

**Act V of 1923
on unfair competition**

CHAPTER ONE

on unfair competition in general

1. §

Business competition should not be conducted in a manner that is contrary to business integrity or good morals in general.

The person who is entitled to do so, may claim that the discontinuance of the violation and, in case of deliberation or negligence, compensation of the damages from that person whose action infringes the previous paragraph (unfair competition).

On the manifestations of unfair competition to be punished, see Chapter Two.

[tags: definition of unfair competition]

CHAPTER TWO

Some major breaches of the limits imposed by business integrity

1. Fake praising (fake advertising)

2. §

When placing goods on the market (including the service defined in (28) as well), data intended to increase marketability which are untrue and misleading shall not be rumoured.

Nor shall realistic data be rumoured in such a way that, in addition to the usual attention, unreasonable meaning can be attributed to it.

[tags: fake advertising, fake praising]

3. §

A name or designation used in the usual way in traffic, referring to a place or a people, which is used in the public consciousness not to indicate the place of origin of the goods or services, but only their well-known quality does not fall under the prohibition of (2). This provision does not concern the existing legal provisions

regarding the names of wines, agricultural products, products and articles in general being usable when placing them on the market.

[tags: fake advertising - exceptions]

4. §

(2) of this Act shall be applied to the person as well who places goods on the domestic market with an untrue indication, in an exhibition or packaging, which is suitable to give the appearance of domestic goods made abroad or foreign goods made domestically.

The question whether the goods are capable of giving rise to such an appearance, shall be determined on the basis of the overall impression given by the external exposition of the goods, but neither whether the goods are marketed abroad by a domestic trader under his own name or trademark nor whether the goods are in a foreign language, is not sufficient on its own for the application of (2).

[tags: fake advertising, misleading as to the origin of goods]

5. §

With regard to the use of the coat of arms of the Hungarian state, as well as the depictions of the Hungarian Holy Crown on goods and their packaging, special rules prescribed by an act or state treaty in force shall be applied.

[tags: special provisions regarding the coat of arms of Hungary and depiction of the Hungarian Holy Crown]

6. §

Honours (medals, diplomas, etc.) that do not refer to exhibitions organised under the authority or official participation or support of the Hungarian Royal Government may be used in business only with the permission of the competent minister. Companies that do not have a business premises in the territory of the Hungarian state do not need such a permit, provided that this is reciprocated. Such permission is also unnecessary if an honour (medal, diploma, etc.) is applied as the part of a registered trademark on the goods.

[tags: utilization of honours in business, reciprocity rule]

2. Infringement and imitation

7. §

No one in his business may use a name, company, descriptive mark, drawing or coat of arms not covered by (5) that does not belong to him. This prohibition also applies to anyone who affixes a name, trade name or other distinctive sign to his business that is lawfully used by another.

[tags: utilization of names and signs in business, infringement]

8. §

A person who uses his name or firm in the context of his company in such a way that his company may be confused with another competing company which lawfully uses a name, firm or trademark of the same or similar nature, shall be obliged – on the basis of the claim of the competitive company, if the likelihood of confusion can be established beyond doubt with the discretion of the existing circumstances – to use his name, firm with the distinctive addition, omission or other alteration established in the judgment.

The same applies when:

- a) the trader or craftsman has obtained a permit to change his name in order to create a likelihood of confusion, or has acquired the right to bear a name liable to create a likelihood of confusion for the same purpose;
- b) the trader or craftsman acquires an existing business (company) together with the right to use the business name or company and he pursues this right under this name or firm in such a way that it may be confused with a legally existing competing company under the same or similar sound name or firm.

The provisions of the present Section shall also apply mutatis mutandis to the use of the company identification marks and drawings referred to in (7).

[tags: utilization of names and signs in business, confusing names and signs in business, imitation]

9. §

Goods shall not be marketed in a distinctive appearance or under a name, or use ads or signs by the transport of goods or acquisition of business partners (including name, firm, mark, drawing and trademark), from which another competitor has already been recognised in the market.

The prohibition in the preceding paragraph shall also apply to business bidding, advertisements, price lists, business circulars, form sheets, etc.

[tags: misleading names and signs of marketed goods, imitation]

10. §

In the cases of (9), the court shall order at the request of the injured competitor to:

1. make the equipment used for the production of deceptive devices (tools, devices, machines or parts thereof, etc.) unusable for this purpose;
2. annihilate the stocks of deceptive devices that has not been applied to the goods yet;
3. remove deceptive means from the goods in the possession of the convicted person, even if this would lead to the destruction of the goods.

