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### WIPO 1994

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**INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY LAWS AND TREATIES**  
(INSERT)

Editor's Note

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**FRANCE**

Law No. 92-597 of July 1, 1992, on the Intellectual Property Code (Legislative Part) (as last amended by Law No. 94-102 of February 5, 1994) (*This text replaces the one previously published under the same code number*) ..... Text 1-001

## Editor's Note

### ANNOUNCEMENT

#### **Merger of WIPO Reviews, *Industrial Property* and *Copyright***

As of January 1, 1995, the monthly reviews of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), *Industrial Property* and *Copyright*, will be merged into a single monthly review under the title *Industrial Property and Copyright*.

Current subscribers to one or both of the existing two reviews will receive the new merged review provided they send to WIPO by December 31, 1994, the completed subscription form inserted in this issue.

The annual subscription rate for the merged review will be 210 Swiss francs for Europe and outside Europe by surface mail, and 300 Swiss francs outside Europe by airmail. All subscribers will then be receiving the equivalent of two reviews instead of one as from the beginning of 1995.

As far as the legislative texts inserted in the existing reviews are concerned, all subscribers to the merged review will receive both sets of industrial property and copyright and neighboring rights laws. It will no longer be possible to subscribe separately to the legislative texts only; the merged review and the legislative inserts relating to the two fields will only be available as a single subscription.

## Registration Systems Administered by WIPO

### Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

#### Training and Promotion Meetings With PCT Users

*Armenia.* In July 1994, two government officials received training in the administrative procedures, including the computerized systems, under the PCT at the headquarters of WIPO.

*Estonia.* In July 1994, two government officials received training in the administrative procedures, including the computerized systems, under the PCT at the headquarters of WIPO.

*United States of America.* In July 1994, a WIPO consultant from the United States of America gave a presentation on the PCT for the patent attorneys of a private firm in Washington, D.C.

*English-Speaking African Countries.* In July 1994, two government officials from Kenya, two from Liberia and two from Swaziland and an official of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO) received training in the administrative

procedures, including the computerized systems, under the PCT at the headquarters of WIPO.

*John Marshall Law School, Chicago (Illinois, United States of America).* In July 1994, the Director of the Center for Intellectual Property Law of that Law School had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between WIPO and the Law School in the training of attorneys and legal assistants in the administrative procedures under the PCT.

#### Computerization Activities

*EASY (Electronic Application SYstem) Project.* In July 1994, a WIPO official attended, in Washington, D.C., a trilateral meeting of experts of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), the European Patent Office (EPO) and WIPO on the EASY project.

*European Patent Office (EPO).* In July 1994, two WIPO officials attended a session of the EPO's EASY Steering Committee, which was held in The Hague.

### Madrid Union

#### Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol of 1989

Sixth Session  
(Geneva, May 2 to 6, 1994)

#### INTRODUCTION

The present document contains the latest draft of the proposed Regulations under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks. The title of the proposed Regulations now includes the word "Common" (Common Regulations) in order to underline the fact that the Regulations concern *both* the Madrid Agreement and the

Madrid Protocol. This draft has been established on the basis of the deliberations of the Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol of 1989 at its sixth session (Geneva, May 2 to 6, 1994).<sup>1</sup> All the changes made to the previous draft,<sup>2</sup> that is, the draft which was the basis of the discussions in the sixth session of the Working Group, appear in italics, whereas the fact that words which appeared in the previous document but do not appear here is indicated by the sign < - >.

Comments in writing are being invited on this new draft. Following the receipt of those comments, a final draft of the Regulations will be prepared by

<sup>1</sup> For a note on the sixth session, see *Industrial Property*, 1994, pp. 286 *et seq.*

<sup>2</sup> For the previous draft Regulations, *ibid.*, pp. 206 *et seq.*

the International Bureau for submission to the Assembly of the Madrid Union once the required number of instruments of ratification or accession for the entry into force of the Protocol have been deposited with the Director General of WIPO.

Another document (GT/PM/VI/8) contains comments on some of the draft Rules contained in the present document.<sup>3</sup>

## DRAFT COMMON REGULATIONS UNDER THE MADRID AGREEMENT AND THE MADRID PROTOCOL

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#### SCHEDULE OF FEES

### CHAPTER 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### Rule 1 Abbreviated Expressions

For the purposes of these Regulations,

(i) "Agreement" means the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks of April 14, 1891, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and amended on October 2, 1979;

(ii) "Protocol" means the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, adopted at Madrid on June 27, 1989;

(iii) "Contracting Party" means any country party to the Agreement or any State or intergovernmental organization party to the Protocol;

(iv) "Contracting State" means a Contracting Party that is a State;

(v) "Contracting Organization" means a Contracting Party that is an intergovernmental organization;

<sup>3</sup> Document GT/PM/VI/8 is not reproduced here.

(vi) “international registration” means the registration of a mark effected under the Agreement or the Protocol or both, as the case may be;

(vii) “international application” means an application for international registration filed under the Agreement or the Protocol or both, as the case may be;

(viii) “international application governed exclusively by the Agreement” means an international application whose Office of origin is the Office

- of a State bound by the Agreement but not by the Protocol, or
- of a State bound by both the Agreement and the Protocol where all the States designated in the international application are bound by the Agreement (whether or not those States are also bound by the Protocol);

(ix) “international application governed exclusively by the Protocol” means an international application whose Office of origin is the Office

- of a State bound by the Protocol but not by the Agreement, or
- of a Contracting Organization, or
- of a State bound by both the Agreement and the Protocol where the international application does not contain the designation of any State bound by the Agreement;

(x) “international application governed by both the Agreement and the Protocol” means an international application whose Office of origin is the Office of a State bound by both the Agreement and the Protocol and which is based on a registration and contains the designations

- of at least one State bound by the Agreement (whether or not that State is also bound by the Protocol), and
- of at least one State bound by the Protocol but not by the Agreement or of at least one Contracting Organization;

