

LAW ON GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

(3) has an appearance or content that is liable to create confusion in trade as to the nature, origin, quality, method of fabrication or other characteristics of the products.

Art. 7. Foreign natural and legal persons may apply for protection of a geographical indication and for entry in the Register of Authorized Users if they have acquired corresponding rights in their country of origin and they satisfy the conditions set out by this Law.

Foreign natural and legal persons may also enjoy the rights referred to in the first paragraph if such derives from international agreements on the reciprocal protection of geographical indications concluded or ratified by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

III. PROCEDURE FOR PROTECTION

Common Provisions

Art. 8. Legal protection for appellations of origin and indications of source shall be acquired by means of an administrative procedure prosecuted by the federal body or organization responsible for intellectual property (hereinafter referred to as "the competent federal body").

Decisions taken in accordance with the first paragraph shall terminate the procedure, but shall be subject to administrative appeal.

Art. 9. The competent federal body shall keep the Register of Applications for Registration of Geographical Indications, the Register of Applications for Recognition as Authorized Users, the Register of Geographical Indications and the Register of Authorized Users of Geographical Indications.

The Registers referred to in the first paragraph shall be open to the public and interested persons may consult them free of charge.

The files of registered geographical indications and of the authorized users of such indications may be consulted by interested persons on oral request, but only in the presence of an official.

On the written request of interested persons and on payment of the prescribed fee, the competent federal body may make copies of the documents and the corresponding attestations and certificates with respect to facts entered in the official registers.

Art. 10. The competent federal body shall be required to give access to interested natural and legal persons to the documentation and information on geographical indications and the authorized users of such indications.

Art. 11. Foreign natural and legal persons may only assert rights afforded them by this Law in proceedings before Yugoslav courts or administrative bodies through professional representatives who shall be Yugoslav natural or legal persons.

Art. 12. Natural and legal persons who satisfy the conditions set out in the Federal Patent Law shall be entered in the Register of Representatives kept by the competent federal body.

Initiating the Procedure for Registration of a Geographical Indication

Art. 13. The procedure for registration of a geographical indication shall be initiated by the filing of an application.

The application may be filed only by natural or legal persons w

Art. 15. The information on the geographical area of production for a given product shall comprise a precise designation of the geographical area, identification of its administrative boundaries, a geographical map and other prescribed data, whether the application for registration concerns an appellation of origin or an indication of source.

If the application relates to an appellation of origin, the report on the production method and qualities and characteristics of the product shall comprise: particulars of the applicant or of the person authorized to represent him, the geographical name of the product protected by the appellation of origin, information on the methods and processes for production of certain products, information on the qualities and characteristics of the product, rules for the method of marking the product, rules identifying those persons who have the right to use the appellation of origin and the conditions for using it, rules on the rights and duties of a user of the appellation of origin, together with other prescribed data.

Register of Applications for Registration of Geographical Indications

Art. 16. A Register of Applications for registration of geographical indications shall be kept in which the following information shall be entered: particulars of the applicant, filing date and number of the application for registration of a geographical indication, geographical name protected by the geographical indication, appearance of the geographical indication, statement whether the application concerns an appellation of origin or an indication of source and other prescribed data.

Art. 17. If the application for registration of a geographical indication satisfies the conditions set out in Articles 13, 14 and 15 of this Law, it shall be entered in the Register of Applications for registration of geographical indications.

The day and time of filing with the competent federal body shall be entered on the application and the applicant shall receive a certificate of filing.

Initiating the Procedure for Recognition as an Authorized User of a Geographical Indication

Art. 18. The procedure for recognizing an authorized user of a geographical indication shall be initiated by filing the corresponding application.

The application for recognition as an authorized user shall contain a request for recognition, proof of activity and the product control certificate if the application for recognition as an authorized user relates to an appellation of origin.

The application for recognition as an authorized user may concern one user only.

Filing of an application for recognition as an authorized user of a geographical indication shall be subject to payment of a fee.

Art. 19. The request for recognition as an authorized user of a geographical indication shall contain or state:

- (1) particulars of the applicant;
- (2) the geographical name protected by the geographical indication;
- (3) a statement whether an appellation of origin or an indication of source is

- (3) a report on the production methods and the qualities and characteristics of the product in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 15 of this Law in the case of an application for an appellation of origin;
- (4) proof of payment of the application fee for a geographical indication;
- (5) any other prescribed documents.

An application for recognition as a authorized user of a geographical indication shall be deemed regular if it comprises:

- (1) a request for recognition as an authorized user of a geographical indication in accordance with Article 19 of this Law;
- (2) proof of activity in accordance with Article 20 of this Law;
- (3) a product control certificate in accordance with Article 20 of this Law if the application for recognition relates to an appellation of origin;
- (4) proof of payment of the application fee for recognition as an authorized user of a geographical indication;
- (5) any other prescribed documents.

