

Chapter 14

Intellectual Property

1. General

Romanian legislation on intellectual property is generally in line with global standards in the sector. Starting with the Paris Convention for the Industrial Property Protection, dated March 20th, 1883, and the Bern Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, dated September 9th, 1886, Romania has gradually adhered to almost all the international enactments on intellectual property, both to those administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (“WIPO”) and other organizations. Presently, Romania is a founding member of WIPO, and a signatory party of almost all international enactments binding EU Member States and states belonging to the World Trade Organization („WTO”).

According to the provisions of the Romanian Constitution, international treaties ratified by Romania are part of its internal law. Furthermore, in cases of any inconsistencies between the national legislation and the above-mentioned international treaties the latter supercedes.

2. Main regulations

2.1. Industrial property

- Law No. 84/1998 on trademarks and geographical indications, republished, as further amended and supplemented (“**Law No. 84/1998**”);
- Law No. 64/1991 on patents, republished, as further amended and supplemented (“**Law no. 64/1991**”);
- Law no. 83/2014 on inventions achieved in the course of employment (“**Law no. 83/2014**”);
- Law No. 350/2007 on utility models (“**Law No. 350/2007**”);
- Law No. 16/1995 on semiconductor products’ topography protection, as further amended and supplemented (“**Law No. 16/1995**”);
- Law No. 129/1992 on the protection of models and designs, republished, as further amended and supplemented (“**Law No. 129/1992**”);
- Law no. 344/2005 on certain measures for the assurance of compliance with intellectual property rights in customs operations (“**Law no. 344/2005**”);
- Government Emergency Ordinance no. 100/2005 on ensuring the compliance with industrial property rights (“**GEO No. 100/2005**”);
- Government Ordinance No. 41/1998 on industrial property protection taxes, as further amended and supplemented (“**GO No. 41/1998**”).

2.2. Literary and artistic property

- Law No. 8/1996 on copyright and neighboring rights, as further amended and supplemented (“**Law No. 8/1996**”);
- Government Ordinance No. 25/2006 for the consolidation of the administrative capacity of the Romanian Copyright Office, as amended and supplemented (“**GO No. 25/2006**”).

2.3. Supplementary enactments

Over the past years a significant body of supplementary legislation was enacted for the purpose of ensuring the proper protection of and enforcement means for intellectual property rights in Romania. This has been done in line with EU requirements, such as Government Emergency Ordinance No. 100/2005 on the enforcement of industrial property rights, as further amended and supplemented. Moreover, the new Civil Procedure Code of 2013 has brought under a unitary enactment the with regards to intellectual property rights.

The new Civil Code of 2011 has also brought about additional protection of moral rights, applicable in relation to the rights held by authors of inventions or copyright protected works. The holders of moral rights are entitled to seek both definitive, but also injunctive relief for the immediate stoppage of rights’ infringement and conservation of evidence. While injunctive relief for patrimonial rights follows the rules laid down by the new Civil Procedure Code, injunctive relief with regard to non-patrimonial intellectual property rights is governed, in main, by provisions of the new Civil Code.

In terms of applicable law, the Civil Code consolidates the rule that intellectual creations are governed by the law of the state where they are first made public, whilst undisclosed works are governed by the national law of the author. In relation to industrial property, such is governed by the law of the state of registration.

Moreover, it is noteworthy that given Romania’s membership of the European Union (“EU”), all relevant EU Regulations became directly applicable in Romania thus establishing their validity with no need for transference into Romanian legislation. The package of directives regulating copyright was also incorporated into relevant Romanian legislation. Romanian courts have also built up an impressive case-law that confers a certain degree of legitimate expectation and guides the companies in their activities.

3. Competent Authorities

3.1. State Office for Patents and Trademarks (“OSIM”)

OSIM is the sole administrative authority in Romania entrusted with the protection of industrial property in accordance with the applicable legislation.

OSIM has, *inter alia*, the following main powers and duties:

- (i) to register and examine applications in the field of industrial property;
- (ii) to issue protection titles granting exclusive rights on Romanian territory to their holders;

- (iii) to administer the national registers related to inventions, trademarks, geographic indications, industrial designs, integrated circuit topographies, new plant breeds, etc, in accordance with the applicable regulations in Romania.

3.2. Romanian Copyright Office (“ORDA”)

ORDA is the sole Romanian authority with respect to the recording, observance and control of copyright and neighboring rights.