(xi) “applicant” means the natural person or legal entity in whose name the international application is filed;

(xii) “legal entity” means a corporation, association or other group or organization which, under the law applicable to it, is capable of acquiring rights, assuming obligations and suing or being sued in a court of law;

(xiii) “basic application” means the application for the registration of a mark that has been filed with the Office of a Contracting Party and that constitutes the basis for the international application for the registration of that mark;

(xiv) “basic registration” means the registration of a mark that has been effected by the Office of a Contracting Party and that constitutes the basis for the international application for the registration of that mark;

(xv) “designation” means the request for extension of protection (“territorial extension”) under Article 3ter(1) or (2) of the Agreement or under Article 3ter(1) or (2) of the Protocol, as the case may be; it also means such extension as recorded in the International Register;

(xvi) “designated Contracting Party” means a Contracting Party for which the extension of protection (“territorial extension”) has been requested under Article 3ter(1) or (2) of the Agreement or under Article 3ter(1) or (2) of the Protocol, as the case may be, or in respect of which such extension has been recorded in the International Register;

(xvii) “Contracting Party designated under the Agreement” means a designated Contracting Party for which the extension of protection (“territorial extension”) requested under Article 3ter(1) or (2) of the Agreement has been recorded in the International Register;

(xviii) “Contracting Party designated under the Protocol” means a designated Contracting Party for which the extension of protection (“territorial extension”) requested under Article 3ter(1) or (2) of the Protocol has been recorded in the International Register;

(xix) “refusal” means a notification by the Office of a designated Contracting Party according to Article 5(1) of the Agreement or Article 5(1) of the Protocol that protection cannot be granted in the said Contracting Party;

(xx) “Gazette” means the periodical gazette referred to in Rule 32;

(xxi) “holder” means the natural person or legal entity in whose name the international registration is recorded in the International Register;

(xxii) “International Classification of Figurative Elements” means the Classification established by the Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks of June 12, 1973;

(xxiii) “International Classification of Goods and Services” means the Classification established by the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks of June 15, 1957, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and at Geneva on May 13, 1977;

(xxiv) “International Register” means the official collection of data concerning international registrations maintained by the International Bureau, which data the Agreement, the Protocol or the Regulations require or permit to be recorded, regardless of the medium which contains such data;

(xxv) “Office” means the Office of a Contracting Party in charge of the registration of marks, or the common Office referred to in Article 9quater of the Agreement or Article 9quater of the Protocol, or both, as the case may be;

(xxvi) "Office of origin" means the Office of the country of origin defined in Article 1(3) of the Agreement or the Office of origin defined in Article 2(2) of the Protocol, or both, as the case may be;

(xxvii) "official form" means a form established by the International Bureau or any form having the same contents and format;

(xxviii) "prescribed fee" means the applicable fee set out in the Schedule of Fees;

(xxix) "Director General" means the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization;

(xxx) "International Bureau" means the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

## Rule 2 Communications With the International Bureau; Signature

(1) [Communication in Writing; <-> Several Documents in One Envelope] (a) Subject to paragraph <-> (6), communications addressed to the International Bureau shall be effected in writing by a typewriter or other machine and, except where the communication is by telex or telegram, shall be signed.

(b) If several documents are mailed in one envelope, they *should* be accompanied by a list identifying each of them.

(2) [Signature]\* A signature shall be handwritten, printed or stamped, or it may be replaced by the affixing of a seal.

(3) [Communications by Telefacsimile] (a) Any communication may be addressed to the International Bureau by telefacsimile, *provided that*,

(i) *where the communication must be presented on an official form, the official form is used for the purposes of the telefacsimile communication, and that*,

(ii) *where the communication <-> consists of the international application <->, the original of the page of the official form bearing the reproduction or reproductions of the mark required under Rule 9(4)(a) is sent to the International Bureau.*

(b) *Where the original referred to in subparagraph (a)(ii) is received by the International Bureau within a period of one month from the day on which the communication by telefacsimile was received, that original shall be deemed to have been received by the International Bureau on the date on which the communication by telefacsimile was received.*

(c) *Where an international application is addressed to the International Bureau by telefacsimile, examination by the International Bureau as to conformity of the international application with the applicable requirements shall start*

(i) *upon receipt of the original referred to in subparagraph (a)(ii) if such original is received within a period of one month from the date on which the communication by telefacsimile was received, or*

(ii) *upon expiry of the period of one month referred to in subparagraph (b) if the said original is not received by the International Bureau within that period.*

(4) [Communications by Telex or Telegram]

(a) Communications other than the international application or a subsequent designation may be addressed to the International Bureau by telex or telegram, provided that, where the use of an official form is prescribed, the official form, duly signed and corresponding in its contents to the contents of the telex or telegram, *is received by* the International Bureau within a period of one month from the day on which the communication by telex or telegram was received.

(b) *Where the requirements under subparagraph (a) are complied with, the official form shall be deemed to have been received by the International Bureau on the day on which the communication by telex or telegram was received. Where the requirements under subparagraph (a) are not complied with, the communication by telex or telegram shall be deemed not to have been made.*

(5) [Acknowledgment and Date of Receipt of Telefacsimile by the International Bureau] (a) The International Bureau shall promptly and by telefacsimile inform the sender of a telefacsimile communication of the receipt of such a communication, and, where the telefacsimile communication received is incomplete or illegible, of that fact also, provided that the sender can be identified and can be reached by telefacsimile.

(b) Where a communication is transmitted by telefacsimile and, because of the time difference between the place from where the communication is transmitted and Geneva, the date on which the transmittal started is different from the date of receipt by the International Bureau of the complete communication, the earlier of the two dates shall be considered as the date of receipt by the International Bureau.

(6) [Electronic Communications; Acknowledgment and Date of Receipt of Electronic Transmission by the International Bureau] (a) Where an Office so desires, communications between that Office and the International Bureau, including the presentation of the international application, shall be by electronic means in a way agreed upon between the International Bureau and the Office concerned.

