent -); Stoles; Stoles (Fur -); Strapless bras;

Strapless brassieres; Straps (Gaiter -); Stretch pants; String fasteners for haori (haori-himo); Studs for football boots; Stuff jackets; Stuff jackets [clothing]; Suede jackets; Suit coats; Suits; Suits (Bathing -); Suits made of leather; Suits of leather; Sun hats; Sun visors; Sun visors [headwear]; Sundresses; Sunsuits; Surfwear; Suspender belts; Suspender belts for men; Suspender belts for women; Suspenders; Suspenders [braces];Swaddling clothes; Sweat bands; Sweat bands for the head; Sweat bands for the wrist; Sweat bottoms; Sweat pants; Sweat shirts; Sweat shorts; Sweat suits; Sweat-absorbent socks; Sweat-absorbent stockings; Sweat-absorbent underclothing; Sweat-absorbent underclothing [underwear];Sweat-absorbent underwear;Sweatbands;Sweaters;Sweatjackets;Sweatpants;Sweatshirts;Sweatshorts;Sweatsuits;Swim briefs; Swim shorts; Swim suits; Swim trunks; Swim wear for gentlemen and ladies; Swimming caps; Swimming caps [bathing caps]; Swimming costumes; Swimming suits; Swimming trunks; Swimsuits; Swimwear; Synthetic fur stoles; Tabards; Taekwondo suits; Taekwondo uniforms; Tail coats; Tam o'shanter; Tams; Tank tops; Tank-tops; Tap pants; Tap shoes; Tartan kilts; Teddies; Teddies [underclothing]; Teddies [undergarments]; Tee-shirts; Tennis dresses; Tennis pullovers; Tennis shirts; Tennis shoes; Tennis shorts; Tennis skirts; Tennis socks; Tennis sweatbands; Tennis wear; Theatrical costumes; Thermal clothing; Thermal headgear; Thermal socks; Thermal underwear; Thermally insulated clothing; Thobes; Thong sandals; Thongs; Three piece suits [clothing]; Ties; Ties [clothing]; Tightening-up strings for kimonos (datejime); Tights; Tips for footwear; Toe boxes; Toe straps for Japanese style sandals [zori];Toe straps for Japanese style wooden clogs; Toe straps for zori [Japanese style sandals]; Togas; Tongues for shoes and boots; Top coats; Top hats; Topcoats; Tops; Tops [clothing]; Toques [hats]; Track and field shoes; Track pants; Track suits; Tracksuit bottoms; Tracksuit tops; Tracksuits; Trainers; Trainers [footwear]; Training shoes; Training suits; Trekking boots; Trench coats; Trenchcoats; Trews; Triathlon clothing; Trouser socks; Trouser straps; Trousers; Trousers for children; Trousers for sweating; Trousers of leather; Trousers shorts; Trunks; Trunks (Bathing -);Trunks [underwear]; T-shirts; Tube tops; Tunics; Turbans; Turtleneck pullovers; Turtleneck shirts; Turtleneck sweaters; Turtleneck tops; Turtlenecks; Tutus; Tuxedo belts; Tuxedos; Twin sets; Umpires uniforms; Under garments; Under shirts; Underarm gussets [parts of clothing]; Underclothes; Underclothing; Underclothing (Anti-sweat -);Underclothing for women; Undergarments; Underpants; Underpants for babies; Undershirts; Undershirts for

