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**Subject to Legal Review for Accuracy, Clarity, and Consistency**  
**January 28, 2004**

**Chapter Fifteen**

**Intellectual Property Rights**

**Article 15.1: General Provisions**

1. Each Party shall, at a minimum, give effect to this Chapter. A Party may, but shall not be obliged to, implement in its domestic law more extensive protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights than is required under this Chapter, provided that such protection and enforcement does not contravene the provisions of this Chapter.
2. Each Party shall ratify or accede to the following agreements by the date of entry into force of the Agreement:
  - (a) the WIPO Copyright Treaty (1996); and
  - (b) the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (1996).
3. Each Party shall ratify or accede to the following agreements by January 1, 2006:
  - (a) the Patent Cooperation Treaty, as revised and amended (1970); and
  - (b) the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (1980).
4. Each Party shall ratify or accede to the following agreements by January 1, 2008:
  - (a) the Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (1974); and
  - (b) the Trademark Law Treaty (1994).
5. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, each Party shall ratify or accede to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (1991) (UPOV Convention 1991) by January 1, 2006, or, in the case of Costa Rica, by June 1, 2007.<sup>1</sup> Any Party that provides effective patent protection for plants by the date of entry

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<sup>1</sup> The Parties recognize that the UPOV Convention 1991 contains exceptions to the breeder's right, including for acts done privately and for non-commercial purposes, such as private and non-commercial acts of farmers. Further, the Parties recognize that the UPOV Convention 1991 provides for restrictions to the exercise of a breeder's right for reasons of public interest, provided that the Parties take all measures necessary to ensure that the breeder receives equitable remuneration. The Parties also understand that each

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into force of this Agreement shall make all reasonable efforts to ratify or accede to UPOV Convention 1991. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any Party that is party to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (1978) (UPOV Convention 1978) shall ratify or accede to the UPOV Convention 1991 by January 1, 2010.

6. Each Party shall make all reasonable efforts to ratify or accede to the following agreements:

- (a) the Patent Law Treaty (2000);
- (b) the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs (1999); and
- (c) the Protocol relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (1989).

7. Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to derogate from the obligations and rights of one Party with respect to the other by virtue of the TRIPS Agreement or multilateral intellectual property agreements concluded or administered under the auspices of the World Intellectual Property Organization and to which they are party.

8. In respect of all categories of intellectual property covered in this Chapter, each Party shall accord to nationals of the other Parties treatment no less favorable than it accords to its own nationals with regard to the protection<sup>2</sup> and enjoyment of such intellectual property rights and any benefits derived from such rights.

9. A Party may derogate from paragraph 8 in relation to its judicial and administrative procedures, including any procedure requiring a national of another Party to designate for service of process an address in its territory or to appoint an agent in its territory, provided that such derogation:

- (a) is necessary to secure compliance with laws and regulations that are not inconsistent with this Chapter; and

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Party may avail itself of these exceptions and restrictions. Finally, the Parties understand that there is no conflict between the UPOV Convention 1991 and a Party's ability to protect and conserve its genetic resources.

<sup>2</sup> For the purposes of this paragraph, "protection" shall include matters affecting the availability, acquisition, scope, maintenance, and enforcement of intellectual property rights as well as matters affecting the use of intellectual property rights specifically covered by this Chapter. Further, for the purposes of this paragraph, "protection" shall also include the prohibition on circumvention of effective technological measures pursuant to Article 15.5.7 and the provisions concerning rights management information pursuant to Article 15.5.8.

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(b) is not applied in a manner that would constitute a disguised restriction on trade.

10. The provisions of paragraph 8 do not apply to procedures provided in multilateral agreements to which the Parties are party concluded under the auspices of the World Intellectual Property Organization in relation to the acquisition or maintenance of intellectual property rights.

11. Except as otherwise provided in this Chapter, this Chapter gives rise to obligations in respect of all subject matter existing at the date of entry into force of this Agreement that is protected on that date in the Party where protection is claimed, or that meets or comes subsequently to meet the criteria for protection under the terms of this Chapter.

12. Except as otherwise provided in this Chapter, a Party shall not be required to restore protection to subject matter that on the date of entry into force of this Agreement has fallen into the public domain in the Party where the protection is claimed.

13. This Chapter does not give rise to obligations in respect of acts that occurred before the date of entry into force of this Agreement.

14. Each Party shall ensure that all laws, regulations, and procedures concerning the protection or enforcement of intellectual property rights shall be in writing and shall be published,<sup>3</sup> or where such publication is not practicable, made publicly available, in a national language in such a manner as to enable governments and right holders to become acquainted with them, with the object of making the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights transparent. Nothing in this paragraph shall require a Party to disclose confidential information that would impede law enforcement or otherwise be contrary to the public interest or would prejudice the legitimate commercial interests of particular enterprises, public or private.

15. Nothing in this Chapter prevents a Party from adopting measures necessary to prevent anticompetitive practices that may result from the abuse of the intellectual property rights set forth in this Chapter, provided that such measures are consistent with the provisions of this Chapter.

16. Recognizing the Parties' commitment to trade capacity building in the establishment of the Committee on Trade Capacity Building in Article 19.4 (Committee on Trade Capacity Building) and the importance that trade capacity building activities can have in facilitating the implementation of this Chapter, the Parties shall cooperate in the following initial capacity-building priorities through the Committee on Trade

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<sup>3</sup> The requirement for publication is satisfied by making it available to the public on the Internet.

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Capacity Building, on mutually agreed terms and conditions, and subject to the availability of appropriated funds:

- (a) educational and dissemination projects on the use of intellectual property as a research and innovation tool, as well as on the enforcement of intellectual property;
- (b) appropriate coordination, training, specialization courses and exchange of information between the intellectual property offices and other institutions of the Parties; and
- (c) enhancing the knowledge, development, and implementation of the electronic systems used for the management of intellectual property.

**Article 15.2: Trademarks**

1. Each Party shall provide that trademarks shall include collective, certification and sound marks, and may include geographical indications and scent marks. A geographical indication is capable of constituting a mark to the extent that the geographical indication consists of any sign, or any combination of signs, capable of identifying a good or service as originating in the territory of a Party, or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation, or other characteristic of the good or service is essentially attributable to its geographical origin.

2. In view of the obligations of Article 20 of the TRIPS Agreement, each Party shall ensure that provisions mandating the use of the term customary in common language as the common name for a good (“common name”) including, *inter alia*, requirements concerning the relative size, placement or style of use of the trademark in relation to the common name, do not impair the use or effectiveness of trademarks used in relation to such goods.

3. Each Party shall provide that the owner of a registered trademark shall have the exclusive right to prevent all third parties not having the owner's consent from using in the course of trade identical or similar signs, including geographical indications, for goods or services that are related to those goods or services in respect of which the owner's trademark is registered, where such use would result in a likelihood of confusion. In case of the use of an identical sign, including a geographical indication, for related goods or services, a likelihood of confusion shall be presumed.