\*The wording of this draft paragraph will have to be changed, in the light of technological progress, to provide for the mode of signing electronic communications.

(b) The International Bureau shall promptly and by electronic transmission inform the originator of an electronic transmission of the receipt of such a transmission, and, where the electronic transmission received is incomplete or otherwise unusable, also of that fact, provided that the originator can be identified and can be reached.

(c) Where a communication is by electronic means and, because of the time difference between the place from where the communication is sent and Geneva, the date on which the sending started is different from the date of receipt by the International Bureau of the complete communication, the earlier of the two dates shall be considered as the date of receipt by the International Bureau.

< - >

### Rule 3 Representation Before the International Bureau

(1) [Representative; Address of Representative; Number of Representatives] (a) The applicant or the holder may have a representative before the International Bureau.

(b) The address of the representative shall be,

(i) in respect of an international application governed exclusively by the Agreement, in the territory of a Contracting Party bound by the Agreement;

(ii) in respect of an international application governed exclusively by the Protocol, in the territory of a Contracting Party bound by the Protocol;

(iii) in respect of an international application governed by both the Agreement and the Protocol, in the territory of a Contracting Party;

(iv) in respect of an international registration, in the territory of a Contracting Party.

(c) The applicant or the holder may have one representative only. Where the appointment indicates several representatives, only the one indicated first shall be considered to be a representative and be recorded as such.

(d) Where a partnership or firm composed of attorneys or patent or trademark agents has been indicated as representative to the International Bureau, it shall be regarded as one representative.

(2) [Appointment of the Representative] (a) *The appointment of a representative may be made in the international application, or in a subsequent designation or a request under Rule 25 if such subsequent designation or request is made through an Office.*

(b) *The appointment of a representative may also be made in a separate communication which may relate to one or more specified international applications or international registrations, or to all future international applications and international registra-*

*tions, of the same applicant or holder. The said communication shall be presented to the International Bureau*

(i) *by the applicant, the holder or the appointed representative,*

(ii) *by the Office of origin, or*

(iii) *by another interested Office if the applicant, the holder or the appointed representative asks for, and that Office admits, such presentation.*

*The communication shall be signed by the applicant or the holder, or by the Office through which it was presented.*

(3) [Irregular Appointment] (a) Where the address of the purported representative is not in the territory relevant under paragraph (1)(b), the International Bureau shall treat the appointment as if it had not been made and shall inform accordingly the sender or transmitter, as the case may be, and the purported representative.

(b) Where the International Bureau considers that the appointment of a representative under paragraph (2) is irregular, it shall notify < - > accordingly both the applicant or holder and < - > the purported representative.

(c) As long as < - > the relevant requirements under paragraphs (1)(b) and (2) are not complied with, the International Bureau shall send all relevant communications to the applicant or holder himself.

(4) [Recordal and Notification of Appointment of a Representative; Effective Date of Appointment]

(a) *Where the International Bureau finds that the appointment of a representative complies with the applicable requirements < - >, it shall record the fact that the applicant or holder has a representative, as well as the name and address of the representative, in the International Register. In such a case, the effective date of the appointment shall be the date on which the International Bureau has received the international application, subsequent designation, request or separate communication in which the representative is appointed.*

(b) The International Bureau shall notify the recordal referred to in subparagraph (a) to both the applicant or < - > holder and the representative; it shall publish the recordal in the Gazette. Where the appointment was made in a separate communication presented through an Office, the International Bureau shall also notify the recordal to that Office.

(5) [Effect of Appointment of a Representative]

(a) Except where these Regulations expressly provide otherwise, the signature of a representative recorded under paragraph (4)(a) shall replace the signature of the applicant or holder.

(b) Except where these Regulations expressly require that an invitation, notification or other communication must be addressed to both the appli-



cant or holder and the representative, the International Bureau shall address to the representative recorded under paragraph (4)(a) any invitation, notification or other communication which, in the absence of a representative, would have to be sent to the applicant or holder; any invitation, notification or other communication so addressed to the said representative shall have the same effect as if it had been addressed to the applicant or holder.

(c) Any communication addressed to the International Bureau by the representative recorded under paragraph (4)(a) shall have the same effect as if it had been addressed to the said Bureau by the applicant or holder.

(6) [Cancellation of Recordal; *Effective Date of Cancellation*] (a) Any recordal under paragraph (4) shall be cancelled where cancellation is requested in a written communication signed by the applicant, holder or representative. The recordal shall be cancelled *ex officio* by the International Bureau where a new representative is appointed or, in case a change in ownership has been recorded, where no representative is appointed by the new holder of the international registration.

(b) Subject to *subparagraph (c)*, the cancellation <-> shall be effective from the date on which the International Bureau receives the corresponding communication.

(c) Where the cancellation <-> is requested by the representative, it shall be effective from the earlier of the following:

- (i) the date on which the International Bureau receives a communication appointing a new representative;
- (ii) the date of the expiry of a period of two months counted from the receipt of the request of the representative that the recordal be cancelled.

Until the effective date of the cancellation, all communications referred to in paragraph (5)(b) shall be addressed by the International Bureau to both the applicant or holder and the representative.

(d) *The International Bureau shall, upon receipt of a request for cancellation made by the representative, notify accordingly the applicant or holder.*

(e) The International Bureau shall, *once the effective date of the cancellation is known*, notify the cancellation and its effective date to the representative whose recordal has been cancelled, to the applicant or holder *and, where the appointment of the representative had been presented through an Office, to that Office.*

(f) <-> Where the cancellation has been requested by the representative, the International Bureau shall add, to the notification to the applicant or holder, copies of all communications sent to the representative, or received by the International Bureau from the representative, during the six

months preceding the date of the notification of the cancellation.

