been registered in that Party or in another jurisdiction, included on a list of well-known trademarks, or given prior recognition as a well-known trademark.

Article 11.27: Bad Faith Trademarks[21]

Each Party shall provide that its competent authority has the authority to refuse an application or cancel a registration where the application to register the trademark was made in bad faith in accordance with its laws and regulations.

Article 11.28: One and the Same Application Relating to Several Goods or Services

Each Party shall provide that one and the same application for registration of a trademark may relate to several goods or services, or any combination thereof, irrespective of whether they belong to one class or to several classes of the Nice Classification.

SECTION D
GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

Article 11.29: Protection of Geographical Indications

Each Party shall ensure in its laws and regulations adequate and effective means to protect geographical indications. Each Party recognises that such protection may be provided through a trademark system, a *sui generis* system, or other legal means, provided that all requirements under the TRIPS Agreement are fulfilled.

Article 11.30: Domestic Administrative Procedures for the Protection of Geographical Indications

1. If a Party provides domestic administrative procedures[22] for the protection of geographical indications, whether through a trademark or a *sui generis* system, that Party shall with respect to applications for that protection:

   (a) receive those applications for the protection of geographical indications without requiring intercession by a Party on behalf of its nationals;[23]

   (b) process those applications in compliance with reasonable procedures and formalities[24];

   (c) ensure that its laws and regulations governing the protection of geographical indications are readily available to the public and clearly set out the procedures relating to the protection of geographical indications including procedures relating to the filing of applications;

   (d) make available information to allow the public to obtain guidance concerning the procedures for filing applications for the protection of geographical indications, and allow an applicant or their representative to ascertain the status of specific applications; and

   (e) ensure that such applications are published for opposition and provide procedures for opposing geographical indications that are the subject of applications. Oppositions shall be received without requiring intercession by a Party on behalf of its nationals.

2. With respect to the protection of a geographical indication referred to in paragraph 1, a Party shall provide procedures for cancellation[25] of the protection afforded to a geographical indication.

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[21] For the purposes of this Article, the competent authority of a Party may take into consideration whether the trademark is identical or similar to a well-known trademark of another person.

[22] For the purposes of this Article, “administrative procedures” include quasi-judicial procedures.

[23] For greater certainty, a Party may require that an application for protection of a geographical indication originating in another Party include evidence indicating to the satisfaction of the former Party that the geographical indication is protected in that other Party.

[24] The Parties understand that for the purposes of this subparagraph, reasonable procedures and formalities may be considered to be not overly burdensome procedures and formalities.

[25] For greater certainty, for the purposes of this Section, cancellation may be implemented through nullification or revocation proceedings.