Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of a New Act of the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and Their International Registration

Main Committee I

President Non-Paper No. 2 (May 12, 2015)

Article 2
Subject-Matter

(2) [Possible Geographical Areas of Origin] A geographical area of origin as described in paragraph (1) may consist of the entire territory of the Contracting Party of Origin or a region, locality or place in the Contracting Party of Origin. This does not exclude the application of this Act in respect of a geographical area of origin, as described in paragraph (1), consisting of a trans-border geographical area, or a part thereof, subject to Article 5(4).

Article 5
Application

(3) [Application Filed Directly by the Beneficiaries or a Legal Entity] (a) Without prejudice to paragraph (4), if the legislation of the Contracting Party of Origin so permits, the application may be filed by the beneficiaries or by the legal entity referred to in paragraph (2)(ii).

(4) [Possible Joint Application in the Case of a Trans-border Geographical Area] In case of a geographical area of origin consisting of a trans-border geographical area, the adjacent Contracting Parties may agree to file an application jointly through a commonly designated Competent Authority.
Rule 15
Modifications

(1) [Permissible Modifications] The following modifications may be recorded in the International Register:

[...]

(iii) a modification of the limits of the geographical area of origin of the good or goods to which the appellation of origin, or the geographical indication, applies;

[...]

(2) [Procedure] (a) A request for entry of a modification referred to in paragraph (1) shall be presented to the International Bureau by the Competent Authority of the Contracting Party of Origin or, in the case of Article 5(3), the beneficiaries or the legal entity referred to in Article 5(2)(ii), and shall be accompanied by the fee specified in Rule 8.

(b) A request for entry of a modification referred to in paragraph (1)(iii) shall, where it concerns a newly established trans-border geographical area of origin, be presented to the International Bureau by the commonly designated Competent Authority.

[...]