Secondly, ORDA’s powers are as follows:

- (i) to organize and manage works, records and author lists received from collective societies related to copyright and neighbouring rights;
- (ii) to approve the setting up of Collective societies, as legal entities, with the observance of the legal provisions, and to monitor the application of laws by the said entities;
- (iii) to apply sanctions for minor offences and to notify the competent authorities in those cases where criminal proceedings should be started ex officio.

In addition, ORDA administers a number of six national registers including the National Phonograms Register and the National Computer Programs Register, with a view to supervising and controlling the circulation of products which are subject to copyright and neighboring rights. A similar role is played by the Cinema Register Office for the classification of cinematographic works. This was established by the former National Cinematography Office and currently managed by the National Cinematography Center.

4. Inventions

The rights over an invention patented by OSIM, as well as the rights conferred by European patents are acknowledged and protected in Romanian territory.

4.1. Patentability

A patent may be obtained for any invention, in all fields of technology, provided that the invention subject to the patent application is new, involves an inventive step and can be industrially applied.

The law expressly excludes certain categories of inventions from the possibility of being patented, such as discoveries, scientific theories and mathematic methods or software. Although “computer programs” are expressly excluded from patentability, decision making practice has shown that certain features in the creation of software may be granted a patent should the conditions for patentability be met. Furthermore, inventions contrary to the public order or morals may not be subject to a patent.

Under certain circumstances, the law allows for biotechnology inventions to be subject to patents as well as any substance or composition that is part of the “state of the art”¹, for the use of such in relation to a method for the treatment of humans or animals or a diagnostic method unless the use of such methods already forms part of the state of the art.

¹ “State of the art” is a very broad notion comprising all the knowledge available anywhere in the world before the filing of the patent application.

Moreover, via Law no. 83/2014, the Romanian legislator has clarified the status of the employees who invent during the course of their employment, stating that such inventions belong to the company in the absence of a provision to the contrary; this is subject to equitable pay for the assignment.

4.2. Patent application and procedure

The patent application contains the applicant's identification data, a description of the invention, one or more claims, and explanatory drawings. The date of the application duly filed constitutes the so-called regular national filing or national deposit date, that is the date from which the patent holder enjoys a right of priority over subsequent application filings or claims made by other persons.

Natural or legal persons that have their residence or principal place of business outside Romania must be represented before OSIM by certified patents attorneys.

OSIM shall examine, in accordance with the applicable laws, whether the application and the invention subject to such application satisfy all the requirements laid down by the law.

4.3. Protection period

The protection period of a patent is 20 years. This period starts at the time of filing of a complete application as described above. Upon the expiry of the protection period the invention will become public domain. The exception is represented by Supplementary Protection Certificates for medicinal products and plant varieties, which, if granted, extend the duration of invention exclusivity in the benefit of the patent holder. Details are presented in Section 4.6 below.

Over the entire validity period of the patent the holder will owe annual taxes for the patent being maintained. Failure to pay such taxes leads to the loss of the rights which resulted from the patent.

4.4. Rights resulting from the patent

The owner of a patent is deemed to be the exclusive proprietor of the invention, and therefore has the exclusive right to use and exploit the invention and prohibit any unlawful use by a third party consisting inter alia in: manufacturing, usage, offers for sale, selling or importation for usage, offering for sale or selling purposes, in case the object of the patent is a product, or the use of the method, sale of or importation of the product obtained directly through the patented method.

4.5. Assignment of rights

The patent right, being the right to be granted a patent, as well as the rights arising from the patent can be assigned either in full or in part by means of exclusive or non-exclusive assignment or license agreements, or by legal or will succession. Such an assignment will only be ostensible towards third parties as of the date when the assignment notice, registered with OSIM, is published in the Industrial Property Official Bulletin.

Under certain circumstances expressly provided by the law, and upon request by any interested person, the Bucharest Tribunal may grant a non-exclusive mandatory license. Mandatory licenses will be ordered for market requirements.

4.6. Supplementary protection certificates for medical products and plant varieties

Law no. 64/1991 gives the patent holders the possibility to obtain a supplementary protection certificate for medical products and plant varieties. This is under the relevant EC Regulations² directly applicable in Romania as of the date of its accession to the EU.

