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Special Topic Report: Protection of Product Shapes/Configurations

Country: Thailand

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Executive Summary

Product shapes and configurations are playing an increasingly important role in brand-protection strategies. In Thailand, the legal framework provides several avenues for protecting the three-dimensional appearance of products, including registration as a three-dimensional trademark and passing-off remedies for unregistered trademarks under the Trademark Act B.E. 2534 (1991), as amended; protection as a design patent under the Patent Act; and copyright protection under the Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994). Each avenue, however, is subject to distinct eligibility requirements and limitations. As a result, a protection gap may arise once a product shape has been commercialized, thereby destroying novelty for design-patent purposes, but before the shape has acquired sufficient distinctiveness to qualify for trademark protection.

This report, prepared in response to the questionnaire circulated by the Anti-Counterfeiting Standing Committee, examines Thailand's legal framework for the protection of product shapes and configurations. It reviews the statutory bases for protection, analyzes significant Supreme Court and Central Intellectual Property and International Trade Court ("IP&IT Court") decisions, discusses current Department of Intellectual Property ("DIP") practice regarding three-dimensional trademarks, and identifies practical enforcement challenges. The report concludes with strategic recommendations for brand owners seeking to maximize protection for product shapes in Thailand.

Key findings include the following:

1. The Thai Supreme Court has affirmed the registrability of highly distinctive product shapes as three-dimensional trademarks, as illustrated by the Coca-Cola contour bottle decisions.
2. Functional product shapes face substantial barriers to trademark registration, as demonstrated by the Honda engine rulings.
3. Thai courts consistently distinguish industrial product designs from copyrightable artistic works and generally deny copyright protection to functional product shapes.
4. Passing-off claims involving unregistered product shapes require proof that goodwill attaches to the shape itself, rather than merely to the associated brand.

Legal Framework for Protection of Product Shapes in Thailand

Three-Dimensional Trademarks under the Trademark Act

The Trademark Act B.E. 2534 (1991), as amended by the Trademark Act (No. 2) B.E. 2543 (2000) and the Trademark Act (No. 3) B.E. 2559 (2016), provides the principal statutory basis for protecting product shapes as trademarks. Section 4 of the Act defines a "mark" broadly to include the *"shape or configuration of an object",* thereby expressly recognizing three-dimensional trademarks.

To qualify for registration, a three-dimensional mark must satisfy the distinctiveness requirements under Section 7, which in turn enables registration under Section 6. Section 7, paragraph 2 (10), specifically recognizes as distinctive a shape that is neither the natural form of the goods, nor necessary to obtain a technical result, nor a shape that gives substantial value to the goods.

Passing Off and Protection of Unregistered Marks

Where a product shape has not been registered as a trademark, the shape owner may pursue a passing-off action under Section 46, paragraph 2, of the Trademark Act, which permits the proprietor of an unregistered mark to restrain another party from passing off goods as those of the proprietor and to seek compensation for any damages suffered as a result of such conduct.

Design Patents under the Patent Act

The Patent Act B.E. 2522 (1979) provides design-patent protection for product shapes. A design patent requires novelty at the time of filing and protects the aesthetic, non-functional aspects of a product's appearance. The term of protection is limited to ten years from the filing date, and the design must be primarily ornamental rather than dictated by functional requirements.

Importantly, once a product shape has been publicly disclosed or commercialized, novelty is generally lost, thereby precluding design-patent protection.

Copyright Protection under the Copyright Act

The Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994) protects original artistic works, including works of applied art. In principle, a product shape may qualify as an artistic work if it embodies artistic expression that is separable from its utilitarian function. In practice, however, Thai courts have drawn a clear distinction between industrial product designs and copyrightable works, consistently holding that shapes dictated by functional or manufacturing considerations are not eligible for copyright protection.

Protection and Enforcement of Product Shapes and Configurations in Thailand

1. Protection of Product Shapes and Configurations under Copyright Law and Passing-Off Doctrines

Copyright

As a general rule, copyright protection is unavailable for industrial or functional product shapes under the current Court's interpretation. In *Kenzai Ceramics Industry v. MB Machine Brower* (Supreme Court Decision No. 5073/2557) and the *Cartwheels* case (Supreme Court Decision No. 7117/2552), the Supreme Court held that product designs dictated by industrial manufacturing processes or utilitarian considerations fall outside the scope of copyright protection. Likewise, in *Société Bic v. Big Trading Limited Partnership* (Supreme Court Decision No. 6270/2554), the Court confirmed that a logo created primarily as a trademark does not automatically receive separate copyright protection.