4. Each Party may provide limited exceptions to the rights conferred by a trademark such as fair use of descriptive terms, provided that such exceptions take account of the legitimate interest of the owner of the trademark and of third parties.

5. Article 6*bis* of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1967) shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to goods or services that are not identical or similar

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to those identified by a well-known trademark<sup>4</sup> whether registered or not, provided that use of that trademark in relation to those goods or services would indicate a connection between those goods or services and the owner of the trademark, and provided that the interests of the owner of the trademark are likely to be damaged by such use.

6. Each Party shall provide a system for the registration of trademarks, which shall include:

- (a) providing to the applicant of a communication in writing, which may be electronic, of the reasons for any refusal to register a trademark;
- (b) an opportunity for the applicant to respond to communications from the trademark authorities, to contest an initial refusal, and to appeal judicially any final refusal to register;
- (c) an opportunity for interested parties to petition to oppose a trademark application or to seek cancellation after a trademark has been registered; and
- (d) a requirement that decisions in opposition or cancellation proceedings be reasoned and in writing.

7. Each Party shall provide, to the maximum degree practical, a system for the electronic application, processing, registration, and maintenance of trademarks, and work to provide, to the maximum degree practical, a publicly available electronic database – including an on-line database – of trademark applications and registrations.

8. (a) Each Party shall provide that each registration or publication that concerns a trademark application or registration and that indicates goods or services shall indicate the goods or services by their common names, grouped according to the classes of the Nice Classification.
- (b) Each Party shall provide that goods or services may not be considered as being similar to each other solely on the ground that, in any registration or publication, they appear in the same class of the Nice Classification. Conversely, each Party shall provide that goods or services may not be considered as being dissimilar from each other solely on the ground that, in any registration or publication, they appear in different classes of the Nice Classification.

9. Each Party shall provide that initial registration and each renewal of registration of a trademark shall be for a term of no less than 10 years.

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<sup>4</sup> In determining that whether a trademark is well known, the reputation of the trademark need not extend beyond the sector of the public that normally deals with the relevant goods or services.

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10. No Party shall require recordal of trademark licenses to establish the validity of the license, to assert any rights in a trademark, or for other purposes.<sup>5</sup>

**Article 15.3: Geographical Indications**

*Definition*

1. Geographical indications, for purposes of this Article, are indications that identify a good as originating in the territory of a Party, or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation, or other characteristic of the good is essentially attributable to its geographical origin. Any sign or combination of signs, in any form whatsoever, shall be eligible to be a geographical indication.

*Procedures with Respect to Geographical Indications*

2. Each Party shall provide the legal means to identify<sup>6</sup> and protect geographical indications of the other Parties that meet the criteria or paragraph 1. Each Party shall provide the means for persons of the other Party to apply for protection or petition for recognition of geographical indications. Each Party shall accept applications and petitions from persons of another Party without the requirement for intercession by that Party on behalf of its persons.

3. Each Party shall process applications or petitions, as the case may be, for geographical indications with a minimum of formalities.

4. Each Party shall make the regulations governing filing of such applications or petitions, as the case may be, readily available to the public.

5. Each Party shall require that applications or petitions, as the case may be, for geographical indications be published for opposition, and shall provide procedures for opposing geographical indications that are the subject of applications or petitions. Each Party shall also provide procedures to cancel any registration resulting from an application or a petition.

6. Each Party shall ensure that measures governing the filing of applications or petitions, as the case may be, for geographical indications set out clearly the procedures for these actions. Each Party shall make available contact information sufficient to allow

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<sup>5</sup> Each Party may establish a means to allow licensees to record licenses for the purpose of providing notice to the public as to the existence of the license. However, notice to the public shall not be a requirement for asserting any rights under the license.

<sup>6</sup> For the purposes of this paragraph, the Parties understand “identify” to mean that Parties will provide a system for applicants to provide information on the quality, reputation or other characteristics of the asserted geographical indication.

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(a) the general public to obtain guidance concerning the procedures and processing in general; and (b) applicants, petitioners, or their representatives to obtain status information and procedural guidance concerning specific applications and petitions.

*Relationship between Trademarks and Geographical Indications*

7. Each Party shall ensure that grounds for refusing protection or recognition of a geographical indication include the following:

- (a) the geographical indication is likely to be confusingly similar to a trademark that is the subject of a good-faith pending application or registration; and
- (b) the geographical indication is likely to be confusingly similar to a pre-existing trademark, the rights to which have been acquired in accordance with each Party's law.<sup>7</sup>

**Article 15.4: Domain Names on the Internet**

1. Each Party shall require that the management of its country-code top-level domain (ccTLD) provides an appropriate procedure for the settlement of disputes, based on the principles established in the Uniform Domain-Name Dispute-Resolution Policy (UDRP), in order to address the problem of trademark cyber-piracy.

2. Each Party shall, in addition, require that the management of its ccTLD provides online public access to a reliable and accurate database of contact information for domain-name registrants. In determining the appropriate contact information, due regard may be given to the Parties' legislation protecting the privacy of its nationals.

**Article 15.5: Obligations Pertaining to Copyright and Related Rights**

1. Each Party shall provide that authors, performers and producers of phonograms<sup>8</sup> have the right<sup>9</sup> to authorize or prohibit all reproductions, in any manner or form, permanent or temporary (including temporary storage in electronic form).<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> For purposes of this paragraph, it is understood that each Party has already established amongst the grounds for refusing protection of a trademark that the trademark is likely to be confusingly similar to a geographical indication that is the subject of a registration; and that the trademark is likely to be confusingly similar to a pre-existing geographical indication, the rights to which have been acquired in accordance with each Party's law.

<sup>8</sup> References to "authors, performers and producers of phonograms" refer also to any successors in interest.

<sup>9</sup> With respect to copyrights and related rights in this Chapter, a right to authorize or prohibit or a right to authorize shall be construed to mean an exclusive right.

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2. Each Party shall provide to authors, performers, and producers of phonograms the right of authorizing the making available to the public of the original and copies of their works, performances and phonograms<sup>11</sup> through sale or other transfer of ownership.

3. In order to ensure that no hierarchy is established between rights of authors, on the one hand, and rights of performers and producers of phonograms, on the other hand, each Party shall establish that in cases where authorization is needed from both the author of a work embodied in a phonogram and a performer or producer owning rights in the phonogram, the need for the authorization of the author does not cease to exist because the authorization of the performer or producer is also required. Likewise, each Party shall establish that in cases where authorization is needed from both the author of a work embodied in a phonogram and of a performer or producer owning rights in the phonogram, the need for the authorization of the performer or producer does not cease to exist because the authorization of the author is also required.

4. Each Party shall provide that, where the term of protection of a work (including a photographic work), performance or phonogram is to be calculated:

- (a) on the basis of the life of a natural person, the term shall be not less than the life of the author and 70 years after the author's death; and
- (b) on a basis other than the life of a natural person, the term shall be:
  - (i) not less than 70 years from the end of the calendar year of the first authorized publication of the work, performance or phonogram, or
  - (ii) failing such authorized publication within 50 years from the creation of the work, performance or phonogram, not less than 70 years from the end of the calendar year of the creation of the work, performance or phonogram.

