

**ACT XI OF 1997 ON THE PROTECTION OF
TRADEMARKS AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS**

In order to promote the development of Hungarian market economy, to improve competition conditions based on the use of signs capable of distinguishing goods and services, to assist consumers in gathering information, and in conformity with the international and European Community law obligations of the Republic of Hungary concerning the protection of intellectual property, the Parliament enacts the following Act on the Protection of Trademarks and Geographical Indications:

PART I

PROTECTION OF TRADEMARKS

Chapter I

SUBJECT MATTER OF TRADEMARK PROTECTION

Signs Capable of Distinction

Article 1

- (1) Trademark protection shall be granted for any signs capable of being represented graphically provided that these are capable of distinguishing goods or services from those of other undertakings.
- (2) Signs which may be granted trademark protection are in particular:
- (a) words, combination of words, including personal names and slogans,
 - (b) letters, numerals,
 - (c) figures, pictures,
 - (d) two- or three-dimensional forms, including the shape of goods or of their packaging,
 - (e) colours, combination of colours, light signals, holograms,
 - (f) sound signals, and
 - (g) combination of signs under (a) to (f).

Absolute Grounds for Refusal

Article 2

- (1) A sign may not be granted trademark protection if it does not meet the requirements of Article 1.
- (2) A sign shall be excluded from trademark protection if:
- (a) it is devoid of any distinctive character, in particular if it consists exclusively of signs or indications which may serve, in trade, to designate the kind, quality, quantity, intended purpose, value, geographical origin or the time of production of the goods or of rendering of the service, or other characteristics of the goods or services, or which have become customary in the current language or in the practices of trade;
 - (b) it consists exclusively of a shape which results from the nature of the goods themselves or which is necessary to obtain a technical result or which gives substantial value to the goods.
- (3) A sign shall not be excluded from trademark protection in accordance with paragraph (2)(a) if, either before or after the date of priority, it has acquired a distinctive character.

Article 3

- (1) A sign may not be granted trademark protection if:
 - (a) it is contrary to public policy or to accepted principles of morality;
 - (b) it is liable to deceive consumers as to the nature, quality, geographical origin or other characteristics of the goods or services;
 - (c) its registration was applied for in bad faith.
- (2) A sign shall be excluded from trademark protection if:
 - (a) it consists exclusively of State emblems or other emblems of an authority or international organization as defined in the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property;
 - (b) it relates to medals, badges, armorial bearings, not covered by subparagraph (a) above, or to official signs and hallmarks indicating control and warranty which are of public interest;
 - (c) it consists of symbols having a close relation to religious or other beliefs.
- (3) Trademark protection shall be granted with the consent of the competent authority to signs of which the emblems defined under paragraph 2 (a) and (b) form only an element.
- (4) A sign may not be granted trademark protection if it consists of or contains a geographical indication registered pursuant to this Act or to European Community law. This provision shall apply to goods which do not originate in a geographical area corresponding to the geographical indication or in connection with which the geographical indication cannot be used for any other reason on the basis of the provisions of this Act or of European Community law.

Relative Grounds for Refusal

Article 4

- (1) A sign may not be granted trademark protection:
 - (a) with respect to identical goods or services, if the sign with the later date of priority is identical with an earlier trademark;
 - (b) if because of its identity with or similarity to the earlier trademark and the identity or similarity of the goods or services there exists a likelihood of confusion on the part of the consumers;
 - (c) with respect to dissimilar goods or services if the sign with the later date of priority is identical with or similar to an earlier trademark having a reputation in the country where the use without due cause of the later sign would take unfair advantage of or be detrimental to the distinctive character or the repute of the earlier trademark.
- (2) “Earlier trademark” means a trademark whose registration was applied for with an earlier date of priority or – for the purposes of paragraph (1)(a) and (b) – a sign which has become well-known at an earlier date in the country under the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property even if that sign is not registered. “Earlier trademark” shall also mean – depending on the registration of the sign – an earlier trademark application.
- (3) A sign may not be refused trademark protection if it conflicts with an earlier trademark, which has not been used by the holder in accordance with the provisions of Article 18.
- (4) For the purposes of this Act, the likelihood of confusion includes the likelihood of association with the earlier trademark.

Article 5

- (1) A sign may not be granted trademark protection:
 - (a) if it would infringe earlier personal rights of others, in particular a right in a name or of personal portrayal;
 - (b) if it would conflict with an earlier copyright or industrial property right of others, including conflict with the name of a protected plant variety.
- (2) A sign shall not be granted trademark protection

- (a) if it has been used effectively in the country without registration where the use of the sign without the consent of the prior user would be contrary to law; and
 - (b) if, with respect to identical or similar goods or services, it is identical with or similar to a trademark whose protection has lapsed by reason of expiration and less than two years have elapsed since the lapse, unless the earlier trademark had not been used in conformity with the provisions of Article 18.
- (3) In determining whether a right, use or expiration is deemed as earlier within the meaning of paragraphs (1) and (2), the priority of the application for registration shall be taken into account.

Article 6

A sign shall be excluded from trademark protection if the representative or agent applies for registration in his own name without the holder's authorization, unless the representative or agent justifies his action.

Declaration of Consent

Article 7

- (1) A sign may not be refused trademark protection in accordance with Articles 4 and 5 if the holder of the earlier right consents to the registration of the later sign.
- (2) A declaration of consent shall be valid if drawn up as a public instrument or a private document providing sufficient evidence.
- (3) A declaration of consent may be contested under those provisions of the Civil Code that concern actions for avoidance of a contract by reason of mistake, deception or threat; the declaration may not be withdrawn and may not be replaced by the decision of a Court.

Registrability

Article 8

- (1) Trademark protection shall be granted for a sign if
- (a) it satisfies the requirements of Article 1 and is not excluded from trademark protection under the terms of Articles 2 to 7 and
 - (b) the relevant application complies with the requirements laid down by this Act.

Chapter II

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS CONFERRED BY TRADEMARK PROTECTION

Right to Trademark Protection

Article 9

- (1) The right to the legal protection of a trademark (hereinafter referred to as "trademark protection") shall belong to the person who has made the trademark registered according to the procedure prescribed by this Act.
- (2) Any natural or legal person or a company without legal personality, irrespective of pursuing economic activities, may apply for trademark protection.
- (3) If two or more persons apply for registration jointly, trademark protection shall belong to them jointly. Where two or more persons are entitled to the right, it shall be deemed to belong to them equally unless otherwise provided.

Establishment of Trademark Protection

Article 10

Trademark protection shall begin with registration and shall be effective retroactively from the date of filing of the application.

Term of Protection

Article 11

(1) Trademark protection shall have a term of 10 years beginning on the filing date of the application.

(2) Trademark protection shall be renewable for further periods of 10 years. In case of renewal, the new period of protection shall begin on the day following the date of expiration of the previous period.

Rights Conferred by Trademark Protection

Article 12

(1) Trademark protection shall confer on its holder the exclusive right to use the trademark.

(2) On the basis of the exclusive right of use, the holder shall be entitled to prevent any person not having his consent from using in the course of trade:

(a) any sign identical with the trademark in relation to goods or services which are identical with those for which the trademark is registered;

(b) any sign where, because of its identity with or similarity to the trademark and the identity or similarity of the goods or services, there exists a likelihood of confusion on the part of the public; or

(c) any sign which is identical with or similar to the trademark in relation to goods and services which are not identical with or not similar to those for which the trademark is registered, provided that the trademark has a reputation in the country and the use of that sign without due cause would take unfair advantage of, or would be detrimental to, the distinctive character or the repute of the trademark.

(3) The following, in particular, shall be prohibited under paragraph (2):

(a) affixing the sign to the goods or to the packaging thereof;

(b) putting on the market or offering for sale the goods under that sign or stocking them for such purposes;

(c) offering or supplying services under that sign;

(d) importing or exporting the goods under the sign;

(e) using the sign in business correspondence and in advertising.

Reproduction of Trademarks in Reference Works

Article 13

If the reproduction of a trademark in a dictionary, lexicon, encyclopaedia or similar reference work gives the impression that it constitutes the generic name of the goods or services for which the trademark is registered, the publisher of the work shall, at the request of the holder of the trademark, indicate – in the next edition of the publication at the latest – that the trademark has been registered and is under trademark protection.

Unlawful Use of a Trademark by an Agent or Representative

Article 14

Where a trademark is registered in the name of the agent or representative without the holder's authorization, the holder shall be entitled to oppose the unauthorized use of his trademark by his agent or representative, unless the agent or representative justifies his action.

Limitations of Trademark Protection

Article 15

(1) Trademark protection shall not entitle the holder to prohibit a third party from using in the course of trade and in accordance with the requirements of fair trade practice,

(a) his own name or address;

(b) indications concerning the kind, quality, quantity, intended purpose, value, geographical origin, the time of production of the goods or of rendering of the service, or other characteristics of the goods or service;

(c) the trademark where it is necessary to indicate the intended purpose of the goods or services, in particular in the case of accessories or spare parts.

(2) On the basis of paragraph (1)(a), only a natural person may invoke his own name or address against the holder of the trademark.

Exhaustion of the Rights Conferred by Trademark Protection

Article 16

(1) Trademark protection shall not entitle the holder to prohibit the use of the trademark in relation to goods which have been put on the market in the European Economic Area by him or with his expressed consent.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply where the holder has legitimate reasons to oppose further commercialisation of the goods, in particular where the condition of the goods has been changed or impaired.

Acquiescence

Article 17

(1) Where the holder has acquiesced, for a period of five successive years, in the use of a later trademark in the country while being aware of such use, he shall no longer be entitled either to oppose the use of the later trademark in the country or to request, on the basis of his earlier trademark, the cancellation thereof [Article 33(2)(b)].

(2) Paragraph (1) shall only apply to goods or services in relation to which the later trademark was put in genuine use.

(3) Paragraph (1) shall not apply where the later trademark was applied for in bad faith.

(4) The holder of a later trademark shall not be entitled to oppose the use of the earlier trademark, even though the holder of the earlier trademark may no longer oppose, on the basis of paragraph (1), the use of the later trademark.

(5) The provisions of paragraphs (1) to (4) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to earlier trademarks having a reputation, to trademarks that have become well-known in the country at an earlier date, as well as to earlier rights referred to in Article 5(1) and (2)(a).

Use of Trademarks

Article 18

(1) If, within a period of five years following the date of registration, the holder has not commenced genuine use of the trademark in the country in connection with the goods or services for which it is registered, or if such use has been suspended during an uninterrupted period of five years, trademark protection shall be subject to the legal consequences provided for in this Act [Article 4(3); Article 5(2)(b); Article 30(d); Article 33(2)(a); Article 34; Article 61/E; Article 73(2)], unless the holder duly justifies non-use.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), the following shall also constitute genuine use of the trademark in the country:

(a) use of the trademark in a form differing from the registered form only in elements which do not alter the distinctive character;

(b) affixing of the trademark to goods or to the packaging thereof in the territory of the country solely for export purposes.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (1), use of the trademark with the authorization of the holder shall be deemed to constitute use by the holder.

Chapter III

TRADEMARKS AND TRADEMARK PROTECTION AS OBJECTS OF PROPERTY

Succession in Title

Article 19

(1) Rights deriving from a trademark and from trademark protection may be transferred and assigned.

(2) The successor in title to a legal person or to a company without legal personality shall also acquire the trademark, unless otherwise provided by the parties or the circumstances clearly dictate otherwise.

(3) Trademark protection may be assigned by contract. Trademark protection may also be assigned in respect of some of the goods or services for which the trademark is registered.

(4) The contract for the assignment of trademark protection shall be null and void where the assignment is likely to mislead the public.

(5) Where a trademark is applied for or is registered in the name of the agent or representative without the holder's authorization, the latter shall be entitled to demand the assignment in his favour of the right to trademark protection or of the registration, unless the agent or the representative justifies his action.

Pledge

Article 20

Rights deriving from a trademark and from trademark protection may be pledged. A right of pledge shall only be constituted if the mortgage contract is made in writing and the right of pledge is entered in the trademark register.

Joint Right to Trademark Protection and Joint Trademark Protection

Article 21

(1) Where there are two or more holders of the same trademark, each of the joint holders may exercise the rights conferred by trademark protection over his own share. Where one joint holder wishes to exercise the rights over his own share, the other joint holders shall enjoy a right of preemption with respect to third parties.

(2) The trademark may be used by any one of the joint holders alone; however, he shall be obliged to pay appropriate remuneration to the other joint holders, in proportion to their shares. For the purposes of Article 18, such use of the trademark shall be deemed to constitute use by all of the holders.

(3) A license for the use of a trademark may only be granted to a third party jointly by the joint holders. Collective consent may be replaced by a court judgement under the general provisions of civil law.

(4) In the event of doubt, the shares of all joint holders shall be deemed equal. If one of the joint holders surrenders his trademark protection, the rights of the other joint holders shall extend to his share, in proportion to their own shares.

(5) Any one of the joint holders may also act individually to renew, enforce and protect trademark rights. His legal acts, with the exception of compromise, recognition and waiver of rights, shall be binding on any other joint holder who has failed to observe a time limit or to perform a required act, provided that such other joint holder has not subsequently remedied his omission.

(6) Where the acts of the joint holders are divergent, a decision shall be taken having regard to all other relevant facts in the procedure.

(7) Costs relating to joint trademark protection shall be borne by the joint holders in proportion to their shares. If, despite being notified, a joint holder does not pay the costs for which he is liable, the joint holder who has paid those costs may claim assignment to him of the share belonging to the joint holder having not met his obligations.

(8) The provisions concerning joint trademark protection shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to joint trademark applications.

Application of the Provisions of the Civil Code

Article 22

Matters relating to the transfer, assignment and encumbrance of rights deriving from a trademark and from trademark protection, the joint right to trademark protection and joint trademark protection, as well as in relationships concerning property rights and personal status relating to trademarks that are not covered by this Act shall be governed by the provisions of the Civil Code.

Chapter IV

TRADEMARK LICENCE CONTRACTS

Conclusion of Trademark License Contracts

Article 23

(1) Under a trademark license contract, the holder of trademark protection licenses the right to use a trademark and the licensee is required to pay royalties.

(2) The parties shall be free to determine the contents of the license contract. However, any license contract whose fulfilment is likely to mislead the public shall be null and void.

Rights and Obligations of the Parties

Article 24

(1) The holder shall guarantee for the whole duration of the license contract that no third parties hold rights in the trademark preventing or limiting exercise of the right of use. This guarantee shall be subject to the rules applicable to a vendor who transfers proprietary rights, except that the licensee may, instead of cancellation, terminate the contract with immediate effect.

(2) The holder shall inform the licensee of any third party rights in relation to the trademark and of any other important circumstances. However, he shall be obliged to transfer economic, technical and organizational know-how only if this has been expressly agreed.

(3) The holder may control the licensee as to the quality of the goods bearing the trademark or of the services supplied under the trademark.

(4) The license contract shall cover all goods and services for which the trademark is registered and every mode of use, to any extent whatsoever, without limitation in time or as to territory.

(5) A right of use shall be exclusive only if expressly stipulated by contract. In the case of an exclusive license, the holder may also use the trademark in addition to the licensee who has acquired the right of use, unless expressly excluded by contract. The holder may terminate the exclusivity of a license, subject to a proportional reduction in the royalty, if the licensee does not begin use of the trademark within a reasonable period of time.

(6) The licensee may transfer the license or grant sub-licences to third parties only with the express consent of the holder.