Any medical product subject to a patent granted in a member state of the EU, that has previously obtained an initial authorization to place the product on the market as a medical product, can receive a supplementary protection certificate for a maximum period of 5 years. The certificate shall take effect at the end of the lawful term of the basic patent for a period equal to the period which elapsed between the date on which the application for a basic patent was lodged and the date of the first authorization to place the product in the market minus a period of 5 years.

The application for the supplementary protection certificate shall be submitted to OSIM six months after the marketing authorization was obtained. In cases where the marketing authorization is issued before the patent is granted, the 6 month term begins as of the date when the patent is granted.

4.7. Pediatric extensions

Regulation (EC) No. 1901/2006 on medicinal products for pediatric use also regulates the possibility of a 6-month extension to the supplementary protection certificate term. The extension is subject to the requirement that applications for marketing authorizations for new medicinal products include either the results of studies in the pediatric population that have been carried out in accordance with an agreed Pediatric Investigation Plan (PIP), or proof of having obtained a waiver or deferral from this obligation.

5. Industrial designs and models

The rights over industrial designs and models, subject to registration with OSIM, are acknowledged and protected as such on the Romanian territory.

5.1. Registration terms and conditions

The appearance of a product, expressed in two or three dimensions, may be registered as industrial design or model, if such an appearance is characterized by:

- (i) *novelty*. The industrial design or model should not have been made available to the public prior to the date of the registration application;
- (ii) *individuality*. The overall impact of the industrial design or model on the average consumer should be different than the impact on such consumer of any other industrial design or model made public before the date of the registration application.

5.2. Registration certificate

The certificate is granted by OSIM upon the application being lodged by any interested party. .

² Regulation (EC) No. 469/09 of May 6, 2009 concerning supplementary protection certificate for medicinal products and Regulation (EC) No. 1610/96 of July 23, 1996 concerning the creation of a supplementary protection certificate for plant protection products.

The registration application for industrial designs or models, containing the applicant's identification data and the author's name, and a description of the new elements and graphical representations or specimens, and indicating the number of industrial designs and models for which registration is required, as well as the description of the product for the creation of which such design/model are meant – all presented in Romanian – will be submitted to OSIM and will constitute a regular national filing.

The registration certificate will be issued based on the decision given by the OSIM Examination Commission and will be recorded in the National Register for Industrial Designs and Models.

5.3. Protection period

The validity period of a registration certificate for industrial design or models is 10 years from the regular filing date (deposit date) with the possibility of further periods of renewal for up to 15 years.

5.4. Rights resulting from the registration certificate

Throughout the validity period, the registration certificate grants its holder an exclusive exploitation rights for the respective industrial design or model, as well as the right to prohibit and prevent third parties from manufacturing and/or marketing of a product incorporating the industrial design or model without the holder's prior consent.

5.5. Assignment of rights

The transfer may be performed by means of assignment or license, and through succession. Such assignment should be registered with OSIM and will only be ostensible towards third parties as of the date of publication in the Industrial Property Official Bulletin.

6. Semiconductor products' topographies

The rights over semiconductor products' topographies subject to registration with OSIM are acknowledged and protected as such on the Romanian territory.

6.1. Registration terms

Semiconductor products' topographies may be protected, provided that they are original. Original topographies are those which represent the result of the intellectual effort of their creators, and which, on the date of their creation, were not common for topography creators or semiconductor products manufacturers.

The rights over protected circuits will only be applicable to the per se topographies and neither to concepts, procedures and devices nor to the technique or information stored on the topographies.

6.2. Registration certificate

The filing of the registration application must be accompanied, *inter alia*, by the following documents: technical documentation comprising graphic materials and texts and two copies of the semiconductor product – if the latter was created and used commercially. All documents must be submitted to OSIM in writing in Romanian.

The registration certificate will be issued based on the decision given by the OSIM Examination Commission and will be recorded in the National Topography Register.

6.3. Protection period

The protection period of topography will begin on its registration date or on the date of its first commercial use or of its official registration date and will expire after ten years. This doesn't take into account the year of registration or that of the first commercial use

6.4. Rights conferred by the registration certificate

The holder of a duly registered topography will benefit, for the entire protection period, from the right to use the topography as well as from the right to allow or prevent others to use such products in the ways set down by the law.