5. Each Party shall apply the provisions of Article 18 of the Berne Convention (and Article 14.6 of the TRIPS Agreement), *mutatis mutandis*, to the subject matter, rights and obligations provided for in Articles 15.5 through 15.7.

6. Each Party shall provide that for copyright and related rights:

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<sup>10</sup> It is understood that the reproduction right as set out in this Article 15.5.1 and in Article 9 of the Berne Convention and the exceptions permitted under the Berne Convention and Article 15.5.10(a) of this Chapter fully apply in the digital environment, in particular to the use of works in digital form.

<sup>11</sup> With respect to copyright and related rights in this Chapter, a "performance" refers to a performance fixed in a phonogram, unless otherwise specified.



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- (a) any person acquiring or holding any economic right in a work, performance, or phonogram may freely and separately transfer such right by contract; and
  - (b) any person acquiring or holding any such economic right by virtue of a contract, including contracts of employment underlying the creation of works and performances, and production of phonograms, shall be able to exercise such right in that person's own name and enjoy fully the benefits derived from such right.
7. (a) In order to provide adequate legal protection and effective legal remedies against the circumvention of effective technological measures that authors, and performers, and producers of phonograms use in connection with the exercise of their rights and that restrict unauthorized acts in respect of their works, performances and phonograms, each Party shall provide that any person who:
- (i) circumvents without authority any effective technological measure that controls access to a protected work, performance, phonogram, or other subject matter; or
  - (ii) manufactures, imports, distributes, offers to the public, provides or otherwise traffics in devices, products or components or offers to the public or provides services, that:
    - (A) are promoted, advertised or marketed for the purpose of circumvention of any effective technological measure; or
    - (B) have only a limited commercially significant purpose or use other than to circumvent any effective technological measure; or
    - (C) are primarily designed, produced, or performed for the purpose of enabling or facilitating the circumvention of any effective technological measure,

shall be liable and subject to the remedies provided for in Article 15.11.14. Each Party shall provide for criminal procedures and penalties to be applied when any person, other than a nonprofit library, archive, educational institution, or public non-commercial broadcasting entity, is found to have engaged willfully and for purposes of commercial advantage or private financial gain in the above activities.

- (b) **Effective technological measure** means any technology, device or component that, in the normal course of its operation, controls access to a

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protected work, performance, phonogram, or other subject matter, or protects any copyright or any rights related to copyright.

- (c) In implementing subparagraph (a), no Party is obligated to require that the design of, or the design and selection of parts and components for, a consumer electronics, telecommunications or computing product provide for a response to any particular technological measure, so long as such product does not otherwise violate any provisions implementing subparagraph (a).
- (d) Each Party shall provide that a violation of the law implementing the provisions of this paragraph is a separate civil cause of action or criminal offense and independent of any infringement that might occur under the Party's law on copyright and related rights.
- (e) Each Party shall confine exceptions to any measures implementing the prohibition in Article 15.5.7(a)(ii) on technology, products, services, or devices that circumvent effective technological measures that control access to, and, in the case of subparagraph (e)(i), that protect any of the exclusive rights of copyright or related rights in, a protected work, performance, or phonogram referred to in subparagraph (a)(ii) to the following activities, provided that they do not impair the adequacy of legal protection or the effectiveness of legal remedies against the circumvention of effective technological measures:
  - (i) noninfringing reverse engineering activities with regard to a lawfully obtained copy of a computer program, carried out in good faith with respect to particular elements of that computer program that have not been readily available to the person engaged in such activity, for the sole purpose of achieving interoperability of an independently created computer program with other programs;
  - (ii) noninfringing good faith activities, carried out by an appropriately qualified researcher who has lawfully obtained a copy, performance or display of a work, performance, or phonogram, and who has made a good faith effort to obtain authorization for such activities, to the extent necessary for the sole purpose of identifying and analyzing flaws and vulnerabilities of technologies for scrambling and descrambling of information;
  - (iii) the inclusion of a component or part for the sole purpose of preventing the access of minors to inappropriate online content in a technology, product, service, or device that itself is not prohibited under the measures implementing subparagraph (a)(ii); and

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- (iv) noninfringing good faith activities that are authorized by the owner of a computer, computer system, or computer network for the sole purpose of testing, investigating, or correcting the security of that computer, computer system, or computer network.
  - (f) Each Party shall confine exceptions to any measures implementing the prohibition referred to in Article 15.5.7(a)(i) to the activities listed in paragraph (e) and the following activities, provided that they do not impair the adequacy of legal protection or the effectiveness of legal remedies against the circumvention of effective technological measures:
    - (i) access by a nonprofit library, archive, or educational institution to a work, performance, or phonogram, not otherwise available to it, for the sole purpose of making acquisition decisions;
    - (ii) noninfringing activities for the sole purpose of identifying and disabling a capability to carry out undisclosed collection or dissemination of personally identifying information reflecting the online activities of a natural person in a way that has no other effect on the ability of any person to gain access to any work; and
    - (iii) noninfringing uses of a work, performance, or phonogram, in a particular class of works, performances, or phonograms, when an actual or likely adverse impact on those noninfringing uses is demonstrated in a legislative or administrative proceeding by substantial evidence; provided that in order for any such exceptions or limitations to remain in effect for more than four years, a Party must conduct a review before the expiration of the four year period and at intervals of at least every four years thereafter, pursuant to which it is demonstrated by substantial evidence that there is a continuing actual or likely adverse impact on the particular noninfringing uses at issue.
  - (g) Each Party may also provide exceptions to any measures implementing the prohibitions referred to in Article 15.5.7 for lawfully authorized activities carried out by government employees, agents, or contractors for the purpose of law enforcement, intelligence, essential security, or similar government activities.
8. In order to provide adequate legal protection and effective legal remedies to protect rights management information:
- (a) Each Party shall provide that any person who, without authority, and knowing, or, with respect to civil remedies, having reasonable grounds to

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know, that it would induce, enable, facilitate, or conceal an infringement of any copyright or related right,

- (i) knowingly removes or alters any rights management information;
- (ii) distributes or imports for distribution rights management information knowing that the rights management information has been removed or altered without authority; or
- (iii) distributes, imports for distribution, broadcasts, communicates or makes available to the public copies of works, performances, or phonograms, knowing that rights management information has been removed or altered without authority,

shall be liable and subject to the remedies provided for in Article 15.11.14. Each Party shall provide for criminal procedures and penalties to be applied when any person, other than a nonprofit library, archive, educational institution or public non-commercial broadcasting entity, is found to have engaged willfully and for purposes of commercial advantage or private financial gain in the above activities.