Art. 24. If the competent federal body deems that that the application is not regular, it shall invite the applicant in writing (examination report) to regularize the application within the time limit it shall prescribe.

If the applicant submits a well-founded request, the competent federal body may extend the time limit referred to in the first paragraph for such further period as it considers appropriate.
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If the applicant does not regularize his application or does not pay the regularization fee within the prescribed time limit, the competent federal body shall reject the application for registration of a geographical indication or the application for

Art. 26. If the competent federal body deems that the application does not satisfy the conditions for registration of a geographical indication or for recognition as an authorized user of a geographical indication, it shall inform the applicant in writing (examination report) of the reasons for which the geographical indication may not be registered or the authorized user of a geographical indication may not be recognized and shall invite him to submit his comments within a period that it shall prescribe.

If the applicant submits a well-founded request, the competent federal body may extend the time limit referred to in the first paragraph for such further period as it considers appropriate.

If the applicant does not submit his comments or if he does so, but the competent federal body holds that the geographical indication may not be registered or that the person concerned may not be recognized as an authorized user of a geographical indication, it shall reject the request for registration of a geographical indication or for recognition as an authorized user of the geographical indication.

If, in the case referred to in the third paragraph, the application for an appellation of origin satisfies the requirements for registration as an indication of source or the application for recognition as an authorized user of an appellation of origin satisfies the conditions required for recognition as an authorized user of an indication of source, the competent federal body shall inform the applicant thereof and, with his consent, shall register the indication of source or the authorized user of the indication of source.

If the applicant does not submit his comments and the competent federal body takes the decision for the registration of a geographical indication or for recognition as an authorized user of a geographical indication, it shall inform the applicant thereof and, with his consent, shall register the indication of source or the authorized user of the indication of source.

In the case referred to in the third paragraph, the applicant may request restoration of his rights within a period of six months as from the date of notification of the refusal decision.

Art. 28. When the applicant files the evidence of payments referred to in the second paragraph of Article 27 of this Law, the competent federal body shall take the decision to recognize the authorized user of the geographical indication and shall enter the right to use in the Register of Authorized Users of Geographical Indications.

Art. 29. The following particulars shall be entered in the Register of Geographical Indications: the geographical name protected by the geographical indication, a statement about whether it is an appellation of origin or an indication of source, the types of products to which the geographical indication applies, the appearance of the geographical indication, the authorized users of the geographical indication, and any other prescribed data.

Art. 30. The following particulars shall be entered in the Register of Authorized Users of Geographical Indications: the surname and forename, or business name, and address, or headquarters, of the authorized user of the geographical indication, the geographical nameellation of

This right shall extend to use of the geographical indication on packaging, catalogues, prospectuses, posters and other forms of offer, on directives, invoices, correspondence and other forms of trade papers, and to import or export goods bearing that indication.

Art. 35. The effect of a geographical indication protecting a geographical name shall be to prohibit any person not entered as an authorized user of the geographical indication from using that name, its transcription or transliteration, whatever the characters used, the color or mode of expression, in order to mark a product, even with the addition of words such as "type," "fashion," "by the process."

Art. 36. The authorized user of a geographical indication shall have the right to prohibit any person not entered as an authorized user from using the geographical name protected by the geographical indication, even if that geographical name corresponds to his name, a part of the trade name of an enterprise or a previously registered trademark.

Art. 37. A geographical indication may not be the subject of a contract for assignment, licensing, pledge, franchise, or the like.

Art. 38. If a geographical indication is the subject of a trademark that has been filed or registered, such trademark may not be transferred, assigned, pledged, or the like.

A geographical indication for which there are several authorized users may only be the subject of a collective mark.

Art. 39. The term of a geographical indication shall not be limited.

V. ACQUISITION AND DURATION OF THE RIGHT TO USE A GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

Art. 40. The authorized user of a geographical indication shall acquire the right to use that indication on entry of recognition of his capacity in the Register of Authorized Users of Geographical Indications.

The right to use a geographical indication shall last for five years as from the day of entry of the user in the Register of Authorized Users of Geographical Indications.

The right referred to in the second paragraph may be extended, at the request of the authorized user, for an unlimited number of times, subject to the prescribed conditions.

VI. LAPSE OF THE RIGHT TO USE A GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

Art. 41. The right to use a geographical indication may also lapse prior to expiry of the period referred to in the second paragraph of Article 40 of this Law:

- (1) if the authorized user renounces his right on the day after the day on which the competent federal body receives the letter of renunciation;
- (2) as a result of a court decision or a decision by the competent federal body in those cases set out in this Law - on the day set in the decision concerned;
- (3) if the legal person who is the holder of the right has been wound up or if the natural person who is the holder of the right has died - on the day of winding up or of death, except where the right has been transferred to the successors in title of the legal person or the heirs of the natural person.

