

From the FUDOKAN web site and the address <http://www.fudokaninfo.com/wff-status-and-terms> , I took the below interesting approach:

WFF Status and terms



Statute Fudokanu and explanation of terms

Traditional Karate: All modern forms of karate sports have originated from traditional karate (Karate-Do), from which they inherited their names. Karate itself originates from Tode, the concept that represents the system of self-defense with bare hands, without weapon, which was born in Okinawa under the influence of Chinese martial arts. In the central Japan karate became an integral part of the Budo system of Japanese martial arts, therefore the concept of traditional karate implies karate based on Budo principles. At the 101st General Assembly of the International Olympic Committee in 1993. it was established that the traditional karate is an independent sports discipline with its own sport rules which differentiate it from other karate sports (disciplines).

Fudokan: Scientific union between the martial art of traditional karate and a way of life, which is recognized and accredited by Japanese masters as an independent Fudokan Karate-Do style, on whose foundations Soke Ilija Jorga founded Fudokan as the new separate discipline (不動館 Fudokan - "House of strong foundations"). Fudokan is a sport discipline with its own sport rules

ITKAs (International Traditional Karate Associations): International associations of traditional karate are two international federations that share values and principles of traditional karate - International Traditional Karate Federation and World Fudokan Federation

WFF - World Fudokan Federation

ITKAs Board (International Traditional Karate Associations Board): The Board of traditional karate associations is an independent joint body of two international federations in charge of upholding and advancing the values and principles of traditional karate. The board consists of six (6) members, three (3) of which are appointed by each of the two ITKAs international federations, wherein the World Fudokan Federation appoints the supreme teacher (Soke), namely its president. The board meets once per year and it may implement decisions reached through majority of votes with at least four (4) members present. The decisions reached by the Board are binding to both ITKAs international federations. The Board establishes the Code of Ethics and sports rules of traditional karate

WFF Member: Fudokan Alliance, Federation, Confederation and any other association, namely any other legal or physical party accepted into membership of the Federation through decision of the Assembly in accordance with the statute

Fudokan Association: National Fudokan Association (alliance), sports organization, namely national sport alliance recognized by the World Fudokan Federation. Fudokan association is a member of the World Fudokan Federation, unless another meaning is evident from the context.

Fudokan Confederation: Union of national Fudokan associations (alliances) recognized by the World Fudokan Federation, which consists of national Fudokan associations from the same continent or other narrower or broader geographical areas recognized by the World Fudokan Federation;

Association: National Association (alliance) of traditional karate, sports organization, or national sport alliance recognized by one of the two ITKAs international federations

Copyright and TM Fudokan karate style (all rules, process and methodology of FUDOKAN style), are life's work sensei prof. Ilija Jorga (10 dan), and one of the tasks of the World Federation WFF is secure to prevent their misuse by unauthorized persons or organizations.

Trade Marks (Fudokan) under the administration WFF an agreement with the owners of TM.

► **OHIM**

The Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) is the official trade marks and designs office of the European Union. OHIM register the Community trade mark (CTM) and registered Community design (RCD), which are essential components of the European single market. These registrations provide trade mark and design protection throughout the European Union, which covers 28 countries and over 500m people. The Office also works in close partnership with national IP offices in the EU member states, with international offices, and the European Commission on a wide range of issues affecting the owners and users of intellectual property rights.

Whether the trade mark is individual or collective (as defined by CTMR Article 64)

► **Type of trade mark:**

A word mark is a typewritten mark (regular font), with no special graphic elements. Figurative marks are marks consisting of exclusively figurative elements, combinations of verbal and figurative or other graphical elements, verbal elements in stylised fonts, or verbal elements on more than one line (for all of which, the elements may be in colour or otherwise) or may consist of exclusively verbal elements in colour. Colour marks mean that trade mark protection is sought for one or several colours, regardless of any specific shape or configuration. 3D marks are marks consisting of a three-dimensional shape (including containers, packaging and the product itself). Sound marks are represented by means of an attachment using the standard methods for reproducing sound graphically, in particular a standard notation. Hologram marks. Olfactory marks. Other marks.

Indication of the first language, chosen by the applicant among the official languages of the European Union (Spanish, Czech, Danish, German, Greek, English, Estonian, French, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Hungarian, Maltese, Dutch, Polish, Portuguese, Slovakian, Slovenian, Finnish, or Swedish).

Indication of the second language chosen by the applicant among the five languages of the Office (Spanish, German, English, French, or Italian).