

APPENDIX TABLES

Table AI.1
El Salvador: exports by product

Description	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total exports (US\$ million)	985	1,024	1,354	1,257	1,164	1,341	1,214
Memo: Maquila exports are not included in total exports nor used for the breakdown below	647	764	1,055	1,185	1,333	1,609	1,652
				(%)			
Total primary products	61.2	58.8	61.1	53.4	49.9	50.3	44.1
Agriculture	58.3	53.3	56.0	47.3	42.7	43.0	35.6
Food	57.1	52.4	55.1	46.6	42.1	42.4	34.9
0711 Coffee, not roasted	37.6	33.1	38.1	25.6	21.0	22.2	9.5
0611 Sugars, beet or cane, raw	3.7	3.1	3.9	5.1	3.2	3.0	5.8
0989 Food preparations, n.e.s.	0.3	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.9
0622 Sugar confectionery	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.9	2.3
1110 Non-alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.7
0361 Crustaceans, frozen	2.6	3.8	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.6
Agricultural raw materials	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8
Mining	2.9	5.4	5.2	6.1	7.2	7.4	8.5
Ores and other minerals	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Non-ferrous metals	2.7	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.3
6842 Aluminum and aluminum alloys, worked	2.7	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2
Fuels	0.1	3.2	3.3	3.8	4.7	4.9	5.9
3344 Fuel oils, n.e.s.	0.0	1.2	1.7	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.7
3345 Lubricants	0.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.7
Manufactures	38.8	41.1	38.8	46.5	50.0	48.4	54.8
Iron and steel	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.9
6734 Cold-reduced, flat-rolled steel products	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.1
Chemicals	11.5	14.0	12.5	14.4	14.7	13.0	14.7
5429 Medicaments, n.e.s.	1.8	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.1
5541 Soap	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.9
5542 Detergents, other than soap	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.7
Other semi-manufactures	8.2	7.7	7.3	7.9	9.7	9.6	11.4
6421 Containers, etc. of paper	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.1
6424 Paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape, n.e.s.	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.1
Machinery and transport equipment	2.8	3.4	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.9	4.9
Power-generating machines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6
Other non-electrical machinery	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.1
Agricultural machinery and tractors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Office machines and telecommunication equipment	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9
Other electrical machinery	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.0
Automotive products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Other transport equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Textiles	6.6	6.6	6.2	7.2	6.9	5.9	5.9
6584 Household linen	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.5
6513 Cotton yarn, other than sewing thread	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.2
Clothing	3.4	2.7	2.9	4.4	5.4	5.5	6.0
8448 Underwear, nightwear, etc.	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.3
Other consumer goods	4.8	4.7	4.2	5.9	6.9	7.1	7.9
8931 Plastic containers, etc.	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.4
8514 Footwear, n.e.s., with uppers of leather	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.0

Source: UNSTAT Comtrade database.

Table AI.2

El Salvador: imports by product

(US\$ million and %)

Description	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total imports	2,628	2,670	2,962	3,108	3,128	3,795	3,866
Memo: Maquila exports are not included in total exports nor used for the breakdown below	473	551	764	847	955	1,153	1,161
				(%)			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total primary products	27.5	33.8	32.4	31.5	33.5	35.1	33.3
Agriculture	16.8	20.1	19.8	19.7	20.8	18.2	19.2
Food	14.8	17.0	16.8	16.5	18.5	16.2	16.7
0989 Food preparations, n.e.s.	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
0449 Maize, other, unmilled	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.4
0222 Milk, concentrated, sweetened	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.0
0411 Durum wheat, unmilled	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9
0813 Oil-cake, oilseed residues	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Agricultural raw materials	2.0	3.1	2.9	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.5
Mining	10.8	13.7	12.7	11.8	12.6	16.8	14.0
Ores and other minerals	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Non-ferrous metals	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8
Fuels	9.2	12.1	11.3	10.3	11.5	15.7	13.0
3330 Crude petroleum	3.6	4.6	4.0	2.8	3.7	5.5	4.4
3344 Fuel oils, n.e.s.	3.5	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.2	4.5	4.1
3341 Motor gasoline and other light oils	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6
3421 Propane, liquefied	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.8
Manufactures	72.2	66.1	67.3	68.4	66.4	64.7	66.5
Iron and steel	2.9	3.4	3.7	4.3	3.3	2.9	4.6
6741 Flat-rolled iron or zinc plate	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1
6732 Flat- and hot-rolled iron products	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8
Chemicals	17.2	17.4	17.3	15.6	14.6	14.9	15.6
5429 Medicaments, n.e.s.	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.4	3.1	3.0
5822 Other types of plate, sheet, etc.	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9
5711 Polyethylene	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
Other semi-manufactures	11.9	9.9	9.8	10.5	10.6	9.2	10.1
6414 Kraft paper and paperboard, uncoated	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9
Machinery and transport equipment	30.1	26.3	26.5	27.5	27.7	26.5	24.5
Power-generating machines	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.7	0.6	2.3	1.2
Other non-electrical machinery	7.9	6.9	8.8	8.8	7.3	5.4	7.0
7243 Sewing machine parts	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8
Office machines and telecommunications equipment	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.8	7.8	8.6	6.4
7641 Line telephone etc. equipment	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.1	3.0	3.2	2.0
7599 Parts, data processing etc. machines	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1
Other electrical machinery	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.0
Automotive products	12.2	8.7	7.8	8.2	8.3	6.1	6.0
7812 Passenger transport vehicles	4.6	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.2
7821 Goods vehicles	4.6	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.2	2.0
Other transport equipment	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8
Textiles	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.7
Clothing	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5
Other consumer goods	6.8	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.6	7.6
Other	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3