Termination of License Contracts

Article 25

The license contract shall terminate *ex nunc* when the contractual period expires or when certain specified circumstances occur or when the trademark protection expires.

Effect of Provisions Relating to License Contracts

Article 26

(1) The parties may derogate by mutual consent from the provisions relating to license contracts where not prohibited by law.

(2) Matters relating to license contracts that are not covered by this Act shall be governed by the provisions of the Civil Code.

Chapter V

INFRINGEMENT

Trademark Infringement

Article 27

(1) Any person who unlawfully uses a trademark in contravention of the provisions of Article 12, commits trademark infringement.

(2) The holder may, according to the circumstances of the case, have recourse to the following civil remedies:

- (a) he may request that the fact of infringement be declared by the court;
 - (b) he may request an injunction that the infringer cease his infringement or any acts directly threatening with it;
 - (c) he may demand that the infringer give information on the identity of persons involved in the production and distribution of the infringing goods or the provision of infringing services and of their channels of distribution;
 - (d) he may demand satisfaction from the infringer by way of a declaration or by other appropriate means; if necessary, the declaration shall be made public by the infringer or at his expense;
 - (e) he may require surrender of the gains obtained by the infringement of the trademark;
 - (f) he may request the seizure, the transfer to a specific person, the recall and the definitive removal from the channels of commerce, or destruction, of the infringing products and the packaging thereof, as well as of the means and materials exclusively or principally used for infringement.
- (3) Where a trademark is infringed, the holder may also claim damages under the rules of civil liability.
- (4) The holder may put in the claim referred to in paragraph (2)(b) also against any person whose services were used in the infringing activities.
- (5) The holder may put in the claim referred to in paragraph (2)(c) also against any person who
- (a) was found in possession of the infringing goods on a commercial scale;
 - (b) was found to be using the infringing services on a commercial scale;
 - (c) was found to be providing on a commercial scale services used in infringing activities;
 - (d) was indicated by the person referred to in points (a) to (c) as being involved in the production or distribution of the infringing goods or the provision of the infringing services.
- (6) For the purposes of paragraph (5)(a) to (c), the acts are carried out on a commercial scale if it is obvious from the nature and quantity of the infringing goods or services that these acts are carried out for direct or indirect economic or commercial advantage. In the absence of proof to the contrary, acts carried out by consumers in good faith shall not be regarded as acts carried out on a commercial scale.
- (7) On the basis of paragraph (2)(c) and paragraph (5), the infringer or the person referred to in paragraph (5) may be required to provide, in particular, the following information:
- (a) the names and addresses of the producers, distributors, suppliers and holders of the infringing goods or services, as well as the intended or involved wholesalers and retailers;
 - (b) the quantities produced, delivered, received or ordered of the infringing goods or services, as well as the prices obtained or given for the goods or services in question.
- (8) At the request of the holder, the court may rule that the infringing nature of the means, materials, goods and packaging seized, recalled or definitively removed from the channels of commerce be removed or, where this is not possible, that they be destroyed. In justified cases, the court may order, in place of destruction, that the means and materials seized be auctioned according to the procedure of judicial execution; in such cases, the court shall decide how the sum obtained is to be used.
- (9) Seizure of the means and materials used in infringing activities and of the infringing goods and packaging shall be admissible even if they are not in the possession of the infringer, but the holder knew or had reasonable grounds to know about the infringement.
- (10) The court shall order the measures referred to in paragraph (2)(f) and paragraph (8) at the expense of the infringer, except when derogation therefrom is justified by the circumstances of the particular case. In ordering the recall and the definitive removal from the channels of commerce, or destruction, the court shall decide by taking into account the interests of third parties and by ensuring the proportionality of the measures to the seriousness of the infringement.
- (11) At the request of the holder, the court may order that its decision be made public at the expense of the infringer. The court shall decide on the manner of the publicity. Publicity shall mean, in particular, publication in a national daily newspaper or on the Internet.

Customs Law Consequences of Trademark Infringement

Article 28

Where a trademark is infringed, the holder may request – under the provisions of special legislation – measures by the customs authorities to prevent infringing goods from being placed on the market.

Rights of the Applicant and the Licensee in the Event of Trademark Infringement

Article 29

(1) An applicant may also institute proceedings for trademark infringement; however, the proceedings shall be suspended until the decision to register the trademark has become final.

(2) A licensee recorded in the trademark register may institute proceedings for trademark infringement in his own name if he has invited the holder to take appropriate action in order to stop the infringement and the holder has failed to take action within 30 days of the invitation.

Chapter VI

LAPSE OF TRADEMARK PROTECTION

Modes of Lapse

Article 30

Trademark protection shall lapse:

(a) when its term expires without renewal (Articles 11 and 31), on the day following the date of expiration;

(b) if the holder surrenders it (Article 32), on the day following the date of receipt of the surrender or at an earlier date specified by him;

(c) if it is cancelled (Article 33), with retroactive effect to the date of filing of the application;

(d) if the holder has not put the trademark to genuine use (Articles 18 and 34), with retroactive effect to the starting date of the procedure for a decision on revocation or to the date of priority of the conflicting later trademark, whichever is earlier;

(e) if the trademark loses its distinctive character or becomes deceptive (Article 35), with retroactive effect to the starting date of the procedure for a decision on revocation.

(f) in the event of dissolution of the holder legal person or company without legal personality [Article 9(2)] without a successor in title, with retroactive effect to the date of dissolution.

Partial Lapse by Reason of Expiration of Protection

Article 31

Where trademark protection is renewed only in respect of some of the goods or services for which the trademark has been registered, trademark protection shall lapse by reason of expiration of protection only in respect of the parts not covered by the renewal.

Surrender of Protection

Article 32

(1) The holder entered in the trademark register may surrender his trademark protection by a written declaration addressed to the Hungarian Patent Office.

(2) If the surrender affects the rights of third parties deriving from legislation, from rulings of an authority, from a license contract or from any other contract recorded in the trademark register, or if a lawsuit is recorded in the trademark register, it shall take effect only with the consent of the parties concerned.

(3) Surrender may be made only in respect of some of the goods or services for which the trademark is registered.

(4) Surrender of trademark protection may not be withdrawn.

Cancellation

Article 33

(1) The trademark shall be cancelled

(a) if the subject matter of the trademark protection does not satisfy the requirements laid down in Article 8(a);

(b) if the subject matter of the trademark protection differs from, or the list of goods or services extends beyond, the content of the application as filed at the accorded filing date or – in the case of division – the content of the divisional application;

(c) if the international trademark application has been filed by a person not entitled to it under the Madrid Agreement or the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement [Article 76/I(1)(a)].

(2) The trademark may not be cancelled

(a) if it conflicts with an earlier trademark [Article 4(2)] the use of which does not satisfy, at the time of filing of the request for cancellation, the requirements laid down in Article 18; or

(b) if it conflicts with an earlier trademark, non-registered sign or any other rights whose holder was aware of the registration of the later trademark and has acquiesced, for a period of five successive years, in the use of that trademark, unless the holder of the later trademark acted in bad faith.

(3) Where the grounds for cancellation exist in respect only of some of the goods or services for which the trademark is registered, cancellation shall be pronounced in the form of a corresponding limitation of the protection.

(4) Should a request for cancellation be rejected by a final ruling, a new procedure for the cancellation of the same trademark on the same grounds may not be instituted by any person.

Revocation by Reason of Non-Use

Article 34

(1) Trademark protection shall be revoked by reason of non-use in respect of some or all of the goods or services for which the trademark is registered, depending on whether non-use exists in respect of all or some of the goods or services for which the trademark is registered.

(2) Revocation of trademark protection by reason of non-use shall not be declared if, during the interval between expiry of the period laid down in Article 18(1) and filing of the request for revocation by reason of non-use, the trademark has been put in genuine use or such use has been resumed. This provision shall not apply where the commencement or resumption of use within a period of three months preceding the filing of the request occurs only after the holder becomes aware that a decision on revocation by reason of non-use will be requested.

(3) Should a request for revocation by reason of non-use be rejected by a final ruling, a new procedure for revocation of the same trademark on the same grounds may not be instituted by any person.

Revocation by Reason of Lack of Distinctive Character or Becoming Deceptive

Article 35

- (1) Trademark protection shall be revoked
 - (a) if, in consequence of acts of the holder, the trademark has become the common name in the trade for a product or service for which it is registered; or
 - (b) if, in consequence of use, the trademark has become deceptive, particularly as to the nature, quality or geographical origin of the goods or services.
- (2) Trademark protection shall be revoked by reason of losing distinctive character or becoming deceptive in respect of some or all of the goods or services for which the trademark is registered, depending on whether the grounds for revocation exist in respect of all or some of the goods or services for which the trademark is registered.
- (3) Should a request for revocation by reason of losing distinctive character or becoming deceptive be rejected by a final ruling, a new procedure for revocation of the same trademark on the same grounds may not be instituted by any person.

Revocation by Reason of Dissolution of the Holder without Successor in Title

Article 35/A

Should a request for revocation by reason of dissolution of the holder without successor in title be rejected by a final ruling, a new procedure for revocation of the same trademark on the same grounds may not be instituted by any person.

Reclaiming of Royalties

Article 36

If the trademark protection lapses *ex tunc*, only the part of the royalties paid to the holder that was not covered by the profits derived from the use of the trademark may be reclaimed.

PART II

PROCEDURES BEFORE THE HUNGARIAN PATENT OFFICE IN TRADEMARK MATTERS

Chapter VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS GOVERNING TRADEMARK PROCEDURES

Competence of the Hungarian Patent Office

Article 37

- (1) The Hungarian Patent Office shall have competence in the following trademark matters:
 - (a) registration of trademarks,
 - (b) renewal of trademark protection,
 - (c) revocation of trademark protection,
 - (d) cancellation of trademarks,
 - (e) division of trademark protection,
 - (f) keeping the records of trademark applications and trademarks,
 - (g) official information.

(2) The Hungarian Patent Office shall also have competence in matters deriving from the application of provisions relating to the Community trademark system (Chapter X/A) and to the international registration of trademarks (Chapters X/B to X/D).

Application of the general rules of administrative procedures

Article 38

(1) The Hungarian Patent Office shall proceed in trademark matters falling within its competence – with the exceptions laid down in this Act – by applying the provisions of Act CXL of 2004 on the general rules of administrative procedures and services (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Administrative Procedures Act’).

(2) In the absence of a provision of legislation to the contrary, the Hungarian Patent Office shall proceed in trademark matters within its competence on request.

(3) The provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act relating to the notification – *ex officio* or on request – of the start of the procedure shall not apply in trademark matters.

(4) The provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act relating to the acquisition of certain data from other authorities shall not apply in trademark matters.

Decisions of the Hungarian Patent Office

Article 39

(1) The Hungarian Patent Office shall take a ruling on the merits of a trademark case, in the course of the procedure issues other than the merits of the trademark case shall be decided by an order. (Hereinafter referred to together as “decision”).

(2) In cancellation procedures and in revocation procedures, the Hungarian Patent Office shall take its ruling at a hearing by a board consisting of three members. Where in the trademark registration procedure, a hearing must be held in the subject of an opposition filed against the registration of a trademark, the Hungarian Patent Office shall proceed at a hearing and shall take its ruling by a board consisting of three members. The board shall take its decisions by majority.

(3) Decisions of the Hungarian Patent Office shall become final on service unless their review is requested.

(4) Decisions of the Hungarian Patent Office shall be communicated by publication if

(a) the address or the registered seat (establishment, branch of establishment) of the party is unknown, or

(b) the mail is returned with a note that the whereabouts or the address of the party is unknown.

(5) The publication shall be published in the official journal and on the website of the Hungarian Patent Office on the same day. Decisions communicated by publication shall be considered delivered on the fifteenth day after the publication. In any other matters pertaining to the communication of the decision by publication, the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act shall apply except that posting shall mean the publication.

(6) Where the provisions of Article 44(1) apply, all decisions shall be delivered to the representative.

Establishment of Facts

Article 40

(1) In trademark procedures before it, the Hungarian Patent Office shall examine the facts of its own motion, with the exception prescribed in paragraph (2), its examination shall not be restricted to the statements of the parties.

(2) In trademark registration procedures, in the subject of opposition filed against the registration of a trademark, in cancellation procedures and in revocation procedures, the Hungarian Patent Office shall examine the facts within the framework of the request, on the basis of the declarations or statements of the parties.

(3) The decisions of the Hungarian Patent Office may only be based on facts or evidence on which the parties concerned have had an opportunity to present their comments; however, facts or evidence not submitted by the party in due time may be left out of consideration.

(4) Together with a notice about the legal consequences of the omission, the parties shall be invited or notified to rectify the irregularities of documents submitted in trademark matters.

Time Limits

Article 41

(1) The time limits prescribed by this Act shall not be extended. Failing to comply with such time limits shall involve legal consequences without further notice.

(2) Where this Act does not prescribe any time limit to rectify irregularities or to submit a statement, a time limit of at least 30 days shall be fixed which may be extended on request before the expiration of the period. A time limit of more than three months and more than three extensions of a time limit may be granted only in particularly justified cases.

(3) The time limits prescribed for administration by the Administrative Procedures Act shall not apply to trademark matters, neither shall apply the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act setting out time limits for other measures of the proceeding authority.

Restitutio in integrum

Article 42

(1) In trademark matters – unless excluded under paragraph (5) – a request for *restitutio in integrum* may be submitted within 15 days of the unobserved time limit or of the last day of the unobserved period. The request must state the grounds for failing to comply and the circumstances showing that the failure to comply occurred without the requesting party's fault.

(2) Where the failure to comply became known to the party subsequently or the cause thereof ceased subsequently, the time limit shall be reckoned from the date on which the failure to comply became known or the cause thereof ceased. The request for *restitutio in integrum* shall be admissible only within six months from the date of the time limit not complied with or the last day of the period not complied with.

(3) Where a time limit is not complied with, the omitted act must be carried out simultaneously with the filing of the request for *restitutio in integrum* or – if it is admissible – an extension of the time limit may be requested.

(4) If the Hungarian Patent Office grants *restitutio in integrum*, the acts carried out by the party in default shall be considered to have been performed within the time limit not complied with; a hearing held on the day not complied with shall be repeated where necessary. Depending on the outcome of the new hearing, it shall be decided whether the decision taken at the original hearing should stand or should be revoked in whole or in part.

(5) *Restitutio in integrum* shall be excluded:

(a) in the event of failing to comply with the time limit prescribed for filing the declaration of priority [Article 53(2)];

(b) in the event of failing to comply with the time limit of six months fixed for claiming convention or exhibition priority;

(c) in the event of failing to comply with the time limit prescribed for filing the opposition [Article 61/B(1) and (2) and Article 76/P(3)];

(d) in the event of failing to comply with the time limit fixed for submitting the request for accelerated procedure [Article 64/A(1)].

Suspension of the Procedure

Article 43

(1) Where legal proceedings are instituted with respect to the entitlement to file a trademark application or to the right to trademark protection, the trademark procedure shall be suspended until the court judgement becomes final. If the decision on the merits of a trademark case depends on the previous decision on such a matter in which the procedure falls within the competence of another authority, the Hungarian Patent Office shall suspend the trademark procedure.

(2) In the event of the death of a party or the dissolution of a legal entity, the procedure shall be suspended until the successor in title is communicated and attested. If the successor in title is not communicated within a reasonable time according to the circumstances of the case, the Hungarian Patent Office shall terminate the procedure and shall decide on the basis of the material at its disposal.

(3) The Hungarian Patent Office shall suspend the trademark procedure at the request of the party or *ex officio* if the case cannot be decided well-foundedly without a decision taken in another, closely connected procedure under its own competence.

