

LAW OF GEORGIA ON APPELLATIONS OF ORIGIN AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF GOODS

ARTICLE 1. SPHERE OF REGULATION

This Law regulates the relations formed in connection with registration, protection and use of goods (services) appellations of origin and geographical indications.

ARTICLE 2. MAIN DEFINITIONS USED IN THE LAW

1. Sakpatenti - National Intellectual Property Center of Georgia - a legal entity governed by the public law, which creates the legal grounds for acquisition of the rights of natural persons and legal entities in the sphere of intellectual property.
2. The State Register of the Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indication - the unity of the appellations of origin and geographical indications data, also the data of the persons entitled to the use of the registered appellations of origins and geographical indications.
3. Application - collection of the documents necessary for registration of the appellations of origin and geographical indications, or for acquiring of the right to the use of the registered appellations of origin or geographical indications.
4. Applicant - a natural person or legal entity or voluntary association of the producers, claiming for the registration of the appellation of origin or the geographical indication or for the right to the use of the registered appellation of origin or geographical indication.
5. Organoleptic characteristics - the characteristics of goods, the evaluation of which is carried out by means of human sense organs (smell, sight, taste, etc.).

ARTICLE 3. APPELLATION OF ORIGIN AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

1. Appellation of origin is the modern or historical name of a geographical place, region or, in exceptional cases, a name of a country (hereinafter referred to as "geographical area"), used for designation of the goods:
 - a) originating within the given geographical area;
 - b) the specific quality and features of which are essentially or exclusively due to a particular geographical environment and human factors;
 - c) production, processing and preparation of which take place within the defined geographical area.
2. Geographical indication is the name or any other indication designating a geographical place, district, region, in exceptional cases country (hereinafter - geographical area) and

is used to describe the goods:

- a) originating in that geographical area;
- b) the specific quality, reputation, or other characteristics attributable to that geographical area;
- c) production, or processing or preparation of which take place in the defined geographical area.

3. If a traditional geographical or non-geographical names create a notion for public as to the origin of goods from the given geographical area, and the requirements of paragraph 1 Article 3 are fulfilled, then the said name can be regarded as appellation of origin of the goods.

4. Irrespective of the requirements of paragraph 1 Article 3 as an appellation of origin can be considered the name of a geographical area where, for the purposes of goods production, raw materials come from the area larger or different from said geographical area, if :

- a) the different boundaries of the geographical area and conditions for raw material production are determined;
- b) there are inspection arrangements to ensure that those conditions are adhered to.

5. For the purposes of paragraph 4 of this Article, only live animals, meat and milk may be considered as raw materials.

ARTICLE 4. LEGAL PROTECTION OF APPELLATION OF ORIGIN AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

Protection of an appellation of origin and geographical indication is conducted by registration at Sakpatenti or on basis of the international agreement.

ARTICLE 5. THE ABSOLUTE GROUNDS FOR REFUSAL OF REGISTRATION

As an appellation of origin or a geographical indication shall not be registered the name or any other indication, which:

- a) does not comply with the requirements of Article 3;
- b) has become a generic name, although it relates to the region where the goods were produced, processed, or prepared;
- c) where it conflicts with the name of a plant variety or an animal breed, that is likely to mislead the public as to the true origin of the goods;

- d) contradicts to the national dignity, religion and traditions, public morality and order;
- e) is likely to mislead the public as to the origin of the goods.

ARTICLE 6. PROTECTION OF HOMONYMOUS APPELLATIONS OF ORIGIN AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

If an appellation of origin or geographical indication registered in Georgia, or any name of the geographical area of Georgia is identical to an appellation of origin and geographical indication protected in the other country, then the rule of protection and conditions of use of said indication in Georgia is defined by the respective agreement.

ARTICLE 7. APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF AN APPELLATION OF ORIGIN AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

1. An application for registration of an appellation of origin and geographical indication is filed with Sakpatenti by an applicant.
2. Protection of an appellation of origin and geographical indication of another country is conducted on basis of an international agreement.
3. Registration of the appellation of origin and geographical indication in respect to the international agreement is conducted at Sakpatenti.
4. The application shall apply to one appellation of origin or geographical indication.
5. The application must be filed in Georgian language.
6. The application shall include:
 - a) a request for registration of an appellation of origin or geographical indication;
 - b) the full name and legal address of the applicant;
 - c) the appellation of origin or geographical indication;
 - d) the list of the goods for which the registration of the appellation of origin or geographical indication is sought;
 - e) the description of the goods and if necessary of the raw material, with the indication of their chemical, physical, microbiological and/or organoleptical and other characteristics.
 - f) description of the geographical area location, by indicating its exact bounds;
 - g) the document issued by the local administrative body confirming that the goods

originate from the geographical area;

h) the description of production specific conditions and methods characterizing the production technology of the goods and relevant geographical area, in case of existence of the mentioned.

i) the documents confirming, that the specific quality, or properties of the goods are essentially or exclusively due to a particular geographical environment with its inherent natural and human factors, or specific quality, reputation or characteristics are attributable to this geographical area;

j) documents and data stipulated by the subparagraphs e, f, g, h and i must be prepared and confirmed in accordance with the rule approved by legislation;

k) the document confirming the payment of the prescribed fee;

l) a power of attorney issued by an applicant in the name of his representative, if the application is filed by the representative;

m) the application must be signed by the applicant or his representative.