Unfair Competition

Thailand does not recognize a standalone cause of action for unfair competition. Protection of unregistered product shapes, which fall within the statutory definition of a trademark, is therefore generally pursued through passing-off claims under Section 46, paragraph 2, of the Trademark Act, together with general tort claims under Sections 420 and 421 of the Civil and Commercial Code ("CCC").

Passing Off

In principle, unregistered product shapes may be protected through passing-off actions. However, the claimant must establish that goodwill attaches to the shape itself rather than merely to the product bearing the shape. As demonstrated in *Schneider Electric Industries SAS v. Thai Bumroong Electric Co. Ltd. (*Supreme Court Decision No. 2335/2553*)*, the Supreme Court held that the defendant's imitation of Schneider's packaging, trade dress, and overall product presentation constituted passing off because it was likely to create confusion regarding the origin of the goods. The Court confirmed that unregistered product packaging and trade dress may be protected under Thai law through a passing off claim where imitation gives rise to consumer confusion.

2. Enforceability on the Grounds of Copyright Infringement and Passing-Off Through Civil, Criminal, and Administrative Actions

Copyright Infringement

If a product shape qualifies for copyright protection, civil remedies are available, including injunctive relief and damages. The limitation period for civil claims is three years from the

date on which the claimant becomes aware of both the infringement and the infringer, subject to a ten-year long-stop period.

Criminal infringement may be punishable by imprisonment of up to four years, a fine of up to THB 800,000, or both, together with confiscation of infringing goods. Fifty percent of the imposed fine is payable to the copyright owner. In general, a criminal complaint must be filed within three months from the date the rights holder becomes aware of the offence and the offender.

In practice, however, criminal enforcement based on copyright in product shapes can be challenging. Enforcement authorities generally require rights holders to obtain a recordal of the copyrighted work from the Department of Intellectual Property ("DIP") before initiating enforcement action. However, the DIP is often reluctant to issue such recordals for product shapes, as officials commonly take the view that the shape or configuration of a product, in and of itself, does not ordinarily qualify for copyright protection. As a result, criminal enforcement based on copyright in product shapes may face practical hurdles notwithstanding the availability of copyright remedies under the law.

Foreign Registered Trademark

For foreign-registered marks that are not registered in Thailand, criminal remedies may also be available under Sections 273 and 274 of the Penal Code. Trademark forgery may be punishable by imprisonment of up to three years, a fine of up to THB 60,000, or both, while trademark imitation may be punishable by imprisonment of up to one year, a fine of up to THB 20,000, or both, subject to the satisfaction of the relevant statutory requirements.

In addition, pursuant to Section 275, any person who imports into Thailand, sells, or offers for sale goods bearing a forged or imitated trademark within the meaning of Sections 273 or 274 may be subject to the same penalties prescribed under those provisions.

In practice, the availability of criminal remedies will depend on whether the rights holder can establish a valid foreign trademark registration and satisfy the statutory requirements for trademark forgery or imitation.

Passing Off

A claimant may bring a civil action before the IP&IT Court under Section 46, paragraph 2, of the Trademark Act and Sections 420 and 421 of the CCC. To succeed in a passing-off claim, the claimant must establish (i) goodwill or reputation attached to the relevant product shape, such that consumers associate the shape with the claimant's goods. Evidence of goodwill may include sales figures, advertising and promotional activities, market surveys, media coverage, and the duration and extent of use of the product shape in Thailand; (ii) a misrepresentation by the defendant leading or likely to lead consumers to believe that the defendant's goods are associated with, endorsed by, or originate from the claimant; and (iii) actual or likely damage resulting from the misrepresentation.

Available remedies include injunctive relief to restrain the infringing conduct and damages to compensate for losses suffered as a result of the defendant's actions.

Administrative Enforcement

Thailand does not provide an administrative adjudication system for passing-off claims. The DIP's role is primarily registry-based, supplemented by cooperation frameworks with online platforms. In the copyright context, rights holders may utilize Customs recordation and border enforcement measures to intercept suspected infringing goods at the border. However, no comparable administrative enforcement mechanism exists for passing-off claims based on unregistered product shapes, which must generally be pursued through court proceedings.