(4) The trademark registration procedure cannot be suspended at the request of the applicant, except where the provisions of paragraph (1) or (3) would apply.

Representation

Article 44

(1) In the absence of a provision of an international treaty to the contrary, foreign applicants shall be represented by an authorised patent attorney or an attorney-at-law in all trademark matters within the competence of the Hungarian Patent Office.

(2) A power of attorney shall be drawn up as a public instrument or as a private document having the force of evidence. As to the validity of a power of attorney given to a patent attorney, an attorney-at-law, a patent attorneys' office, a patent attorneys' partnership or a law office – either in the country or abroad – the signature by the principal shall be sufficient. The power of attorney may also be a general power, on the basis of which the representative can proceed in all trademark cases within the competence of the Hungarian Patent Office, to which the principal is a party. A power of attorney given to a law office, a patent attorneys' office or a patent attorneys' partnership shall be deemed to be a power of attorney given to any person who certifies that he works within the framework of such office or partnership.

(3) The Hungarian Patent Office shall appoint a trustee from among the patent attorneys and attorneys-at-law:

(a) for unknown heirs or for a party whose whereabouts are unknown, at the request of the opposing party, or

(b) for a foreign party not having an authorized representative, at the request of the opposing party.

(4) Paragraph (1) and paragraph (3)(b) shall not apply if the foreign party is a natural person or a legal entity whose permanent residence or domicile is in the territory of a Member State of the European Economic Area.

(5) Where paragraph (3)(b) and paragraph (4) are not applicable and the foreign party has not complied with the requirements laid down in paragraph (1), the Hungarian Patent Office shall apply in the trademark procedure the provisions of Article 59(2) to (4) *mutatis mutandis*, except that it shall decide on the request on the basis of the information at its disposal if the foreign party participating in the procedure is the opposing party and he has not complied with the requirements laid down in paragraph (1).

(6) The party who requested the appointment of the trustee shall be required to advance his expenses and his fee .

Use of Languages

Article 45

(1) The language of trademark procedures shall be Hungarian, the trademark application shall be drawn up in Hungarian.

(2) In trademark matters, documents in foreign languages may also be filed; however, the Hungarian Patent Office may require that a translation into Hungarian, certified where reasonable, or a legalized document be filed.

Access to Files

Article 46

(1) Any person may inspect the documents of trademark applications, except for draft decisions and all other documents used for the preparation of decisions and expert opinions which are not communicated to the parties.

(2) [repealed]

(3) Upon payment of a fee, the Hungarian Patent Office shall issue copies of documents that may be inspected.

(4) Procedures in trademark matters shall be public only if there is an opposing party participating.

Legal Remedies

Article 46/A

(1) Against the decisions of the Hungarian Patent Office appeals, rehearing, equity and supervisory procedures and intervention of the prosecutor shall not be admissible.

(2) Decision of the Hungarian Patent Office in trademark matters shall be reviewed by the court in non-contentious civil procedure laid down in Chapter XI.

(3) The Hungarian Patent Office may withdraw or amend its decisions – terminating the procedure – taken in the following matters only if a request for review is filed and only until such request is transmitted to the court:

(a) registration of trademarks;

(b) renewal of trademark protection;

(c) division of trademark protection;

(d) lapse of trademark protection by reason of surrender;

(e) cancellation of trademarks;

(f) declaration of revocation of trademark protection;

(g) forwarding the request for an international trademark application as well as a request (for subsequent designation) made subsequently for territorial extension of the protection resulting from an international trademark registration;

(h) final refusal of the protection of a sign designating the Republic of Hungary;

(i) refusal of the effect of an assignment or of a licence recorded in the international register with respect to the protection resulting from an international registration designating the territory of the Republic of Hungary;

(j) conversion of an international registration into a national trademark application.

(4) The Hungarian Patent Office may withdraw or amend its decision – terminating the procedure – taken in the matters referred to in paragraph (3)(e) and (f) on the basis of a request for review only if it

establishes that its decision is contrary to law or if the parties request the amendment or withdrawal thereof unanimously.

(5) Paragraph (4) shall also apply to rulings taken in the matter referred to in paragraph 3(a), provided that a notice of opposition was filed against the trademark application and the Hungarian Patent Office did not refuse the trademark application for any ground laid down in Articles 2 and 3.

Judicial Execution

Article 46/B

(1) The provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act relating to execution shall apply to orders of the Hungarian Patent Office imposing a procedural fine.

(2) Decisions of the Hungarian Patent Office on imposing costs shall be executed by applying the provisions of Act LIII of 1994 on judicial execution.

Costs

Article 46/C

In trademark matters an exemption from the payment of costs may not be permissible.

Electronic Administration and Official Services

Article 46/D

(1) Subject to paragraph (2), trademark matters shall not be administered by electronic means and in electronic form.

(2) Trademark applications may also be filed electronically, in the manner and on conditions laid down in Article 50/A.

(3) The Hungarian Patent Office shall provide electronic information services in trademark matters falling within its competence in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act.

Chapter VIII

REGISTERS KEPT IN TRADEMARK MATTERS, INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC

Register of trademark applications, trademark register

Article 47

(1) The Hungarian Patent Office shall keep a register of trademark applications and a trademark register in which all facts and circumstances concerning trademark rights shall be entered.

(2) The trademark register shall contain, in particular, the following entries:

- (a) registration number of the trademark;
- (b) reference number of the file;
- (c) representation of the trademark;
- (d) list of goods or services;
- (e) name (official designation) and address (registered seat) of the holder of the trademark;
- (f) name and registered seat of the representative;
- (g) filing date of the application;

- (h) priority data;
- (i) date of the ruling on the registration of the trademark;
- (j) renewal of trademark protection;
- (k) legal ground and date of lapse of trademark protection and limitation thereof;
- (l) licenses of use.

(3) Any right in relation to the trademark protection may only be invoked against a third party where his right was acquired in good faith and for a consideration and is recorded in the trademark register.

(4) Any person may have access to the trademark register and may ask for a copy of the registered data thereof on payment of a fee.

(5) The provisions of paragraphs (3) and (4) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the register of trademark applications.

Entries in the trademark register

Article 48

(1) Entries in the register of trademark applications or in the trademark register shall be made exclusively on the basis of the decisions of the Hungarian Patent Office or court judgements. Entries on the basis of the decisions listed in Article 77(1) may only be made if no review is requested within the stipulated time limit or if the judgment of the court concerning the review has become final.

(2) The Hungarian Patent Office shall decide on taking note of rights and facts relating to trademark protection on the basis of a request submitted in writing. A public instrument or private document providing sufficient evidence shall be attached to such request.

(3) A request shall be inadmissible if it is based on a document which is invalid due to formal defects or which lacks an official authentication required by law, or if it is clear from the contents of the document that the legal statement included therein is invalid.

(4) Where the request or its enclosures contain rectifiable defects, the applicant shall be invited to remedy them or to submit comments.

Information to the Public

Article 49

In the official journal of the Hungarian Patent Office the following data and facts relating to trademark applications and trademarks shall be published in particular:

(a) on publication of the trademark application, the name and address (registered seat) of the applicant and the representative, the reference number of the application, the filing date and the date of priority where the latter is different, the sign and the list of goods or services;

(b) after registration of the trademark, the registration number, the name and address (registered seat) of the holder, name and address (registered seat) of the representative, the reference number, the filing date and the date of priority where the latter is different, the trademark, the list of goods or services and the date of the ruling on registration;

(c) in the case of renewal or division of trademark protection, the relevant data thereof;

(d) grounds and date of the lapse of trademark protection;

(e) changes in rights relating to trademark protection entered in the trademark register.

Article 49/A

Official information on international trademark applications prescribed in Chapters X/B to X/D shall also be published in the official journal of the Hungarian Patent Office.

Chapter IX

TRADEMARK REGISTRATION PROCEDURE

Filing of a Trademark Application and its Requirements

Article 50

(1) The procedure for the registration of a trademark shall begin with the filing of a trademark application with the Hungarian Patent Office.

(2) A trademark application shall contain a request for trademark registration, the sign, the list of goods or services and, if necessary, other relevant enclosures.

(3) Detailed formal requirements which trademark applications are to be complied with shall be laid down by special legislation.

(4) A trademark application shall be subject to the payment of a filing fee determined by special legislation; the fee shall be payable within two months after the date of filing.

(5) Where the enclosures of a trademark application have been prepared in a foreign language, the list of goods or services shall be filed in Hungarian within four months after the date of filing.

(6) Until registration, the applicant may withdraw the trademark application in compliance with the provisions of Article 32. The Hungarian Patent Office shall take note of the withdrawal by an order.

Filing of a Trademark Application in Electronic Form

Article 50/A

(1) A trademark application can also be filed electronically by using an electronic form drawn up by the Hungarian Patent Office for this purpose.

(2) On receipt of the trademark application filed electronically, the Hungarian Patent Office shall send to the applicant – in the manner laid down by special legislation – an automatic notification containing an electronic receipt number.

(3) After the receipt of the trademark application filed electronically, the Hungarian Patent Office shall immediately examine whether it meets the legal requirements set out by the legislation on electronic administration.

(4) In the case of electronic filing, the trademark application shall be considered to have been filed upon the automatic notification of the electronic receipt was sent to the applicant, except where the Hungarian Patent Office establishes that the document received is uninterpretable and notifies the party thereof by electronic mail.

(5) The applicant or the party filing the uninterpretable document is obliged to confirm the receipt of the notification sent electronically under paragraph (4). If the applicant or the party filing the uninterpretable document does not confirm the receipt of the document sent to him electronically within fifteen days, the Hungarian Patent Office shall forward it to him by mail.

(6) Except for the cases laid down in paragraphs (1) to (5), procedural actions may not be taken electronically in the trademark registration procedure.

(7) Detailed rules of the electronic filing of trademark applications shall be laid down by special legislation.

Date of Filing

Article 51

(1) The filing date of an application shall be the date on which the application filed with the Hungarian Patent Office contains at least:

- (a) an indication that trademark protection is sought,
- (b) information identifying the applicant,
- (c) a representation of the sign and a list of goods or services, even if they do not comply with other requirements.

(2) Instead of filing a representation of the sign and a list of goods or services, reference to a priority document shall suffice to grant a date of filing for the application.

Unity of the Sign, List of Goods or Services

Article 52

(1) A trademark application may seek trademark protection for one sign only.

(2) The list of goods or services is the enumeration of goods and services with respect to which trademark protection for the sign is sought.

(3) In the list of goods or services, the goods or services shall be grouped according to the classes of the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks and, if possible, by using the terms included therein.

Priority

Article 53

(1) The date establishing priority shall be:

- (a) in general, the date of filing of the trademark application (application priority);
- (b) in the cases defined by the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the date of filing of a foreign application (convention priority);
- (c) in the cases defined in the communication of the President of the Hungarian Patent Office published in the Hungarian Official Gazette, the first day of displaying the sign at an exhibition, which shall not be earlier than six months prior to the date of filing of the application (exhibition priority);
- (d) the date of filing of a prior and pending trademark application for the same sign, which is not earlier than six months prior to the application in question, provided that there has been no other priority claimed in relation thereto (internal priority).

(2) Convention, exhibition and internal priority shall be claimed within two months after the filing of the application. The document establishing convention priority and the certification of exhibition shall be filed within four months after the date of filing of the application.

(3) Convention priority may also be claimed, under the conditions defined by the Paris Convention, if the foreign application has been filed in a Member of the World Trade Organization which is not party to the Paris Convention or, subject to reciprocity, in any other State. The President of the Hungarian Patent Office shall be competent to give a ruling on matters of reciprocity.

Certification of Exhibition

Article 54

(1) The authority responsible for the exhibition shall attest to the display and date of the exhibition by means of a certificate of exhibition.

(2) The certificate must be accompanied by the sign whose identity with the sign displayed at the exhibition shall be attested.

(3) The certificate may only be issued during the period of the exhibition and only while the sign can be seen at the exhibition.

Examination on Filing

Article 55

Following the filing of a trademark application, the Hungarian Patent Office shall examine whether

(a) the application satisfies the requirements for granting a filing date (Article 51),

(b) the filing fee has been paid [Article 50(4)],

(c) the list of goods or services has been filed in Hungarian language [Article 50(5)].

Article 56

(1) If a date of filing cannot be granted, the applicant shall be invited to rectify the irregularities within 30 days.

(2) If the applicant complies with that invitation within the specified time limit, the date of receipt of the rectification shall be granted as the date of filing. Failing to comply with the said invitation, the trademark application shall be considered withdrawn.

(3) The applicant shall be notified of the granted date of filing.

(4) If the filing fee has not been paid or the list of goods or services has not been filed in Hungarian language, the Hungarian Patent Office shall invite the applicant to rectify the irregularities within the period specified by this Act [Article 50(4) and (5)]. Failing to comply with the said invitation, the application shall be considered withdrawn.

Communication of Certain Data

Article 57

[Repealed]

Observations

Article 58

(1) During the procedure for the registration of a trademark any person may file an observation with the Hungarian Patent Office to the effect that the sign may not be granted trademark protection for any grounds referred to in Articles 2 and 3.

(2) Observations shall be taken into consideration when the requirement objected to in the observation is examined. Following the publication of the trademark application (Article 61/A) the Hungarian Patent Office shall only extend substantive examination on the basis of an observation to ascertain whether the sign is not excluded from trademark protection for any grounds referred to in Articles 2 and 3 and indicated in the observation.

(3) The observation shall be communicated to the applicant.

(4) The person submitting the observation shall not be party to the procedure for the registration of a trademark. This person shall be notified of the outcome of his observation.

Examination as to Formal Requirements

Article 59

(1) If a trademark application satisfies the requirements examined under Article 55, the Hungarian Patent Office shall examine whether the formal requirements of Article 50(2) and (3) have been satisfied and whether the sign is uniform [Article 52(1)].

(2) If the application does not comply with the requirements examined under paragraph (1), the applicant shall be invited to rectify the irregularities or to divide the application.

(3) The trademark application shall be rejected if, even after rectification or comments, it still does not comply with the requirements examined. An application may be rejected only for grounds precisely and expressly stated in the invitation.

(4) Where the applicant does not reply to the invitation within the fixed time limit or does not divide the application, the trademark application shall be considered withdrawn.

Search for Earlier Rights

Article 60

(1) If a trademark application satisfies the requirements laid down in Article 59, the Hungarian Patent Office shall carry out a search for earlier rights referred to in Article 4 and shall draw up a search report on the basis of the sign, with due regard to the list of goods or services.

(2) The search report shall indicate those data which may be taken into consideration in deciding whether the sign to which the trademark application relates is registrable.

(3) The Hungarian Patent Office shall send the search report to the applicant.

Notification of the Holder of an Earlier Right Indicated in the Search Report

Article 60/A

(1) The applicant, the holder and the licensee recorded in the trademark register may request the Hungarian Patent Office to notify him of the later trademark application in the search report of which his earlier right was indicated by sending him a copy of the search report.

(2) The request may be submitted for a period defined in calendar months, not exceeding one year and starting on the first day of the calendar year or half-year; the request shall be subject to the payment of a fee determined by special legislation. The Hungarian Patent Office shall only fulfil the request after the payment of the fee.

(3) Failing of sending the notification, the Hungarian Patent Office shall – on request – refund the whole, or the part proportional to the failure, of the fee paid under paragraph (2). Failing of sending the notification shall not involve any legal consequences, it shall not affect the application of provisions concerning, in particular, opposition and acquiescence.