Source: UNSTAT Comtrade database.

Table AL3
El Salvador: exports by country

Country	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total exports	985	1,024	1,354.9	1,257	1,164	1,341	1,214
Memo: Maquila exports are not included in total exports nor used for the breakdown below	647	764	1,055	1,185	1,333	1,609	1,652
	(%)						
America	66.7	70.7	68.3	77.7	83.4	85.8	88.5
United States	17.5	19.3	19.2	21.5	21.3	24.1	18.7
Canada	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4
Other America	47.6	50.9	48.3	55.8	61.3	61.2	69.4
Guatemala	20.7	20.6	19.5	22.5	23.4	24.0	26.6
Honduras	7.1	9.5	10.0	11.8	14.7	16.8	15.2
Nicaragua	6.5	5.2	4.8	6.0	7.8	8.0	9.9
Costa Rica	7.9	9.1	8.2	8.8	7.9	6.4	7.8
Panama	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.9	3.0	2.9	4.0
Mexico	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.8	2.0
Dominican Republic	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0
Belize	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6
Venezuela	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Brazil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Jamaica	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Chile	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2
Europe	31.2	27.9	29.6	21.0	15.5	12.6	10.6
EU (15)	30.9	27.9	29.6	18.3	14.2	11.3	6.6
Germany	14.5	15.5	17.5	11.1	9.0	7.0	4.0
France	1.2	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
United Kingdom	0.5	1.0	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.5
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.4
Spain	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3
Italy	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
EFTA	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.2	1.3	4.0
Former USSR	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.0	1.3	4.0
Russian Federation	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.0	1.3	4.0
Other Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asia	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7
Middle East	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
East Asia	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.7
Japan	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5
South Asia	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Africa	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Africa	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: UNSTAT Comtrade database.

Table AI.4
El Salvador: imports by country

Country	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total imports	2,628	2,670	294	3,108.0	3,128	3,795	3,866
Memo: Maquila exports are not included in total exports nor used for the breakdown below	473	551	764	847	955	1,153	1,161
	(%)						
World	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
America	78.1	80.9	81.1	79.0	81.5	81.4	80.1
United States	44.2	40.0	41.4	38.5	37.5	34.8	34.3
Canada	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Other America	33.3	39.9	39.0	39.6	43.1	45.7	44.8
Guatemala	10.8	10.5	10.9	11.2	11.8	12.9	11.3
Mexico	5.7	6.5	7.9	7.7	8.5	6.7	8.1
Costa Rica	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.2
Panama	2.4	6.6	2.2	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.5
Honduras	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.5
Ecuador	0.2	1.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	4.0	3.3
Nicaragua	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.3
Venezuela	2.9	2.2	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.1
Aruba	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.6
Brazil	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.3
Netherlands Antilles	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.7	4.6	1.1
Colombia	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.9
Europe	10.2	11.0	10.6	11.3	9.4	10.6	11.0
EU (15)	9.3	9.6	8.9	9.3	7.9	8.9	8.7
Germany	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.3
Spain	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.4
Italy	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1
EFTA	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7
Eastern Europe	0.3	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.6
Former USSR	0.1	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.4
Russian Federation	0.1	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.3
Other Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Asia	8.7	7.5	6.2	9.0	8.5	7.4	8.1
Middle East	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
East Asia	8.6	7.4	6.1	8.8	8.3	7.1	7.9
Japan	5.1	4.3	3.1	4.7	4.0	3.2	3.2
China	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.7	0.6	1.7	1.3
Korea, Rep. of	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1
Chinese Taipei	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.3	0.1	1.0
South Asia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Oceania	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6
Africa	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Africa	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	2.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2

Source: UNSTAT Comtrade database.