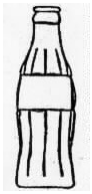
3. Key Thai Judicial Precedents Relating to Product Shapes

Relevant Supreme Court decisions on copyright protection for product shapes include the following. The *Kenzai Ceramics Industry v. MB Machine Brower* (Supreme Court Decision No. 5073/2557) and the *Cartwheels* (Supreme Court Decision No. 7117/2552) decisions denied copyright protection for functional industrial designs. In *Société Bic v. Big Trading Limited Partnership* (Supreme Court Decision No. 6270/2554), the court rejected automatic copyright overlap for trademark logos.

The principal Thai decisions on the registrability of product shapes as three-dimensional trademarks are the Coca-Cola and Honda Motor cases. In *Coca-Cola v. DIP* (Supreme Court Decision Nos. 7024/2549 and 630/2551), the Supreme Court held that the iconic contour bottle was distinctive and capable of registration as a three-dimensional trademark due to its unique appearance and the extensive use that enabled consumers to identify the commercial source of the goods by the shape alone. By contrast, in *Honda Motor v. DIP* (Supreme Court Decision No. 9240/2554), the Court refused registration of the three-dimensional shape of a GX engine, finding that the shape was primarily functional and therefore lacked distinctiveness. The Court further emphasized that functional product features should remain within the patent system and should not receive potentially perpetual protection through trademark law. Taken together, these decisions draw a clear distinction between distinctive source-identifying product shapes, which may be registrable as trademarks, and functional shapes, which are not eligible for trademark protection.

Below is a summary of key Thai court decisions relating to the protection of product shapes through trademark, passing-off, copyright, and design patent law. These decisions illustrate the Thai courts' approach to distinctiveness, functionality, goodwill, and the availability of overlapping forms of intellectual property protection.

Summary Table of Key Thai Court Decisions

Case No.	Parties	Subject	Held	Significance
SC 7024/2549 (2006)	Coca-Cola v. DIP	Contour bottle, App. 434308, Class 32 	Distinctive; registrable under Sec 6 and 7; Sec 17 inapplicable	Highly distinctive shape registrable as 3D TM
SC 630/2551 (2008)	Coca-Cola v. DIP	Contour bottle, App. 434307, Class 32 	Distinctive through unique appearance and long-standing use	Consumer identification by shape alone possible
SC 7117/2552	Cartwheels case	Conveyor cart wheel as applied art	Functional; aesthetic inseparable from function; not copyright	Functional features belong to patent system
SC 9733/2552	Dcon Products v. DIP	Prestressed concrete plank design patent	Design patent requires ornamental character; primarily functional = invalid	Design patent validity is public order
SC 6270/2554	Société Bic v. Big Trading LP	"Big Head Boy" logo, App. 247080, Class 8; copyright/TM overlap 	Logo created as TM, not independent artistic work; no copyright	No automatic overlap of copyright and trademark
SC 9240/2554 (2011)	Honda Motor v. DIP	GX engine 3D shape, App 628750, Class 7	Functional; not distinctive; foreign registrations not binding; public policy bar	Functional shapes belong in patent system; no indefinite TM monopoly

Case No.	Parties	Subject	Held	Significance
				
SC 5073/2557	Kenzai Ceramics v. MB Machine Brower	Tile mold/design claimed as copyright	Product design, not copyright work; no design patent obtained	Industrial designs cannot be converted into copyright
SC 2335/2553	Schneider Electric Industries SAS v. Thai Bumroong Electric Co. Ltd. (TBE)		TBE is considered passing off its product as that of Schneider	An unregistered packaging design can be protected by passing off claim.

4. Customs and E-Commerce Enforcement

Registered trademarks and copyright remain the most effective basis for border enforcement in Thailand. The customs regime allows rights holders to record registered trademarks and copyrighted works for customs monitoring and seizure purposes. In practice, successful customs action generally depends on the existence of registered trademark rights or a recognized copyright interest, together with sufficient information to identify infringing goods. By contrast, unregistered product shapes are significantly more difficult to enforce at the border.

For e-commerce enforcement, the Copyright Act (No. 5) B.E. 2565 provides notice-and-takedown procedures where copyright subsists, and memoranda of understanding coordinated by the DIP facilitate cooperation with online platforms. In practice, however, online platforms generally require clear evidence of intellectual property rights before acting on a takedown request, such as a trademark registration certificate, a copyright recordal, or a design patent registration. Where a product shape is not registered as a three-dimensional trademark and no copyright recordal is available, enforcement becomes significantly more difficult, as platforms are often unwilling to assess unregistered rights or complex passing-off claims. Accordingly, obtaining trademark registration, a copyright recordal, or design patent

protection is often critical to the successful removal of infringing listings from e-commerce platforms.