<->

#### **Rule 4 Calculation of Time Limits**

(1) [Periods Expressed in Years] Any period expressed in years shall expire, in the relevant subsequent year, in the month having the same name and on the day having the same number as the month and the day of the event from which the period starts to run, except that, where the event occurred on February 29 and in the relevant subsequent year February ends on the 28th, the period shall expire on February 28.

(2) [Periods Expressed in Months] Any period expressed in months shall expire, in the relevant subsequent month, on the day which has the same number as the day of the event from which the period starts to run, except that, where the relevant subsequent month has no day with the same number, the period shall expire on the last day of that month.

(3) [Periods Expressed in Days] The calculation of any period expressed in days shall start with the day following the day on which the relevant event occurred and shall expire accordingly.

(4) [Expiry on a Day on Which the International Bureau or an Office Is Not Open to the Public] If a period expires on a day on which the International Bureau or the Office concerned is not open to the public, the period shall, notwithstanding paragraphs (1) to (3), expire on the first subsequent day on which the International Bureau or the Office concerned is open to the public.

(5) [Indication of the Date of Expiry] The International Bureau shall, in all cases in which it communicates a time limit, indicate the date of the expiry, according to paragraphs (1) to (3), of the said time limit.

#### **Rule 5 Irregularities in Postal and Delivery Services**

(1) [Communications Sent Through a Postal Service] Failure by an interested party to meet a time limit for a communication addressed to the International Bureau and mailed through a postal service shall be excused if the interested party submits evidence showing to the satisfaction of the International Bureau

(i) that the communication was mailed at least five days prior to the expiry of the time limit, or, where the postal service was, on any of the 10 days preceding the day of expiry of the time limit, inter-

rupted on account of war, revolution, civil disorder, strike, natural calamity, or other like reason, that the communication was mailed not later than five days after postal service was resumed,

(ii) that the mailing of the communication was registered, or details of the mailing were recorded, by the postal service at the time of mailing, and

(iii) in cases where all classes of mail do not normally reach the International Bureau within two days of mailing, that the communication was mailed by a class of mail which normally reaches the International Bureau within two days of mailing or by airmail.

(2) [Communications Sent Through a Delivery Service] Failure by an interested party to meet a time limit for a communication addressed to the International Bureau and sent through a delivery service shall be excused if the interested party submits evidence showing to the satisfaction of the International Bureau

(i) that the communication was sent at least five days prior to the expiry of the time limit, or, where the delivery service was, on any of the 10 days preceding the day of expiry of the time limit, interrupted on account of war, revolution, civil disorder, strike, natural calamity, or other like reason, that the communication was sent not later than five days after the delivery service was resumed, and

(ii) that details of the sending of the communication were recorded by the delivery service at the time of sending.

(3) [Limitation on Excuse] Failure to meet a time limit shall be excused under this Rule only if the evidence referred to in paragraph (1) or (2) and the communication or a duplicate thereof are received by the International Bureau not later than six months after the expiry of the time limit.

(4) [International Application and Subsequent Designation] Where the International Bureau receives an international application or a subsequent designation beyond the two-month period referred to in Article 3(4) of the Agreement, in Article 3(4) of the Protocol and in Rule 24(6)(b), and the Office concerned indicates that the late receipt resulted from circumstances referred to in paragraph (1) or (2), paragraph (1) or (2) and paragraph (3) shall apply.

### Rule 6 Languages

(1) [International Applications Governed Exclusively by the Agreement] Any international application governed exclusively by the Agreement <--> and all communications concerning such an application or the international registration resulting therefrom shall be in French.

(2) [International Applications Governed Exclusively by the Protocol or Governed by Both the Agreement and the Protocol] Where an international application is governed exclusively by the Protocol or is governed by both the Agreement and the Protocol,

(i) the international application shall be in English or French according to what is prescribed by the Office of origin, it being understood that the Office of origin may allow applicants to choose between English or French; however, any declaration of intention to use the mark that is annexed to the international application under Rule 9(6)(d)(i) shall be in the language applicable under Rule 7(2);

(ii) any communication concerning the international application or the international registration resulting therefrom which is addressed to the International Bureau by the applicant or holder shall be, at the option of the applicant or holder, in English or French;

(iii) any communication concerning the international application or the international registration resulting therefrom which is addressed to the International Bureau by an Office shall be, at the option of that Office, in English or in French;

(iv) any notification concerning the international application or the international registration resulting therefrom which is addressed by the International Bureau to an Office shall be in the language of the international application, unless that Office has notified the International Bureau that all such notifications are to be in English or that all such notifications are to be in French;

(v) any notification concerning the international application or the international registration resulting therefrom by the International Bureau to the applicant or holder shall be in the language of the international application, unless the applicant or holder expresses the wish to receive such notifications in English although the language of the international application is French, or in French although the language of the international application is English.

(3) [Recordal, Notification and Publication of International Registrations] (a) Recordal in the International Register, notification by the International Bureau to the Offices of the designated Contracting Parties, and publication in the Gazette, of any international registration resulting from an international application governed exclusively by the Agreement shall be in French. However, if a subsequent designation is made under Rule 24(1)(b) and that subsequent designation is the first subsequent designation made under that Rule in respect of that international registration, the International Bureau shall, together with the publication of such designation in the Gazette, publish the international registration in English and republish the international registration in French.

(b) Recordal in the International Register, notification by the International Bureau to the Offices of the designated Contracting Parties, and publication in the Gazette, of any international registration resulting from an international application governed exclusively by the Protocol or governed by both the Agreement and the Protocol shall be both in English and in French; in each case, the recordal, notification or publication shall indicate the language in which the international application was received by the International Bureau.

(c) The translations from English into French or from French into English needed for the recordal in the International Register, notification by the International Bureau to the Offices of the designated Contracting Parties and publication in the Gazette shall be prepared by the International Bureau. The applicant may annex to the international application a proposed translation of any text matter contained in the international application. If the proposed translation is not considered by the International Bureau to be correct, it shall be corrected by the International Bureau, after inviting the applicant to make, within one month from the invitation, observations on the proposed corrections.