kimonos (juban); Undershirts for kimonos (koshimaki); Undershirts for kimonos [koshimaki]; Underskirts; Underwear; Underwear (Anti-sweat -); Underwear for women; Uniforms; Uniforms for commercial use; Uniforms for nurses; Union suits; Unitards; Uppers (Footwear -); Uppers for Japanese style sandals; Uppers of woven rattan for Japanese style sandals; Ushankas [fur hats];Valenki [felted boots]; Veils; Veils [clothing];Vest tops; Vests; Vests (Fishing -); Visors; Visors [clothing];Visors [hatmaking]; Visors [headwear];V-neck sweaters; Volleyball jerseys; Volleyball shoes; Waders; Waist belts; Waist cinchers; Waist strings for kimonos (koshihimo); Waistbands; Waistcoats; Walking boots; Walking breeches; Walking shoes; Walking shorts; Warm up suits; Warm-up jackets; Warm-up pants; Warm-up suits; Warm-up tops; Water socks; Waterpolo caps; Waterproof boots; Waterproof boots for fishing; Waterproof capes; Waterproof clothing; Waterproof jackets; Waterproof outerclothing; Waterproof pants; Waterproof shoes; Waterproof suits for motorcyclists; Waterproof trousers; Water-resistant clothing; Waterskiing suits; Weather resistant outer clothing; Weatherproof clothing; Weatherproof jackets; Weatherproof pants; Wedding dresses; Wedding gowns; Wellington boots; Wellingtons; Welts for footwear; Wet suits; Wet suits for surfing; Wet suits for water-skiing; Wet suits for water-skiing and sub-aqua; Wet suits for windsurfing; Wetsuit gloves; Wetsuits; Wetsuits for surface watersports; Wetsuits for surfing; Wetsuits for water-skiing; White coats for hospital use; Wimples; Wind coats; Wind jackets; Wind pants; Wind resistant jackets; Wind suits; Wind vests; Windcheaters; Wind-jackets; Windproof clothing; Windproof jackets; Wind-resistant jackets; Wind-resistant vests; Windshirts; Winter boots; Winter coats; Winter gloves; Women's ceremonial dresses; Women's foldable slippers; Womens' outerclothing; Women's shoes; Women's suits; Womens' underclothing; Womens' undergarments; Women's underwear; Wooden bodies for Japanese style clogs; Wooden main bodies of Japanese style wooden clogs; Wooden shoes; Wooden shoes [footwear];Wooden supports of Japanese style wooden clogs; Woolen clothing; Woollen socks; Woollen tights; Woolly hats; Work boots ;Work clothes; Work overalls; Work shoes; Working overalls; Woven clothing; Woven shirts; Wrap belts for kimonos (datemaki); Wraps [clothing]; Wrist bands; Wrist warmers; Wristbands; Wristbands [clothing]; Yashmaghs; Yashmaks; Yoga bottoms; Yoga pants; Yoga shirts; Yoga shoes; Yokes (Shirt -); Zoot suits; Zori.

## **ANNEX B**

### **The applicant's goods that have been found to be dissimilar to the opponent's:**

After ski boots; Aikido suits; Aikido uniforms; Albs; American football bibs; American football pants; American football shirts; American football shorts; American football socks; Anglers' shoes; Après-ski boots; Apres-ski shoes; Aprons; Aprons [clothing]; Aqua shoes; Army boots; Articles of clothing for theatrical use; Articles of sports clothing; Athletic clothing; Athletic footwear; Athletic shoes; Athletic tights; Athletic uniforms; Athletics footwear; Athletics hose; Athletics shoes; Athletics vests; Babushkas; Baby doll pyjamas; Baby layettes for clothing; Balaclavas; Ballet shoes; Ballet slippers; Ballet suits; Ballroom dancing shoes; Barber smocks; Baseball shoes; Baseball uniforms; Basic upper garment of Korean traditional clothes [Jeogori]; Basketball shoes; Basketball sneakers; Bathing caps; Bathing drawers; Bathing suit cover-ups; Bathwraps; After ski boots; Aikido suits; Aikido uniforms; Albs; American football bibs; American football pants; American football shirts; American football shorts; American football socks; Anglers' shoes; Après-ski boots; Apres-ski shoes; Aprons; Aprons [clothing]; Aqua shoes; Army boots; Articles of clothing for theatrical use; Articles of sports clothing; Athletic clothing; Athletic footwear; Athletic shoes; Athletic tights; Athletic uniforms; Athletics footwear; Athletics hose; Athletics shoes; Athletics vests; Babushkas; Baby doll pyjamas; Baby layettes for clothing; Balaclavas; Ballet shoes; Ballet slippers; Ballet suits; Ballroom dancing shoes; Barber smocks; Baseball shoes; Baseball uniforms; Basic upper garment of Korean traditional clothes [Jeogori]; Basketball shoes; Basketball sneakers; Bathing caps; Bathing drawers; Bathing suit cover-ups; Bathwraps; Bed jackets; Belts (Money -) [clothing]; Berets; Bib overalls for hunting; Bib shorts; Bib tights; Bibs, not of paper; Bloomers; Boaters; Bobble hats; Boiler suits; Boleros; Bolo ties; Bolo ties with precious metal tips; Boot cuffs; Boot uppers; Boots for motorcycling; Boots for sport; Boots for sports; Boots (Ski -); Bowling shoes; Boxing shoes; Boxing shorts; Bra straps; Bra straps [parts of clothing]; Bucket caps; Burnouses; Bushjackets; Bustle holder bands for obi (obiage); Bustles for obi-knots (obiage-shin); Camouflage gloves; Camouflage jackets; Camouflage pants; Camouflage shirts; Camouflage vests; Cap peaks; Cap visors; Capelets; Caps (Shower -); Car coats; Chaps; Chaps (clothing); Chasubles; Chefs' hats; Chefs'