5. Strategic Approaches Once the Product Has Already Been Commercialized

Remaining Forms of Protection

Once a product has been commercialized, the most practical approach is to pursue any remaining forms of intellectual property protection while simultaneously building evidence of distinctiveness and market recognition. Because novelty is generally lost upon commercialization, design patent protection will often no longer be available for the existing product shape. Accordingly, the focus typically shifts to trademark, copyright, and passing-off strategies, depending on the nature of the product shape and the rights available.

Building Distinctiveness for Trademark Protection

Brand owners should promptly consider filing a three-dimensional trademark application and developing evidence of acquired distinctiveness, including look-for advertising, consumer surveys, sales figures, promotional expenditures, media coverage, and other evidence demonstrating that consumers recognize the shape itself as an indicator of commercial origin. Consistent and prominent use of the product shape in marketing materials can help strengthen the argument that the shape has become associated exclusively with the brand owner.

Preserving Evidence to Support Passing-Off Claims

Owners should maintain comprehensive records of sales, advertising activities, market presence, and consumer recognition, as such evidence may become critical in establishing goodwill and supporting passing-off claims under Section 46, paragraph 2, of the Trademark Act. In the absence of registered rights, the ability to demonstrate goodwill associated with the product shape may be a key factor in any future enforcement action.

Enhancing Future Enforcement Options

Where appropriate, brand owners should also evaluate whether copyright may subsist in the product shape and, if so, seek a copyright recordal to facilitate future enforcement efforts. From an enforcement perspective, registered rights generally provide the strongest basis for action, particularly in relation to customs measures and e-commerce takedowns. Accordingly, even after commercialization has commenced, obtaining and strengthening any available trademark or copyright protection should remain a priority. Where no registered rights exist, rights holders may be left to rely primarily on passing-off claims, which typically require substantial evidence of goodwill, consumer recognition, misrepresentation, and damage, and are therefore often more time-consuming and burdensome to enforce.

6. Difficulties in Enforcing Three-Dimensional Trademarks or Design Rights

Trademark Enforcement Challenges

Even where a three-dimensional trademark registration has been obtained, enforcement may still present challenges. In infringement proceedings, the rights holder must establish that the allegedly infringing shape is sufficiently similar to the registered three-dimensional mark to create a likelihood of confusion. Defendants often argue that the contested shape consists of common design features, functional elements, or features that consumers do not rely upon as indicators of source. As a result, disputes frequently arise regarding the scope of protection afforded to the registered shape and whether the allegedly infringing product appropriates the distinctive aspects of the mark. However, if the infringing goods use exactly similar shape as of the three-dimensional registered trademark, then the chance of success in enforcing the trademark right is high.

Nevertheless, where the product is sold together with prominent word marks, logos, or other branding, defendants may contend that consumers principally rely on those branding elements rather than the product shape when identifying the commercial source of the goods. Thai courts may therefore examine the overall presentation of the products and the extent to which the shape itself functions as a trademark in the marketplace.

Design Patent Enforcement Challenges

While a registered design patent provides exclusive rights over the protected design, enforcement may also be subject to practical limitations. The scope of protection is determined by the registered representations and the visual appearance claimed in the registration. Defendants may attempt to avoid infringement by making modifications to certain design features while retaining the overall commercial appeal of the product. Accordingly, disputes often focus on whether the accused product incorporates the essential visual features of the registered design.

Furthermore, alleged infringers commonly challenge the validity of the design patent, including on the grounds that the design lacks novelty or consists primarily of functional features that should not receive design patent protection. Such validity challenges can increase the complexity and duration of enforcement proceedings.

Practical Enforcement Considerations

Notwithstanding these challenges, registered three-dimensional trademarks and design patents generally provide a significantly stronger basis for enforcement than unregistered rights. They facilitate customs recordation, e-commerce takedown requests, and court proceedings by providing clear evidence of ownership and the scope of the protected right. In practice, however, successful enforcement will often depend on the distinctiveness and non-functional nature of the protected shape, the strength of the available evidence, and the degree of similarity between the protected shape and the allegedly infringing product.