[tags: rights of the injured competitor]

11. §

On the objects mentioned in (10(1–3)), the court shall order, at the request of the injured competitor, a closure of goods either before the action is brought or the complaint is lodged, or during the proceeding if the requesting party substantiates that that one of the provisions referred to in the cited Section shall apply and if he provides adequate security to cover the damages resulting from any closure of goods that was requested unreasonably.

A closure may be requested after the end of the proceeding under the conditions listed in the preceding paragraph, if the measures ordered in the judgment cannot yet be enforced.

[tags: rights of the injured competitor]

12. §

With the following exceptions, the provisions of (9) –(11) shall apply to the names and titles of books, booklets, magazines and periodicals, also the front page of such printed matter and in the case of price lists, catalogues and wall stickers, their characteristic external display, as well as illustrations and text of advertisements and also the titles and names of dramas, musicals and cinematographic works.

In cases of the present Section, annihilation according to (10(1)) shall not be ordered; in case of periodicals, closure based on (11(2)) shall not be ordered as well.

[tags: misleading titles and front pages of printed matter, misleading external display of graphic matter, misleading titles and names of works of art]

3. Damage to reputation and credit deterioration

13. §

For the purposes of competition, no untrue fact shall be stated or rumoured; nor shall any untrue term be used directly referring to any fact, or any other act contrary to business integrity shall not be committed which endangers the credit or reputation of a competitive company or reduces its creditworthiness.

[tags: dissemination of false information about the enterprise]

4. Pyramid scheme

14. §

No one shall conclude such a (so called snowball, hydra, entitling or avalanche) contract, as a result of which the buyer or the customer of a service acquires or receives the goods or services only in that case if he collects a certain number of additional buyers or customers and if this fails, he is penalised by the terms of the contract.

Such contract and any subsequent contracts conducted by the buyer or the customer with third parties pursuant thereto shall be null and void; the purchase price paid or the consideration shall be returned and the seller or party obliged to provide the service is liable for the damages caused.

[tags: restrictions on freedom of contract, pyramid sales]

5. The disclosure or unauthorised usage of trade secrets

15. §

For the purpose of competition, no one shall use for his own benefit or for the benefit of any trade or business secret contrary to law or good morals (procedural, manufacturing), which has been revealed to him or which has come to his knowledge in any other way.

A person entrusted in the course of business with a technical pattern or instruction, in particular a drawing, model, cut or prescription, shall not use it for competitive purposes for his own benefit or for the benefit of others.

During the course of his employment or social relationship, an employee or business partner shall not disclose a trade or business secret known to him virtue of that capacity or to use it for competitive purposes for his own benefit or for the benefit of others.

For the purposes of paragraph 3 of this Section, a worker shall also be deemed to be an employee, as well as a person who is employed for training or probation, or who belongs to a company organ intended for the administration or supervision of the company.

[tags: disclosure of the secret of the enterprise]

CHAPTER THREE

Penalising provisions

1.Misdemeanours

a) The misdemeanour of fake praising

16. §

Unless a criminal offence of greater gravity is established, the person, who, in order to increase the marketability of a good (service) or to distract another's business audience, uses such false and misleading factual information or phrases in a public advertisement, public offer or other communication intended for a larger group of persons (in writing, live or otherwise) or on the goods or their coverings that relates to the quality of the goods (services), their characteristic value, structure or patentability, the method of production, the size of the plant, shop or stock, the origin (source) of the goods, the source or method of purchase, the method of sale, occasional reason or purpose, the publication of a published price, business or payment terms, or an award received by the company or its owner, or other personal, firm or business circumstances, commits a misdemeanour and is punishable up to 3 years in low-security penal institution and a fine of up to 500,000.00 crowns.

[tags: fake advertising – penal provision, fake praising – penal provision]

b) The misdemeanour of infringement

17. §

Unless a criminal offence of greater gravity is established, the person, who, for the purpose provided in (16), uses a name, company, descriptive mark, drawing or coat of arms that does not belong to the provisions of (5), despite the better knowledge of his company, which does not belong to him, or affixes his business name to a trade name or other characteristic designation legally used by another, commits a misdemeanour and is punishable according to (16).