- (b) Each Party shall confine exceptions to the obligations in subparagraph (a) to lawfully authorized activities carried out by government employees, agents, or contractors for the purpose of law enforcement, intelligence, national defense, essential security, or similar government activities.
- (c) **Rights management information** means
  - (i) information which identifies a work, performance, or phonogram; the author of the work, the performer of the performance, or the producer of the phonogram; or the owner of any right in the work, performance or phonogram; or
  - (ii) information about the terms and conditions of the use of the work, performance or phonogram; or
  - (iii) any numbers or codes that represent such information,

when any of these items is attached to a copy of the work, performance or phonogram or appears in conjunction with the communication or making available of a work, performance or phonogram to the public. Nothing in this paragraph obligates a Party to require the owner of any right in the work, performance, or phonogram to attach rights management information to copies of the work, performance, or phonogram, or to cause

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rights management information to appear in connection with a communication of the work, performance, or phonogram to the public.

9. In order to confirm that all federal or central government agencies use computer software only as authorized, each Party shall issue appropriate laws, orders, regulations, or decrees to actively regulate the acquisition and management of software for such government use. Such measures may take the form of procedures such as preparing and maintaining inventories of software present on agencies' computers and inventories of software licenses.
10. (a) Each Party shall confine limitations or exceptions to exclusive rights to certain special cases that do not conflict with a normal exploitation of the work, performance or phonogram, and do not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the right holder.
- (b) Notwithstanding Articles 15.5.10(a) and 15.7.3(b), no Party shall permit the retransmission of television signals (whether terrestrial, cable, or satellite) on the Internet without the authorization of the right holder or right holders of the content of the signal and, if any, of the signal.

**Article 15.6: Obligations Pertaining Specifically to Copyright**

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 11(1)(ii), 11*bis*(1)(i) and (ii), 11*ter*(1)(ii), 14(1)(ii), and 14*bis*(1) of the Berne Convention, each Party shall provide to authors the exclusive right to authorize or prohibit the communication to the public of their works, directly or indirectly, by wire or wireless means, including the making available to the public of their works in such a way that members of the public may access these works from a place and at a time individually chosen by members of the public.

**Article 15.7: Obligations Pertaining Specifically to Related Rights**

1. Each Party shall accord the rights provided for in this Chapter to the performers and producers of phonograms who are nationals of other Parties and to performances or phonograms first published or fixed in the territory of a Party to this Agreement. A performance or phonogram shall be considered first published in any Party in which it is published within 30 days of its original publication.<sup>12</sup>
2. Each Party shall provide to performers the right to authorize or prohibit (a) the broadcasting and communication to the public of their unfixed performances except where the performance is already a broadcast performance, and (b) the fixation of their unfixed performances.

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<sup>12</sup> For purposes of this Article, fixation includes the finalization of the master tape or its equivalent.

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3. 3. (a) Each Party shall provide to performers and producers of phonograms the right to authorize or prohibit the broadcasting or any communication to the public of their performances or phonograms, by wire or wireless means, including the making available to the public of those performances and phonograms in such a way that members of the public may access them from a place and at a time individually chosen by them.
  - (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (a) and Article 15.5.10, the application of this right to traditional free over-the-air noninteractive broadcasting, and exceptions or limitations to this right for such activity, shall be a matter of domestic law.
  - (c) Each Party may adopt exceptions and limitations to this right in respect of other noninteractive transmissions in accordance with Article 15.5.10, which shall not be prejudicial to the right of the performer or producer of phonograms to obtain equitable remuneration.
4. No Party shall subject the enjoyment and exercise of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms provided for in this Chapter to any formality.
5. For the purposes of Articles 15.5 and 15.7, the following definitions apply with respect to performers and producers of phonograms:
    - (a) **performers** means actors, singers, musicians, dancers, and other persons who act, sing, deliver, declaim, play in, interpret, or otherwise perform literary or artistic works or expressions of folklore;
    - (b) **phonogram** means the fixation of the sounds of a performance or of other sounds, or of a representation of sounds, other than in the form of a fixation incorporated in a cinematographic or other audiovisual work;
    - (c) **fixation** means the embodiment of sounds, or of the representations thereof, from which they can be perceived, reproduced or communicated through a device;
    - (d) **producer of a phonogram** means the person, or the legal entity, who or which takes the initiative and has the responsibility for the first fixation of the sounds of a performance or other sounds, or the representations of sounds;
    - (e) **publication of a performance or a phonogram** means the offering of copies of the fixed performance or the phonogram to the public, with the consent of the right holder, and provided that copies are offered to the public in reasonable quantity;

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- (f) **broadcasting** means the transmission by wireless means or satellite to the public of sounds or sounds and images, or of the representations thereof, including wireless transmission of encrypted signals where the means for decrypting are provided to the public by the broadcasting organization or with its consent; and
- (g) **communication to the public** of a performance or a phonogram means the transmission to the public by any medium, otherwise than broadcasting, of sounds of a performance or the sounds or the representations of sounds fixed in a phonogram. For the purposes of paragraph 3, "communication to the public" includes making the sounds or representations of sounds fixed in a phonogram audible to the public.

**Article 15.8: Protection of Encrypted Program-Carrying Satellite Signals**

1. Each Party shall make it:
  - (a) a criminal offense to manufacture, assemble, modify, import, export, sell, lease, or otherwise distribute a tangible or intangible device or system, knowing or having reason to know that the device or system is primarily of assistance in decoding an encrypted program-carrying satellite signal without the authorization of the lawful distributor of such signal; and
  - (b) a criminal offense willfully to receive and further distribute a program-carrying signal that originated as an encrypted satellite signal knowing that it has been decoded without the authorization of the lawful distributor of the signal.
2. Each Party shall provide for civil remedies, including compensatory damages, for any person injured by any activity described in paragraph (a) or (b), including any person that holds an interest in the encrypted programming signal or the content of such signal.

**Article 15.9: Patents**

1. Each Party shall make patents available for any invention, whether a product or a process, in all fields of technology, provided that the invention is new, involves an inventive step and is capable of industrial application. For purposes of this Article, a Party may treat the terms "inventive step" and "capable of industrial application" as being synonymous with the terms "non-obvious" and "useful", respectively.
2. Nothing in this Chapter precludes a Party from excluding inventions from patentability as defined in Articles 27.2 and 27.3 of the TRIPS Agreement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any Party that does not provide patent protection for plants by the date of entry into force of this Agreement shall undertake all reasonable efforts to make such patent protection available. Any Party that provides patent

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protection for plants or animals as of, or after, the date of entry into force of this Agreement shall maintain such protection.

3. Each Party may provide limited exceptions to the exclusive rights conferred by a patent, provided that such exceptions do not unreasonably conflict with a normal exploitation of the patent and do not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the patent owner, taking account of the legitimate interests of third parties.

4. Without prejudice to Article 5.A(3) of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1967), each Party shall provide that a patent may be revoked or cancelled only on grounds that would have justified a refusal to grant the patent. However, a Party may also provide that fraud, misrepresentation, or inequitable conduct may be the basis for revoking, canceling, or holding a patent unenforceable.