Substantive Examination Ex Officio

Article 61

(1) If a trademark application satisfies the requirements laid down in Article 59, the Hungarian Patent Office shall carry out a substantive examination of the trademark application.

(2) The substantive examination shall assess:

(a) whether the sign meets the requirements of Article 1 and whether it is not excluded from trademark protection under Articles 2 and 3;

(b) whether the application complies with the requirements laid down by this Act.

(3) If a trademark application does not meet the requirements examined under paragraph (2), the applicant shall be invited, according to the nature of the objection, to rectify the irregularities or to submit comments.

(4) A trademark application shall be rejected in whole or in part if it does not meet the examined requirements even after the rectification of the irregularities or the submitting of comments. An application may be rejected only on grounds that have been precisely and expressly stated and duly reasoned in the invitation. Where necessary, a further invitation shall be issued.

(5) If the applicant fails to reply to the invitation within the fixed time limit, the trademark application shall be considered withdrawn.

Publication of the Trademark Application

Article 61/A

(1) If a trademark application satisfies the requirements of Article 59, the Hungarian Patent Office shall publish it one month after the search report has been sent to the applicant at the earliest [Article 60(3)].

(2) Publication shall be made by publishing official information to the public in the official journal of the Hungarian Patent Office as laid down in Article 49(a).

(3) The applicant shall be notified of the publication.

(4) After publication of the application, official information shall be published in the manner laid down in paragraph (2) if the application is withdrawn or considered withdrawn, refused, amended or divided.

Substantive Examination upon Opposition

Article 61/B

(1) Within a period of three months following the date of publication of a trademark application, a notice of opposition to registration of the trademark may be submitted on the grounds of Articles 4 to 6:

(a) by the holder of the earlier trademark and the licensee recorded in the trademark register thereof;

(b) by the holder of the right referred to in Article 5(1), in the case of an industrial property right the licensee recorded in the trademark register and in the case of copyright the person acquiring the right of use on the basis of a licensing agreement thereof;

(c) by the prior user on the basis of Article 5(2)(a);

(d) on the basis of Article 6 by the holder without whose authorization the agent or the representative has applied for the registration of a sign in his own name.

(2) A notice of opposition may also be submitted within a period of three months following the date of publication of official information on the amendment or on the division of the application under Article 61/A(4).

(3) A notice of opposition shall be filed with the Hungarian Patent Office with a copy for each applicant plus one additional copy. It must indicate the grounds on which it is submitted (grounds for opposition) and documentary evidence shall be annexed.

(4) An opposition fee prescribed by special legislation shall be payable within one month from the date of filing of the notice of opposition.

(5) If the opposition does not meet the requirements of paragraphs (1) to (3), the opponent shall be invited to rectify the irregularities; if the opposition fee has not been paid, he shall be invited to make payment within the time limit fixed by this Act. Failing to comply with these requirements, the opposition shall be considered withdrawn.

Article 61/C

The opponent shall be a party to the procedure for the registration of a trademark in the subject matter of the opposition.

Article 61/D

(1) The Hungarian Patent Office shall invite the applicant to submit comments on the opposition. Except for the case referred to in paragraph (2), it shall rule on the registration of the trademark following written preparatory work. The order terminating the procedure may also be taken without a hearing.

(2) Following the written preparatory work, the Hungarian Patent Office shall hold a hearing if the applicant and the opponent must be heard together in order to clarify the facts or if any of the parties so requests in due time.

(3) If the applicant fails to submit comments within the fixed time limit or to appear at the hearing, the Hungarian Patent Office shall decide on the opposition on the basis of the evidence at its disposal.

(4) The orders passed in the course of a hearing and the ruling shall be pronounced on the day of the hearing. The pronouncement may be deferred – for not more than eight days – only in respect of the ruling and only in the event if it is indispensable because of the complexity of the case. In such a case the time limit for pronouncement shall be fixed immediately and the ruling shall be put into writing until the day of pronouncement.

(5) The pronouncement of the decision shall consist of the presentation of the operative part and of the grounds.

(6) The decision shall be put into writing no later than within fifteen days from the day it was taken – except where the Hungarian Patent Office deferred its pronouncement – and it shall be delivered within fifteen days from the putting into writing. The parties shall receive not only the operative part but also the grounds of the decision.

(7) The opposition shall be considered withdrawn if the opponent

(a) fails to reply to the invitation within the fixed time limit, or

(b) fails to appear at the hearing and has not requested in advance to hold it in his absence.

(8) Following the expiry of the time limit prescribed for submitting a notice of opposition [Article 61/B(1) and (2)] no grounds may be indicated as grounds for opposition which have not been stated as such within the time limit referred to. When delivering its final ruling, the Hungarian Patent Office shall not take into consideration the grounds so specified.

Article 61/E

(1) If the opposition is based on conflict with an earlier trademark, the burden of proving that the use of the opposing party's trademark met the requirements of Article 18 at the date of the publication of the trademark application shall be on the opponent. At the request of the applicant submitted in due time the Hungarian Patent Office shall invite the opponent to furnish such proof.

(2) A trademark application may not be refused on the basis of an opposition in respect of which the furnishing of proof referred to in paragraph (1) was unsuccessful.

(3) Where the applicant does not reply to the invitation referred to in paragraph (1), the notice of opposition shall be considered withdrawn.

Article 61/F

In the subject matter of the opposition, compromise is admissible.

Article 61/G

(1) Where a number of oppositions have been filed in respect of the same trademark application, they shall be dealt with together.

(2) Where a number of oppositions have been filed in respect of the same trademark application, the procedure may be suspended with respect to some of the oppositions. Review of an order suspending the procedure in such cases [Article 77(1)] cannot be requested from the court separately, it may only be contested in a request for the review of a decision on the registration of the trademark. The order suspending the procedure in such cases shall specify the costs of the opponent arising until the suspension of the procedure.

(3) If, in the trademark registration procedure, a decision rejecting the application becomes final, the opposition in respect of which the procedure have been suspended shall be considered withdrawn. Otherwise the procedure shall continue on the basis of the opposition in respect of which the procedure has previously been suspended.

Article 61/H

(1) In the case of opposition, the trademark application shall also be examined to ascertain, with due regard to the grounds of the opposition, whether the sign is not excluded from trademark protection under Articles 4 to 7.

(2) A trademark application shall be rejected in whole or in part if it does not meet the requirements examined under paragraph (1).

(3) The losing party shall be required to bear the costs arising in connection with the opposition; the opponent shall not be deemed as a losing party if under Article 61/G(3) the opposition shall be considered withdrawn.

(4) Upon request, the Hungarian Patent Office shall refund the opposition fee [Article 61/B(4)] to the extent and on conditions laid down by special legislation:

- (a) if the trademark application is rejected under Article 61(4);
- (b) if the trademark application is considered withdrawn under Article 61(5);
- (c) if the applicant withdraws the trademark application [Article 50(6)];
- (d) if the opposition is considered withdrawn under Article 61/G(3).

Amendment and Division of the Application

Article 62

(1) A trademark application may not be amended in respect of:

- (a) the sign,
- (b) the list of goods or services in such a way that it extends beyond that contained in the application on the date of filing.

(2) The applicant shall be entitled to amend the list of goods or services as laid down in paragraph (1)(b) until the decision on the registration of the trademark becomes final.

Article 63

(1) The applicant may divide the application until the ruling on the registration of the trademark becomes final,

(a) prior to the official invitation to this effect [Article 59(2)], if he claimed protection for more than one sign in one application; or

(b) if, by dividing the list of goods or services, he claims protection for specified goods or services separately.

(2) A fee prescribed by special legislation shall be paid for division within two months from the filing of the relevant request.

(3) If the fee for division is not paid upon filing the request, the Hungarian Patent Office shall invite the applicant to rectify the irregularity within the time limit fixed in paragraph (2). Failing to comply with the said invitation, the request for division shall be considered withdrawn.

Registration of the Trademark

Article 64

(1) If the trademark application and the sign to which it relates meet all the requirements of the examination [Article 61(2) and Article 61/H(1)], the Hungarian Patent Office shall register the subject matter of the application as a trademark. The date of the ruling on registration shall be the date of registration of the trademark.

(2) The registration shall be recorded in the trademark register (Article 47), and relevant information shall be given thereon in the official journal of the Hungarian Patent Office [Article 49(b)].

(3) After registration, the Hungarian Patent Office shall issue a trademark certificate to which the extract from the register shall be annexed.

Accelerated Procedure

Article 64/A

(1) If the applicant so requests, the Hungarian Patent Office shall apply the accelerated trademark registration procedure if the applicant filed an international trademark application under the Madrid Agreement in respect of which convention priority is claimed on the basis of an application filed with the Hungarian Patent Office. The request may be submitted within one month from the filing date of the application.

(2) A fee prescribed by special legislation shall be payable for the request for accelerated procedure within one month from the filing of the request.

(3) If the request does not comply with the requirements laid down in paragraph (1), the applicant shall be invited to rectify the irregularities or to submit comments. The request shall be rejected if it still does not comply with the requirements laid down in this Act even after rectification or comments. The request shall be considered withdrawn if the applicant does not reply to the invitation within the fixed time limit.

(4) If the fee for the request is not paid, the applicant shall be invited to rectify the irregularities within the period specified by this Act. Failing this, the request shall be considered withdrawn.

(5) The Hungarian Patent Office shall establish the accelerated procedure by an order.

(6) In the case of an accelerated procedure, by way of derogation from the provisions of Chapters VII and IX,

(a) a time limit of fifteen days may also be fixed for the rectification of irregularities or for the submission of comments;

(b) the trademark application may also be published prior to the expiry of one month [Article 61/A(1)] from sending the search report to the applicant [Article 60(3)].

Chapter X

OTHER PROCEDURES IN TRADEMARK MATTERS

Renewal Procedure

Article 65

(1) Trademark protection shall be renewed [Article 11(2)] by the Hungarian Patent Office at the request of the holder.

(2) The request for renewal shall indicate the registration number of the trademark to be renewed; otherwise the provisions concerning the requirements of trademark applications [Article 50(2) and (3)] shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the request and to its requirements.

(3) The request for renewal may be submitted not earlier than twelve months before the expiry of protection and within a period of six months at the latest from the date of expiry or from the date of registration, whichever expires later.

(4) A fee prescribed by special legislation shall be paid for the request for renewal within two months from the filing of the request thereof.

(5) On renewal of protection, the trademark may not be altered and the list of goods or services may not be extended.

Article 66

(1) If the request for renewal does not comply with the requirements laid down in Article 65(1) to (4), the requesting party shall be invited to rectify the irregularities.

(2) The request for renewal shall be rejected if, even after rectification or comments, it still does not comply with the requirements stated in the invitation. Where the requesting party does not reply to the invitation within the fixed time limit, the request for renewal shall be considered withdrawn.

(3) If the fee for the request for renewal has not been paid, the Hungarian Patent Office shall invite the requesting party to rectify the irregularity within the period specified by this Act. Failing to comply with the said invitation, the request shall be considered withdrawn.

Article 67

(1) If the request meets the requirements laid down in Article 65, the Hungarian Patent Office shall renew the trademark protection.

(2) The renewal shall be recorded in the trademark register, and relevant information shall be given in the official journal of the Hungarian Patent Office.

(3) After renewal, the Hungarian Patent Office shall issue a trademark certificate to which the extract from the register shall be annexed.

Procedure for division

Article 68

(1) By separating the list of goods or services, the holder may divide the trademark protection in respect of specified goods and services.

(2) A request for division of trademark protection and the necessary documents shall be filed in as many copies, in conformity with each other, as the number of the parts into which the initial list of goods or services is to be divided.

(3) The request for division shall contain the registration number of the initial trademark; otherwise the provisions concerning the requirements of trademark applications [Article 50(2) and (3)] shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the request and to its requirements.

(4) A fee prescribed by special legislation shall be paid for the request for division within two months from the filing of the request thereof.

Article 69

(1) If the request for division does not comply with the requirements laid down in Article 68(1) to (3), the holder shall be invited to rectify the irregularities.

(2) The request for division shall be rejected if, even after rectification or comments, it still does not comply with the requirements stated in the invitation. Where the holder does not reply to the invitation, the request for division shall be considered withdrawn.

(3) If the fee for the request for division has not been paid, the Hungarian Patent Office shall invite the holder to rectify the irregularity within the period specified by this Act. Failing this, the request for division shall be considered withdrawn.

Article 70

(1) If the request meets the requirements laid down in Article 68, the Hungarian Patent Office shall divide the trademark protection.

(2) The division of trademark protection shall be recorded in the trademark register and relevant information shall be given in the official journal of the Hungarian Patent Office.

(3) After division, the Hungarian Patent Office shall issue a trademark certificate for each trademark, to which the extract from the register shall be annexed.

Lapse by Reason of Expiration and Surrender

Article 71

(1) In the case of lapse by reason of expiration of protection, the Hungarian Patent Office shall inform the holder of the possibility of renewal.

(2) Where the holder surrenders protection (Article 32), the Hungarian Patent Office shall declare lapse of protection by an order.

(3) The expiration of trademark protection without renewal [Article 30(a)] and lapse by reason of surrender shall be recorded in the trademark register and relevant information shall be published in the official journal of the Hungarian Patent Office.

Cancellation procedure

Article 72

(1) Any person may institute proceedings for cancellation of a trademark against the holder under Article 33, except for the cases in paragraph (2).

(2) Under Articles (4) to (6), only the holder of an earlier, conflicting right may request cancellation of a trademark.

(3) The request for cancellation shall be filed with the Hungarian Patent Office with a copy for each holder plus one additional copy. The request shall state the grounds on which it is based and documentary evidence shall be annexed.

(4) A fee prescribed by special legislation shall be payable for the request for cancellation within two months from the filing of the request thereof.

(5) If the request for cancellation does not comply with the requirements laid down in this Act, the requesting party shall be invited to rectify the irregularities; if the fee for the request has not been paid, the requesting party shall be invited to make payment within the time limit fixed by this Act. Failing to rectify the irregularities shall result in the request for cancellation being considered withdrawn.

Article 73

(1) The Hungarian Patent Office shall invite the holder to submit comments on the request for cancellation. Following the written preparatory work, it shall decide at a hearing on the cancellation of the trademark, on limitation of the trademark protection or refusal of the request. The order terminating the procedure may also be taken without a hearing. After the expiry of the time limit set by the Hungarian Patent Office for the requesting party, no grounds may be indicated as grounds for cancellation, which have not been stated as such within the time limit referred to. On taking the final ruling the grounds so indicated may not be taken into account.

(2) Where the request for cancellation is based on conflict with an earlier trademark of the requesting party, the burden of proving that the use of his trademark met the requirements of Article 18 at the time of submitting the request for cancellation shall be on the requesting party. At the request of the holder submitted in due time, the Hungarian Patent Office shall invite the requesting party to furnish such proof.

(3) A trademark may not be cancelled on the basis of a request for cancellation in respect of which the furnishing of proof referred to in paragraph (2) was unsuccessful.

(4) Where the requesting party does not reply to the invitation referred to in paragraph (2), the request for cancellation shall be considered withdrawn.

(5) The orders passed in the course of the hearing and the ruling shall be pronounced on the day of the hearing. The pronouncement may be deferred – for not more than eight days – only in respect of the ruling and only in the event if it is indispensable because of the complexity of the case. In such a case the time limit for pronouncement shall be fixed immediately and the ruling shall be put into writing until the day of pronouncement.

(6) The pronouncement of the decision shall consist of the presentation of the operative part and of the grounds.