(d) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (a) to (c), the mark which is the subject of the international application shall not be the subject of any translation by the International Bureau. Where, in accordance with Rule 9(4)(b)(iii), the applicant gives a translation or translations of the mark, the International Bureau shall not check the correctness of any such translations.

(4) [Refusals] (a) Refusals shall be notified to the International Bureau in French where the international registration has been published in French according to paragraph (3)(a), first sentence. The recordal, notification and publication of the refusal shall be made in French.

(b) Refusals shall be notified to the International Bureau in English or French where the international registration has been published in English and French according to paragraph (3)(b) or where paragraph (3)(a), second sentence, applies. A translation from English into French or from French into English shall be prepared by the International Bureau for the purposes of the recordal, notification and publication of the refusal, which shall be made in English and French.

(5) [Subsequent Designations and Changes]  
(a) Requests for the recordal of subsequent designations or of changes shall be communicated to the International Bureau

(i) in French where the international registration has been published in French according to paragraph (3)(a), first sentence, except that the request for the recordal of the first subsequent designation

made under Rule 24(1)(b) may be communicated in English or French;

(ii) in English or French where the international registration has been published in English and French according to paragraph (3)(b) or where paragraph (3)(a), second sentence, applies; however, any declaration of intention to use the mark that is annexed to the subsequent designation under Rule 24(3)(b)(i) shall be in the language applicable under Rule 7(2).

(b) The recordal and notification referred to in Rule 24(7) and the corresponding publication shall be made

(i) in French where the international registration has been published in French according to paragraph (3)(a), first sentence;

(ii) in English and French where the international registration has been published in English and French according to paragraph (3)(b) or where paragraph (3)(a), second sentence, applies.

(c) The translations from English into French or from French into English needed for the recordal, notification and publication of the subsequent designation or of the change shall be prepared by the International Bureau. The holder may annex to the request for recordal of the subsequent designation or of the change a proposed translation of any text matter contained in the said request. If the proposed translation is not considered by the International Bureau to be correct, it shall be corrected by the International Bureau, after inviting the holder to make, within one month from the invitation, observations on the proposed corrections.

(d) Paragraph (3)(d) shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, in respect of a subsequent designation, where the holder gives a translation or translations of the mark under Rule 24(3)(c).

(6) [Renewal] (a) Where the international registration has been published in French according to paragraph (3)(a), first sentence, the recordal, notification and publication of the renewal of that international registration shall be made in French.

(b) Where the international registration has been published in English and French according to paragraph (3)(b), or where paragraph (3)(a), second sentence, applies, the recordal, notification and publication of the renewal of that international registration shall be made in English and French.

## Rule 7

### Notification of Certain Special Requirements

(1) [Presentation of Subsequent Designations by the Office of Origin] Where a Contracting Party requires that, where its Office is the Office of origin and the holder's address is in the territory of that Contracting Party, designations made subsequently to

the international registration must be presented to the International Bureau by the said Office, it shall notify that requirement to the Director General.

(2) [Intention to Use the Mark] Where a Contracting Party requires, as a Contracting Party designated under the Protocol, a declaration of intention to use the mark, it shall notify that requirement to the Director General, and shall specify the exact wording of the required declaration. Where that Contracting Party requires the declaration to be signed by the applicant himself and to be made on a separate official form annexed to the international application, the notification shall contain a statement to that effect and, where the Contracting Party further requires the declaration to be in English even if the international application is in French, or to be in French even if the international application is in English, the notification shall specify the required language.

(3) [Notification] (a) Any notification referred to in paragraphs (1) or (2) may be made at the time of the deposit by the Contracting Party of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, the Protocol, and the effective date of the notification shall be the same as the date of entry into force of the Protocol with respect to the Contracting Party having made the notification. The notification may also be made later, in which case the notification shall have effect three months after its receipt by the Director General, or at any later date indicated in the notification, in respect of any international registration whose date is the same as or is later than the effective date of the notification.

(b) Any notification made under paragraph (1) or (2) may be withdrawn at any time. The notice of withdrawal shall be addressed to the Director General. The withdrawal shall have effect upon receipt of the notice of withdrawal by the Director General or at any later date indicated in the notice.

## CHAPTER 2 INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS

### Rule 8 Several Applicants

(1) [Two or More Applicants Applying Exclusively Under the Agreement] Two or more applicants may jointly file an international application governed exclusively by the Agreement if the basic registration is jointly owned by them and if the country of origin, as defined in Article 1(3) of the Agreement, is the same for each of them.

(2) [Two or More Applicants Applying Exclusively Under the Protocol] Two or more applicants may jointly file an international application governed

exclusively by the Protocol if the basic application was jointly filed by them or the basic registration is jointly owned by them, and if each of them qualifies, in relation to the Contracting Party whose Office is the Office of origin, for filing an international application under Article 2(1) of the Protocol.

(3) [Two or More Applicants Applying Under Both the Agreement and the Protocol] Two or more applicants may jointly file an international application governed by both the Agreement and the Protocol if

(i) the basic registration is jointly owned by them,

(ii) the country of origin, as defined in Article 1(3) of the Agreement, is the same for them, and

(iii) each of them qualifies, in relation to the Contracting Party whose Office is the Office of origin, for filing an international application under Article 2(1) of the Protocol.

### Rule 9 Requirements Concerning the International Application

(1) [Presentation] The international application shall be presented to the International Bureau by the Office of origin.

(2) [Form and Signature] (a) The international application shall be presented on the official form in one copy.

(b) The international application shall be signed by the Office of origin and, where the Office of origin so requires, also by the applicant. Where the Office of origin does not require the applicant to sign the international application but allows that the applicant also sign it, the applicant may do so.

(3) [Fees] The prescribed fees applicable to the international application shall be paid as provided for in Rules 10, 34 and 35.