whites; Choir robes; Christening gowns; Christening robes; Cleats for attachment to sports shoes; Climbing boots; Climbing boots [mountaineering boots]; Climbing footwear; Clogs; Cloth bibs; Cloth bibs for adult diners; Clothes for sport; Clothes for sports; Clothing for cycling; Clothing for cyclists; Clothing for fishermen; Clothing for gymnastics; Clothing for horse-riding [other than riding hats]; Clothing for martial arts; Clothing for skiing; Clothing for sports; Clothing for leisure wear; Clothing for wear in judo practices; Clothing for wear in wrestling games; Coats of denim; Collar guards for protecting clothing collars; Collar liners for protecting clothing collars; Collar protectors; Collars; Collars [clothing]; Collars for dresses; Combative sports uniforms; Costumes; Costumes for use in children's dress up play; Costumes for use in role-playing games; Costumes (Masquerade -); Coveralls; Coverups; Cover-ups; Cuffs; Cycling caps; Cycling Gloves; Cycling pants; Cycling shoes; Cycling shorts; Cycling tops; Cyclists' clothing; Dance clothing; Dance costumes; Dance shoes; Dance slippers; Detachable collars; Detachable neckpieces for kimonos (haneri); Disposable slippers; Disposable underwear; Donkey jackets; Dress shields; Dresses for infants and toddlers; Driving gloves; Driving shoes; Dry suits; Dust coats; Embossed heels of rubber or of plastic materials; Embossed soles of rubber or of plastic materials; Exercise wear; Eye masks; Fancy dress costumes; Fedoras; Fezzes; Figure skating clothing; Fingerless gloves; Fingerless gloves as clothing; Fishermen's jackets; Fishing boots; Fishing clothing; Fishing footwear; Fishing headwear; Fishing jackets; Fishing shirts; Fishing smocks; Fishing vests; Fishing waders; Fittings of metal for boots and shoes; Fittings of metal for footwear; Flat caps; Flying suits; Foam pedicure slippers; Folk costumes; Foot volleyball shoes; Football boots; Football boots (Studs for -); Football jerseys; Football shirts; Football shoes; Footwear (Fittings of metal for -); Footwear for snowboarding; Footwear for sport; Footwear for sports; Footwear for track and field athletics; Footwear for use in sport; Footwear (Non-slipping devices for -); Footwear soles; Footwear (Tips for -); Footwear uppers; Footwear (Welts for -); Frames (Hat -) [skeletons]; Full-length kimonos (nagagi); Gaiter straps; Gaiters; Garments for protecting clothing; Garrison caps; Gauchos; Gloves for cyclists; Golf caps; Golf footwear; Golf pants, shirts and skirts; Golf shirts; Golf shoes; Golf shorts; Golf skirts; Golf trousers; Gowns for doctors; Guernseys; Gussets for bathing suits [parts of clothing]; Gussets for footlets [parts of clothing]; Gussets for leotards [parts of clothing]; Gussets for stockings [parts of clothing]; Gussets for tights [parts of clothing]; Gussets for

underwear [parts of clothing]; Gussets [parts of clothing]; Gym boots; Gym shorts; Gym suits; Gymnastic shoes; Gymshoes; Gymwear; Hairdressing capes; Halloween costumes; Handball shoes; Handwarmers [clothing]; Haneri [detachable neckpieces for kimonos]; Hat frames [skeletons]; Hats (Paper -) [clothing]; Head sweatbands; Headbands against sweating; Heel inserts; Heel pieces for shoes; Heel pieces for stockings; Heelpieces for footwear; Heelpieces for stockings; Heels; High rain clogs (ashida); Hiking boots; Hiking shoes; Hockey shoes; Horse-riding boots; Horse-riding pants; Hunting boot bags; Hunting boots; Hunting jackets; Hunting pants; Hunting shirts; Hunting vests; Inner soles; Insoles; Insoles for footwear; Insoles for shoes and boots; Insoles [for shoes and boots]; Intermediate soles; Jacket liners; Jackets being sports clothing; Japanese footwear of rice straw (waraji); Japanese kimonos; Japanese sleeping robes (nemaki); Japanese sleeping robes [nemaki]; Japanese split-toed work footwear (jikatabi); Japanese style clogs and sandals; Japanese style sandals of felt; Japanese style sandals of leather; Japanese style sandals (zori); Japanese style socks (tabi); Japanese style socks (tabi covers); Japanese style wooden clogs (geta); Japanese toe-strap sandals (asaura-zori); Japanese traditional clothing; Jerkins; Jockstraps [underwear]; Jodhpurs; Jogging bottoms; Jogging bottoms [clothing]; Jogging outfits; Jogging pants; Jogging sets [clothing]; Jogging shoes; Jogging suits; Jogging tops; Judo suits; Judo uniforms; Karate suits; Karate uniforms; Kendo outfits; Kilts; Kimonos; Knee warmers [clothing]; Knickerbockers; Knot caps; Korean outer jackets worn over basic garment [Magoja]; Korean topcoats [Durumagi]; Korean traditional women's waistcoats [Baeja]; Laboratory coats; Leisure clothing; Leisure footwear; Leisure shoes; Leisure suits; Leisure wear; Leisurewear; Leotards; Light-reflecting coats; Light-reflecting jackets; Linings (Ready-made -) [parts of clothing]; Liveries Low wooden clogs (hiyori-geta); Low wooden clogs (koma-geta); Low wooden clogs [koma-geta]; Lumberjackets; Maillots; Maillots [hosiery]; Maniples; Mankinis; Mantillas; Mantles; Martial arts uniforms; Masks (Sleep -); Masquerade costumes; Maternity bands; Metal fittings for Japanese style wooden clogs; Miters [hats]; Mitres [hats]; Moisture-wicking sports bras; Moisture-wicking sports pants; Moisture-wicking sports shirts; Money belts [clothing]; Monokinis;; Motorcycle gloves; Motorcycle jackets; Motorcycle rain suits; Motorcycle riding suits; Motorcyclist boots; Motorcyclists' clothing; Motorcyclists' clothing of leather; Motorists' clothing; Mountaineering boots; Mountaineering shoes; Muumuus; Nappy pants [clothing]; Non-slipping devices for footwear; Nurse dresses; Nurse