(7) The decision shall be put in writing no later than within fifteen days from the day it was taken – except where the Hungarian Patent Office deferred its pronouncement – and it shall be delivered within fifteen days from the putting in writing. The parties shall receive not only the operative part but also the grounds of the decision.

Article 73/A

(1) At the request of any party, cancellation procedures shall be accelerated if proceedings were initiated for trademark infringement and this fact is proved.

(2) For the request for accelerated procedure a fee prescribed by special legislation shall be paid within one month from the filing of the request thereof.

(3) If the request does not meet the requirements referred to in paragraph (1), the party requesting accelerated procedure shall be invited to rectify the irregularities or to submit comments. The request for accelerated procedure shall be rejected if it does not meet the requirements laid down in this Act even after the rectification of irregularities or the submitting of comments. Failing to comply with the said invitation, the request for accelerated procedure shall be considered withdrawn.

(4) If the fee for the request has not been paid, the person requesting accelerated procedure shall be invited to make payment within the time limit fixed by this Act. Failing to comply with the said invitation shall result in the request for accelerated procedure being considered withdrawn.

(5) The Hungarian Patent Office shall establish the accelerated procedure by an order.

(6) By way of derogation from the provisions of Articles 41 and 73, in the case of accelerated procedures

(a) a time limit of fifteen days may also be fixed for rectifying the irregularities or submitting comments;

(b) an extension of time limits may be granted only in justified cases;

(c) the Hungarian Patent Office shall only hold an oral hearing if the clarification of the facts requires that the parties be heard together or if any of the parties so requests in due time.

Article 74

(1) If there is more than one request for cancellation of the same trademark, they shall be dealt with together as far as possible.

(2) If the request for cancellation is withdrawn, the procedure may be continued *ex officio*, except for the case under Article 72(2). In such a case, the Hungarian Patent Office shall also examine the facts within the framework of the request, on the basis of the declarations or statements of the parties. In the case referred to in Article 72(2), conciliation shall be admissible in the cancellation procedure.

(3) The losing party shall be required to bear the costs of the cancellation procedure.

(4) The cancellation of the trademark or limitation of trademark protection shall be recorded in the trademark register and relevant information shall be given in the official journal of the Hungarian Patent Office.

Revocation by Reason of Non-use, Loss of Distinctive Character, Becoming Deceptive or Dissolution of the Holder without Successor in Title

Article 75

(1) Any person may institute proceedings for revocation of trademark protection by reason of non-use under Articles 18 and 34 and by reason of the trademark losing distinctive character or becoming deceptive under Article 35 against the holder and by reason of dissolution of the holder without successor in title under Article 35/A.

(2) The request for revocation shall be filed with the Hungarian Patent Office with a copy for each holder plus one additional copy. The request shall indicate the grounds on which it is based and documentary evidence shall be annexed. Where revocation is requested by reason of non-use, the burden of proving that the trademark was used in accordance with the requirements of Article 18 shall be on the holder of the trademark.

(3) A fee prescribed by special legislation shall be payable for the request for revocation within two months from the filing of the request thereof.

(4) If the request for revocation does not comply with the requirements laid down in this Act, the requesting party shall be invited to rectify the irregularities; if the fee for the request has not been paid, the requesting party shall be invited to make payment within the time limit fixed by this Act. Failing to rectify the irregularities shall result in the request for revocation being considered withdrawn.

Article 76

(1) The Hungarian Patent Office shall invite the holder to submit comments on the request for revocation. Following the written preparatory work, it shall decide at a hearing on the revocation of trademark protection, in whole or in part, by reason of non-use, loss of distinctive character, becoming deceptive or dissolution of the holder without successor in title or on the refusal of the request. The order terminating the procedure may also be taken without a hearing. Article 73(5) to (7) shall apply to the pronouncement, putting in writing and delivery by service of decisions passed in the course of the hearing.

(2) If there is more than one request for revocation of the same trademark, or there are requests for both the cancellation and for the revocation of the same trademark, they shall be dealt with together as far as possible.

(3) If the request for revocation is withdrawn, the procedure may be continued *ex officio*. In such case, the Hungarian Patent Office shall also examine the facts within the framework of the request, on the basis of the declarations and statements of the parties.

(4) The losing party shall be required to bear the costs of the procedure for revocation. The costs of the procedure for revocation by reason of dissolution of the holder without successor in title shall, however, be borne by the requesting party.

(5) The revocation of the trademark protection, in whole or in part, by reason of non-use, loss of distinctive character, becoming deceptive or dissolution of the holder without successor in title shall be recorded in the trademark register and relevant information shall be given in the official journal of the Hungarian Patent Office.

PART III

PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE COMMUNITY TRADEMARK SYSTEM

Chapter X/A

COMMUNITY TRADEMARKS AND COMMUNITY TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS

General Provisions

Article 76/A

For the purposes of this Act:

(a) 'Community Trademark Regulation' means the Council Regulation (EC) No 40/94 on the Community trademark;

(b) 'Community trademark' means a trademark as defined in Article 1(1) of the Community Trademark Regulation;

(c) 'Community trademark application' means an application for the registration of a Community trademark, filed in accordance with the Community Trademark Regulation.

Forwarding Community Trademark Applications

Article 76/B

(1) Where a Community trademark application is filed with the Hungarian Patent Office, a fee prescribed by special legislation shall be payable on filing the application for forwarding it in accordance with Article 25(2) of the Community Trademark Regulation.

(2) If the fee for forwarding the Community trademark application has not been paid, the Hungarian Patent Office shall invite the applicant to rectify the irregularities. The Hungarian Patent Office shall forward the Community trademark application after the payment of the fee.

*Community Trademarks as Earlier Trademarks***Article 76/C**

(1) For the purposes of Article 4 and Article 5(2)(b), the Community trademark shall be deemed an earlier trademark of the same kind as a trademark registered by the Hungarian Patent Office on the basis of this Act, with the exceptions laid down in paragraphs (2) and (3).

(2) For the purposes of Article 4(1)(c), the earlier Community trademark having a reputation in the European Community shall be taken into consideration in compliance with Article 9(1)(c) of the Community Trademark Regulation.

(3) For the purposes of Article 4(3), a sign shall not be excluded from trademark protection if it conflicts with an earlier Community trademark which has not been put to genuine use by the holder in accordance with Article 15 of the Community Trademark Regulation.

(4) For the purposes of this Act, reference to a use in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 shall be construed in the case of Community trademarks as reference to a use in accordance with the provisions of Article 15 of the Community Trademark Regulation.

(5) The provisions relating to acquiescence (Article 17) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* if the earlier trademark is a Community trademark and the later trademark is a trademark registered by the Hungarian Patent Office on the basis of this Act.

(6) The provisions of paragraphs (1) to (5) shall prevail also for the purposes of Article 33(2).

*Legal Consequences of the Infringement of a Community Trademark***Article 76/D**

To the infringement of a Community trademark the same legal consequences shall apply – in accordance with the provisions of Article 14 of the Community Trademark Regulation – as to the infringement of a trademark registered by the Hungarian Patent Office on the basis of this Act.

*Conversion into a National Trademark Application***Article 76/E**

(1) [Repealed]

(2) [Repealed]

(3) [Repealed]

(4) On the basis of a request – filed on the basis of Article 109(3) of the Community Trademark Regulation – for the conversion of a Community trademark application or for a Community trademark, the Hungarian Patent Office shall start the procedure for the registration of the trademark by applying the provisions of Chapters VII to IX *mutatis mutandis* and on the conditions laid down in paragraphs (5) to (8).

(5) The filing fee [Article 50(4)] shall be payable within two months from receipt of the request by the Hungarian Patent Office.

(6) The Hungarian translation of the request under paragraph (1) and of the documents accompanying it shall be filed with the Hungarian Patent Office within four months from the receipt of the request by the Hungarian Patent Office. For the purposes of the provisions of Chapter IX, this translation shall be regarded as a translation to be filed on the basis of Article 50(5).

(7) The Hungarian Patent Office shall notify the requesting party of the receipt of the request under paragraph (1) by sending simultaneously the invitation under paragraph (2) or the notice under Article 56(4).

(8) The date of filing, the date of priority and the seniority shall be determined in accordance with Article 108(3) of the Community Trademark Regulation. Article 50(3) shall be applied with regard to the provisions of Article 110(2) of the Community Trademark Regulation.

(9) In the procedure started under paragraph (4) on the basis of a request for the conversion of a Community trademark the Hungarian Patent Office, following the payment of the filing fee and the filing of the translation prescribed in paragraph (6), shall register the Community trademark on the basis of this Act (Article 64) without any further examination.

(10) In any other matters pertaining to the examination of the request for the conversion of a Community trademark application or Community trademark and to the procedure started under paragraph (4), the provisions of Chapters VII to IX shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Seniority of a Community Trademark

Article 76/F

(1) A trademark registered by the Hungarian Patent Office on the basis of this Act, the seniority of which has been claimed with respect to a Community trademark under Articles 34 and 35 of the Community Trademark Regulation and the protection of which has lapsed by reason of expiration of protection without renewal or by reason of surrender, may be cancelled or revoked by reason of non-use, by reason of the trademark losing distinctive character or becoming deceptive or by reason of the dissolution of the holder without successor in title, if the conditions for cancellation or for revocation have existed both at the date of submitting the request and at the date of the earlier lapse of trademark protection.

(2) It shall be indicated in the trademark register that the seniority of the trademark has been claimed with respect to a Community trademark. Loss of seniority shall also be entered in the trademark register.

(3) All facts and circumstances concerning trademarks, in particular licenses of use, right of pledge, any other encumbrance of rights relating to trademarks or deriving from trademark protection as well as transfer and assignment of such rights, shall be entered into the trademark register even after the lapse, by reason of expiration of protection without renewal or by reason of surrender, of the protection of the trademark the seniority of which has been claimed with respect to a Community trademark.

(4) A Community trademark shall be taken into consideration as an earlier trademark (Article 76/C) with its duly claimed seniority even if the protection of the trademark registered by the Hungarian Patent Office under this Act, the seniority of which has been claimed with respect to the Community trademark, has lapsed by reason of expiration of protection without renewal or by reason of surrender.

Article 76/G

[Repealed]

Community Trademark Court

Article 76/H

(1) In the Republic of Hungary the Metropolitan Court shall proceed at first instance, in the composition laid down in Article 78(2), as the Community trademark court referred to in Article 91(1) of the Community Trademark Regulation.

(2) The Metropolitan Court of Appeals, as the Community trademark court of second instance, shall have jurisdiction concerning appeals against the decisions of the Metropolitan Court.

PART IV

PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF TRADEMARKS

Chapter X/B

GENERAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS

General Provisions

Article 76/I

(1) For the purposes of this Act:

(a) 'International trademark application' means an application filed under the Madrid Agreement of April 14, 1891 Concerning the International Registration of Marks (for the purposes of this part hereinafter referred to as the "Agreement") and under the Protocol of June 27, 1989 relating to the Madrid Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the "Protocol");

(b) 'International Bureau' means the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization;

(c) 'international register' means the registry maintained by the International Bureau, of trademarks filed under the Agreement or the Protocol;

(d) 'Application designating the Republic of Hungary' means an international trademark application in which the extension of protection to the territory of the Republic of Hungary has been requested;

(e) 'Office of origin' means the Office of the country of origin defined in Article 1(3) of the Agreement or the Office of origin defined in Article 2(2) of the Protocol, or both, as the case may be.

(2) Where this Act refers to the application of the Agreement or the Protocol, it shall be construed as meaning also the application of the Common Regulations under the Agreement and the Protocol.

(3) Unless otherwise provided in the Agreement or the Protocol, the provisions of this Act shall apply to international trademark applications with the exceptions laid down in this Part (Chapters X/B to X/D).

(4) [Repealed]

Chapter X/C

INTERNATIONAL TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS FILED UNDER THE AGREEMENT

Applications Filed through the Intermediary of the Hungarian Patent Office

Article 76/J

(1) The holder of a trademark registered by the Hungarian Patent Office may file – under the Agreement – an international trademark application through the Hungarian Patent Office as Office of origin.

(2) The Hungarian Patent Office shall forward the international trademark application with respect to which the applicant:

(a) has a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment in the country; or failing this

(b) has his domicile in the country; or failing this

(c) is of Hungarian nationality.

(3) The international trademark application shall be filed with the Hungarian Patent Office as Office of origin in compliance with the formal requirements, in the manner and in the language prescribed by the Agreement.

(4) If the international trademark application is filed before the registration of the trademark referred to in paragraph (1), the date of registration of the trademark shall be considered as the date of filing.

(5) At the invitation of the Hungarian Patent Office the applicant shall certify that he is entitled to file an international trademark application under paragraph (2). Failing to comply with the said invitation, the Hungarian Patent Office shall refuse the request to forward the international application.

Article 76/K

(1) Prior to the forwarding of the international trademark application, the Hungarian Patent Office shall examine:

(a) whether the application contains the registration number of the trademark referred to in Article 76/J(1);

(b) whether the application contains a request to forward the international application, information identifying the applicant, a representation of the sign and a list of goods or services;

(c) whether the data of the application are in compliance with the data of the trademark referred to in Article 76/J(1) as appearing in the trademark register;

(d) whether the application contains designation of the countries to the territory of which the extension of protection is claimed;

(e) whether the application has been filed in the language and in the manner prescribed by the Agreement;

(f) whether the application is signed by the applicant or by the representative.

(2) Where the application does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (1)(a) to (c) and (f) – except for the case when the list of goods or services of the application is narrower than the list of goods or services of the trademark referred to in Article 76/J(1) – the Hungarian Patent Office shall invite the applicant to rectify the irregularities. The applicant shall be notified that if the application is not received by the International Bureau within two months following the filing of the request, the date of the international registration shall not be the date of the filing of the request, but the date of the receipt of the international application by the International Bureau.

(3) Where the invitation to rectify the irregularities under paragraph (1) has no result, the Hungarian Patent Office shall refuse the request to forward the international trademark application.

(4) Where the application does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (1)(d) and (e), the Hungarian Patent Office shall invite the applicant to rectify the irregularities. Failing to comply with the said invitation, the application shall be forwarded to the International Bureau as filed by the applicant.

Article 76/L

(1) For the forwarding of the international trademark application a forwarding fee prescribed by special legislation shall be payable to the Hungarian Patent Office, and in connection with the international application the international fee prescribed by the Agreement shall be payable to the International Bureau.

(2) The forwarding fee referred to in paragraph (1) shall be due on the date of filing of the international trademark application. If the fee is not paid within one month following the due date, the request to forward the international trademark application shall be considered withdrawn.

(3) The international fee referred to in paragraph (1) shall be payable directly to the International Bureau within the time limit and in the manner prescribed by the Agreement.

(4) In the case of international trademark applications filed through the intermediary of the Hungarian Patent Office the date and number of the international registration shall be recorded in the trademark register.

*Subsequent Extension, through the Intermediary of the Hungarian Patent Office,
of Protection Resulting from the International Registration*

Article 76/M

(1) Where the Hungarian Patent Office is the Office of the Contracting State of the holder of an international registration, a subsequent extension of the protection resulting from the international registration may be requested through the intermediary of the Hungarian Patent Office.

(2) The request for the subsequent extension of protection shall be filed in compliance with the formal requirements, in the manner and language prescribed by the Agreement.

(3) Prior to forwarding the request for subsequent extension, the Hungarian Patent Office shall examine:

(a) whether the request contains a request the forwarding thereof and whether it is signed by the holder or the representative;

(b) whether the request has been filed in the manner prescribed by the Agreement.

