Article 175
Industrial Designs

Each Party shall ensure adequate and effective protection of industrial designs. Each Party shall also ensure that, at the request of an applicant for industrial design registration, the registrability of the industrial design concerned may be considered by the competent authority based on the design of a part of an article instead of that of the article as a whole.

Article 176
Trademarks

1. Each Party shall grant adequate and effective protection to trademark right holders of goods or services. Any sign, or any combination of signs, capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one undertaking from those of other undertakings, shall be capable of constituting a trademark. Such signs, in particular words including personal names, letters, numerals, figurative elements, and combinations of colors as well as any combination of such signs, shall be eligible for registration as trademarks. Where signs are not inherently capable of distinguishing the relevant goods or services, each Party may make registrability depend on distinctiveness acquired through use. Each Party may require, as a condition of registration, that signs be visually perceptible.

2. Each Party shall protect well-known marks in accordance with Article 6*bis* of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1967) (hereinafter referred to in this Chapter as "the Paris Convention") and paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 16 of the TRIPS Agreement.

Article 177
Geographical Indications

1. For the purposes of this Article, the term "geographical indications" shall have the same meaning as in paragraph 1 of Article 22 of the TRIPS Agreement. Nonetheless, nothing in this Agreement shall require a Party to amend its laws and regulations on the protection of geographical indications or on the protection of appellations of origin which are consistent with the TRIPS Agreement.

2. Each Party shall ensure adequate and effective protection to geographical indications, in accordance with the TRIPS Agreement and in the manner set out in its laws and regulations.

3. Each of the indication(s) for wines and spirits listed in paragraph 1 of Annex 10 identifies a good as originating in Japan where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the good is essentially attributable to its geographical origin and is protected as a geographical indication within the meaning of paragraph 1 of Article 22 of the TRIPS Agreement under the laws and regulations of Japan. Peru agrees that each of the indication(s) listed in paragraph 1 of Annex 10 is a geographical indication within the meaning of paragraph 1 of Article 22 of the TRIPS Agreement and as such is qualified for protection as a geographical indication in Peru subject to provisions in Section 3 of Part II of the TRIPS Agreement and to Peru's domestic laws and regulations.

4. Each of the indication(s) for wines and spirits listed in paragraph 2 of Annex 10 identifies a good as originating in Peru where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the good is essentially attributable to its geographical origin and is protected as a geographical indication within the meaning of paragraph 1 of Article 22 of the TRIPS Agreement under the laws and regulations of Peru. Japan agrees that each of the indication(s) listed in paragraph 2 of Annex 10 is a geographical indication within the meaning of paragraph 1 of Article 22 of the TRIPS Agreement and as such is qualified for protection as a geographical indication in Japan subject to provisions in Section 3 of Part II of the TRIPS Agreement and to Japan's domestic laws and regulations.