overalls; Nurse pants; Nurses' uniforms; Oilskins [clothing]; Outer soles; Overalls; Overalls for infants and toddlers; Overshoes; Overtrousers; Over-trousers; Padded pants for athletic use; Padded shirts for athletic use; Padded shorts for athletic use; Paper aprons; Paper clothing; Paper hats [clothing]; Paper hats for use as clothing items; Paper hats for wear by chefs; Paper hats for wear by nurses; Pareos; Pareus; Party hats [clothing]; Pea coats; Peaked headwear; Peaks (Cap -); Pedicure sandals; Pedicure slippers; Pelerines; Pelisses; Pirate pants; Plastic aprons; Plastic baby bibs; Pleated skirts for formal kimonos (hakama); Plus fours; Pockets for clothing; Polo boots; Protective metal members for shoes and boots; Pullstraps for shoes and boots; Puttees and gaiters; Ramie shirts; Rash guards; Ready-made linings [parts of clothing]; Referees uniforms; Removable collars; Replica football kits; Riding boots; Riding gloves; Riding Gloves; Riding jackets; Riding shoes; Riding trousers; Rubber fishing boots; Rubber shoes; Rubber soles for jikatabi; Rubbers [footwear]; Rugby boots; Rugby jerseys; Rugby shirts; Rugby shoes; Rugby shorts; Rugby tops; Running shoes; Running Suits; Running vests; Sabots; Safari jackets; Sailing wet weather clothing; Sailor suits; Sandal-clogs; Sansabotsdals; Sarees; Saris; Sarongs; Sash bands for kimono (obi); Sashes for wear; School uniforms; Scrimmage vests; Sedge hats (suge-gasa); Serapes; Shampoo capes; Shell jackets; Shell suits; Shields (Dress -); Shift dresses; Shirt fronts; Shirt yokes; Shirt-jacs; Shoe covers, other than for medical purposes; Shoe inserts for non-orthopedic purposes; Shoe soles; Shoe soles for repair; Shoe straps; Shoe uppers; Shoes for foot volleyball; Shoes soles for repair; Shoes with hook and pile fastening tapes; Short overcoat for kimono (haori); Shortalls; Shoulder straps for clothing; Shower caps; Skating outfits; Ski and snowboard shoes and parts thereof; Ski balaclavas; Ski boot bags; Ski boots; Ski gloves; Ski hats; Ski jackets; Ski pants; Ski suits; Ski suits for competition; Ski trousers; Ski wear; Skiing shoes; Skull caps; Sleep masks; Sliding shorts; Slipper soles; Smoking jackets; Sneakers; Sneakers [footwear]; Snow boarding suits; Snow boots; Snow pants; Snow suits; Snowboard boots; Snowboard gloves; Snowboard jackets; Snowboard mittens; Snowboard shoes; Snowboard trousers; Snowsuits; Soccer bibs; Soccer boots; Soccer shirts; Soccer shoes; Soles for footwear; Soles for japanese style sandals; Soles [Inner]; Sport shirts; Sport shoes; Sport stockings; Sports [Boots for -]; Sports bras; Sports caps; Sports caps and hats; Sports clothing; Sports clothing [other than golf gloves]; Sports footwear; Sports headgear [other than helmets]; Sports jackets; Sports jerseys; Sports jerseys