(4) Where the request for the subsequent extension of protection does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (3)(a), the Hungarian Patent Office shall invite the requesting party to rectify the irregularities. Failing to comply with the said invitation, the Hungarian Patent Office shall refuse the said request.

(5) Where the request for the subsequent extension of protection does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (3)(b), the Hungarian Patent Office shall invite the requesting party to rectify the irregularities. Failing to comply with the said invitation, the request for the subsequent extension of protection shall be forwarded to the International Bureau as filed by the requesting party.

(6) The provisions of Article 76/L shall apply *mutatis mutandis* with respect to the request for the subsequent extension of protection.

(7) The provisions of paragraphs (1) to (6) shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, if a request for recordal, in the international register, of a change relating to the international trademark application or the protection resulting from the international registration is presented under the Agreement through the intermediary of the Hungarian Patent Office.

Applications Designating the Republic of Hungary

Article 76/N

(1) An application designating the Republic of Hungary shall have the same effect as a trademark application duly filed with the Hungarian Patent Office from the date of the international registration under Article 3(4) of the Agreement or of the subsequent extension of protection resulting from the international registration under Article 3^{ter}(2) of the Agreement.

(2) The international registration effected on the basis of an application designating the Republic of Hungary shall result in protection – from the date laid down in paragraph (1) – to the same effect as registration under Article 64 if the Hungarian Patent Office does not refuse, under Article 5(1) and (2) of the Agreement, protection of the sign extended to the Republic of Hungary or withdraws the refusal.

(3) The provisions relating to applications designating the Republic of Hungary shall apply *mutatis mutandis* if subsequent extension, to the Republic of Hungary, of protection resulting from the international registration is requested.

(4) Following international registration on the basis of an application designating the Republic of Hungary, the Hungarian Patent Office shall make available for inspection its contents as published and shall ensure access to the entries of the international register relating to the application.

Article 76/O

(1) Publication of an application designating the Republic of Hungary shall be made by publishing the following data of the international trademark application:

- (a) the reproduction of the sign;
- (b) the number of the international registration;
- (c) the date of publication in the Gazette of the International Bureau and the issue of the Gazette containing the publication.

(2) The Hungarian Patent Office shall publish the application designating the Republic of Hungary under paragraph (1) after notification of the international registration.

Article 76/P

(1) The Hungarian Patent Office shall draw up the search report under Article 60 and shall carry out the substantive examination under Article 61 with respect to the application designating the Republic of Hungary.

(2) The Hungarian Patent Office shall send the search report to the applicant through the intermediary of the International Bureau.

(3) For the purposes of Article 61/B(1), the time limit of opposition relating to an application designating the Republic of Hungary shall be reckoned from the date of publication under Article 76/O(1).

(4) If the international trademark application does not meet the requirements examined under Article 61(2), or an opposition has been filed against it, the International Bureau shall be notified in the manner and within the time limit laid down by the Agreement (provisional refusal). In the notification a time limit of at least three months shall be fixed for submitting comments, which can be extended upon a request filed before expiration.

(5) Where the applicant does not reply to the invitation within the prescribed time limit, the Hungarian Patent Office shall inform the International Bureau that the protection of the trademark extending to the Republic of Hungary shall be refused in whole or in part (final refusal). Where the applicant replies to the invitation, the Hungarian Patent Office shall continue the substantive examination and shall decide on the registration of the trademark on the basis thereof.

(6) Where it would be admissible to refuse the trademark application [Article 61(4), Article 61/H(2)] or to consider it withdrawn [Article 61(5)], the Hungarian Patent Office shall inform the International Bureau that the protection of the trademark extending to the Republic of Hungary is refused (final refusal). Otherwise the International Bureau shall be notified that the provisional refusal is withdrawn.

(7) Where the Hungarian Patent Office does not give any notice of provisional refusal under paragraph (4), the date following the expiry of the time limit fixed for provisional refusal shall be the date of registration. Where the Hungarian Patent Office withdraws the provisional refusal under paragraph (4) or refuses protection only in part by a final refusal under paragraphs (5) and (6), the date of the relevant ruling shall be regarded as date of registration.

(8) By applying the provisions of Article 48 *mutatis mutandis*, the Hungarian Patent Office shall record in the trademark register that under Article 4^{bis} of the Agreement the international registration has replaced the trademark registered by the Hungarian Patent Office.

Refusal of the Effect of an Assignment and of a Licence Contract

Article 76/R

(1) Where the Hungarian Patent Office considers that an assignment or a licence contract recorded in the international register with respect to the protection resulting from the international registration and extending to the territory of the Republic of Hungary is contrary, in part or in whole, to the provisions of this Act, it shall notify the applicant, through the intermediary of the International Bureau, in the manner and within the time limit prescribed by the Agreement.

(2) The notification that the change shall have no effect shall indicate the reasons for and the extent of refusal.

Invalidation of an International Trademark

Article 76/S

For the purposes of this Act, invalidation of an international trademark referred to in Article 5(6) of the Agreement shall mean the cancellation of the trademark and the revocation of trademark protection.

Supplementary register

Article 76/T

The Hungarian Patent Office shall keep a supplementary register with respect to applications designating the Republic of Hungary, which shall contain all facts and circumstances that cannot be recorded in the international register under the Agreement.

Chapter X/D

INTERNATIONAL TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS FILED UNDER THE PROTOCOL

Applications filed through the Intermediary of the Hungarian Patent Office

Article 76/U

(1) The applicant of a trademark application filed with the Hungarian Patent Office and the holder of a trademark registered by the Hungarian Patent Office may file – under the Protocol – an international trademark application through the Hungarian Patent Office as Office of origin.

(2) If the international trademark application is filed before the registration of the trademark referred to in paragraph (1), the applicant may declare that he wishes to file the international trademark application on the basis of the trademark referred to in paragraph (1). In this case the date of registration of the trademark shall be considered as the date of filing.

(3) The Hungarian Patent Office shall forward the international trademark application with respect to which the applicant:

- (a) is of Hungarian nationality,
- (b) has his domicile in the country; or
- (c) has a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment in the country.

(4) The international trademark application shall be filed with the Hungarian Patent Office as Office of origin in compliance with the formal requirements, in the manner and – at the option of the applicant – in one of the languages prescribed by the Agreement.

(5) The provisions of Article 76/J(5) and Articles 76/K to 76/M shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to international trademark applications filed under the Protocol, provided that any reference to the Agreement shall be construed as a reference to the Protocol.

*Application of Provisions Concerning International Trademark Applications
Filed under the Agreement*

Article 76/V

The provisions of Articles 76/N to 76/T shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to international trademark applications filed under the Protocol, provided that any reference to the Agreement shall be construed as a reference to the Protocol.

Transformation of an International Registration into National Application

Article 76/Z

(1) The application for transformation under Article 9^{quinquies} of the Protocol shall be filed with the Hungarian Patent Office within three months from the date on which the international registration was cancelled.

(2) The Hungarian translation of the list of goods or services shall be filed within four months following the filing of the application for transformation and the transformation fee amounting to a proportion, determined by special legislation, of the filing fee shall be paid within two months. Failing this, the application for transformation shall be considered withdrawn.

(3) In any other matter pertaining to the application for transformation, the provisions of Chapters VII to IX shall apply *mutatis mutandis*; if, however, the international registration is cancelled after the date referred to in Article 76/P(7), the Hungarian Patent Office shall register the trademark without applying the provisions of Articles 61 to 63. In this case, the date referred to in Article 76/P(7) shall be the date of registration.

PART V

COURT PROCEEDINGS IN TRADEMARK CASES

Chapter XI

REVIEW OF DECISIONS OF THE HUNGARIAN PATENT OFFICE

Request for Review

Article 77

(1) Upon request, the court may review

- (a) the decisions of the Hungarian Patent Office referred to in Article 46/A(3);
- (b) the decisions of the Hungarian Patent Office suspending the procedure or furnishing a basis for entries in the register of trademark applications or the trademark register;
- (c) the orders of the Hungarian Patent Office excluding or limiting the inspection of files, against which independent remedy is admissible under the provisions of the Administrative Act;
- (d) the decisions of the Hungarian Patent Office on imposing procedural costs.

(2) A request for the review of a decision on imposing procedural costs shall have no suspensory effect with respect to any other provisions of the decision – not contested in the request for review – and shall not prevent them from becoming final.

(3) Any order of the Hungarian Patent Office not referred to in paragraph (1) may only be contested in a request for review of the decisions referred to in paragraph (1).

(4) Review of a decision may be requested by:

- (a) any party to procedures before the Hungarian Patent Office;

(b) any person excluded from, or limited in, the inspection of files.

(5) Review of a ruling on the registration and cancellation of a trademark may be requested by the public prosecutor under Article 3(1)(a) and (b) and Article 3(2). Any other person took part in the procedures before the Hungarian Patent Office may submit, in his own right, an independent request for review of the decision or a provision thereof relating to him.

(6) The request for review must be filed, with the exceptions laid down in paragraphs (7) and (8), within 30 days from the date of communication of the decision to the party concerned or to any other person took part in the procedure.

(7) The time limit of 30 days for the filing of a request for review shall be reckoned from the communication of the order refusing the request for *restitutio in integrum*, if

(a) that date is later than the date of communication of the decision under paragraph (6), and

(b) the request for *restitutio in integrum* was filed to remedy an omission, which served directly as a basis for the decision under paragraph (6).

(8) If review of a decision of the Hungarian Patent Office is requested on the basis of a decision of the Constitutional Court under the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act, the time limit for filing a request for review shall open again for 30 days from the pronouncement of the decision of the Constitutional Court.

(9) The request for review shall be filed with the Hungarian Patent Office, which shall forward it, together with the documents of the trademark file, to the court within 15 days except for the case provided for in paragraph (10). Where an opposing party took part in the procedure, the Hungarian Patent Office shall simultaneously notify that party of the forwarding of the request.

(10) If the request for review raises legal questions of fundamental importance, the Hungarian Patent Office may make a written statement about that question and shall forward it, together with the request for review and the documents of the trademark file, to the court within 30 days.

(11) The rules concerning the requirements of actions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the requirements for a request for review.

(12) In the case of a request for review filed late, the court shall decide on the request for *restitutio in integrum*.

Jurisdiction and Competence

Article 78

(1) In proceedings for the review of decisions taken by the Hungarian Patent Office, the Metropolitan Court shall have jurisdiction and exclusive competence.

(2) The Metropolitan Court shall sit in a chamber consisting of three professional judges.

(3) [repealed]

Rules Governing Proceedings Concerning Requests for Review

Article 79

The court shall hear requests for the review of decisions taken by the Hungarian Patent Office in accordance with the rules of non-contentious civil procedure, subject to the exceptions mentioned in this Act. Unless this Act or the non-contentious nature of the procedure indicates otherwise, the rules of Act III of 1952 on the Code of Civil Procedure (hereinafter referred to as “the Code of Civil Procedure”) shall apply to the proceedings *mutatis mutandis*.

Publicity

Article 80

The court may, at the request of a party, exclude the public from the hearing notwithstanding the fact that the requirements prescribed in the general provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure may not be fulfilled.

Incompatibility

Article 81

(1) In addition to the cases determined in the general provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, the following persons shall be excluded from participating in the proceedings or from acting as judges:

(a) persons who participated in taking the decision of the Hungarian Patent Office;
(b) relatives, as defined in the general provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to the incompatibility of judges, of a person mentioned under subparagraph (a), above.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall also apply to persons drawing up the minutes and to experts.

Parties to the Proceedings and Other Participants

Article 82

(1) The person who filed the request shall be a party to the court proceedings. The public prosecutor instituting proceedings shall be entitled to all the rights to which a party is entitled, except that he may not agree to a compromise nor surrender or recognize rights.

(2) Where an opposing party has also taken part in the procedure before the Hungarian Patent Office, the court proceedings shall be initiated against that party.

Article 83

Where a holder of a joint protection acts independently to maintain and protect trademark rights, or proceedings have been initiated against only one of the joint holders, the court shall notify the other joint holders that they may join the proceedings.

Article 84

(1) Any person having a legal interest in the outcome of the proceedings for review of decisions taken by the Hungarian Patent Office may intervene in the proceedings in favour of the party whose interests he shares until the court decision becomes final.

(2) Save for compromise, recognition and surrender of rights, the intervener may take any action which the party he supports is entitled to take, except that his acts shall have effect only where they do not conflict with the acts of the party concerned.

(3) Any legal dispute between the intervener and the party concerned may not be decided in the course of the proceedings.

Representation

Article 85

- (1) Patent attorneys may also act as representatives in proceedings.
- (2) As to the validity of a power of attorney given to a patent attorney or an attorney-at-law either in the country or abroad, the signature by the principal shall be sufficient.

Costs of Proceedings

Article 86

- (1) Where an opposing party also takes part in the court proceedings, the provisions on litigation costs shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the advance and payment of the costs of proceedings.
- (2) In the absence of an opposing party, the applicant shall advance and meet the costs.
- (3) The expenses and fees of the patent attorney representing the party shall be added to the costs of proceedings.

Omission

Article 87

Where neither the applicant nor any of the parties appear at the hearing or where none of the parties respond to the invitation of the court in the fixed time limit, the court shall decide on the request on the basis of the material at its disposal.

Restitutio in integrum

Article 88

The provisions of Article 42 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the submission of a request for *restitutio in integrum* in non-contentious proceedings.

Measures on the basis of the request

Article 88/A

If the Hungarian Patent Office has made a written statement concerning the request for review [Article 77(10)], the chairman of the proceeding chamber shall notify the party or parties thereof in writing.

Hearing and Taking of Evidence

Article 89

- (1) The court of first instance shall take evidence and shall hold its hearings in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (2) If no opposing party takes part in the proceedings and the case can be settled on the basis of documentary evidence, the court may take a judgement without a hearing, but the party shall be heard at his request.

(3) Should the court consider the case without a hearing, but finds during the proceedings that a hearing is necessary, it may at any time order such hearing. However, where the court considers the case at a hearing, or has ordered a hearing, it may not revoke such order and consider the case without a hearing.

(4) Compromise may not be reached in the court proceedings if such compromise was not admissible in the procedure before the Hungarian Patent Office.

Decisions

Article 90

The court shall decide both on the merits of a case and on other matters by a judgment.

Article 91

(1) If the court alters a decision taken in a trademark case, the judgment shall replace the decision of the Hungarian Patent Office.

(2) The court shall repeal the decision and order the Hungarian Patent Office to start a new procedure if:

(a) the decision was taken with the participation of a person who could be objected to on the grounds of exclusion;

(b) substantive rules of procedure which cannot be remedied by the court were infringed during the procedure before the Hungarian Patent Office.

(c) [repealed]

(3) Where a party requests a court decision on a matter, which was not the subject of the procedure before the Hungarian Patent Office, the court shall remit the request to the Hungarian Patent Office, except when, in the cancellation procedure, the Hungarian Patent Office left the ground for cancellation out of consideration under paragraph 73(1) or when the new ground for cancellation was brought up in the request for review or after the filing thereof; such ground for cancellation shall be left out of consideration by the court. In the case of the remittal of the request the court shall, if necessary, repeal the decision of the Hungarian Patent Office.

(4) The court shall leave out of consideration any statements, declarations or evidence submitted by the party in the request for review or after the filing thereof, which the Hungarian Patent Office – in compliance with Article 40(3) – duly left out of consideration in the procedure before it.