The previous paragraph applies for the punishment for a person, who, for the purpose provided in (16), uses his name or firm within his company in such a way that his company may be confused with another competing company that legitimately uses the same or a similar name or company.

[tags: unlawful utilization of names and signs in business – penal provision, confusing names and signs in business – penal provision, infringement – penal provision]

c) The misdemeanour of imitation

18. §

Unless a criminal offence of greater gravity is established, the person, who, for the purpose provided in (16), markets a good (service) with a distinctive appearance or name, or who uses an aid or sign in the supply of goods or the acquisition of business partners which, to his knowledge, is already recognisable in the market by another competing company, commits a misdemeanour and is punishable according to (16).

[tags: unlawful utilization of names and signs in business – penal provision, misleading names and signs of marketed goods – penal provision, imitation – penal provision]

d) The criminal liability of the owner and principal

19. §

If the misdemeanour of (16), (17) or (18) is committed by the employee or agent of the company, and the owner (manager) of the company or the principal is liable for any deliberate or negligent failure to perform his supervisory or control duties in his professional capacity, the owner (manager) of the company – unless a criminal offence of greater gravity is established – commits a misdemeanour and is punishable with imprisonment for up to a year and 6 months in a low-security penal institution and a fine up to 250,000.00 crowns.

[tags: criminal liability of the owner or principal of the company]

e) The misdemeanour of business bribery

20. §

The person, who, for the purpose provided in (16), gives, rewards or promises a gift, reward or other advantage to an employee of another company (last paragraph of

(15)), agent or other person in order to give an advantage to himself or another person in obtaining or providing goods or work through unfair conduct, or it finds out a trade or business secret of that company – unless a criminal offence of greater gravity is established –, commits a misdemeanour and is punishable with up imprisonment for up to 3 years in low-security penal institution and a fine up to 500,000.00 crowns. An employee or agent, who demands, accepts or does not refuse a gift or advantage to himself or another for the unfair conduct referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be punished in the same way.

[tags: business bribery]

f) The misdemeanour of disclosure of trade secrets

21. §

The person who uses a business or trade (manufacturing) secret that has been disclosed to him or that has come to his knowledge in a manner contrary to law or good morals for his own benefit or for the benefit of others – unless a criminal offence of greater gravity is established –, commits a misdemeanour and is punishable for up to 3 years in low-security penal institution and a fine up to 500,000.00 crowns.

The same punishment shall apply to an employee (last paragraph of (15)) for revealing or misusing a trade or business (manufacturing) secret learned or entrusted in this capacity, if the act was committed during the term of employment.

The punishment provided in (21(1)) shall apply to the person, who, for the purpose of competition, uses a technical pattern or instruction entrusted in a business contact, in particular a drawing, model, cut or prescription, for his own benefit or for the benefit of another.

[tags: disclosure of business, trade or manufacturing secrets, using business, trade or manufacturing secrets]

Recidivism

22. §

The acts determined in (16), (17), (18), (20) and (21) are felony and are punishable with imprisonment for up to 5 years in a medium-security penal institution and a fine up to a 1,000,000.00 crowns if the perpetrator has previously been convicted of the same offense for which he has been convicted and 2 years have not yet elapsed since his sentence was issued.

In case of a second recidivism, if 5 years have not yet elapsed since the imposition of the previous preceding penalty, a ban from trading or engaging in a business, in general or only in respect of a particular branch, may be imposed as secondary penalty.

[tags: recidivism, a ban from trading and engaging in business]

Ban from commerce or engaging in a business

23. §

The person banned from commerce or engaging in a business loses his industrial certificate, permission of industry and authority; the firm of his own sole ownership shall be deleted from the commercial company register and he shall not be neither a member of a general partnership or a general partner of a limited partnership nor the director of a company limited by share or a cooperative which conducts such a commercial or industrial trade that is determined in the judgment. This ban may last for up to 5 years from the judgment becoming final.

The person who violates or circumvents the prohibition of trade or business, or who intentionally contributes to the violation or circumvention of such prohibition, in particular takes over the business of the convicted person in order to circumvent the prohibition, commits a misdemeanour and is punishable with imprisonment for up to 6 months in a low-security penal institution and a fine up to 100,000.00 crowns.