7. Key Takeaways

- **Three-dimensional trademark protection is available in Thailand**, provided that the product shape is distinctive and not excluded as a natural, functional, or value-enhancing feature of the goods. The Coca-Cola contour bottle decisions demonstrate that highly distinctive product shapes can qualify for trademark registration.
- **Functional product shapes face significant obstacles to protection.** Thai courts have consistently held that functional features should remain within the patent system and should not receive potentially perpetual protection through trademark law, as illustrated by the Honda Motor case.
- **Passing off remains the primary means of protecting unregistered product shapes.** To succeed, a claimant must establish goodwill in the shape, misrepresentation by the defendant, and resulting damage. Remedies include both injunctive relief and damages.
- **Criminal copyright enforcement involving product shapes may be challenging in practice.** Enforcement authorities often expect a copyright recordal from the Department of Intellectual Property, while such recordals can be difficult to obtain for product shapes because they are frequently viewed as ineligible for copyright protection.
- **Registered rights provide the strongest basis for enforcement.** Trademark registrations, copyright recordals, and design patent registrations significantly improve the prospects of customs actions, e-commerce takedowns, and court enforcement.
- **Customs enforcement is generally available only for trademarks and copyright.** Unregistered product shapes are difficult to enforce at the border, and there appears to be no established practice of customs seizures based solely on unregistered product shapes.
- **Online enforcement is heavily dependent on registered rights.** E-commerce platforms typically require a trademark registration certificate, copyright recordal, or design patent registration before acting on takedown requests. Without such documentation, enforcement against product-shape copying is considerably more difficult.
- **Once commercialization has occurred, brand owners should focus on building distinctiveness and preserving evidence.** Consumer surveys, sales data, advertising records, promotional expenditures, and evidence of market recognition can be critical for supporting future trademark and passing-off claims.

Conclusion

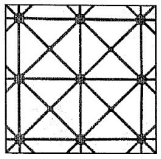
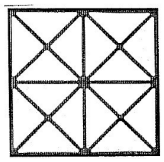
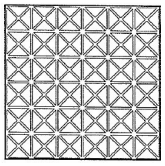
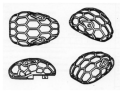
Thailand provides several avenues for protecting product shapes, including three-dimensional trademark registration, design patent protection, copyright (in limited circumstances), and passing-off actions. However, the availability and effectiveness of each route depend heavily on the nature of the product shape and the evidence available. Thai courts have consistently distinguished between distinctive source-identifying shapes, which may qualify for trademark protection, and functional shapes, which are generally excluded from trademark and copyright protection and are more appropriately protected, if at all, under patent law.

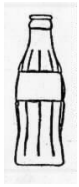
In practice, registered rights offer the most effective means of enforcement. A registered three-dimensional trademark, copyright recordal, or design patent significantly enhances a rights holder's ability to pursue customs actions, e-commerce takedowns, and court proceedings. By contrast, reliance solely on unregistered rights, such as passing-off claims, often requires extensive evidence of goodwill, consumer recognition, misrepresentation, and damage, and may therefore be more costly and burdensome to enforce.

Accordingly, brand owners should adopt a proactive protection strategy at the earliest possible stage of product development. Where registration remains available, consideration should be given to securing three-dimensional trademark, design patent, and other relevant rights. Where commercialization has already occurred, efforts should focus on building evidence of distinctiveness and goodwill, preserving enforcement-ready evidence, and strengthening any remaining forms of registrable protection. Such measures will maximize the prospects of successfully preventing imitation of product shapes and configurations in Thailand.

Annexure – Sample 3D Trademark Registrations in Thailand

The following table lists 20 sample three-dimensional trademarks registered in Thailand, based on records of the Department of Intellectual Property.