5. Consistent with paragraph 3, if a Party permits a third party to use of the subject matter of a subsisting patent to generate information necessary to support an application for marketing approval of a pharmaceutical or agricultural chemical product, that Party shall provide that any product produced under such authority shall not be made, used or sold in the territory of that Party other than for purposes related to generating information to meet requirements for approval to market the product once the patent expires, and if a Party permits exportation, the product shall only be exported outside the territory of that Party for purposes of meeting marketing approval requirements of that Party.

6. Each Party, at the request of the patent owner, shall adjust the term of a patent to compensate for unreasonable delays that occur in granting the patent. For the purposes of this paragraph, an unreasonable delay shall at least include a delay in the issuance of the patent of more than five years from the date of filing of the application in the Party, or three years after a request for examination of the application has been made, whichever is later, provided that periods of time attributable to actions of the patent applicant need not be included in the determination of such delays.

7. Each Party shall disregard information contained in public disclosures used to determine if an invention is novel or has an inventive step<sup>13</sup> if the public disclosure was (a) made or authorized by, or derived from, the patent applicant and (b) occurs within 12 months prior to the date of filing of the application in the Party.

8. Each Party shall provide patent applicants with at least one opportunity to submit amendments, corrections, and observations.

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<sup>13</sup> For purposes of this Article, the term "inventive step" will be treated as synonymous with the term "non-obvious."



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9. Each Party shall provide that a disclosure of a claimed invention is considered sufficiently clear and complete if it provides information that allows the invention to be made and used by a person skilled in the art, without undue experimentation, as of the filing date.

10. Each Party shall provide that a claimed invention is sufficiently supported by its disclosure if the disclosure reasonably conveys to a person skilled in the art that the applicant was in possession of the claimed invention, as of the filing date.

11. Each Party shall provide that a claimed invention is industrially applicable if it has a specific, substantial, and credible utility.

**Article 15.10: Measures Related to Certain Regulated Products**

1. (a) If a Party requires, as a condition of approving the marketing of a new pharmaceutical or agricultural chemical product, the submission of undisclosed data concerning safety or efficacy, the Party shall not permit third persons, without the consent of the person who provided such information, to market a product on the basis of (1) such information or (2) the approval granted to the person who submitted such information for at least five years for pharmaceutical products and ten years for agricultural chemical products from the date of approval in the Party.<sup>14</sup>
- (b) If a Party permits, as a condition of approving the marketing of a new pharmaceutical or agricultural chemical product, third persons to submit evidence concerning the safety or efficacy of a product that was previously approved in another territory, such as evidence of prior marketing approval, the Party shall not permit third persons, without the consent of the person who previously obtained such approval in the other territory, to obtain authorization or to market a product on the basis of (1) evidence of prior marketing approval in another territory or (2) information concerning safety or efficacy that was previously submitted to obtain marketing approval in another territory for at least five years for pharmaceutical products and ten years for agricultural chemical products from the date approval was granted in the Party to the person who received authorization in the other territory. In order to receive protection under this subparagraph (b), a Party may require that the person providing the information in the other territory seek approval in the Party within 5 years after obtaining marketing approval in the other territory.

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<sup>14</sup> Where a Party, on the date of its implementation of the TRIPS Agreement, had in place a system for protecting pharmaceutical or agricultural chemical products not involving new chemical entities from unfair commercial use which conferred a period of protection shorter than that specified in paragraph 1, that Party may retain such system notwithstanding the obligations of paragraph 1.

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- (c) For purposes of this Article, a new product is one that does not contain a chemical entity that has been previously approved in the Party.
  - (d) For the purposes of this paragraph, each Party shall protect such undisclosed information against disclosure except where necessary to protect the public, and each Party shall not consider information accessible within the public domain as undisclosed data. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if any undisclosed information concerning safety and efficacy submitted to a government entity, or an entity acting on behalf of the government, for purposes of obtaining marketing approval is disclosed by such entity, each Party is required to protect such information from unfair commercial use in the manner set forth in this Article.
2. With respect to any pharmaceutical product that is subject to a patent, each Party shall make available a restoration of the patent term to compensate the patent owner for unreasonable curtailment of the effective patent term as a result of the marketing approval process.
3. Where a Party permits, as a condition of approving the marketing of a pharmaceutical product, persons, other than the person originally submitting safety or efficacy information, to rely on evidence or information concerning the safety and efficacy of a product that was previously approved, such as evidence of prior marketing approval in the Party or in another territory, that Party:
- (a) shall implement measures in its marketing approval process to prevent such other persons from marketing a product covered by a patent claiming the product or its approved use during the term of that patent, unless by consent or acquiescence of the patent owner; and
  - (b) if the Party permits a third person to request marketing approval of a product during the term of a patent identified as claiming the product or its approved use, it shall provide that the patent owner be informed of such request and the identity of any such other person.

**Article 15.11: Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights**

*General Obligations*

1. Each Party shall ensure that procedures and remedies set forth in this Article for enforcement of intellectual property rights are established in accordance with the principles of due process that each Party recognizes as well as with the foundations of its own legal system.
2. This Article does not create any obligation:

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- (a) to put in place a judicial system for the enforcement of intellectual property rights distinct from that already existing for the enforcement of law in general, or
  - (b) with respect to the distribution of resources for the enforcement of intellectual property rights and the enforcement of law in general. The Parties understand that that decisions that a Party makes on the distribution of enforcement resources shall not excuse that Party from complying with the provisions of this Chapter.
3. Each Party shall provide that final judicial decisions or administrative rulings of general applicability pertaining to the enforcement of intellectual property rights shall be in writing and shall state any relevant findings of fact and the reasoning or the legal basis upon which the decisions are based. Each Party shall also provide that such decisions or rulings shall be published,<sup>15</sup> or where such publication is not practicable, otherwise made publicly available, in a national language in such a manner as to enable governments and right holders to become acquainted with them.
4. Each Party shall publicize information that each Party may collect on its efforts to provide effective enforcement of intellectual property rights in its civil, administrative and criminal system, including any statistical information. Nothing in this paragraph shall require a Party to disclose confidential information that would impede law enforcement or otherwise be contrary to the public interest or would prejudice the legitimate commercial interests of particular enterprises, public or private.
5. In civil, administrative, and criminal proceedings involving copyright or related rights, each Party shall provide that:
- (a) the natural person or legal entity whose name is indicated as the author, producer, performer, or publisher of the work, performance, or phonogram in the usual manner, shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be presumed to be the designated right holder in such work, performance, or phonogram;
  - (b) it shall be presumed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that the copyright or related right subsists in such subject matter.

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<sup>15</sup> The requirement for publication may be satisfied by making it available to the public on the Internet.