[tags: a ban from trading and engaging in business]

Private motion and main private charge

24. §

For the felonies and misdemeanours determined in (16) – (22) of this Act, the criminal procedure may only be initiated based on a private motion; if the procedure is initiated for a misdemeanour, the person entitled for the private motion shall represent the charge as a main private charger ((41) of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

Regarding the misdemeanours of (16) – (19), as well as when these crimes qualify as felony according to (22), the competitors, domestic economic bodies and professional associations, who intend to promote the professional interests and are affected by the action shall be considered to be entitled for a private motion.

[tags: a private motion]

Confiscation

25. §

In case of a felony or misdemeanour of fake advertising, confiscation may only take place if the mark intended for fake advertising cannot be removed from the goods without prejudice to the condition of the goods.

[tags: a confiscation, fake advertising]

The publication of the judgment

26. §

In case of the misdemeanours of (16) – (20), as well as if they qualify as felony according to (22), the court shall order, at the request of the person entitled to a private motion during the trial, the convicted person to publish the judgment with its reasoning on his own costs in a daily newspaper – determined by the person entitled to a private motion – published at the convict's business premises or at his place of residence and in a magazine discussing issues relevant to the convicted person's profession.

At the request of the acquitted accused, the court may order that the person who negligently submitted a private motion also publish the judgment and, in relation to the circumstances of the case, the reasons therefor, in the manner determined by the court at his own expense.

In case of the omission of the publication, (43(3)) of Act XIV of 1914 shall be applied; for the obligation of publication of the domestic publisher, the provisions of (32) and (33) of Act XLI of 1914 shall be applied appropriately.

[tags: a publication of court ruling]

2. Petty offenses

27. §

The person, who uses a medal in the course of business in spite of (6) of this Act without the permission of the competent minister – unless a criminal offence of greater gravity is established – commits a petty offense and is punishable with a fine up to 50,000.00 crowns; should have already been punished for such a petty offense and 2 years have not yet elapsed since his punishment, he is punishable with a custodial arrest up to 15 days and a fine up to 100,000.00 crowns.

[tags: utilization of honours in business – penal provision]

28. §

The person, who enters a pyramid scheme (14) or otherwise seeks to enter into such a contract with his company as a seller or service provider – unless a criminal offence of greater gravity is established – is punishable for a petty offense with a custodial arrest up to 2 months and a fine up to 100,000.00 crowns.

[tags: pyramid sales – penal provision]

29. §

The person, who advertises a sale to his company without the permission of the industrial authority or for a longer period than specified in the permit, or who sells in the course of a sale other goods that were listed in the inventory on which the permit is based – unless a criminal offence of greater gravity is established – is punishable for a petty offense with a custodial arrest up to 2 months and a fine up to 100,000.00 crowns. All sales methods of the warehouse or part of the warehouse that may lead the public to believe that they have a particularly advantageous purchase are equated with the final sale.

The punishments of (29(1)) shall also be applied to the person who, for the purpose of competition, organises or advertises an auction without a permission determined in (51) of Act XVII of 1884 and (2) of Act XXII of 1881.

The industrial authority shall withdraw the permission for the final sale immediately from the person, who does not comply with the conditions laid down therein without waiting for the result of the criminal procedure.

The provisions of this Section shall not be applied to voluntary auctions which are advertised and held for the purpose of selling a primary producer's own products and animals or disposing of his means of production or possibly his economic equipment on the occasion of leaving the holding.

[tags: advertising a sale inconsistently with industrial permission]

CHAPTER FOUR**Miscellaneous and closing provisions**

For the purposes of this Act, a company is any individual or social enterprise engaged in the production or distribution of goods or the performance of industrial or commercial services for consideration. It does not differentiate between whether the firm falls under the provisions of Act XXXVII of 1875 or Act XVII of 1884 or not. From the firms being primary producers, only those fall under the provisions of this act, for which the provisions of Act XXXVII of 1875 can be applied or which are installed in the manner of commercial or industrial plants.

For the purposes of this Act, goods or services are all produces, products or services falling within the scope of primary production, industry, free occupation of an industrial nature, as well as trade and credit if they belong to a company complying with the preceding paragraph.

For the purposes of this Act, competitors (competing companies) are all companies with the same subject matter or similar, if, in view of the distance and other circumstances of the cases, they can be considered as interested in business competition.

[tags: legal definitions]

31. §

Foreigners shall enjoy the protection of this Act only if they have a company in the territory of the Hungarian state (30) or if this protection is provided for them by an international treaty; in its absence only if the state to which they belong provides Hungarian citizens with the same protection against unfair competition as its own nationals.