ARTICLE 8. EXAMINATION, PUBLICATION, REGISTRATION

1. Sakpatenti checks whether the application complies the requirements of the Article 7 of this Law, whether there exist the bases defined by the subparagraphs b, c, d, e Article 5 of this Law and conducts the search in respect to the trademark, appellation of origin and geographical indication databases.

2. If the bases defined by the subparagraphs b, c, d, e Article 5 exist Sakpatenti takes the decision on refusal of the further examination of the application.

3. If the application complies the requirements defined by the Article 7 paragraph 6 subparagraphs e, f, g, h and i for additional consideration the application is send to the Ministry of relevant field.

4. If the application complies the requirements of the Article 7 of this Law and the basis defined by the Article 5 paragraphs b, c, d, e does not exist, Sakpatenti publishes the application materials in the Official Bulletin of the Industrial Property of Georgia (hereinafter the Bulletin), in one central and one local newspaper.

5. If within three months after the publication of the application materials the additional information shall be presented to Sakpatenti, this information shall be send for consideration to the Ministry of relevant field.

6. If no information is presented within three months from the publication of the application materials, Sakpatenti takes the decision on registration, records the data of the

appellation of origin or geographical indication in the State Register of the Appellations of Origin or Geographical Indications and publishes the data in the Bulletin.

7. In the Bulletin the following data shall be published:

- a) an appellation of origin or geographical indication;
- b) the name of goods for which the appellation of origin or geographical indication was registered and description of its specific features;
- c) description of the geographical area, showing the exact borders thereof;
- d) full name and legal address of the applicant.

8. The registration of the appellation of origin or geographical indication is limitless.

ARTICLE 9. FEES

The fee defined in respect to the legislation of Georgia shall be paid for examination of an application for an appellation of origin or geographical indication, registration, publication, issuing of the extract from the Register, also for other legal actions regarding the protection of an appellation of origin and geographical indication.

ARTICLE 10. REGISTRATION OF AN APPELLATION OF ORIGIN AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION ABROAD

Legal entities and natural persons of Georgia have the right to present the appellation of origin and geographical indication for registration in other country after their registration in Georgia.

ARTICLE 11. SCOPE OF PROTECTION

1. Proceeding from the registration of the appellation of origin or geographical indication is prohibited the following:

- a) any direct or indirect commercial use of an appellation of origin or geographical indication registered in respect to the goods not covered by the registration, insofar as those goods are similar to the registered under that name or insofar as using the name exploits the reputation of the protected name;
- b) any use of the registered appellation of origin and geographical indication, which word for word designates the real place of goods manufacture, processing or preparing of the raw material, but is likely to mislead the public as to the true origin of the goods; or
- c) any use of such a name or indication, which is the imitation or evocation of registered appellation of origin or geographical indication, even in translation, or accompanied with

such words as “type”, “style”, “similar”, “as produced in”, “method”, etc.

d) any use of misleading indication as to the origin, essential qualities and features of the goods on the packaging, on an advertising material, or on documents relating to the goods.

e) any packaging or presentation of a goods which can convey false impression as to its origin.

2. Where a registered appellation of origin or geographical indication contain the generic name of the goods, the usage of that generic name shall not fall within the scope of Article 11.

3. The protected appellation of origin or geographical indication cannot be transformed into the generic name.

ARTICLE 12. THE USE OF THE REGISTERED APPELLATION OF ORIGIN AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

1. Any natural person or legal entity, which obtain or process the raw or have real undertaking in the boundaries of the registered appellation of origin or geographical indication and the special quality, features and reputation of the produced goods is completely conditioned or connected with this geographical place, can present the application to Sakpatenti for the right to the use of the registered appellation of origin or geographical indication.

2. The data of the person entitled to the use of the registered appellation of origin or geographical indication Sakpatenti records in the Register.

3. The right to the use can be revised by the Ministry of relevant field on basis of inspection.

4. The use of the registered appellation of origin or geographical indication by the person, who is not registered as the holder of the right, is prohibited.