6.5. Assignment of rights

The protection and other rights resulting from registration may be transferred entirely or partially, by means of assignment or license – either exclusive or not, or through legal or will succession. Such assignments will only be ostensible towards third parties starting on the date when the assignment notice, registered with OSIM, is published in the Industrial Property Official Bulletin.

Under certain circumstances, expressly set forth by the law, at the request of any interested person, the Bucharest Tribunal may grant a mandatory non-exclusive license.

7. Trademarks

Trademarks registered with OSIM, as well as famous trademarks, even if not registered in Romania, are acknowledged and protected in Romanian territory.

7.1. Registration terms

A trademark is eligible for registration if it is:

- (i) *fit for graphical representation*. The sign chosen as trademark should be fit for graphical representation by full lines, colors, designs and having material support;
- (ii) *distinctive*. The trademark should be capable to identify a product or a service in a manner that should allow the consumers to recognize and acknowledge it as such;
- (iii) *available*. The trademark should not affect any prior intellectual property rights;
- (iv) *lawful*. The trademark should not contain any elements contrary to public order and public morals, or false or deceiving indications, or defamatory signs to the State representative symbols, to international organizations or to those having universal symbolic value.

The law also provides other additional conditions for collective marks and certification marks, such as the holder's quality or the existence use regulation.

7.2. Registration certificate

The Registration certificate is granted following the filing of an application and after examination by OSIM as to whether there are any absolute grounds for rejection. Under the most recent amendment to Law No.

84/1998, formally OSIM no longer examines *ex officio* relative grounds for rejection (*i.e.* conflicts with previous rights belonging to third parties). Such may be invoked only by the interested third parties holding such rights, by means of opposition, within the registration procedure, or via an annulment claim; in the case of an already registered trademark. However, in recent times, OSIM practice has shifted to its previous form, although not supported by any enactment.

The trademark application containing the applicant's identification data, the trademark reproduction, and the indication of products or services for which registration is requested, must be filled in and submitted to OSIM either directly by the applicant (should that be a Romanian natural or legal person) or by the applicant's authorized representative (should the applicant be a foreign natural or legal person). The application must refer to a single trademark and must provide sufficient information as to the colors and figurative elements claimed by the applicant.

Pursuant to OSIM issuing a final registration decision, and after possible opposition or contestation is rejected, the trademark will be recorded in the National Trademark Register and OSIM will issue the registration certificate provided that the due taxes are paid.

7.3. Protection period

The trademark registration is granted for a 10-year period starting from the filing date. At the request of the holder, the trademark registration may be renewed for successive 10-year periods, provided that the due taxes are paid. There is no limitation in respect of renewal periods for a trademark.

During the protection period, and under certain conditions expressly provided by the law, the holder may lose his rights to the registered trademark.

7.4. Rights resulting from the registration certificate

The trademark registration grants its holder the exclusive rights over the trademark in relation to the products/services for which the trademark was registered. By virtue of its exclusive right, the owner of a trademark may exploit the benefits either directly (by manufacturing and marketing products bearing the trademark) or indirectly (by assigning or licensing the trademark to third parties upon the payment of certain royalties). Furthermore, the holder of the trademark may prevent or prohibit any third parties from taking actions such as:

- (i) the use in the course of trade without the rightholder's consent of any sign which is identical to the trademark in relation to goods or services identical to those for which the trademark is registered;
- (ii) the use in the course of trade without the rightholder's consent of any sign where, because of its identity with or similarity to the trademark or the identity or similarity of the goods or services on which the sign is affixed with the goods or services for which the trademark is registered, there exists a likelihood of confusion on the part of the public, including the likelihood of association between the sign and the mark;
- (iii) the use in the course of trade without the rightholder's consent of any sign which is identical to or similar to the trademark in relation to goods or services which are not similar to those for which the trademark is registered, where the latter has a reputation in Romania and where the

use of that sign without due cause would be detrimental to the distinctive character of the trademark or to the reputation thereof.

Therefore, the trademark holder may require that third parties be forbidden:

- (i) to apply the trademark or a similar sign on products or packages;
- (ii) to offer products, sell or hold the same trademark for such purposes, or, as the case may be, to offer or provide services under the said trademark or a similar sign;
- (iii) to import or export products under the trademark or a similar sign thereto;
- (iv) to use the trademark or a similar sign on documents or for advertising purposes.

7.5. Assignment of rights

The rights over the trademark may be voluntarily transferred by means of assignment or license anytime during the trademark protection period and will become ostensible towards third parties only upon the registration of the assignment/license contract with OSIM.