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*Civil and Administrative Procedures and Remedies*

6. Each Party shall make available to right holders<sup>16</sup> civil judicial procedures concerning the enforcement of any intellectual property right.
7. Each Party shall provide that:
- (a) in civil judicial proceedings, the judicial authorities shall have the authority to order the infringer to pay the right holder:
    - (i) damages adequate to compensate for the injury the right holder has suffered as a result of the infringement; and
    - (ii) at least in the case of copyright or related rights infringement and trademark counterfeiting, the profits of the infringer that are attributable to the infringement and are not taken into account in computing the amount of the actual damages referred to in clause (i) above.
  - (b) in determining damages, the judicial authorities shall, *inter alia*, consider the value of the infringed-upon good or service, according to the suggested retail price or other legitimate measure of value put forth by the right holder of the infringed-upon good or service.
8. In civil judicial proceedings, each Party shall, at least with respect to works, phonograms, and performances protected by copyright or related rights, and in cases of trademark counterfeiting, establish or maintain pre-established damages as an alternative to actual damages. Such pre-established damages shall be set forth in domestic law and determined by the judicial authorities in an amount sufficient to compensate the right holder for the harm caused by the infringement and constitute a deterrent to future infringements.
9. Each Party shall provide that its judicial authorities, except in exceptional circumstances have the authority to order, at the conclusion of the civil judicial proceedings concerning copyright or related rights infringement and trademark counterfeiting, that the prevailing party shall be awarded payment of court costs or fees and reasonable attorneys' fees by the losing party. Further, each Party shall provide that its judicial authorities, at least in exceptional circumstances, shall have the authority to order, at the conclusion of the civil judicial proceedings concerning patent infringement,

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<sup>16</sup> For the purpose of these Article, the term "right holder" shall include federations and associations as well as exclusive licensees and other duly authorized licensees, as appropriate, having the legal standing and authority to assert such rights; the term licensee shall include the licensee of any one or more of the exclusive intellectual property rights encompassed in a given intellectual property.

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that the prevailing party be awarded payment of reasonable attorneys' fees by the losing party.

10. In civil judicial proceedings concerning copyright or related right infringement and trademark counterfeiting, each Party shall provide that its judicial authorities shall have the authority to order the seizure of suspected infringing goods, any related materials and implements, and, at least for trademark counterfeiting, documentary evidence relevant to the infringement.

11. Each Party shall provide that:

- (a) its judicial authorities shall have the authority to order, at their discretion, the destruction of the goods that have been found to be pirated or counterfeit.
- (b) the charitable donation of counterfeit trademark goods and goods that infringe copyright and related rights shall not be ordered by the judicial authorities without the authorization of the right holder, except that counterfeit trademark goods may in appropriate cases be donated to charity outside the channels of commerce, when the removal of the trademark eliminates the infringing characteristic of the good and the good is no longer identifiable with the removed trademark. In no case shall the simple removal of the trademark unlawfully affixed be sufficient to permit the release of goods into the channels of commerce.
- (c) the judicial authorities shall also have the authority to order that materials and implements that have been used in the manufacture or creation of such pirated or counterfeit goods be, without compensation of any sort, promptly destroyed or, in exceptional circumstances, without compensation of any sort, disposed of outside the channels of commerce in such a manner as to minimize the risks of further infringements. In considering such requests, the judicial authorities may take into account, *inter alia*, the gravity of the infringement, as well as the interests of third parties holding an ownership, possessory, contractual, or secured interests.

12. Each Party shall provide that in civil judicial proceedings, the judicial authorities have the authority to order the infringer to provide any information that the infringer possesses regarding any person(s) or entities involved in any aspect of the infringement and regarding the means of production or the distribution channel of such products, including the identification of third parties that are involved in the production and distribution of the infringing goods or services and their channels of distribution, and to provide this information to the right holder. Each Party shall provide that judicial authorities have the authority to impose sanctions, in appropriate cases, on a party to a proceeding who fails to abide by valid orders issued by such authorities.

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13. To the extent that any civil remedy can be ordered as a result of administrative procedures on the merits of a case, each Party shall provide that such procedures conform to principles equivalent in substance to those set forth in this Chapter.

14. Each Party shall provide for civil remedies against the acts described in Article 15.5.7 and Article 15.5.8. Available civil remedies shall include at least: (a) provisional measures, including seizure of devices and products suspected of being involved in the prohibited activity; (b) actual damages (plus any profits attributable to the prohibited activity not taken into account in computing the actual damages) or pre-established damages as provided in paragraph 8; (c) payment to the prevailing right holder of court costs and fees and reasonable attorneys' fees by the party engaged in the prohibited conduct at the conclusion of the civil judicial proceedings; and (d) destruction of devices and products found to be involved in the prohibited activity subject to judicial discretion, as provided in paragraph 11. No Party shall make damages available against a nonprofit library, archives, educational institution, or public broadcasting entity that sustains the burden of proving that such entity was not aware and had no reason to believe that its acts constituted a prohibited activity.

15. In civil judicial proceedings, each Party shall provide that the judicial authorities have the authority to order a party to desist from an infringement, *inter alia* to prevent the entry into the channels of commerce in their jurisdiction of imported goods that involve the infringement of an intellectual property right, immediately after customs clearance of such goods or to prevent their exportation.

16. In the event that judicial or other authorities appoint experts, technical or otherwise, that must be paid by the parties, such costs should be closely related *inter alia* to the quantity and nature of work to be performed and should not unreasonably deter recourse to such proceedings.

***Provisional Measures***

17. Each Party shall act upon requests for relief *inaudita altera parte* and execute such requests expeditiously, in accordance with its judicial procedural rules.

18. Each Party shall provide that its judicial authorities shall have the authority to require the plaintiff to provide any reasonably available evidence in order to satisfy themselves with a sufficient degree of certainty that the plaintiff's right is being infringed or that such infringement is imminent, and to order the plaintiff to provide a reasonable security or equivalent assurance set at a level sufficient to protect the defendant and to prevent abuse, and so as not to unreasonably deter recourse to such procedures.

19. In proceedings concerning the grant of provisional measures in relation to enforcement of a patent, each Party shall provide for a rebuttable presumption that the patent is valid.

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*Special Requirements Related to Border Measures*

20. Each Party shall provide that any right holder initiating procedures for suspension by its competent authorities of the release of suspected counterfeit or confusingly similar trademark goods, or pirated copyright goods<sup>17</sup> into free circulation is required to provide adequate evidence to satisfy the competent authorities that, under the laws of the country of importation, there is *prima facie* an infringement of the right holder's intellectual property right and to supply sufficient information that may reasonably be expected to be within the right holder's knowledge to make the suspected goods reasonably recognizable by the competent authorities. The requirement to provide sufficient information shall not unreasonably deter recourse to these procedures.

21. Each Party shall provide that its competent authorities have the authority to require an applicant to provide a reasonable security or equivalent assurance sufficient to protect the defendant and the competent authorities and to prevent abuse. Such security or equivalent assurance shall not unreasonably deter recourse to these procedures. Each Party shall provide that such security may take a form of an instrument issued by a financial services provider to hold the importer or owner of the imported merchandise harmless from any loss or damage resulting from any suspension of the release of goods in the event the competent authorities determine that the article is not an infringing copy.