If the goods originating from the territory of the Hungarian state are treated less favourably in importing or transiting them in a state than the goods originating in other countries, with regard to the indication of origin (2) – (4), the Government may retaliate against such state. The Government shall report the legislation about their provision.

[tags: foreigners, reciprocity rule, right to retaliation]

32. §

Under discontinuance, refraining from repeating an act shall be meant as well.

Unless otherwise provided by this Act, the discontinuance of unfair competition (1(2)) – with the exceptions of actions falling under (15) and (20) – may be claimed by any competitor or the bodies and professional associations mentioned in (24).

[tags: discontinuance of unfair competition]

33. §

The property liability set in this Act falls on accessories (joint perpetrators, instigator and abettor) as well.

If the act was committed in the performance of the duties of the legal representative of a commercial company, association or legal person: the property liability also falls on the company, association or legal person itself.

The owner of the company is liable for property even if the act was committed by one of his employees in the performance of the tasks entrusted to him in relation to the

company. The owner of the company shall be exempted from liability only if he proves that he could not have prevented the commission of the act with normal business diligence.

More persons obliged for compensation shall have joint and several liability.

[tags: liability of accessories, liability of commercial company, association or legal person, liability of the owner of the company]

34. §

If the act has been committed by means of a press release ((2) of Act XIV of 1914): the editor, publisher, owner of a printing or other reproduction company and the distributor shall be liable for damages under this Act only if they knowingly contributed to the commission of the act.

If the act was committed by a notice in a periodical ((3) of Act XIV of 1914), the publisher shall comply – with an obligation of compensation – with a final court judgment, even if it has not been brought against him, to impose an obligation of discontinuance as soon as he becomes aware of it from the court or the plaintiff.

By the application of this Section, (40) of Act XIV of 1914 shall not be applied.

[tags: liability of the owner or employees of the printing or reproduction company]

35. §

Compensation claimed under this Act shall also cover the loss of anticipated profits.

If the act was committed with a press release ((34(1) and (34(2))) or was committed deliberately with a press release or every other method of infringement, imitation (7) – (12), damage to reputation and credit deterioration (13), business bribery (20) or disclosure or unauthorised usage of secrets (15): and equitable monetary compensation may be claimed for the non-material damage deriving from it as well.

[tags: the scope of compensation]

36. §

If the action seeks discontinuance or damages, the court may, at the request of the winning party, order that the judgment be published in a periodical at the expense of the losing party.

[tags: a publication of court ruling]

37. §

The claim for discontinuance and compensation shall lapse after 6 months from the date on which the injured party became aware of the act and the identity of the person responsible, and after 3 years from the date on which the act was committed, regardless of that knowledge.

The lapse of the claim of compensation shall not begin before the damage itself emerges.

[tags: discontinuance, compensation, limitation]

38. §

Civil procedures which may be initiated based on this Act – unless otherwise regulated in (44) – belong to the competence of the royal regional courts.

The regional court for the place where the defendant business place or, in absence of this, where the defendant has domicile shall have exclusive territorial jurisdiction.

Should the defendant have neither domestic business place nor domicile, the regional court for the place where the defendant has a permanent residence has exclusive territorial jurisdiction; if the defendant does not have any, the regional court has jurisdiction for the place where the act was committed.

[tags: jurisdiction]

39. §

The criminal provisions in this Act – excluding the provision of (24(1)) about the representation of the charge – shall also be applied appropriately to individuals under military criminal justice ((7(2)) of Act XXXIII of 1912) with respect to (26) of this Act, with the exception that the private complainant shall be understood as the private complainant or accomplice ((104(2)) of Act XXXIII of 1912).

Military courts shall proceed in cases of individuals being subject to military criminal justice. However, if the private complainant is not subject to military jurisdiction, the acquitted defendant may request the publication of the judgment ((26(2))) also from that royal regional court which would otherwise have territorial jurisdiction for the procedure.

[tags: jurisdiction over military personnel]

40. §

The customs offices shall notify the nearest chamber of commerce and industry about such foreign goods intended to be imported, for which it appears probable that their place of origin is not marked, especially when they are marked as domestic goods; they

shall retain such goods without customs clearance until when the competent court does not dispose of them or if the notified chamber of commerce and industry communicates that does not consider the initiation of an action or the submission of a private motion to be justified under this Act.