(4) [Content of All International Applications] (a) Subject to paragraphs (5), (6) and (7), the international application shall contain or indicate

(i) the name of the applicant; where the applicant is a natural person, the name to be indicated is the family or principal name and the given or secondary name(s) of the natural person; where the applicant is a legal entity, the name to be indicated is the full official designation of the legal entity; where the name of the applicant is in characters other than Latin characters, the indication of that name shall consist of a transliteration into Latin characters which shall follow the phonetics of the language of the international application; where the applicant is a legal entity, and its name is in characters other than Latin characters, the said translitera-

tion may be *accompanied* by a translation into the language of the international application,

(ii) the address of the applicant; such address shall be given in such way as to satisfy the customary requirements for prompt postal delivery and shall consist, at least, of all the relevant administrative units up to, and including, the house number, if any; in addition, telephone and telefacsimile numbers as well as a different address for correspondence may be indicated; where there are two or more applicants with different addresses, one address for correspondence shall be indicated; where no such address is indicated, the address for correspondence shall be the address of the applicant first named in the international application,

(iii) the name and address of the representative, if any; where the name of the representative is in characters other than Latin characters, the indication of that name shall consist of a transliteration into Latin characters which shall follow the phonetics of the language of the international application; where the representative is a legal entity, and its name is in characters other than Latin characters, the said transliteration may be replaced by a translation into the language of the international application,

(iv) where the applicant wishes, under the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, to take advantage of the priority of an earlier filing, a declaration claiming the priority of that earlier filing, together with an indication of the name of the Office where such filing was made and of the date and, where available, the number of that filing, and, where the priority claim relates to less than all the goods and services listed in the international application, the indication of those goods and services to which the priority claim relates,

(v) *a reproduction of the mark that shall fit* in the box provided in the official form; *that* reproduction shall be clear and shall, depending on whether the reproduction in the basic application or the basic registration is in black and white or in color, *be* in black and white or in color,

(vi) where the applicant *wishes* that the mark *be considered as* a mark in standard characters, *a declaration to that effect* < - > ,

(vii) where, according to Article 3(3) of the Agreement or Article 3(3) of the Protocol, the applicant claims color as a distinctive feature of the mark, *an indication of that fact and* an indication by words of the color or combination of colors claimed and, where the reproduction furnished under item (v) is in black and white, one reproduction of the mark in color,

(viii) where the basic application or the basic registration is in respect of a three-dimensional mark, the indication "three-dimensional mark,"

(ix) where the basic application or the basic registration is in respect of a sound mark, the indication "sound mark,"

(x) where the basic application or the basic registration is in respect of a collective mark *or a certification mark or a guarantee mark, an indication to that effect,*

(xi) where the basic application or the basic registration contains a description of the mark by words, the same description; where the said description is in a language other than the language of the international application, it shall be given in the language of the international application,

(xii) where the mark consists of or contains matter in characters other than Latin characters or numbers expressed in numerals other than Arabic or Roman numerals, a transliteration of such matter in Latin characters and Arabic numerals; the transliteration into Latin characters shall follow the phonetics of the language of the international application,

(xiii) the names of the goods and services for which the international registration of the mark is sought, grouped in the appropriate classes of the International Classification of Goods and Services, each group preceded by the number of the class, and presented in the order of the classes of that Classification; the goods and services shall be indicated in precise terms, preferably using the words appearing in the Alphabetical List of the said Classification; the international application may contain limitations of the list of goods and services in respect of one or more designated Contracting Parties; the limitation in respect of each Contracting Party may be different, and

(xiv) the amount of the fees being paid, the method by which payment is being made and the identification of the party effecting the payment.

(b) The international application may also contain,

(i) where the applicant is a natural person, an indication of the State of which the applicant is a national;

(ii) where the applicant is a legal entity, indications concerning the legal nature of that legal entity and the State, and, where applicable, the territorial unit within that State, under the law of which the said legal entity has been organized;

(iii) where the mark consists of or contains a word or words that may be translated, a translation of that word or those words into French if the international application is governed exclusively by the Agreement, or into English or French or both if the international application is governed exclusively by the Protocol or is governed by both the Agreement and the Protocol;

(iv) where *the applicant claims color* as a distinctive feature of the mark, an indication by words, in respect of each color, of the principal parts of the mark which are in that color.

(5) [Additional Content of an International Application Governed Exclusively by the Agreement]

(a) In the case of an international application governed exclusively by the Agreement, the international application shall contain or indicate, in addition to the indications referred to in paragraph (4)(a),

(i) the Contracting State party to the Agreement in which the applicant has a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment; if there is no such Contracting State, the Contracting State party to the Agreement in which the applicant is domiciled; if there is no such Contracting State, the Contracting State party to the Agreement of which the applicant is a national,

(ii) where the address of the applicant given in accordance with paragraph (4)(a)(ii) is in a State other than the State whose Office is the Office of origin, the address of the establishment or the domicile, referred to in item (i),

(iii) the States that are designated under the Agreement,

(iv) the date and the number of the basic registration, and

(v) the declaration by the Office of origin as specified in subparagraph (b).

(b) The declaration referred to in subparagraph (a)(v) shall certify

(i) the date on which the Office of origin received or, as provided in Rule 11(1), is deemed to have received, the request of the applicant to present the international application to the International Bureau,

(ii) that the applicant named in the international application is the same as the holder of the basic registration,

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(iii) that any indication referred to in paragraph (4)(a)(viii) to (xi) and appearing in the international application appears also in the basic registration,

(iv) that the mark that is the subject matter of the international application is the same as in the basic registration,

(v) that, if colors are claimed in the international application, *the claim for color* is the same as in the basic registration, and

(vi) that the goods and services indicated in the international application are covered by the list of goods and services appearing in the basic registration.

(c) Where the international application is based on two or more basic registrations of the same mark in the Office of origin, the declaration referred to in subparagraph (a)(v) shall be deemed to apply to all those basic registrations.