22. Where the competent authorities have made a determination that goods are counterfeit or pirated, each Party shall grant its competent authorities the authority to inform the right holder of the names and addresses of the consignor, the importer, and the consignee, and of the quantity of the goods in question.

23. Each Party shall provide that its competent authorities may initiate border measures *ex officio*, with respect to imported, exported, or in transit merchandise, without the need for a formal complaint from a private party or right holder.

24. Each Party shall provide that goods that have been determined to be pirated or counterfeit by the competent authorities shall be destroyed, pursuant as appropriate to judicial order, unless the right holder consents to alternate disposition, except that

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<sup>17</sup> For the purposes of paragraphs 20 – 25:

(a) **counterfeit trademark goods** shall mean any goods, including packaging, bearing without authorization a trademark which is identical to the trademark validly registered in respect of such goods, or which cannot be distinguished in its essential aspects from such a trademark, and which thereby infringes the rights of the owner of the trademark in question under the law of the country of importation;

(b) **pirated copyright goods** shall mean any goods which are copies made without the consent of the right holder or person duly authorized by the right holder in the country of production and which are made directly or indirectly from an article where the making of that copy would have constituted an infringement of a copyright or a related right under the law of the country of importation.

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counterfeit trademark goods may in appropriate cases be donated to charity outside the channels of commerce, when the removal of the trademark eliminates the infringing characteristic of the good and the good is no longer identifiable with the removed trademark. In regard to counterfeit trademark goods, the simple removal of the trademark unlawfully affixed shall not be sufficient to permit the release of the goods into the channels of commerce. In no event shall the competent authorities be authorized to permit the exportation of counterfeit or pirated goods, nor shall they be authorized to permit such goods to be subject to other customs procedures, except in exceptional circumstances.

25. Where an application fee or merchandise storage fee is assessed, each Party shall provide that such fee shall not be set at an amount to unreasonably deter recourse to these procedures.

***Criminal Procedures and Remedies***

26. Each Party shall provide for criminal procedures and penalties to be applied at least in cases of willful trademark counterfeiting or copyright or related rights piracy on a commercial scale. Willful copyright or related rights piracy on a commercial scale includes significant willful infringements of copyright or related rights, for purposes of commercial advantage or private financial gain, as well as willful infringements that have no direct or indirect motivation of financial gain, provided there is more than a *de minimis* financial harm. Willful importation or exportation of counterfeit or pirated goods shall be treated as unlawful activities subject to criminal penalties to the same extent as the trafficking or distribution of such goods in domestic commerce.

Specifically, each Party shall provide:

- (a) remedies that include sentences of imprisonment and/or monetary fines sufficient to provide a deterrent to future acts of infringement. Each Party shall further establish policies or guidelines that encourage penalties to be imposed by judicial authorities at levels sufficient to provide a deterrent to future infringements.
- (b) that its judicial authorities have the authority to order the seizure of suspected counterfeit or pirated goods, any related materials and implements that have been used in the commission of the offense, any assets traceable to the infringing activity, and any documentary evidence relevant to the offense. Each Party shall provide that items that are subject to seizure pursuant to any such judicial order need not be individually identified so long as they fall within general categories specified in the order.
- (c) that its judicial authorities have the authority to order, among other measures, (1) the forfeiture of any assets traceable to the infringing



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activity, (2) the forfeiture and destruction of all counterfeit or pirated goods, without compensation of any kind to the defendant, in order to prevent the re-entry of counterfeit and pirated goods into channels of commerce, and, (3) with respect to willful copyright or related rights piracy, the forfeiture and destruction of materials and implements that have been used in the creation of the infringing goods.

- (d) that its authorities may, at least in cases of suspected trademark counterfeiting or copyright piracy, conduct investigations or exercise other enforcement measures *ex officio*, without the need for a formal complaint by a private party or right holder, at least for the purposes of preserving evidence or preventing the continuation of the activity.

*Limitations on Liability for Service Providers*

27. For the purpose of providing enforcement procedures that permit effective action against any act of infringement of copyright<sup>18</sup> covered under this Chapter, including expeditious remedies to prevent infringements, and criminal and civil remedies that constitute a deterrent to further infringements, each Party shall provide, consistent with the framework set forth in this Article:

- (a) legal incentives for service providers to cooperate with copyright owners in deterring the unauthorized storage and transmission of copyrighted materials; and
- (b) limitations in its law regarding the scope of remedies available against service providers for copyright infringements that they do not control, initiate or direct, and that take place through systems or networks controlled or operated by them or on their behalf, as set forth in this subparagraph (b).<sup>19</sup>
  - (i) These limitations shall preclude monetary relief and provide reasonable restrictions on court-ordered relief to compel or restrain certain actions for the following functions and shall be confined to those functions:
    - (A) transmitting, routing or providing connections for material without modification of its content, or the intermediate and transient storage of such material in the course thereof;

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<sup>18</sup> For purposes of paragraph 27, “copyright” shall also include related rights.

<sup>19</sup> It is understood that this subparagraph is without prejudice to the availability of defenses to copyright infringement that are of general applicability.

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- (B) caching carried out through an automatic process;
  - (C) storage at the direction of a user of material residing on a system or network controlled or operated by or for the service provider; and
  - (D) referring or linking users to an online location by using information location tools, including hyperlinks and directories.
- (ii) These limitations shall apply only where the service provider does not initiate the chain of transmission of the material, and does not select the material or its recipients (except to the extent that a function described in clause (i)(D) in itself entails some form of selection).
- (iii) Qualification by a service provider for the limitations as to each function in clauses (i)(A) through (i)(D) shall be considered separately from qualification for the limitations as to each other function, in accordance with the conditions for qualification set forth in clauses (iv) – (vii).
- (iv) With respect to the functions referred to in clause (i)(B), the limitations shall be conditioned on the service provider:
- (A) permitting access to cached material in significant part only to users of its system or network who have met conditions on user access to that material;
  - (B) complying with rules concerning the refreshing, reloading, or other updating of the cached material when specified by the person making the material available online in accordance with a generally accepted industry standard data communications protocol for the system or network through which that person makes the material available;
  - (C) not interfering with technology consistent with industry standards accepted in the territory of each Party used at the originating site to obtain information about the use of the material, and not modifying its content in transmission to subsequent users; and
  - (D) expeditiously removing or disabling access, on receipt of an effective notification of claimed infringement, to cached

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material that has been removed or access to which has been disabled at the originating site.