No.	Image	Mark / Owner	Class	Goods/Services (selected)	App. / Reg. No.	Reg. Date
1		**Handbag shape** – Hermès International (France)	18	Handbags	180135854 / 201105627	13 Mar 2020
2		**Bag shape (geometric pattern)** – Kabushiki Kaisha Miyake Design Jimusho (trading as Miyake Design Studio) (Japan)	18	Storage boxes; bags; shoulder bags; travel bags; tote bags; women's handbags; briefcases; card holders; umbrellas	170109105 / 181108241	17 Mar 2017
3		**Bag shape (geometric pattern)** – Kabushiki Kaisha Miyake Design Jimusho (trading as Miyake Design Studio) (Japan)	18	Storage boxes; bags; shoulder bags; travel bags; tote bags; women's handbags; briefcases; card holders; umbrellas	170109104 / 181108240	17 Mar 2017
4		**Bag shape (geometric pattern)** – Kabushiki Kaisha Miyake Design Jimusho (trading as Miyake Design Studio) (Japan)	18	Storage boxes; bags; shoulder bags; travel bags; tote bags; women's handbags; briefcases; card holders; umbrellas	170109103 / 181108239	17 Mar 2017
5		**Bulgari 3D mark** – Bulgari S.p.A. (Italy)	18	Leather shoulder straps; harnesses; umbrellas; walking sticks; vanity cases	979015 / 161111523	19 Mar 2015)
6		**AVENT baby bottle shape** – Koninklijke Philips N.V. (Netherlands)	11	Sterilizers and parts and fittings therefor; hot water bottles	515831 / Kor193578	10 Mar 2004
7		**Coca-Cola contour bottle** – The Coca-Cola Company (USA)	32	Mineral water; aerated water; carbonated beverages; flavored drinking water; energy and sports drinks; fruit juices; syrups and concentrates for beverages	434307 / Kor325799	24 Nov 2010

No.	Image	Mark / Owner	Class	Goods/Services (selected)	App. / Reg. No.	Reg. Date
8		**Coca-Cola contour bottle** – The Coca-Cola Company (USA)	32	Mineral water; aerated water; carbonated beverages; non-carbonated soft drinks; fruit-flavored beverages; fruit juices; syrups and concentrates for beverages	434308 / Kor270354	5 Nov 2007
9		**Coca-Cola beverage bottle** – The Coca-Cola Company (USA)	32	Drinking water; flavored drinking water; carbonated beverages; energy drinks; fruit-flavored beverages; concentrates and powders for making beverages	653895 / Kor373821	20 Dec 2013
10		**Coca-Cola beverage bottle** – The Coca-Cola Company (USA)	32	Beer; mineral waters; carbonated drinking water; non-alcoholic cocktails; non-alcoholic carbonated beverages; fruit juices; syrups	230129037 / 241111772	10 Jun 2024
11		**Sappe bottle** – Sappe Public Company Limited (Thailand)	32	Fruit-flavored beverages; fruit juices; drinking water; electrolyte drinks; aerated water; mineral water; non-medicated beverages containing nutrients or vitamins	739061 / Kor327208	28 Dec 2010
12		**Liquid balm bottle** – Bertram (1958) Co., Ltd. (Thailand)	5	Liquid balm	200116525 / 221124676	19 Sep 2022
13		**Chivas Regal bottle** – Chivas Holdings (IP) Limited (United Kingdom)	33	Brandy; bitters; cider; spirits; wine; distilled spirits; whisky; malt whisky; whisky-based liqueurs and beverages; alcoholic cocktails	724622 / Kor330292	25 Feb 2011
14		**Ben More bottle** – Diageo Brands B.V. (Netherlands)	33	Whisky; beverages containing whisky as the main ingredient	581684 / Kor287915	21 Oct 2008
15		**Jack Daniel's bottle** – Jack Daniel's Properties, Inc. (USA)	33	Whisky; distilled spirits	771889 / Kor347307	2 Apr 2012

No.	Image	Mark / Owner	Class	Goods/Services (selected)	App. / Reg. No.	Reg. Date
16		**Beefeater bottle** – Allied Domecq Spirits & Wine Limited (United Kingdom)	33	Distilled spirits; wine; spirits; liqueurs	872844 / Kor415324	22 Apr 2016
17		**Absolut Elyx bottle** – The Absolut Company Aktiebolag (Sweden)	33	Vodka; distilled spirits	920971 / 171129865	28 Sep 2017
18		**Ricard bottle** – Pernod Ricard (France)	33	Alcoholic beverages flavored with aromatic grains; alcoholic mixed beverages	796949 / Kor400341	16 Feb 2011
19		**Rémy Martin bottle** – E. Rémy Martin & Co. (France)	33	Cognac; brandy	650551 / Kor278438	15 Jan 2007
20		**Butterbear bear figure** – Butterbear Co., Ltd. (Thailand)	28	Coffee shops; catering services; food and drink catering; café services; restaurant services; take-away food and drink services; cake design services; ice cream parlors	240131102 / 251108637	12 Jul 2024