If the chamber of commerce and industry does not make a statement within 8 days, the withheld good shall be issued.

[tags: imported goods, customs office]

41. §

The court shall notify the competent chamber of commerce and industry ex officio of civil lawsuits and criminal cases initiated under this Act, even by sending a copy of the application submitted by the plaintiff separately for this purpose in civil lawsuits and a copy of the report in criminal cases.

The chamber may be represented at both first instance and appeal hearings by a delegate who may speak for the public interest. If the chamber participated in the proceedings with a delegate, the final decision in the case shall also be communicated to the chamber. The parties shall not be imposed of the costs arising from the participation of a delegate of the chamber.

(41(1)) shall also be applied in military criminal procedure.

[tags: participation of chamber of commerce in civil or criminal proceedings]

42. §

The court proceeding in the action or the court which will have territorial jurisdiction for the procedure shall have territorial jurisdiction to deal with the request for closure referred to in (11). The district court in whose territory the objects to be seized are located also has territorial jurisdiction.

The court may decide on the request of closure without hearing the opponent. A single appeal against the decision is available, which has no suspensory effect.

The closure shall be released at the request of the opponent if the party requesting the closure does not file a statement of claim or file a complaint within fifteen days from the communication of the order ordering the closure. A single appeal against the decision on the request for release is available, which has suspensory effect on the release.

Otherwise, the rules applicable to enforcement closure shall apply mutatis mutandis to the closure ordered under this Act.

[tags: jurisdiction regarding closure of goods]

43. §

The chambers of commerce and industry shall establish a special body in order to enforce the rights granted to them in (24(2)), (32(2)) and (40) and to perform the tasks entrusted to them. The chamber shall set up the regulations for the composition and rules of business of this body, for the validity of which the approval of the Minister for Commercial Affairs is required.

[tags: chamber of commerce, industry]

44. §

The chambers of commerce and industry shall establish courts of arbitration deciding the disputes regarding unfair competition. The competence of this court of arbitration extends to such cases only, in which the plaintiff has not yet claimed compensation and therefore, his claim aims only the discontinuance. The plaintiff may file his statement of claim – of his choice – either at the regional court which have territorial jurisdiction ((38(2) and (38(3))) or at the court of arbitration. An appeal may be filed against the judgment of the court of arbitration within 3 days of the communication of the judgment; this appeal shall be filed at that royal court of appeal, in the territory of which the seat of the chamber of commerce and industry is situated.

The request for ordering enforcement shall be proposed at the court of arbitration, which shall transfer the documents to that royal district court for a decision regarding the enforcement, which has territorial jurisdiction according to (38(2) and (38(3))).

The organisation, procedure and the order of business of the court of arbitration shall be regulated by the decree of the Ministers of Commercial Affairs and Justice.

[tags: court of arbitration]

45. §

This Act does not concern the provisions of the commercial act of Act XXXVII of 1875, as well as the Acts II of 1890, XLI of 1895, XII of 1913 and XXII of 1921 on the protection of trademarks and the Act XXIV of 1893 on the correct indication of the quantity of items sold in packages.

[tags: remaining in force of certain provisions included in the acts in force]

46. §

With the entry into force of this Act, the provisions of existing laws, decrees and regulations that are in conflict with the provisions of this Act and are not expressly maintained, namely (58) of Act XVII of 1884, as well as (157(d)) and the provisions for

commencing sales without a certificate in (158(d)) of the same act, shall cease to have effect.

[tags: repealed provisions]

47. §

The provisions of this Act also apply to acts being unfair competitive which were began before this Act comes into force but have not been finished until the same date. That act shall also be considered to be unfinished which is manifested in the maintenance of a condition or permanent business (plant) equipment contrary to this Act.

The provisions in (29) – (31) of Act XXXVII of 1880 shall apply to the petty offenses which were committed before this Act comes into force and which fall under (157(d)) of Act XVII of 1884.

The provisions of Chapters Three and Four of Act XIV of 1914 on the press shall not be applied for the crimes determined in this Act.

[tags: temporal provisions]

48. §

The Minister of Justice is authorised to determine the rules of civil procedure that may be instituted under this Act – including the rules of provisional measures beyond the closure – in a decree.

The day of this Act coming into force shall be determined by the Minister of Commercial Affairs.

This Act shall be executed by the Ministers of Commercial Affairs, Justice, Defence and Finance.

[tags: the implementation of this act, vacatio legis]