Table AIII.1
Participation of El Salvador in international IPR agreements

Agreement, convention or treaty (latest Act to which El Salvador is a party)	Date on which El Salvador became a party
Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Paris)	February 1994
Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite	Not a member
Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure	Not a member
Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization	September 1979
Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms	February 1979
Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs	Not a member
Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration	Not a member
Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs	Not a member
Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods	Not a member
Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks	Not a member
Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol	October 1984
Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks	Not a member
Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (Stockholm)	February 1994
Patent Cooperation Treaty	Not a member
Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations	June 1979
Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification	Not a member
Trademark Law Treaty	Not a member
Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works	October 1984
Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks	Not a member
International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants	Not a member
Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs (not yet in force)	Not a member
Patent Law Treaty (not yet in force)	Not a member
WIPO Copyright Treaty (not yet in force)	March 2002
WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (not yet in force)	May 2002

Source: WTO Secretariat, based on WIPO information (available at: <http://www.wipo.int/treaties/general/parties.html#1>)

Table AIII.2
El Salvador's IPR enforcement regime

Civil and administrative procedures	
Jurisdiction over cases	For civil procedures, commercial courts. For administrative procedures, the Intellectual Property Office of the National Registration Centre.
Persons with standing to assert rights	For civil procedures, right holders and licensees and their representatives, as well as collective management entities. For administrative procedures, right holders and their representatives, collective management entities and their representatives, users of the works and any person claiming to have a legitimate interest.
Collection of evidence	The obligation to produce evidence lies with the complainant. Before an action can be brought, the Law requires the display before the court of objects constituting evidence. The administrative authorities have no authority to order, at the request of an opposing party, a party to a proceeding to produce evidence which lies within its control.
Identification and protection of confidential information	The courts, judges and secretaries may not disseminate documents presented during the proceedings, except under signed authorization by the party and subject to a court order.
Information on third parties	The judge, as soon as the case is brought to trial at first instance, may order a party, at the request of the other party, to answer interrogatories, in which case the third parties involved in the infringement of the rights in question must be identified, together with the channels of distribution used. Specifically with regard to marks and other distinctive signs, the judicial court has the power to order the infringer to provide any information in his possession concerning persons involved in the production or marketing of the infringing goods or services and their channels of distribution (Article 90 of the Trademarks Law). The administrative authorities do not have such authority.
Indemnification of defendants wrongfully enjoined	Any complainant who is unable to prove his case at first instance or who abandons his action shall be ordered to pay the costs and any party who not only fails to prove his case or substantiate his claim, but in fact acted with intent or is unfit, shall also be ordered to pay damages. Persons requesting prudential measures in connection with copyright infringements must file the corresponding complaint within eight days, failing which they shall be liable for damages. The application of immediate precautionary measures is provided for in cases of infringement of industrial property rights, with the possibility of making such measures contingent on the provision of a sufficient security. It is also stipulated that if the action for infringement is not brought within ten working days following the imposition of the measure, the measure shall cease to have effect and the complainant shall be liable for damages. The judge has the authority to order the payment of a security for potential damages resulting from the display in court of the goods proving unfair competition, in particular in cases of misuse of distinctive commercial signs.
Available remedies	For copyright and neighbouring rights: preventive seizure of the liquid revenue obtained through the unlawful use; preventive seizure of unlawfully reproduced copies; suspension of the unauthorized reproduction, communication or distribution activities, as appropriate; and prohibition of the import or export of unlawfully reproduced copies by order to the Directorate-General of Customs Revenue. For patents, utility models and industrial designs: as a precautionary measure, immediate cessation of the infringing acts; preventive seizure, withholding or deposit of infringing goods and the means used predominantly to commit the infringement. For distinctive commercial signs, indications of source and appellations of origin: seizure of the infringing goods, including packaging, wrapping, labelling, printed or advertising materials or other materials resulting from the infringement, and the means that served principally to commit the infringement; prohibition of the import of the goods, materials or means in question; attribution of ownership of the goods, materials or means in question, in which case the value of the goods shall be deducted from the amount of the damages; such measures as are required to prevent the repetition of the infringement; cessation of the infringing acts; compensation for damages; and publication of the sentence and notification thereof to interested persons at the cost of the infringer (Article 90 of the Trademarks Law).
Criminal procedures	
Jurisdiction over cases	Criminal courts and judges.
IPRs for which procedures are available	Violation and aggravated violation of copyright; violation of the privileges of invention; violation of distinctive commercial signs; breach of trust; exposure or disclosure of an industrial secret.
Authorities responsible for initiating proceedings	Attorney-General of the Republic.