VII. CANCELLATION OF THE REGISTRATION OF A GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION OR THE RECOGNITION OF AN AUTHORIZED USER

Art. 42. The registration of a geographical indication or the recognition of an authorized user of a geographical indication may be canceled if it is established that, at the time the decision was taken, the requirements of this Law were not satisfied.

Art. 43. The registration of a geographical indication or the recognition of an authorized user may be cancelled at any time during the term of protection, either ex officio or at the request of an interested party or of the public prosecutor.

The request for cancellation referred to in the first paragraph shall be accompanied by the appropriate evidence.

Art. 44. If the person who requests cancellation of the registration of a geographical indication or the recognition of an authorized user withdraws his request during the procedure, the competent federal body may continue the proceedings ex officio.

VIII. REVOCATION OF THE DECISION TO RECOGNIZE AN AUTHORIZED USER

Art. 45. The decision to recognize an authorized user may be revoked if it is established that the conditions for recognition required by this Law have ceased to exist. The authorized user of the geographical indication shall be required to prove, during the proceedings for revocation of the decision on recognition of the authorized user, that the conditions required for recognition of that capacity were met.

Art. 46. The decision on recognition of an authorized user may be revoked ex officio or at the request of an interested party or at the request of the Public Prosecutor.

Art. 47. If the person who requests revocation of a decision on recognition of an authorized user renounces his request during the procedure, the competent federal body may continue the proceedings ex officio.

Art. 48. The person entered in the appropriate Register as an authorized user shall lose that capacity on the day on which the decision to revoke enters into force.

IX. CIVIL LAW PROTECTION

Protection in the Event of Infringement of a Geographical Indication

Art. 49. Any person who infringes a geographical indication shall be liable for damages under the general rules on compensation for damages. If the damages have been caused intentionally, compensation may be claimed for an amount up to three times that of the actual damages and of the loss of earnings.

Liability for infringement of a geographical indication as referred to in the first paragraph shall not exclude liability for acts of unfair competition.

The authorized users of a geographical indication that has been infringed may request, in addition to damages, an order forbidding the infringer from continuing the infringing acts and the publication of the decision establishing the infringement, at the expense of the defendant, together with posting of the decision at the entrance to his offices.

Art. 50. Any unauthorized commercial use of a geographical indication within the meaning of Articles 33 and 34 of this Law shall constitute an infringement of the indication.

The imitation of a geographical indication shall also constitute an infringement.

In order to establish infringement of a geographical indication, the court shall ascertain in particular whether there is a similarity within the meaning of Article 35 of this Law.

Art. 51. Proceedings for infringement of a geographical indication may be instituted by the authorized users of the geographical indication, by the consumer associations and by the Public Prosecutor.

Art. 52. Proceedings for infringement of a geographical indication shall be heard by the court within the jurisdiction of which the authorized users of the geographical indication have their place of residence or place of business.

Art. 53. Proceedings for infringement of a geographical indication may be instituted within a period of three years as from the day on which the plaintiff obtained knowledge of the infringement and of the identity of the infringer, but at the latest within a period of five years as from the day on which the infringement was committed.

Art. 54. The plaintiff in proceedings for infringement of a geographical indication may request the court to order a provisional injunction on the infringing activities and the provisional seizure or withdrawal from the market of the goods concerned.

Exceptionally, such provisional measures may be requested before the proceedings have been opened on condition that proceedings be instituted within 15 days of the day on which the request for provisional measures was submitted.

In the cases referred to in Article 35 of this Law, the court shall take provisional measures as referred to in the first and second paragraphs of this Article.

An appeal against a decision to order provisional measures shall not have suspensive effect.

Proceedings for infringement of a geographical indication shall be heard under the urgent procedure.

Art. 57. The appellations of origin for products registered and valid on the day on which this Law enters into force shall remain in force and the provisions of this Law shall apply to them.

Following entry into force of this Law, the appellations of origin for products referred to in the first paragraph shall be called "geographical indications."

The provisions of this Law shall also apply to applications for registration of appellations of origin for products and to applications for recognition as authorized users filed prior to the date of entry into force of this Law and for which the administrative procedure is pending.

Art. 58. Implementing Regulations under this Law shall be issued within 60 days of the date of entry into force of this Law.

Art. 59. On the day this Law enters into force, the provisions of the Law on the Protection of Inventions,

Technical Improvements and Distinctive Signs (Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia numbers 34/81, 3/90 and 20/90) referring to appellations of origin for products shall be repealed.

Art. 60. This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day after the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.