and breeches for sports; Sports over uniforms; Sports overuniforms; Sports pants; Sports shirts; Sports shirts with short sleeves; Sports shoes; Sports singlets; Sports socks; Sports vests; Sports wear; Sportswear; Stiffeners for boots; Stiffeners for shoes; Stockings (Heel pieces for -); Straps (Gaiter -); String fasteners for haori (haori-himo); Studs for football boots; Sun visors; Sun visors [headwear]; Surfwear; Sweat bands; Sweat bands for the head; Sweat bands for the wrist; Sweat bottoms; Sweat pants; Sweat shirts; Sweat shorts; Sweat suits; Sweat-absorbent socks; Sweat-absorbent stockings; Sweat-absorbent underclothing; Sweat-absorbent underclothing [underwear]; Sweat-absorbent underwear; Sweatbands; Sweaters; Sweatjackets; Sweatpants; Sweatshirts; Sweatshorts; Sweatsuits; Swimming caps; Swimming caps [bathing caps]; Taekwondo suits; Taekwondo uniforms; Tam o'shanter; Tams; Tap pants; Tap shoes; Tartan kilts; Tennis dresses; Tennis pullovers; Tennis shirts; Tennis shoes; Tennis shorts; Tennis skirts; Tennis socks; Tennis sweatbands; Tennis wear; Theatrical costumes; Thobes; Tightening-up strings for kimonos (datejime); Tips for footwear; Toe boxes; Toe straps for Japanese style sandals [zori]; Toe straps for Japanese style wooden clogs; Toe straps for zori [Japanese style sandals]; Togas; Tongues for shoes and boots; Top hats; Toques [hats]; Track and field shoes; Track pants; Track suits; Tracksuit bottoms; Tracksuit tops; Tracksuits; Trainers; Trainers [footwear]; Training shoes; Training suits; Trekking boots; Triathlon clothing; Trouser straps; Trousers for sweating; Turbans; Tutus; Umpires uniforms; Underarm gussets [parts of clothing]; Undershirts for kimonos (juban); Undershirts for kimonos (koshimaki); Undershirts for kimonos [koshimaki]; Uniforms; Uniforms for commercial use; Uniforms for nurses; Union suits; Uppers (Footwear -); Uppers for Japanese style sandals; Uppers of woven rattan for Japanese style sandals; Veils; Veils [clothing]; Vests (Fishing -); Visors; Visors [clothing]; Visors [hatmaking]; Visors [headwear]; Volleyball jerseys; Volleyball shoes; Waders; Waist strings for kimonos (koshihimo); Walking boots; Walking breeches; Walking shoes; Walking shorts; Warm up suits; Warm-up jackets; Warm-up pants; Warm-up suits; Warm-up tops; Water socks; Waterpolo caps; Waterproof boots for fishing; Waterproof suits for motorcyclists; Waterskiing suits; Wellington boots; Wellingtons; Welts for footwear; Wet suits; Wet suits for surfing; Wet suits for water-skiing; Wet suits for water-skiing and sub-aqua; Wet suits for windsurfing; Wetsuit gloves; Wetsuits; Wetsuits for surface watersports; Wetsuits for surfing; Wetsuits for water-skiing; White coats for hospital use; Wind suits; Wind

vests; Windshirts; Wooden bodies for Japanese style clogs; Wooden main bodies of Japanese style wooden clogs; Wooden supports of Japanese style wooden clogs; Work boots; Work clothes; Work overalls; Work shoes; Working overalls; Wrap belts for kimonos (datemaki); Wrist bands; Wrist warmers; Wristbands; Wristbands [clothing]; Yoga bottoms; Yoga pants; Yoga shirts; Yoga shoes; Zori; Adhesive bras; Aloha shirts; Ankle boots; Ankle socks; Anklets [socks]; Anoraks; Anoraks [parkas]; Anti-perspirant socks; Anti-sweat underclothing; Anti-sweat underwear; Arm warmers [clothing]; Articles of underclothing; Babies' clothing; Babies' outerclothing; Babies' pants [clothing]; Babies' pants [underwear]; Babies' undergarments; Baby bodysuits; Baby boots; Baby bottoms; Baby clothes; Baby pants; Baby sandals; Baby tops; Bandanas; Bandanas [neckerchiefs]; Bandeaux [clothing]; Baseball caps; Baseball caps and hats; Baseball hats; Baselayer bottoms; Baselayer tops; Bath robes; Bath sandals; Bath shoes; Bath slippers; Bathing costumes; Bathing costumes for women; Bathing suits; Bathing suits for men; Bathing trunks; Bathrobes; Beach clothes; Beach clothing; Beach cover-ups; Beach footwear; Beach hats; Beach robes; Adhesive bras; Aloha shirts; Ankle boots; Ankle socks; Anklets [socks]; Anoraks; Anoraks [parkas]; Anti-perspirant socks; Anti-sweat underclothing; Anti-sweat underwear; Arm warmers [clothing]; Ascots; Ascots (ties); Babies' clothing; Babies' outerclothing; Babies' pants [clothing]; Babies' pants [underwear]; Babies' undergarments; Baby bodysuits; Baby boots; Baby bottoms; Baby clothes; Baby pants; Baby sandals; Baby tops; Bandanas; Bandanas [neckerchiefs]; Bandeaux [clothing]; Baseball caps; Baseball caps and hats; Baseball hats; Baselayer bottoms; Baselayer tops; Bath robes; Bath sandals; Bath shoes; Bath slippers; Bathing costumes; Bathing costumes for women; Bathing suits; Bathing suits for men; Bathing trunks; Bathrobes; Beach clothes; Beach clothing; Beach cover-ups; Beach footwear; Beach hats; Beach robes; Beach shoes; Beach wraps; Beachwear; Beanie hats; Beanies; Bed socks; Bermuda shorts; Bikinis; Board shorts; Boardshorts; Boas; Boas [clothing]; Boas [necklets]; Bodices; Bodices [lingerie]; Bodies [clothing]; Bodies [underclothing]; Body linen [garments]; Body stockings; Body suits; Body warmers; Bodysuits; Bomber jackets; Bootees (woollen baby shoes); Booties; Bottoms [clothing]; Boxer briefs; Boxer shorts; Boy shorts [underwear]; Braces for clothing; Braces for clothing [suspenders]; Braces [suspenders]; Bralettes; Bras; Brassieres; Briefs; Briefs [underwear]; Bustiers; Button-front aloha shirts; Caftans; Cagoules; Camiknickers; Camisoles; Capes; Capes (clothing); Cargo pants;