- (v) With respect to functions referred to in clauses (i)(C) and (i)(D), the limitations shall be conditioned on the service provider:
  - (A) not receiving a financial benefit directly attributable to the infringing activity, in circumstances where it has the right and ability to control such activity;
  - (B) expeditiously removing or disabling access to the material residing on its system or network upon obtaining actual knowledge of the infringement or becoming aware of facts or circumstances from which the infringement was apparent, such as through effective notifications of claimed infringement in accordance with clause (ix); and
  - (C) publicly designating a representative to receive such notifications.
- (vi) Eligibility for the limitations in this subparagraph shall be conditioned on the service provider:
  - (A) adopting and reasonably implementing a policy that provides for termination in appropriate circumstances of the accounts of repeat infringers; and
  - (B) accommodating and not interfering with standard technical measures accepted in the territory of each Party that protect and identify copyrighted material, that are developed through an open, voluntary process by a broad consensus of copyright owners and service providers, that are available on reasonable and nondiscriminatory terms, and that do not impose substantial costs on service providers or substantial burdens on their systems or networks.
- (vii) Eligibility for the limitations in this subparagraph may not be conditioned on the service provider monitoring its service, or affirmatively seeking facts indicating infringing activity, except to the extent consistent with such technical measures.
- (viii) If the service provider qualifies for the limitations with respect to the function referred to in clause (i)(A), court-ordered relief to compel or restrain certain actions shall be limited to terminating specified accounts, or to taking reasonable steps to block access to

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a specific, non-domestic online location. If the service provider qualifies for the limitations with respect to any other function in clause (i), court-ordered relief to compel or restrain certain actions shall be limited to removing or disabling access to the infringing material, terminating specified accounts, and other remedies that a court may find necessary provided that such other remedies are the least burdensome to the service provider among comparably effective forms of relief. Each Party shall provide that any such relief shall be issued with due regard for the relative burden to the service provider and harm to the copyright owner, the technical feasibility and effectiveness of the remedy and whether less burdensome, comparably effective enforcement methods are available. Except for orders ensuring the preservation of evidence, or other orders having no material adverse effect on the operation of the service provider's communications network, each Party shall provide that such relief shall be available only where the service provider has received notice of the court order proceedings referred to in this subparagraph and an opportunity to appear before the judicial authority.

- (ix) For purposes of the notice and take down process for the functions referred to in clauses (i)(C) and (i)(D), each Party shall establish appropriate procedures for effective notifications of claimed infringement, and effective counter-notifications by those whose material is removed or disabled through mistake or misidentification. At a minimum, each Party shall require that an effective notification of claimed infringement be a written communication, physically or electronically signed by a person who represents, under penalty of perjury or other criminal penalty, that he is an authorized representative of a right holder in the material that is claimed to have been infringed, and containing information that is reasonably sufficient to enable the service provider to identify and locate material that the complaining party claims in good faith to be infringing and to contact that complaining party. At a minimum, each Party shall require that an effective counter-notification contain the same information, *mutatis mutandis*, as a notification of claimed infringement, and contain a statement that the subscriber making the counter-notification consents to the jurisdiction of the courts of the Party. Each Party shall also provide for monetary remedies against any person who makes a knowing material misrepresentation in a notification or counter-notification that causes injury to any interested party as a result of a service provider relying on the misrepresentation.

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- (x) If the service provider removes or disables access to material in good faith based on claimed or apparent infringement, each Party shall provide that the service provider shall be exempted from liability for any resulting claims, provided that, in the case of material residing on its system or network, it takes reasonable steps promptly to notify the person making the material available on its system or network that it has done so and, if such person makes an effective counter-notification and is subject to jurisdiction in an infringement suit, to restore the material online unless the person giving the original effective notification seeks judicial relief within a reasonable time.
- (xi) Each Party shall establish an administrative or judicial procedure enabling copyright owners who have given effective notification of claimed infringement to obtain expeditiously from service provider information in its possession identifying the alleged infringer.
- (xii) **Service provider** means:
  - (A) for purposes of the function referred to in clause (i)(A), a provider of transmission, routing or connections for digital online communications without modification of their content between or among points specified by the user of material of the user's choosing, and
  - (B) for purposes of the functions referred to in clause (i)(B) through (i)(D), a provider or operator of facilities for online services or network access.

**Article 15.12: Final Provisions**

1. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph 2 and Article 15.1, each Party shall give effect to the provisions of this Chapter upon the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
2. As specified below, a Party may delay giving effect to certain provisions of this Chapter for no longer than the periods in this paragraph, measured from the date of entry into force of the Agreement:
  - (a) In the case of Costa Rica:
    - (i) with respect to Articles 15.4.1 and 15.9.5, one year;
    - (ii) with respect to Article 15.8.1(b), eighteen months;

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- (iii) with respect to Articles 15.3.7 and 15.5.8(a)(ii), two years;
  - (iv) with respect to Article 15.11.27, thirty (30) months;  
and
  - (v) with respect to Articles 15.5.7(a)(ii), 15.5.7(e), 15.5.7(f), 15.11.8,  
and 15.11.14, three years.
- (b) In the case of El Salvador:
- (i) with respect to Article 15.11.27, one year;
  - (ii) with respect to Article 15.8.1(b), eighteen months;
  - (iii) with respect to Article 15.11.23, two years;
  - (iv) with respect to Article 15.5.8(a)(ii), thirty (30) months; and
  - (v) with respect to Articles 15.5.7(a)(ii), 15.5.7(e), 15.5.7(f), 15.11.8,  
and 15.11.14, three years.
- (c) In the case of Guatemala:
- (i) with respect to Article 15.5.4, six months;
  - (ii) with respect to Articles 15.5.9 and 15.9.5, one year;
  - (iii) with respect to Article 15.8, eighteen months;
  - (iv) with respect to Articles 15.2.1, 15.3.7, 15.4, 15.5.8(a)(ii), 15.11.20,  
15.11.21, 15.11.22, and 15.11.25, two years;
  - (v) with respect to Article 15.11.27, thirty (30) months;
  - (vi) with respect to Articles 15.5.7(a)(ii), 15.5.7(e), 15.5.7(f), 15.11.8,  
15.11.14 and 15.11.24, three years; and
  - (vii) with respect to Article 15.11.23, four years.
- (d) In the case of Honduras:
- (i) with respect to Articles 15.5.9 and 15.9.5, one year;
  - (ii) with respect to Article 15.8, eighteen months;

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- (iii) with respect to Articles 15.2.1, 15.3.7, 15.4, 15.5.8(a)(ii), 15.11.20, 15.11.21, 15.11.22, and 15.11.25, two years;
  - (iv) with respect to Article 15.11.27, thirty months;
  - (v) with respect to Articles 15.5.7(a)(ii), 15.5.7(e), 15.5.7(f), 15.11.8, 15.11.14 and 15.11.24, three years; and
  - (vi) with respect to Article 15.11.23, four years.
- (e) In the case of Nicaragua:
- (i) with respect to Articles 15.5.9 and 15.9.5, one year;
  - (ii) with respect to Article 15.8.1(b), eighteen months;
  - (iii) with respect to Articles 15.3.7, 15.4, 15.5.8(a)(ii), 15.11.20, 15.11.21, 15.11.22, and 15.11.25, two years;
  - (iv) with respect to Articles 15.5.7(a)(ii), 15.5.7(e), 15.5.7(f), 15.11.8, 15.11.14, 15.11.24, and 15.11.27, three years; and
  - (v) with respect to Article 15.11.23, four years.