8. Copyright

8.1. Copyright terms

Copyright is intended to protect the works of human intellect, such as literary, artistic or scientific works including writings, music, paintings and sculptures, and technology-based works like computer programs. Copyright is acknowledged and protected provided that the work is original, takes a concrete expression form and is susceptible to being made known to the public.

The copyright protection applies, *inter alia*, to:

- (i) works whose authors are Romanian citizens or are domiciled in Romania, even though such works have not yet been made known to the public ;
- (ii) architectural works located in Romanian territory.

Foreign holders of the copyright will benefit from the protection granted by international treaties and agreements to which Romania is party. In the absence of such enactments, foreigners will benefit from the same treatment as Romanian citizens based on the same legal treatment principle.

8.2. Subject matter of a copyright

The law lists various types of works which, irrespective of their creation methods, concrete manner or form of expression, value or destination, may be subject to copyright: literary and press writings, software, scientific works, musical compositions, dramatic or musical works, choreography and pantomime works, cinematographic works, as well as any other audio-visual or photographic works and any other works expressed by way of photography-related means, works of art applied to products destined to a practical use, architectural works, plastic works, topography/geography drawings and designs and in general scientific maps and drawings.

Additionally, the following may be subject to copyright: translations, adaptations, documentary works, musical arrangements and any other kind of transformation of a work representing intellectual creation, as well as collections of works such as encyclopedias, collections and compilations of data and materials – either protected or not, databases included, which, through the material selection or disposition, represent intellectual creations.

The following cannot benefit of copyright protection: ideas, theories, concepts, discoveries and inventions contained in a certain work, regardless of the manner of their obtaining, writing, conveyance or expression; official texts of political, legislative, administrative or judicial nature and their official translations; the official symbols of the State and of the public authorities and organizations; payment means; news releases and press information; simple facts and data.

8.3. Protection period

Patrimonial copyrights are, as a matter of principle, protected during their author's lifetime and the following 70 years after his/her death. In certain cases, the protection period is shorter: the collective works will be protected 70 years from the date when they are made known to the public, or from the date of their creation, as the case may be. In all such cases, upon the date of their protection expiration, such works become public goods.

The personal non-patrimonial or moral rights, such as the right to claim the work paternity, and work integrity and to oppose any modification that may harm the author's reputation are transmissible by way of succession for an unlimited period of time.

8.4. Rights protected by copyright

The copyright gives rise to two categories of rights: economic rights and moral rights.

The moral rights are the inalienable rights of the author and they are non-economic in nature as they do not directly confer a financial advantage upon their holder.

In Romania, the following moral rights are acknowledged by the law: authorship (right to be acknowledged as the creator of the work), right of integrity (which bars the work from being attired or distorted) and the right of disclosure (the right to make the work public) and the right to retract the work from public circulation.

By contract, economic rights entail pecuniary benefits and relate to the possibility of the author to decide if, how and when his/her work will be made known to the public. The creation of a work results in the author's distinct and exclusive right to authorize, as well as others, the reproduction and distribution of his/her work, the import of its copies in view of their sale, leasing and lending his/her work public communication, directly or indirectly, by any means, including by allowing the public to have access to his/her work anywhere and anytime, radio and TV broadcasting, cable retransmission of his/her work, translation, publication in work collections, adaptation, as well as any other transformation of his/her work which give rise to derived works.

8.5. Copyright transmission

As opposed to moral rights, economic rights may be transferred, in whole or in part, exclusively or non-exclusively, by means of assignment or license. The relevant contract must contain the economic rights

transferred, the prescribed usage manner, the assignment duration and its territorial limitation, the royalties owed to the author as well as other secondary details required by the law.

9. Neighboring (related) rights as part of Copyright

9.1. Acknowledgement terms

Besides copyright, Law No. 8/1996 provides, acknowledges and protects the neighboring (related) rights, i.e. the rights of artists or performers over their own interpretations or performances, the audio and audio-video recording producers' rights over their own recordings and the rights of radio or TV broadcasting bodies over their own shows (national correspondent of the *droits voisins* originating in French law).

In order to be protected, the performances of artists or performers should take place on Romanian territory or be affixed to recordings protected by law, or, should they not be affixed to recordings protected by law, have been broadcasted via protected radio or TV shows.