Chemise tops; Chemises; Chemisettes; Cloaks; Clothing for babies; Clothing for infants; Clothing layettes; Combinations [clothing]; Corselets; Corsets; Corsets [clothing, foundation garments]; Corsets [foundation clothing]; Corsets [underclothing]; Cowls [clothing]; Crinolines; Crop tops;; Denim coats; Denim jackets; Denim jeans; Denim pants; Denims [clothing]; Desert boots; Down jackets; Down vests; Drawers [clothing]; Dressing gowns; Dungarees; Ear muffs; Ear muffs [clothing]; Ear warmers; Earbands; Fitted swimming costumes with bra cups; Fleece shorts; Fleece tops; Fleece vests; Fleeces; Flip-flops; Flip-flops for use as footwear; Footless socks; Footless tights; Footmuffs, not electrically heated; Foulards [clothing articles]; Foundation garments; Frock coats; Functional underwear; Gabardines; Gabardines [clothing]; Galoshes; Garter belts; Garters; Gilets; Girdles; Girdles [corsets]; Goloshes; G-strings; Head bands; Headbands; Headbands [clothing]; Headbands for clothing; Headshawls; Headsquares; Hosiery; Infant clothing; Infant wear; Infants' boots; Infants' clothing; Infants' footwear; Infants' shoes; Infants' trousers; Infantwear; Inner socks for footwear; Innersocks; Jump Suits; Jumper dresses; Jumper suits; Jumpsuits; Kaftans; Kerchiefs; Kerchiefs [clothing]; Knee-high stockings; Knickers; Knitted baby shoes; Knitted underwear; Lace boots; Ladies' underwear; Layettes; Layettes [clothing]; Leg warmers; Leggings [leg warmers]; Legwarmers; Leg-warmers; Linen (Body -) [garments]; Lingerie; Long johns; Lounge pants; Loungewear; Lounging robes; Maternity clothing; Maternity dresses; Maternity leggings; Maternity lingerie; Maternity pants; Maternity shirts; Maternity shorts; Maternity sleepwear; Maternity smocks; Maternity tops; Maternity underwear; Maternity wear; Men's dress socks; Men's sandals; Men's socks; Men's underwear; Morning coats; Neck tubes; Neckbands; Neckerchiefs; Neckerchieves; Neckwear; Negligees; Night gowns; Night shirts; Nightcaps; Nightdresses; Nightgowns; Nighties; Nightshirts; Nightwear; One-piece clothing for infants and toddlers; One-piece playsuits; One-piece suits; Pajama bottoms; Pajamas; Pajamas (Am.); Pantaloons; Pantie-girdles; Panties; Pants; Pants (Am.); Pantsuits; Panty hose; Pantyhose; Peignoirs; Petticoats; Petti-pants; Plastic slippers; Platform shoes; Play suits; Playsuits [clothing]; Plimsolls; Pocket kerchiefs; Pocket squares; Pocket squares [clothing]; Polar fleece jackets; Ponchos; Pop socks; Pram suits; Pumps [footwear]; Pyjamas; Pyjamas [from tricot only]; Quilted vests; Rain ponchos; Robes; Robes (Bath -); Romper suits; Rompers; Ruanas; Salopettes; Sandals and beach shoes; Shawls; Shawls; Shawls and stoles; Shawls [from tricot only]; Shoes for

