

## **Abstract**

The purpose of this thesis is to provide comprehensive overview of the obstacles of eligibility for registration of trademarks and analysis of various barriers through the practice of Czech and European courts and also the Industrial Property Office. The basis of the work was to focus on the theoretical level and supplemented and analysis of decision-making practice. Based on an analysis of key decisions and other can be summarized that the legislation marks reached a significant level. If a person is considering the registration of new trademarks, or an extension of an existing one, it has sufficient amount of relevant information and can avoid fatal errors, that result would be a loss of protection of trademarks or failure to protect the new mark. The work consists of three main chapters. The first chapter is a historical excursion in to legislative developments trademarks and obstacles of eligibility for registration of trademarks. The second chapter defines the basic concepts and categories of the Czech Republic and the European Union. At the conclusion summarizes the advantages of the current approach to assessing eligibility barriers Intellectual Property Office and the estimate of assessing eligibility for registration of trademarks in particular in relation to new types of marks. The third chapter focuses on the main theme of the work on impediments marks. The chapter is divided into five sections that deal with absolute and relativ eimpediments to obstracles of trade marks. The issue is described in the context of Czech and European legislation. Examples are given interesting judicial decisions that illustrate the whole topic. The aim of this work is indicate basic characteristics of the obstacles of eligibility for registration of trademarks. Try using the relevant decisions of the Industrial Property Office and the European Court of Justice and the Czech courts to clarify some of the issues that the interpretation of these regulations may already arisen. All work is systematically ranked. Emphasis is placed mainly on the different theoretical findings were complemented with examples from case law of Czech and European courts and the practice of the Industrial Property Office. The main method of work is the scientific description and subsequent analysis of the legislation relating to the mark. Work also attempts to synthesize understanding of the interrelationships with the decisional practice.