

G-Regs™

Italy – Civil Code



Full title:	Italian Civil Code Royal Decree of 16 March 1942 n. 262 Approval of the text of the Civil Code. (GU 79 of 04.04.1942) Entry into force: 19.4.1942.
Title of relevant sections:	Section 2250: Indication in documents and correspondence (Book 5: Labour; Title V – Companies; Chapter I: General Provisions) Section 2497-bis: Advertisement; Title V: Companies, Chapter IX: Management and Coordination of the Company Section 2598: Acts of Unfair Competition (Book 5: Labour; Title X: Rules of Competition and Consortium; Chapter I: Competition; Section II: Unfair Competition)
Section 2250 & Section 2497-bis	Section 2250: Companies must provide the following information on their correspondence, corporate documents and deeds: <ul style="list-style-type: none">-The corporate name.-The registered office.-The Register of Enterprises where the company is registered and the registration number/fiscal code/VAT number.- If the company is a stock company, a limited liability company or a partnership limited by shares, the company's corporate capital already paid-in as detailed by the latest financial statements. (Fully paid up share capital)- If the company has been terminated, it must be stated that the company is in liquidation.- If the company is a stock company or a limited liability company and it has a sole shareholder, this must be stated. Section 2497-bis: Companies must indicate (including on their website) whether they are subject to "management and co-ordination" by another company. The concept of "management and co-ordination" is roughly equivalent to that of control.
Section 2598	Section 2598 Subject to the provisions that concern the protection of distinctive signs and patent rights, anyone who engages in acts of unfair competition: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Uses names or distinctive signs capable of producing confusion with names or distinctive signs legitimately used by others or slavishly imitates the products of a

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competitor, or commits, by any other means, acts likely to create confusion with the products and activities of a competitor.

2) Spreads discrediting news and valuations about a competitor's products and activity, or assumes the qualities/values of a competitor's product or company.

3) Directly or indirectly uses any other means/methods not in conformity with the principles of professional fairness/correctness and able to damage another's company.