infants; Short petticoats; Short sets [clothing]; Shoulder scarves; Shoulder wraps; Shoulder wraps [clothing]; Shoulder wraps for clothing; Singlets; Sleep shirts; Sleeping garments; Sleepsuits; Sleepwear; Slipovers; Slipovers [clothing]; Slipper socks; Slippers; Slips; Slips [clothing]; Slips [underclothing]; Slips [undergarments]; Smocks; Snap crotch shirts for infants and toddlers; Snoods [scarves]; Sock suspenders; Socks; Socks and stockings; Socks for infants and toddlers; Socks for men; Spats; Stocking suspenders; Stockings; Stockings [sweat-absorbent]; Stockings (Sweat-absorbent -); Strapless bras; Strapless brassieres; Stretch pants; Suits (Bathing -); Sunsuits; Suspender belts; Suspender belts for men; Suspender belts for women; Suspenders; Suspenders [braces]; Swaddling clothes; Swim briefs; Swim shorts; Swim suits; Swim trunks; Swim wear for gentlemen and ladies; Swimming costumes; Swimming suits; Swimming trunks; Swimsuits; Swimwear; Teddies; Teddies [underclothing]; Teddies [undergarments]; Thermal clothing; Thermal headgear; Thermal socks; Thermal underwear; Thermally insulated clothing; Thong sandals; Thongs; Tights; Trouser socks; Trunks; Trunks (Bathing -); Trunks [underwear]; Tube tops; Under garments; Under shirts; Underclothes; Underclothing; Underclothing (Anti-sweat -); Underclothing for women; Undergarments; Underpants; Underpants for babies; Undershirts; Underskirts; Underwear; Underwear (Anti-sweat -); Underwear for women; Unitards; Waist cinchers; Waistbands; Waterproof capes; Women's foldable slippers; Womens' underclothing; Womens' undergarments; Women's underwear; Woollen socks; Woollen tights; Wraps [clothing]; Yashmaghs; Yashmaks; Yokes (Shirt -); Zoot suits; Caps; Caps being headwear; Caps [headwear]; Caps with visors; Cardigans; Casual clothing; Casual footwear; Casual shirts; Casual trousers; Casualwear; Chino pants; Corduroy pants; Corduroy shirts; Corduroy trousers; Crew neck sweaters; Culotte skirts; Culottes; Deck shoes; Deck-shoes; Duffel coats; Espadrilles; Esparto shoes or sandals; Esparto shoes or sandals; Gloves with conductive fingertips that may be worn while using handheld electronic touch screen devices; Halter tops; Hooded pullovers; Hooded sweatshirts; Hooded tops; Hoods; Hoods [clothing]; Jeans; Jerseys; Jerseys [clothing]; Jumpers; Jumpers [pullovers]; Jumpers [sweaters]; Khakis; Knit jackets; Knit shirts; Knitted caps; Knitted clothing; Knitted gloves; Knitwear; Knitwear [clothing]; Ladies' sandals; Leggings [trousers]; Long sleeve pullovers; Long sleeved vests; Mackintoshes; Miniskirts; Mittens; Mitts [clothing]; Moccasins; Mock turtleneck shirts; Mock turtleneck sweaters; Mock turtlenecks;

Mules; Parkas; Pedal pushers; Polo knit tops; Polo neck jumpers; Polo shirts; Polo sweaters; Printed t-shirts; Pullovers; Rain boots; Rain coats; Rain hats; Rain jackets; Rain shoes; Rain suits; Rain trousers; Rain wear; Raincoats; Rainproof clothing; Rainproof jackets; Rainshoes; Rainwear; Roll necks [clothing]; Shoes for casual wear; Shoes for leisurewear; Short trousers; Shorts; Shorts [clothing]; Short-sleeved or long-sleeved t-shirts; Short-sleeved T-shirts; Skorts; Slacks; Sleeveless jackets; Sleeveless jerseys; Slippers made of leather; Sun hats; Sundresses; Tank tops; Tank-tops; Tee-shirts; T-shirts; Turtleneck pullovers; Turtleneck shirts; Turtleneck sweaters; Turtleneck tops; Turtlenecks; Vest tops; Vests; V-neck sweaters; Waterproof boots; Waterproof clothing; Waterproof jackets; Waterproof outerclothing; Waterproof pants; Waterproof shoes; Waterproof trousers; Water-resistant clothing; Weather resistant outer clothing; Weatherproof clothing; Weatherproof jackets; Weatherproof pants; Wind coats; Wind jackets; Wind pants; Wind resistant jackets; Windcheaters; Wind-jackets; Windproof clothing; Windproof jackets; Wind-resistant jackets; Wind-resistant vests; Woolly hats.