Civil and administrative procedures	
Standing of private persons to initiate proceedings	There is a public right of penal action for offences against intellectual and industrial property upon request by a private person; in this respect, such offences shall only be prosecutable as criminal offences on application by the victim or, in case of incapacity, by the victim's legal representative or guardian.
Available remedies	In general, violation of intellectual property rights may be penalized with prison sentences of between one and three years. Sentences for aggravated violation of copyright and neighbouring rights can range from three to five years. Sentences in cases of breach of trust or exposure or disclosure of an industrial secret are of between six months and two years.
Provisional measures	
Prior hearing of the other side	Such prudential measures as are necessary for the urgent protection of rights, to be imposed without notice to the infringer. The judge may order, with immediate effect, such precautionary measures as are necessary to ensure the effectiveness of the infringement proceedings or the recovery of damages. It is not necessary to name the person in respect of whom attachment is requested to order such a measure.
Initiation, ordering, and maintenance of measures	Any right holder who considers that his right has been violated may ask the judge to order such prudential measures as are necessary to protect that right.
Available remedies	<p>For copyright and neighbouring rights: preventive seizure of the liquid revenue obtained through the unlawful use; preventive seizure of unlawfully reproduced copies; suspension of the unauthorized reproduction, communication or distribution activities, as appropriate; and prohibition of the import or export of unlawfully reproduced copies by order to the Directorate-General of Customs Revenue.</p> <p>For patents, utility models and industrial designs: immediate cessation of the infringing acts; preventive seizure, withholding or deposit of infringing goods and the means used predominantly to commit the infringement.</p> <p>For distinctive commercial signs: prohibition of the import of merchandise as long as it displays a misused mark; prohibition of the import of merchandise as long as it displays a misused advertising slogan or sign; prudential court orders, including the preventive seizure or confiscation of the merchandise in question.</p> <p>For indications of source and appellations of origin: prudential court orders, including the preventive seizure or confiscation of the merchandise in question.</p>
Border measures	
Suspension of release into free circulation	The intellectual property right holder may ask the judge to prohibit the import of any products which infringe that right. Such a measure will be ordered by the judge once he has established the ownership of the right by the complainant and such other circumstances as are provided for in each particular case.
Procedures for suspension of release	Direct application to the judge to issue the corresponding judicial order to the Directorate-General of Customs Revenue, which issues a circular for distribution to all Customs posts in the country instructing them to restrict the entry of the infringing goods.
<i>Ex officio</i> actions	Customs authorities do not have the authority to act <i>ex officio</i> .
Available remedies	Customs authorities do not have the authority to impose border measures on their own initiative and must act on judicial order. Remedies include: for copyright, prohibition of the import or export of unlawfully reproduced copies; for patents, utility models and industrial designs, preventive seizure, detention or deposit of the infringing goods and the means predominantly used to commit the infringement; for distinctive commercial signs, prohibition of the import of merchandise as long as it displays a misused mark or advertising slogan or sign; for indications of source and appellations of origin: prudential court orders, including the preventive seizure or confiscation of the merchandise in question.

Source: WTO Secretariat, based on WTO document IP/N/6/SLV/1 of 13 June 2000.

