

Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications

Thirty-Ninth Session
Geneva, April 23 to 26, 2018

CORRIGENDUM TO DOCUMENT SCT/39/6 REV.

This corrigendum concerns document SCT/39/6 Rev., dated March 13, 2018, in which the following changes should be noted:

Question 34 should read as follows:

Apart from registrations of an intellectual property right, are there any other legal options that can restrict the right to use the geographical indication to beneficiaries of the said geographical indication?

Question 109 should read as follows:

Maintenance and Authorization for Use - In most countries, there is a prohibition on use of a certification mark by its owner for the certified goods. Does this prohibition preclude use of the certification marks to protect geographical indications “owned” by their beneficiaries? For example, can a certification mark owned by an association with legal personality be used by members of that association?

Question 120 should read as follows:

Are there any databases making an inventory of information on geographical indications that are protected either nationally or regionally? Are these databases freely accessible to the public?

Question 199 should read as follows:

Is the notion of “geographical term” defined in national or regional law? Are there any databases making an inventory of information on country names and/or geographical terms that are protected nationally or regionally? Are these databases freely accessible to the public?

Question 201 should read as follows:

Are there any conditions for registering a second-level domain name, consisting of a geographical indication, a country name or a geographical name or containing one such denomination or having similarities with one such denomination, in the ccTLD?

Question 206 should read as follows:

Can the beneficiaries of a right relating to a geographical term (country name, indication of source, geographic indication or other geographic term) or the beneficiaries of any other claim against misuse legally contest the registration of a domain name, based on internal law:

- as a generic top level domain (gTLD)?
- as a generic second level domain (gSLD)?
- as a country code second-level domain (ccSLD)?

Question 209 should read as follows:

Has your Government (through one of its bodies or other regional or local administrative units) acquired one (or several) gTLDs that contain a geographical term referring to a country or a place inside the territory of the country (for example, “.swiss” was acquired by the Swiss Confederation)?

Question 210 should read as follows:

What is/would be the most appropriate manner in which to protect geographical terms from being improperly registered in the DNS?

Question 211 should read as follows:

What types of instruments or legal means are available for the beneficiaries of a geographical term (country name, indication of source, geographical indication) or of any other claim against misuse to prohibit or stop the sale of counterfeit products on the Internet (*i.e.* products displaying a false or incorrect indication of source)?

[End of document]