## ANNEX C

### **The applicant's goods that have been found to be similar to the opponent's:**

Articles of clothing; Articles of clothing made of hides; Articles of clothing made of leather; Articles of outer clothing; Ascots; Ascots (ties); Ball gowns; Belts [clothing]; Belts for clothing; Belts made from imitation leather; Belts made of leather; Belts made out of cloth; Belts of textile; Blazers; Blouses; Blouson jackets; Blouses; Bonnets; Bonnets [headwear]; Boots; Bow ties; Bowties; Boys' clothing; Breeches; Breeches for wear; Bridal garters; Bridal gowns; Bridesmaid dresses; Bridesmaids wear; Button down shirts; Canvas shoes; Cashmere clothing; Cashmere scarves; Children's clothing; Childrens' clothing; Children's footwear; Children's headwear; Children's outerclothing; Children's wear; Clothes; Clothing; Clothing for children; Clothing made of fur; Clothing made of imitation leather; Clothing made of leather; Clothing of imitations of leather; Clothing of leather; Coats; Coats for men; Coats for women; Coats made of cotton; Coats (Top -); Cocktail dresses; Collared shirts; Cotton coats; Cravates; Cravats; Cumberbunds; Dinner jackets; Dinner suits; Dress pants; Dress shirts; Dress shoes; Dress suits; Dresses; Dresses for evening wear; Dresses made from skins; Evening coats; Evening dresses; Evening gowns; Evening suits; Evening wear; Fabric belts; Fabric belts [clothing]; Fake fur hats; Fascinator hats; Fashion hats; Flat shoes; Footwear; Footwear [excluding orthopedic footwear]; Footwear for men; Footwear for women; Footwear made of vinyl; Footwear made of wood; Footwear not for sports; Formal evening wear; Formalwear; Fur cloaks; Fur coats; Fur coats and jackets; Fur hats; Fur jackets; Fur muffs; Fur stoles; Furs [clothing]; Girls' clothing; Gloves; Gloves as clothing; Gloves [clothing]; Gloves for apparel; Gloves including those made of skin, hide or fur; Gowns; Greatcoats; Half-boots; Hats; Head wear; Headdresses [veils]; Headgear; Headgear for wear; Headwear; Head scarves; Headscarfs; Headscarves; Heavy coats; Heavy jackets; High-heeled shoes; Jackets; Jackets [clothing]; Jackets (Stuff -) [clothing]; Ladies' boots; Ladies' clothing; Ladies' dresses; Ladies' footwear; Ladies' outerclothing; Ladies' suits; Ladies wear; Leather belts [clothing]; Leather clothing; Leather (Clothing of -); Leather (Clothing of imitations of -); Leather coats; Leather garments; Leather headwear; Leather jackets; Leather pants; Leather shoes; Leather slippers; Leather suits; Leather waistcoats; Linen clothing; Long jackets; Long-sleeved shirts;

Men's and women's jackets, coats, trousers, vests; Men's suits; Menswear; Millinery; Mufflers; Mufflers [clothing]; Mufflers [neck scarves]; Muffs; Muffs [clothing]; Neck scarfs [mufflers]; Neck scarves; Neck scarves [mufflers]; Neckties; Open-necked shirts; Outer clothing; Outerclotthing; Outerclotthing for boys; Outerclotthing for girls; Outerclotthing for men; Outerwear; Overcoats; Overshirts; Pinafore dresses; Pinafores; Pique shirts; Plush clothing; Quilted jackets [clothing]; Ready-made clothing; Ready-to-wear clothing; Reversible jackets; Scarfs; Scarves; Sheepskin coats; Sheepskin jackets; Shirts; Shirts and slips; Shirts for suits; Shoes; Short-sleeve shirts; Short-sleeved shirts; Silk clothing; Silk scarves; Silk ties; Skirt suits; Skirts; Sleeved jackets; Slip-on shoes; Small hats; Stoles; Stoles (Fur -); Stuff jackets; Stuff jackets [clothing]; Suede jackets; Suit coats; Suits; Suits made of leather; Suits of leather; Synthetic fur stoles; Tabards; Tail coats; Three piece suits [clothing]; Ties; Ties [clothing]; Top coats; Topcoats; Tops; Tops [clothing]; Trench coats; Trenchcoats; Trews; Trousers; Trousers for children; Trousers of leather; Trousers shorts; Tunics; Tuxedo belts; Tuxedos; Twin sets; Ushankas [fur hats]; Valenki [felted boots]; Waist belts; Waistcoats; Wedding dresses; Wedding gowns; Wimples; Winter boots; Winter coats; Winter gloves; Wooden shoes; Wooden shoes [footwear]; Women's ceremonial dresses; Womens' outerclotthing; Women's shoes; Women's suits; Woollen clothing; Woven clothing; Woven shirts.