(5) Where, after the filing of a request for review, the Hungarian Patent Office withdraws any of its decisions referred to in Article 77(1)(b) to (d), the court shall terminate the proceedings. If the Hungarian Patent Office has amended its decision, the court proceedings may only continue in respect of matters still disputed.

Article 92

The court judgement on the merits of a case shall be communicated by service, it shall not be considered communicated by the pronouncement thereof. If the court decides on the request for review at a hearing, the judgment on the merits of the case shall be pronounced also on the day of the hearing. The pronouncement may be deferred – for not more than eight days – only in the event if it is indispensable because of the complexity of the case. In such a case the time limit for pronouncement shall be fixed immediately and the judgment shall be put into writing until the day of pronouncement.

Article 93

In deciding on the appeal filed against the Metropolitan Court's decision, the provisions of Article 257 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, with the proviso that in the case of a request to this effect the court of second instance shall also hear the parties orally, except when the appeal was filed against an order on a request for review submitted against a decision of the Hungarian Patent Office referred to in Article 77(1)(c) and (d).

Article 94

[Repealed]

Chapter XII

TRADEMARK LITIGATION

Rules Governing Trademark Litigation

Article 95

(1) The Metropolitan Court shall have exclusive competence in court proceedings concerning trademark infringement as well as the prohibition of the use of Community trademarks under Articles 106 and 107 and Article 142a(5) of the Community Trademark Regulation [Article 76/A(a)]. In such proceedings, the chamber of the Metropolitan Court shall be composed as laid down in Article 78(2).

(2) In court proceedings on trademark infringement, provisional measures – until the contrary is rendered probable – shall be considered necessary to protect the plaintiff's rights deserving special appreciation if the plaintiff proves that the trademark is protected, and he is the holder of the trademark or a user entitled to institute proceedings for infringement in his own name.

(3) Paragraph (2) shall not apply where six months have already elapsed from the beginning of trademark infringement or 60 days from the date on which the plaintiff became aware of the infringement and of the identity of the infringer.

(4) In the case of trademark infringement, the request for provisional measures may also be filed before initiating an action; the Metropolitan Court shall decide on the request in a non-contentious procedure. With the exceptions deriving from the particular features of non-contentious procedures, the provisions of this Act and the general rules of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the non-contentious procedure for provisional measures. If the plaintiff has initiated an action for trademark infringement in accordance with paragraph (8), the amount exceeding the fee paid in the non-contentious procedure shall be payable as fee for the action.

(5) In addition to civil remedies applicable in the case of infringement, the holder may request the court, on conditions relating to provisional measures, to

(a) order precautionary measures in accordance with the provisions of the Act on Judicial Execution, if he demonstrates circumstances likely to endanger the later satisfaction of his claim for damages or for the surrender of the gains obtained by infringement;

(b) compel the infringer to communicate or present his banking, financial or commercial documents with a view to ordering the precautionary measures in accordance with point (a);

(c) order the lodging of security, if in place of demanding discontinuance of the trademark infringement, the holder consents to the continuation, by the infringer, of the allegedly infringing activity.

(6) The court may order the lodging of security under paragraph (5)(c) even in the absence of a request of the holder to this effect, provided that the holder filed a request for the discontinuance of infringement, which the court does not allow.

(7) The court shall decide on the provisional measures out of turn, within 15 days from the filing of a request to this effect at the latest. The court of second instance shall decide on the appeal filed against the decision on the provisional measures out of turn, within 15 days from the filing of the appeal at the latest.

(8) At the request of the defendant, the court shall annul its decision on provisional measures – including paragraphs (5) and (6) as well – requested before the initiation of an action, if the holder has not instituted, within 15 days from the communication of such decision, proceedings for trademark infringement with respect to the claim enforced by the provisional measures. The court shall decide on the request for annulling the provisional measures out of turn, within 15 days from the filing of the request at the latest.

(9) Where, in the course of proceedings for trademark infringement, one of the parties has already produced reasonably available evidence, the court may, at the request of the party producing the evidence, require the defendant to

- (a) present the documents and other exhibits in his possession and to make inspection possible;
- (b) communicate or present his banking, financial or commercial documents.

(10) Preliminary production of evidence shall also be admissible before instituting proceedings if the holder has made the fact or danger of trademark infringement likely to a reasonable extent. If the proceedings have not yet started, preliminary production of evidence shall be requested at the Metropolitan Court. Preliminary evidence shall be taken by the Metropolitan Court. Against decisions ordering preliminary production of evidence appeals shall be admissible.

(11) At the request of the defendant, the court shall annul its decision ordering preliminary production of evidence, if the holder has not instituted proceedings for trademark infringement within 15 days from the communication of the decision ordering preliminary production of evidence. The court shall decide on the request for annulling preliminary production of evidence out of turn, within 15 days from the filing of the request at the latest.

(12) Where any delay would cause irreparable harm, it shall be regarded as a case of extreme urgency and – taking this into account – provisional measures, including paragraphs (5) and (6) as well, may be taken without the defendant having been heard. Where any delay would cause irreparable harm, or the risk of the destruction of evidence is likely, it shall be regarded as an urgent case and – taking this into account – preliminary evidence may be taken without the defendant having been heard. Decisions taken without the defendant having been heard shall be communicated to the defendant on execution. After communication of the decision, the defendant may request to be heard, the review or the annulment of the decision ordering provisional measures or the preliminary production of evidence.

(13) The court may subject the ordering of preliminary production of evidence and – with the exception of paragraph (5)(c) and paragraph (6) – of provisional measures to the lodging of security.

(14) If, in the cases referred to in paragraph (5)(c), paragraph (6) and paragraph (13), the party entitled to compensation from the amount of the security does not enforce his claim within three months from the date on which the decision annulling a decision on the preliminary production of evidence or provisional measures or the judgment on the discontinuance of proceedings took effect, the depositor may demand refund of the security.

(15) Any other trademark litigation not mentioned under paragraph (1) shall be heard by the county courts (Metropolitan Court).

(16) The general provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply in the court proceedings referred to in paragraphs (1) and (15), with the exceptions laid down in Articles 80, 85 and 86(3) of this Act.

PART VI

COLLECTIVE MARKS AND CERTIFICATION MARKS

Chapter XIII

COLLECTIVE MARKS

Collective Marks

Article 96

(1) Collective marks are marks that are capable of distinguishing goods or services of the members of a social organization, public body or association (hereinafter referred to together as "social organization") from the goods or services of other undertakings according to the quality, origin or other characteristics of goods or services bearing the collective mark.

(2) [repealed]

(3) A sign shall be excluded from trademark protection as a collective mark:

(a) [repealed]

(b) if the regulations governing its use contain provisions contrary to public policy, morality or law.

(4) The right to the protection of a collective mark shall belong to the social organization, whose members shall be entitled to use the collective mark.

(5) The holder social organization itself may not use the collective mark, it shall, however, control the use by the members.

(6) The use of a collective mark by any member of the social organization shall be deemed to constitute use within the meaning of Article 18.

Regulations Governing the Use of Collective Marks

Article 97

(1) A sign shall be granted protection as a collective mark if its use is governed by regulation complying with the requirements laid down in paragraphs (2) and (3). The regulation shall be established by the social organization being the holder of the collective mark.

(2) The regulation shall include:

(a) the name and the registered seat of the social organization,

(b) information on the members authorized to use the mark, including their names, addresses and registered seats,

(c) the conditions of membership,

(d) the conditions of the use of the collective mark,

(e) the provisions relating to the control of the use of the collective mark,

(f) the order of proceedings against unauthorized use of the collective mark.

(3) [repealed]

(4) The application for a collective mark shall contain the regulation. With respect to collective marks, the data indicated in paragraph 2(b) shall also be recorded in the trademark register. The regulation and the amendments thereof shall be attached to the entry in the register relating to the collective mark.

Assignment of the Protection of Collective Marks

Article 98

(1) Assignment of the protection of collective marks shall require the relevant written contract and the recording in the trademark register of the succession in title.

(2) The protection of collective marks may not be assigned if after the assignment the requirements prescribed in Article 96 are not satisfied or the sign becomes excluded from protection as a collective mark.

Lapse of Protection of Collective Marks

Article 99

(1)–(2) [repealed]

(3) The protection of collective marks shall also lapse – on the day indicated in the ruling on lapse – where the holder does not take the necessary action in order to stop the use of the collective mark contrary to the regulations.

(4) Where a sign may not be granted protection as collective mark under Article 96(3), the collective mark shall be cancelled. If a sign becomes excluded from protection under Article 96(3), lapse of the protection of the collective mark shall be declared with retroactive effect to the filing date of the request for a decision on lapse.

Enforcement of Rights Conferred by the Protection of Collective Marks

Article 100

Persons who are authorized to use the collective mark by reason of their membership may bring an action against an infringer only with the consent of the holder; they may, however, intervene in the proceedings instituted by the holder.

Chapter XIV

CERTIFICATION MARKS

Certification Marks

Article 101

(1) Certification marks are trademarks that distinguish goods or services of specified quality or of other characteristics from other goods or services by attesting to such quality or characteristic.

(2) Protection of certification marks may not be obtained by:

(a) an undertaking which produces, puts on the market or imports the goods or supplies the services for which the trademark is registered;

(b) an undertaking which – pursuant to the Act on the Prohibition of Unfair Market Practices and of Restrictions on Competition – is not independent of the undertaking under subparagraph (a);

(c) an undertaking with which the undertaking under subparagraph (a) is in a permanent legal relationship in respect of the goods or services for which the mark is registered.

(3) The holder himself may not use the certification mark, he shall, however, authorize its use with respect to the goods or services complying with the prescribed quality requirements or with other characteristics.

(4) A certification mark shall be granted protection if it is accompanied by regulation satisfying the requirements prescribed under paragraph (5).

(5) The regulation shall include:

- (a) the name and registered seat of the holder,
- (b) the quality requirements relating to the goods or services for which the mark is registered,
- (c) the rules of attesting the quality,
- (d) the conditions of the use of the mark,
- (e) the provisions relating to the control of the use of the mark,
- (f) the order of proceedings against unauthorized use of the mark.

(6) For the regulation, application and registration, the use and assignment of the certification mark, for the lapse of the protection of the certification mark and for the enforcement of rights deriving from the protection of such marks, the provisions relating to collective trademarks and to their protection shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(7) A certification mark shall also be cancelled if the application was filed by a person not entitled to it under Article 101(2).

(8) For the use of certification marks, the provisions of special legislation on the certification of quality or of other characteristics shall also apply.

Chapter XV

APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO TRADEMARKS TO COLLECTIVE AND CERTIFICATION MARKS

Application of Provisions Relating to Trademarks

Article 102

Matters relating to collective and certification marks and to their protection that are not covered by this part shall be governed by the provisions relating to trademarks and to their protection, provided that observations may also be filed with respect to the grounds referred to in Article 96(3).

PART VII

PROTECTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

Chapter XVI

SUBJECT MATTER OF PROTECTION, RIGHTS CONFERRED, INFRINGEMENT AND LAPSE OF PROTECTION

Geographical Indications and Appellations of Origin Capable of Protection

Article 103

(1) Geographical indications and appellations of origin which are used in the course of trade to identify the geographical origin of a product shall be granted protection as geographical indications.

(2) Geographical indication means the geographical name of a region, locality or, in exceptional cases, a country which serves to designate a product originating therein the specific quality, reputation or other characteristics of which are due essentially to that geographical origin, and the production, processing or preparation of which takes place in the defined geographical area.

(3) Appellation of origin means the geographical name of a region, locality or, in exceptional cases, a country which serves to designate a product originating therein the specific quality, reputation or other

characteristics of which are due exclusively or essentially to the geographical environment, with its inherent natural and human factors, and the production, processing and preparation of which take place in the defined geographical area.

Article 104

Geographical indications of agricultural products and foodstuffs shall be granted protection if the products bearing the geographical indication comply also with the conditions specified in the product specification provided for by special legislation.

Grounds for Exclusion

Article 105

(1) A geographical indication shall not be granted protection if in the course of trade it has become the common name of a product irrespective of whether the product originates in the place specified by the geographical indication.

(2) After its registration, a geographical indication may not become the common name of a product.

Article 106

(1) A geographical indication shall not be granted protection:

(a) with respect to identical products, if it is identical with an earlier geographical indication;

(b) with respect to identical or similar products, if it is identical with or similar to an earlier geographical indication;

(c) if it is identical with or similar to an earlier trademark and its use – due to the knowledge, reputation or lasting presence on the market of the trademark – would result in a likelihood of confusion on the part of consumers.

(2) A geographical indication shall not be granted protection if it conflicts with the name of an earlier – protected or other – plant variety or animal breed and for this reason it is liable to deceive the consumers.

Registrability, Right to Protection

Article 107

(1) Protection shall be granted for a geographical indication if:

(a) it satisfies the requirements of Articles 103 and 104 and is not excluded from protection under Articles 105 and 106 and

(b) the application complies with the requirements laid down by this Act.

(2) Any natural or legal person or a company without legal personality may apply for the protection of a geographical indication which produces, processes or prepares, in the defined geographical area, a product for which the designation of the geographical indication is used.

(3) The protection of a geographical indication shall belong jointly to the persons who produce, process or prepare products in accordance with paragraph (2) (hereinafter referred to as "holders").

(4) Foreigners shall be entitled to the protection of a geographical indication only on the basis of an international agreement or subject to reciprocity. The President of the Hungarian Patent Office shall be competent to give a ruling on matters of reciprocity.

Establishment and Term of Protection

Article 108

(1) Protection of the geographical indication shall be effective retroactively from the date of filing of the application.

(2) Protection of geographical indications shall be unlimited in time.

Rights Conferred by Protection

Article 109

(1) Protection shall confer on its holders the exclusive right to use the geographical indication. Only the holders may use the geographical indication, they may not grant a license of use.

(2) On the basis of the exclusive right of use, any of the holders shall be entitled to bring an action against any person who, in the course of trade:

(a) uses the protected geographical indication or a denomination liable to create confusion with respect to products not originating in the defined geographical area;

(b) uses the protected geographical indication with respect to products not included in the list of products, but similar to those and therefore takes unfair advantage of or infringes the repute of the protected geographical indication.

(c) imitates or evokes in any manner whatsoever the protected geographical indication, even if the true origin of the product is indicated or if the protected name is translated or accompanied by various additions;

(d) uses any false or misleading indication as to the provenance, origin, nature or essential characteristics of the product, no matter where it is indicated (e.g. on the packaging, advertising material or documents relating to the product concerned);

(e) performs any other act liable to mislead the public as to the true origin of the product.

Infringement of Protection

Article 110

(1) Any person who unlawfully uses a protected geographical indication in contravention of the provisions of Article 109, commits an infringement.

(2) Any one of the holders may also institute proceedings for infringement individually. Proceedings for infringement may also be instituted by interest groups of the holders and by organizations for the protection of consumers.

(3) For the civil remedies available against the infringer, the provisions of Article 27, and for the customs law consequences of infringement, the provisions of Article 28 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Lapse of Protection

Article 111

(1) Protection of a geographical indication shall lapse:

(a) if the protection is cancelled, with retroactive effect to the filing date of the application;

(b) if the holders have violated the requirements laid down in the product specification, with retroactive effect to the date of starting date of the procedure for revocation.

(2) The protection shall be cancelled if the geographical indication does not satisfy the requirements laid down in Article 107(1)(a).

(3) The protection of a geographical indication for agricultural products and foodstuffs shall be revoked if the designated inspection authority establishes serious defects, in relation to the product specification, in the use of the geographical indication, which cannot be remedied in any other way.