(6) [Additional Content of an International Application Governed Exclusively by the Protocol] (a) In the case of an international application governed exclusively by the Protocol, the international applica-

tion shall contain or indicate, in addition to the indications referred to in paragraph (4)(a),

(i) where the basic application has been filed with, or where the basic registration has been made by, the Office of a Contracting State of which the applicant is a national or in which the applicant is domiciled or has a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment, that Contracting State,

(ii) where the address of the applicant given in accordance with paragraph (4)(a)(ii) is in a State other than the State whose Office is the Office of origin, the domicile or the address of the establishment, referred to in item (i),

(iii) where the basic application has been filed with the Office of a Contracting Organization or where the basic registration has been made by such an Office, that organization and the State member of that organization of which the applicant is a national, or a statement that the applicant is domiciled in the territory in which the constituting treaty of the said organization applies, or a statement that the applicant has a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment in that territory,

(iv) where the address of the applicant given in accordance with paragraph (4)(a)(ii) is not in the territory in which the constituting treaty of the Contracting Organization whose Office is the Office of origin applies, the domicile or the address of the establishment, referred to in item (iii),

(v) the Contracting Parties that are designated under the Protocol,

(vi) the date and the number of the basic application, or the date and the number of the basic registration, as the case may be, and

(vii) the declaration by the Office of origin as specified in subparagraph (b).

(b) The declaration referred to in subparagraph (a)(vii) shall certify

(i) the date on which the Office of origin received the request of the applicant to present the international application to the International Bureau,

(ii) that the applicant named in the international application is the same as the applicant named in the basic application or the holder named in the basic registration, as the case may be,

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(iii) that any indication referred to in paragraph (4)(a)(viii) to (xi) and appearing in the international application appears also in the basic application or the basic registration, as the case may be,

(iv) that the mark that is the subject matter of the international application is the same as in the basic application,

(v) that, if colors are claimed in the international application, *the claim for color* is the same as in the basic application or the basic registration, as the case may be, and

(vi) that the goods and services indicated in the international application are covered by the list of goods and services appearing in the basic application or basic registration, as the case may be.

(c) Where the international application is based on two or more basic applications for or basic registrations of the same mark in the Office of origin, the declaration referred to in subparagraph (a)(vii) shall be deemed to apply to all those basic applications and basic registrations.

(d) The international application shall also contain, where a designation concerns a Contracting Party that has made a notification under Rule 7(2), a declaration of intention to use the mark in the territory of that Contracting Party; the declaration shall be considered part of the designation of the Contracting Party requiring it and shall, as required by that Contracting Party,

(i) be signed by the applicant himself and be made on a separate official form annexed to the international application,\* or

(ii) be included in the international application.\*\*

(7) [Content of an International Application Governed by Both the Agreement and the Protocol] In the case of an international application governed by both the Agreement and the Protocol, the international application shall contain or indicate, in addition to the indications referred to in paragraph (4)(a), the indications referred to in paragraphs (5) and (6), it being understood that only a basic registration, and not a basic application, may be indicated under paragraph (6)(a)(vi), and that that basic registration is the same basic registration as the one referred to in paragraph (5)(a)(iv).

\* Where the United States of America is designated, the annex will read as follows: "The undersigned—being the applicant or a member of the firm or an officer of the corporation or association applying, and being hereby warned that willful false statements and the like are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C 1001, and may jeopardize the validity of the extension of protection—declares the following with respect to the mark referred to in the subject international application or request for subsequent extension to which this declaration is annexed: that the applicant has a bona fide intention to use the mark in commerce which may lawfully be regulated by the U.S. Congress on the goods, or in connection with the services, referred to in the said application or request for subsequent extension, that the undersigned believes that the applicant is entitled to use the mark in such commerce and that no other person, firm, corporation or association has the right to use the mark in such commerce, either in the identical form of the mark or in such near resemblance to the mark as to be likely, when used on or in connection with the goods or services of such other person, to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive; and that all statements made of the undersigned's own knowledge are true and all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true."

\*\* Where Canada is designated, the text in the international application will read as follows: "The applicant has the intention to use the mark in Canada and is satisfied that he is entitled to use the mark in Canada in association with the goods and services described in the present international application." The wording will be adapted in respect of a request for a subsequent designation under Rule 24(3)(b)(ii).

## Rule 10

### Fees Concerning the International Application

(1) [International Applications Governed Exclusively by the Agreement] An international application governed exclusively by the Agreement shall be subject to the payment of the basic fee, the complementary fee and, where applicable, the supplementary fee, specified in item 1 of the Schedule of Fees. Those fees shall be paid in two installments of 10 years. In connection with the payment of the second installment, Rule 30 shall apply.

(2) [International Applications Governed Exclusively by the Protocol] An international application governed exclusively by the Protocol shall be subject to the payment of the basic fee, the complementary fee and/or the individual fee and, where applicable, the supplementary fee, specified or referred to in item 2 of the Schedule of Fees. Those fees shall be paid for 10 years.

(3) [International Applications Governed by Both the Agreement and the Protocol] An international application governed by both the Agreement and the Protocol shall be subject to the payment of the basic fee, the complementary fee and, where applicable, the individual fee and the supplementary fee, specified or referred to in item 3 of the Schedule of Fees. As far as the Contracting Parties designated under the Agreement are concerned, paragraph (1) shall apply. As far as the Contracting Parties designated under the Protocol are concerned, paragraph (2) shall apply.

## Rule 11

### Irregularities Other Than Those Concerning the Classification of Goods and Services or Their Indication

(1) [Premature Request to the Office of Origin] (a) Where the Office of origin received a request to present to the International Bureau an international application governed exclusively by the Agreement before the mark which is referred to in that request is registered in the register of the said Office, the said request shall be deemed to have been received by the Office of origin, for the purposes of Article 3(4) of the Agreement, on the date of the registration of the mark in the register of the said Office.