For audio and audio-video recordings to be protected they have to be produced by Romanian nationals or Romanian based entities or have to first be recorded on a material support in the territory of Romania.

Foreigners, holders of such neighboring rights, will benefit from the protection granted by international conventions, treaties and agreements to which Romania is party, and, in the absence thereof, will benefit from the same treatment as Romanian nationals, based on reciprocity principle.

9.2. Neighboring (related) rights

The objects of the neighboring (related) rights are interpretations or performances of the artists, the phonogram and audio-video producers' recordings, as well as the shows and broadcasts of radio or TV stations.

9.3. Protection period

The duration of the patrimonial rights for artists and performers is 50 years, starting on January 1st of the year following the first performance or, alternatively, the first licit publication or communication to the audience of such fixed performance.

The duration of the patrimonial rights for audio recording producers is 50 years, starting, as a rule, on January 1st of the year following the first recording or, alternatively, the first licit publication or communication to the audience of such recording.

The duration of the radio and TV broadcasting stations is 50 years, starting on January 1st of the year following the first broadcasting of the program.

In all cases, upon the expiry date of the protection period, the object of the neighboring rights becomes public goods.

The duration of moral rights, specific only to artists and performers, is unlimited in time.

9.4. Attributes of the neighboring (related) rights

The moral rights of artists and performers cover the right to the paternity of his/her own interpretation or performance, the right to have their name indicated, the right to claim respect of his/her performance quality and to oppose any transformation, counterfeit or any other substantial alteration of his/her interpretation or performance, or any other infringement of his/her rights, which might severely harm his/her honor or reputation, as well as the right to oppose any utilization of his/her performance, if, as a result of such utilization, he/she would be severely harmed.

The patrimonial rights cover the right to authorize the recording, reproduction, distribution, leasing, loaning, importing and broadcasting of the neighboring right's object.

9.5. Transmission of the neighboring (related) rights

The moral rights of artists may not be subject to transfer. The patrimonial rights of all holders of neighboring (related) rights can be transferred, totally or partially on an exclusive or non-exclusive basis. As a matter of principle, the copyright assignment rules also apply to the assignment of neighboring (related) rights.

9.6. Collective societies

The holders can authorize the collective societies to collect royalty payments from various individuals or corporations using the works protected under copyright and/or neighboring rights.

The collective societies/agencies are established for each category of copyright holders, and to date, they are: the Union of Composers and Musicologists of Romania – Association for Copyrights (UCMR-ADA), the Union of Phonogram Producers of Romania (UPFR), The Collective Society for Written Works (COPYRO), the Union of Film and Audiovisual Producers of Romania – Collective Society (UPFAR-ARGOA), the Romanian Center for Artists Right Administration (CREDIDAM), the Company for Copyright in Cinematography and Audiovisual – the Company of Audiovisual Romanian Authors (DACIN-SARA), the Company for Copyright Collective Administration in Audiovisual (VISARTA), the Society of Romanian Editors and Authors of Scientific Works (PERGAM).

The royalties collected by these agencies are established in accordance with the applicable legal provisions. Thus, the user of a work protected under copyright must ensure that it either concluded a license/assignment agreement with the holder or pays the applicable royalties to the relevant collective societies.

10. Employees' intellectual property

It should be mentioned that, as a matter of principle, the authors of inventions, industrial designs and models, copyrightable works, etc., who are also employed based on individual employment contracts, might exercise their rights within some constraints, the employer having a preeminent right, mainly in using such intellectual creations. However, the employer's rights may be limited contractually.

11. Protection of the intellectual property during customs operations

In such cases where there is information about the possibility of counterfeit goods, pirated goods, or goods that may harm any intellectual property right, by any means, are imported in Romania, in accordance with the provisions of the Law no. 344/2005, the Customs Directorate within the National Fiscal Administration

Agency, either *ex officio* or upon request of any interested person, may suspend the customs operations and seize the goods until the settlement of the civil or criminal claims brought before the courts by the property right holders against the importers of such goods. Such rules apply only to goods originating from outside the European Union since for goods originating within such territory the rules of the Customs Union are fully applicable.

In order to prevent any abuse the proceedings for the intellectual property protection during customs operations are performed subject to the applicant's statement regarding the payment of any costs and losses that might be incurred by the importing company/person in case the suspected goods prove not to infringe any intellectual property rights.