(4) Should the request for cancellation or for revocation be rejected by a final ruling, a new procedure for the cancellation, or for revocation of the same geographical indication on the same grounds may not be instituted by any person.

Chapter XVII

PROCEDURES CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

General Rules of Procedures Before the Hungarian Patent Office

Article 112

(1) The Hungarian Patent Office shall have competence in the following matters concerning geographical indications:

- (a) registration of geographical indications;
- (b) cancellation and revocation of protection;
- (c) keeping the records of applications for the protection of geographical indications and of registered geographical indications;
- (d) official information on the protection of geographical indications.

(2) The Hungarian Patent Office shall also have competence in matters concerning the application of provisions relating to the Community protection of certain geographical indications and to the international registration of appellations of origins (Chapters XVII/A and XVII/B).

(3) In cancellation procedures and in revocation procedures, the Hungarian Patent Office shall proceed and shall take a ruling in the form of a board consisting of three members.

(4) The Hungarian Patent Office may withdraw or amend its final decisions taken in the following matters only if a request for review is filed and only until such request is transmitted to the court:

- (a) registration of geographical indications;
- (b) cancellation of geographical indications;
- (c) revocation of protection;
- (d) forwarding of applications filed under the Council Regulation;
- (e) forwarding of international applications for the registration of appellation of origins;
- (f) final refusal of the protection, of an appellation of origin registered by the International Bureau designating the Republic of Hungary.

(5) The Hungarian Patent Office may withdraw or amend its final decision taken in the matters referred to in paragraph (4)(b) and (c) on the basis of a request for review only if it establishes that its decision is contrary to law or if the parties request the amendment or withdrawal thereof unanimously.

(6) For procedure before the Hungarian Patent Office, the provisions of Chapters VII and VIII shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, except that matters pertaining to geographic indications shall not be administered electronically.

Procedure for Registration of Geographical Indications

Article 113

(1) The application for the registration of geographical indications shall contain a request, the name of the geographical indication, the list of products, other documents and – in the case of geographical indications concerning agricultural products and foodstuffs – the product specification controlled and approved by the minister responsible for agricultural policy (hereinafter referred to as “minister”). Detailed formal requirements to be complied with by applications shall be laid down by special legislation.

(2) An application for the registration of a geographical indication shall be subject to the payment of a filing fee determined by special legislation; the fee shall be payable within two months from the date of filing.

(3) If, either on filing or as a result of a rectification, an application for the registration of geographical indications complies with the requirements prescribed for granting a date of filing, the Hungarian Patent Office shall publish official information thereon in its official journal (communication of data). Communication of data shall contain the following data:

(a) the name of the geographical indication;

(b) the date of filing;

(c) the list of products.

(4) After the communication of data in the procedure for the registration of a geographical indication any person may file an observation with the Hungarian Patent Office to the effect that the indication or the application does not comply with a requirement of registrability laid down by this Act.

(5) If an application for the registration of a geographical indication satisfies the requirements examined under Article 55, the Hungarian Patent Office shall carry out a substantive examination of the application. The substantive examination shall assess:

(a) whether the geographical indication meets the requirements of Article 103 and whether it is not excluded from protection under Articles 105 and 106; and

(b) whether the application complies with the requirements laid down by this Act.

(6) The product specification of geographical indications for agricultural products and foodstuffs may only be amended on the basis of the decision of the authority designated by special legislation.

(7) In the procedure for the registration of geographical indications, in matters not regulated in paragraphs (1) to (6), the provisions of Chapter IX shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, provided that any reference to the list of goods or services shall be construed as a reference to the product specification. In the case of geographical indications for agricultural products and foodstuffs, the provisions of special legislation shall also apply.

Procedure for Cancellation and for Revocation

Article 114

For the procedure for cancellation of the protection of geographical indications, the provisions of Articles 72 to 74, and for the procedure for revocation, the provisions of Articles 75 and 76 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Court Proceedings Concerning Protection of Geographical Indications

Article 115

In court proceedings concerning the protection of geographical indications, the provisions of Chapters XI and XII shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Inspection of Geographical Indications of Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs

Article 116

Inspection in accordance with the requirements under Article 104 of the use of geographical indications of agricultural products and foodstuffs employed in the course of trade shall fall within the competence of the authority designated by special legislation.

Part VIII**PROVISIONS CONCERNING COMMUNITY PROTECTION OF CERTAIN GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF APPELLATIONS OR ORIGIN****Chapter XVII/A****PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE COMMUNITY PROTECTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND FOODSTUFFS****Article 116/A**

(1) Community protection of geographical indications of agricultural products and foodstuffs shall be governed by the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs (hereinafter referred to as "Council Regulation"). On the basis of the Council Regulation, the minister and the Hungarian Patent Office shall proceed in matters falling within the competence of the Member States.

(2) Applications under the Council Regulation shall be filed with the Hungarian Patent Office. In the case of participation of specialized authority, the application shall contain a preliminary opinion of the participating specialized authority, not older than six months, of the to the effect that the application has been filed by a person entitled to it under Article 5(1) and (2) of the Council Regulation and that the product specification under Article 4 of the Council Regulation is established, having regard also to Article 2(2) to (5) and (7) and Article 3(1). The Hungarian Patent Office shall examine the application whether it satisfies the requirements of Article 2(2), (3) and (6), Article 3 and Article 14(3) of the Council Regulation. The examination of the Hungarian Patent Office according to Article 2 of the Council Regulation shall not assess whether the connection between an agricultural product or a foodstuff and the geographical name, as laid down on Article 2(2)(a) and (b), exists.

(3) The Hungarian Patent Office shall examine applications filed under the Council Regulation out of turn. The provisions of this Act concerning geographical indications for agricultural products and foodstuffs shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to this examination except that a time limit of 15 days may also be fixed for the rectification of irregularities or for the submission of comments.

(4) If the application satisfies the requirements examined under paragraph (2), the Hungarian Patent Office shall take a ruling and shall send it to the minister together with the application. The minister shall forward the application to the European Commission.

(5) The ruling under paragraph (4) shall give rise to provisional protection in accordance with the Council Regulation. An applicant whose geographical indication has been granted provisional protection may also institute proceedings for infringement; however, the proceedings shall be suspended until the decision of the European Commission on the Community application has become final.

(6) After publication under Article 6(2) of the Council Regulation of the application filed under the Council Regulation, the Hungarian Patent Office and the minister shall make available for inspection the contents of the application as forwarded to the European Commission under paragraph (4).

(7) The objection under Article 7(3) and Article 12b(2) of the Council Regulation shall be filed with the minister. In the event of failing to comply with the time limit prescribed by special legislation for filing the objection *restitutio in integrum* shall not be admissible. The tasks of a Member State relating to objections shall be performed by the ministert, with the participation of the Hungarian Patent Office if industrial property issues are involved.

(8) With respect to requests filed for the amendment of product specifications under Article 9 of the Council Regulation, the provisions of paragraphs (1) to (7) shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(9) In the case of participation of specialized authority, independent appeals shall be admissible against the preliminary opinion of the specialized authority.

(10) In issues not regulated in paragraphs (1) to (9), the provisions of the special legislation concerning the protection of geographical indications of agricultural products and foodstuffs shall apply.

Chapter XVII/B

**PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF
APPELLATIONS OF ORIGIN**

General provisions

Article 116/B

(1) For the purposes of this Act

(a) 'Application for the international registration of an appellation of origin' (hereinafter referred to as "international application") means an application filed under the Lisbon Agreement of October 31, 1958 for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (for the purposes of this part hereinafter referred to as the "Agreement");

(b) 'International Bureau' means the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization;

(c) 'international register' means the register maintained by the International Bureau, of appellations of origin filed under the Agreement;

(d) 'Office of the country of origin' means the competent Office of the country of origin defined in Article 2(2) of the Agreement.

(2) Where this Act refers to the application of the Agreement, it shall be construed as meaning also the application of the Regulations under the Agreement.

(3) Unless otherwise provided in the Agreement, the provisions of this Act shall apply to international applications with the exceptions laid down in this Chapter.

(4) [Repealed]

Applications Filed through the Intermediary of the Hungarian Patent Office

Article 116/C

(1) The holder of an appellation of origin registered by the Hungarian Patent Office [Article 107(3)] may file an international application with the International Bureau through the Hungarian Patent Office as Office of the country of origin.

(2) The international application shall be filed with the Hungarian Patent Office as Office of the country of origin in compliance with the formal requirements, in the manner and in the language prescribed by the Agreement.

(3) If the international application is filed before the registration of the appellation of origin referred to in paragraph (1), the date of registration of the appellation of origin shall be considered as the date of filing.

Article 116/D

(1) Prior to the forwarding of the international application, the Hungarian Patent Office shall examine:

(a) whether the application contains the indication of the country of origin, information identifying the applicant, the appellation of origin, the list of products and the geographical area belonging to the appellation of origin;

(b) whether the data of the application are in compliance with the data of the appellation of origin referred to in Article 116/C(1) as appearing in the register;

(c) whether the application has been filed in the language and in the manner prescribed by the Agreement;

(d) whether the application is signed by the applicant or by the representative.

(2) Where the application does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (1), the Hungarian Patent Office shall invite the applicant to rectify the irregularities. Failing to comply with the said invitation, the application shall be forwarded to the International Bureau as filed by the applicant.

Article 116/E

(1) For the forwarding of the international application a forwarding fee prescribed by special legislation shall be payable to the Hungarian Patent Office, and in connection with the international application the international fee prescribed by the Agreement shall be payable to the International Bureau.

(2) The forwarding fee referred to in paragraph (1) shall be due on the date of receiving the international application. If the fee is not paid within one month following the due date, the request to forward the international application shall be considered withdrawn.

(3) The international fee referred to in paragraph (1) shall be payable directly to the International Bureau within the time limit and in the manner prescribed by the Agreement.

(4) In the case of international applications filed through the intermediary of the Hungarian Patent Office, the date and number of the international registration shall be recorded in the register.

Article 116/F

The international protection of an appellation of origin shall lapse if the protection of the underlying appellation of origin has lapsed.

International appellations of origin registered by the International Bureau

Article 116/G

(1) An international appellation of origin registered by the International Bureau shall have the same effect from the date specified in Rule 7(1) of the Regulations under the Agreement as an application for the registration of an appellation of origin duly filed with the Hungarian Patent Office.

(2) The international registration shall give rise to protection – from the date laid down in paragraph (1) – of the same effect as a registration effected by the Hungarian Patent Office if the Hungarian Patent Office does not refuse, under Article 5(3) of the Agreement, protection of the appellation of origin extended to the Republic of Hungary or withdraws the refusal.

Article 116/H

(1) Following the notification of the international registration, the Hungarian Patent Office shall publish official information on the international application in its official journal (communication of data). The communication of data shall contain the following data:

(a) the name of the appellation of origin;

(b) the number of the international registration;

(c) the date of the international registration;

(d) the date of publication in the Gazette of the International Bureau and the issue of the Gazette containing the publication.

(2) If the Hungarian Patent Office does not refuse, under Article 5(3) of the Agreement, protection of the appellation of origin extended to the Republic of Hungary or withdraws the refusal, it shall publish official information thereon by indicating the data referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 116/I

(1) After the communication of data, any person may file an observation with the Hungarian Patent Office to the effect that the appellation of origin constituting the subject matter of the application or the application does not comply with a requirement of registrability laid down by this Act.

(2) With respect to the international application registered by the International Bureau, the Hungarian Patent Office shall draw up a search report under Article 60 and shall carry out a substantive examination under Article 113(5).

(3) If the international application does not meet the requirements examined under Article 113(5), the International Bureau shall be notified in the manner and within the time limit laid down by the Agreement (provisional refusal).

(4) Where it would be admissible to refuse the application [Article 61(4)] or to consider it withdrawn [Article 61(5)], the Hungarian Patent Office shall inform the International Bureau that the protection of the appellation of origin extending to the Republic of Hungary shall be refused (final refusal). Otherwise the International Bureau shall be notified that the provisional refusal is withdrawn.

(5) Where the Hungarian Patent Office does not give any notice of provisional refusal under paragraph (3), the date following the expiry of the time limit fixed for provisional refusal shall be the date of registration. Where the Hungarian Patent Office withdraws the provisional refusal under paragraph (3), the date of the relevant ruling shall be regarded as the date of registration.

PART IX

FINAL PROVISIONS

Chapter XVIII

ENTRY INTO FORCE; Transitional and Amending Provisions

Establishment of Provisions Concerning the Entry Into Force of this Act and Transitional Provisions

Article 117

(1) This Act shall enter into force on July 1, 1997; its provisions shall apply – with the exceptions prescribed in paragraph (2) – only in procedures that begin after its entry into force.

(2) The provisions of Article 42 shall also apply *mutatis mutandis* to pending matters.

(3) Use of a trademark before the entry into force of this Act shall be subject to the previously applicable provisions with respect to the scope of trademark protection, the concept of the use of a trademark and trademark infringement.

(4) The time limits prescribed by this Act for legal consequences attached to acquiescence and failing to use the trademark shall begin on the day of entry into force at the earliest. On the basis of the previously applicable provisions trademark protection may also be revoked even if the five years during which the trademark has not been used in the country expires after the entry into force of this Act.

Article 118

(1) By way of derogation from Article 103(3), certain geographical names, traditionally used for foodstuffs, shall be treated as appellations of origin even if the live animals, meat and milk used as raw materials for the production of the foodstuffs concerned come from a geographical area larger than or different from the processing area, provided that

(a) the breeding area may be determined,

(b) special conditions for the production of the raw materials exist and

(c) there are inspection arrangements to ensure that those conditions are adhered to.

(2) Protection of geographical indications of traditional foodstuffs under paragraph (1) may be claimed within two years from the entry into force of this Act.

(3) By virtue of this Act, protection shall also be afforded to appellations of origin which were recorded, before the entry into force of this Act, in the national register kept under the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration. These appellations of origin shall be recorded in the register of geographical indications and relevant information shall be given in the official journal of the Hungarian Patent Office.

Repealed Provisions

Article 119

Simultaneously with the entry into force of this Act, there shall be repealed:

(a) Act IX of 1969 on Trademarks (hereinafter referred to as "the Trademark Act"), Article 23(2) of Act LXVIII of 1992 and Articles 7 and 8 of Act VII of 1994;

(b) [repealed]

(c) Article 117(a) of Act XXXIII of 1995 on the Protection of Inventions by Patents;

(d) Joint Decree No 2/1970 (VII. 1.) OMFB-IM on the Implementation of the Trademark Act;

(e) Decree No 4/1970 (VII. 1.) IM on Court Proceedings in Trademark Cases.

Amending Provisions

Article 120

Simultaneously with the entry into force of this Act,

(a) [amendment of other provisions of law]

(b)–(c) [repealed]

(d)–(f) [repealed]

(g)–(k) [amendment of other provisions of law]

Authorization

Article 121

(1) The Government shall be authorized to:

(a) establish by decree the detailed rules of filing trademark applications in electronic form;

(b) establish by decree the detailed rules concerning the protection of geographical indications of agricultural products and foodstuffs.

(2) The minister responsible for judicial policy shall be authorized to establish by decree, in agreement with the President of the Hungarian Patent Office, the detailed formalities for trademark applications and for applications for the protection of geographical indications.

Compliance with the law of the European Union

Article 122

This Act is in compliance with the following acts of the European Union:

(a) First Council Directive 89/104/EEC of 21 December 1988 to approximate the laws of the Member States relating to trade marks;

(b) Directive 2004/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the enforcement of intellectual property rights.