Table AIII.3
IPR legislation

Statute	Date	Coverage and remarks
Main dedicated intellectual property laws and regulations		
Intellectual Property		
Law to Promote and Protect Intellectual Property Rights	Legislative Decree No. 604 of 15 July 1993, published in Official Journal No. 150, Volume 320, of 16 August 1993	Literary, artistic, scientific and industrial property
Regulations under the Law to Promote and Protect Intellectual Property Rights	Executive Decree No. 35 of 28 September 1994, published in Official Journal No. 190, Volume 325, of 14 October 1994	Literary, artistic, scientific and industrial property
Industrial Property		
Law on Trademarks and Other Distinctive Signs	Legislative Decree No. 868 of 6 June 2002, published in Official Journal No. 125, Volume 356, of 8 July 2002.	Marks, trade names, commercial advertising slogans or signs, emblems, geographical indications and appellations of origin.
Law to Protect the Emblem of the Red Cross	Legislative Decree No. 789 of 26 January 1994, published in Official Journal No. 56, Volume 322, of 21 March 1994	
Decree-Law on the Use and Registration of Coffee and Balsam Brands	Legislative Decree No. 48 of 29 May 1934, published in Official Journal No. 124, Volume 116, of 7 June 1934	
Implementing Regulations for the Law on the Use and Registration of Coffee and Balsam Brands	Executive Decree of 14 November 1934, published in Official Journal No. 258, Volume 117, of 24 November 1934	
Decree on Use of the Phrase "Bálsamo de El Salvador" as an Appellation of Origin	Legislative Decree No. 162 of 14 December 1935, published in Official Journal No. 281, Volume 119, of 20 December 1935. This Decree amends Legislative Decree No. 42 of 30 May 1938, published in Official Journal No. 116, Volume 142, of 2 June 1938	
Decree Prohibiting Unauthorized Use of the Emblem, Official Seal, Name or Initials of the United Nations (Organización de las Naciones Unidas - ONU)	Legislative Decree No. 1105 of 14 July 1953, published in Official Journal No. 138, Volume 160, of 29 July 1953	
Copyright		
Law on Books	Legislative Decree No. 808 of 16 February 1994, published in Official Journal No. 54, Volume 322, of 17 March 1994	
Other Laws and Regulations		
1983 Constitution (Articles 2, 103 and 110.3)	Decree No. 38 of 15 December 1983, published in Official Journal No. 234, Volume 281, of 16 December 1983 (entry into force: 24 December 1983)	Recognizes and guarantees private property rights. Recognizes intellectual and artistic property rights for the period of time and in the form specified by the law.
Commercial Code (Articles 5 and 570-585)	Adopted by Legislative Decree No. 671 of 8 May 1970, published in Official Journal No. 140, Volume 228, of 31 July 1970 (entry into force: 8 August 1970)	Regulates distinctive commercial signs.
Law on Commercial Procedures (Article 9)	Approved by Legislative Decree No. 360 of 14 June 1973, published in Official Journal No. 120, Volume 239, of 29 June 1973 (entry into force: 7 July 1973)	Establishes the procedure for protection of a registered trade mark.
Civil Code (Article 570)	Approved by Legislative Decree No. 7 of 23 August 1859, published in Official Gazette No. 85, Volume 8, of 14 April 1860 (entry into force: 1 June 1860)	Recognizes copyright and industrial property rights.

Statute	Date	Coverage and remarks
Criminal Code (Articles 226, 227, 228, 229, 230 and 231)	Adopted by Legislative Decree No., 1030 of 26 April 1997, published in Official Journal No. 105, Volume 335, of 10 June 1997 (entry into force: 18 June 1997)	Establishes the penalties applicable to intellectual property offences.
Commercial Registry Law	Adopted by Legislative Decree No. 271 of 15 February 1973, published in Official Journal No. 44, Volume 238, of 3 May 1973 (entry into force: 11 May 1973)	Regulates the registration of patents for invention, commercial and industrial patents, copyright, marks and trade names.
Regulations to the Commercial Registry Law	Approved by Executive Decree No. 33 of 4 May 1973, published in Official Journal No. 82, Volume 239, of 7 May 1973 (entry into force: 15 May 1973)	Regulates the procedures and requirements for registration of intellectual property.
Investment Law (Article 3(h))	Adopted by Legislative Decree No. 732 of 14 October 1999, published in Official Journal No. 210, Volume 345, of 11 November 1999 (entry into force: 19 November 1999)	Recognizes intellectual property rights as assets or investment resources.
Consumer Protection Law (Article 14)	Adopted by Legislative Decree No. 666 of 14 March 1996, published in Official Journal No. 58, Volume 330, of 22 March 1996 (entry into force: 30 March 1996)	Waives the obligation to print the formula or industrial secret for product processing on product containers or packaging.
Regulations on the Central American origin of merchandise (Article 5)	Executive Decision No. 482, Resolution No. 6-92, of 30 June 1992, published in Official Journal No. 123, Volume 316, of 6 July 1992 (entry into force: 14 July 1992)	Regulates appellations of origin pertaining to Central American goods.

Source: WTO Secretariat, based on WTO document IP/N/1/SLV/1 of 3 March 2000.