ARTICLE 13. INVALIDATION OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN APPELLATION OF ORIGIN OR GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

1. The registration of an appellation of origin or geographical indication can be invalidated if:

a) the registration has taken place under violation of the requirements of this Law;

b) due to changing or disappearing of natural and/or humane factors, characteristic of the given geographical area, becomes impossible to produce such goods which would have the exclusive quality and properties indicated in the Register;

2. The protection of the appellation of origin or geographical indication of a foreign country shall be canceled in respect to the rule defined by inter-state agreement.

ARTICLE 14. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AN APPELLATION OF ORIGIN OR GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION AND A TRADEMARK

1. If after filing with Sakpatenti of an application for registration of an appellation of origin or geographical indication, with Sakpatenti is filed an application for registration of a trademark, which is identical with or similar to the appellation of origin or geographical indication and in result of the registration of appellation of origin or geographical indication there exists one of the conditions defined by the Article 11 of this Law the pending of such an application for trademark is retained until taking of the decision on registration of the appellation of origin or geographical indication.

2. If at filing of the application for appellation of origin or geographical indication with Sakpatenti, the application for registration of a trademark, which is identical with or similar to the appellation of origin or geographical indication, has been already filed, the decision on registration of this trademark, has not been taken and in result of the registration of the appellation of origin or geographical indication there exists one of the conditions defined by the Article 11 of this law the pending of the application for trademark is retained until the decision on registration of the appellation of origin or geographical indication is taken.

3. If Sakpatenti takes the decision on refusal of the registration for appellation of origin or geographical indication, the consideration of the trademark application is retained in respect to the paragraph 1 and 2 of the Article shall continue at the request of the applicant by preserving of the filing date.

4. If by the use of trademark or its registration was caused the infringement defined by the Article 11 of this Law, then the appeal shall be drawn within

5 years from the day of the infringement of the rights of the appellation of origin or geographical indication or from the registration day of the trademark, if for this day the trademark has been already published and this date is earlier than the date of recognition of the rights infringement.

5. If one of the infringements defined by the Article 11 of this Law takes place by using of the trademark registered before the registration of the appellation of origin or geographical indication, the interested person can appeal claiming the prevention of the use of such trademark within 5 years term from the day of recognition of the infringement in respect to the appellation of origin or geographical indication. In the case of disagreement among the parties the use of the registered trademark may be continued temporarily, but no longer than the registration term.

6. If the trademark was registered in breach of the requirements of the paragraphs 1 and 2

of this Article, the registration of such a trademark is annulled on basis of the Court decision.

7. The registration of the trademark and its fair use is not terminated, if the registration was conducted before the beginning of protection of the appellation of origin or geographical indication in the country of origin or before this Law enters into force, whereas the coexistence of the trademark and appellation of origin or geographical indication must not lead the public into confusion, as to the origin of the goods.

. The Article 11 of this Law is not applied for the trademark used for at least 10 continuous years before April 15, 1994 (before the signing date of the World Trade Organization Agreement).

9. Taking into account the reputation of the registered trademark its notoriety and longevity of use, it is admissible not to register the appellation of origin or geographical indication, if such a registration leads the public into confusion as to the true origin of the goods.

ARTICLE 15. RESPONSIBILITIES FOR INFRINGEMENT OF THE RIGHTS ON APPELLATION OF ORIGIN OR GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

Infringement of the right arising from registration on an appellation of origin or geographical indication causes civil, administrative or criminal responsibilities in accordance with the current legislation.

ARTICLE 16. THE SUIT REQUIREMENTS

The holder of the right for the use of an appellation of origin or geographical indication, is authorized to bring an action against infringing party in the court and require the following:

- a) prevention of the acts of infringement;
- b) compensation of damages:
- c) confiscation of illegally produced goods and the equipment used for production of said goods;
- d) destruction of all those labels, tags, drawings, imprints, packing, packing materials and advertisements including the registered name.

ARTICLE 17. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

1. In three months after publication of this Law Sakpatenti shall elaborate and approve in respect to the established rule the “Instruction on Presenting of the Application for the Appellation of Origin and Geographical Indication and Procedures Relating to the

Registration”.

2. Sakpatenti together with the Ministries concerned and other offices shall elaborate and for October 1, 1999 submit to the President of Georgia the Regulations on Defining of Geographical Area Boundaries Respecting the Goods Appellation of Origin and Geographical Indication, on Studying, Defining and Control of the Goods Characteristics Attributable to the Geographical Area.

3. Sakpatenti together with the Ministries concerned and other offices shall elaborate and submit to the President of Georgia for approval the list of appellation of origin and geographical indication goods produced in the Georgia to be provisioned in the international agreements.

ARTICLE 18. FINAL PROVISIONS

This Law shall enter into force from November 1, 1999.