(b) Subject to subparagraph (c), where the Office of origin received a request to present to the International Bureau an international application governed by both the Agreement and the Protocol before the mark which is referred to in that request is registered in the register of the said Office, the international

application shall be treated as an international application governed exclusively by the Protocol, and the Office of origin shall delete the designation of any Contracting Party bound by the Agreement.

(c) Where the request referred to in subparagraph (b) is accompanied by an explicit request that the international application be treated as an international application governed by both the Agreement and the Protocol once the mark is registered in the register of the Office of origin, the said Office shall not delete the designation of any Contracting Party bound by the Agreement and the request to present an international application shall be deemed to have been received by the said Office, for the purposes of Article 3(4) of the Agreement and Article 3(4) of the Protocol, on the date of the registration of the mark in the register of the said Office.

(2) [Irregularities to Be Remedied by the Applicant] (a) If the International Bureau considers that the international application contains irregularities other than those referred to in paragraphs (3), (4) and (6) and in Rules 12 and 13, it shall notify the applicant of the irregularity and at the same time inform the Office of origin.

(b) Such irregularities may be remedied by the applicant within three months from the date of the notification of the irregularity by the International Bureau. If an irregularity is not remedied within three months from the date of the notification of that irregularity by the International Bureau, the international application shall be considered abandoned and the International Bureau shall notify accordingly and at the same time the applicant and the Office of origin.

(3) [Irregularity to Be Remedied by the Applicant or by the Office of Origin] (a) Notwithstanding paragraph (2), where the fees payable under Rule 10 have been paid to the International Bureau by the Office of origin and the International Bureau considers that the amount of the fees received is less than the amount required, it shall notify at the same time the Office of origin and the applicant. The notification shall specify the missing amount.

(b) The missing amount may be paid by the Office of origin or by the applicant within three months from the date of the notification by the International Bureau. If the missing amount is not paid within three months from the date of the notification of the irregularity by the International Bureau, the international application shall be considered abandoned and the International Bureau shall notify accordingly and at the same time the Office of origin and the applicant.

(4) [Irregularities to Be Remedied by the Office of Origin] (a) If the International Bureau < - >

(i) *finds that the international application does not fulfill the requirements of Rule 2(1)(a)*

*or was not presented on the official form prescribed under Rule 9(2)(a),*

- (ii) *considers that the international application contains irregularities relating to the entitlement of the applicant to file an international application,*
- (iii) *considers that the international application contains irregularities relating to the declaration of the Office of origin referred to in Rule 9(5)(a)(v) or (6)(a)(vii),*
- (iv) *finds that the original referred to in Rule 2(3)(a)(ii) has not been received within the one-month period referred to in Rule 2(3)(b), or*
- (v) *finds that the international application is not signed by the Office of origin,*

it shall notify the Office of origin and at the same time inform the applicant.

(b) Such irregularities may be remedied by the Office of origin within three months from the date of notification of the irregularity by the International Bureau. If an irregularity is not remedied within three months from the date of the notification of that irregularity by the International Bureau, the international application shall be considered abandoned and the International Bureau shall notify accordingly and at the same time the Office of origin and the applicant.

(5) [Reimbursement of Fees] Where, in accordance with paragraphs (2)(b), (3) or (4)(b), the international application is considered abandoned, the International Bureau shall refund any fees paid in respect of that application, after deduction of an amount corresponding to one half of the basic fee referred to in items 1.1.1, 2.1.1 or 3.1.1 of the Schedule of Fees, to the party having paid those fees.

(6) [Other Irregularity With Respect to the Designation of a Contracting Party Under the Protocol] (a) Where, in accordance with Article 3(4) of the Protocol, an international application is received by the International Bureau within a period of two months from the date of receipt of that international application by the Office of origin and the International Bureau considers that a declaration of intention to use the mark is required according to Rule 9(6)(d) or (7) but is missing or does not comply with the applicable requirements, the International Bureau shall promptly notify accordingly and at the same time the applicant and the Office of origin.

(b) The declaration of intention to use the mark shall be deemed to have been received by the International Bureau together with the international application if the missing or corrected declaration is received by the International Bureau within the period of two months referred to in subparagraph (a).



(c) The international application shall be deemed not to contain the designation of the Contracting Party for which a declaration of intention to use the mark is required if the missing or corrected declaration is received after the period of two months referred to in subparagraph (b). The International Bureau shall notify accordingly and at the same time the applicant and the Office of origin, reimburse any designation fee already paid in respect of that Contracting Party and indicate that the designation of the said Contracting Party may be effected as a subsequent designation under Rule 24, provided that such designation is accompanied by or includes, as the case may be, the required declaration.

## **Rule 12**

### **Irregularities With Respect to the Classification of Goods and Services**

(1) [Proposal for Classification] (a) If the International Bureau considers that the requirements of Rule 9(4)(a)(xiii) are not complied with, it shall make a proposal of its own for the classification and grouping and shall send a notification of its proposal to the Office of origin and at the same time inform the applicant.

(b) The notification of the proposal shall also state the amount, if any, of the fees due as a consequence of the proposed classification and grouping.

(2) [Opinion Differing From the Proposal] The Office of origin may communicate to the International Bureau an opinion on the proposed classification and grouping within three months from the date of the notification of the proposal.

(3) [Reminder of the Proposal] If, within two months from the date of the notification referred to in paragraph (1)(a), the Office of origin has not communicated an opinion on the proposed classification and grouping, the International Bureau shall send to the Office of origin and to the applicant a communication reiterating the proposal. The sending of such a communication shall not affect the three-month period referred to in paragraph (2).

(4) [Withdrawal of Proposal] If, in the light of the opinion communicated under paragraph (2), the International Bureau withdraws its proposal, it shall notify accordingly the Office of origin and at the same time inform the applicant.

(5) [Modification of Proposal] If, in the light of the opinion communicated under paragraph (2), the International Bureau modifies its proposal, it shall notify the Office of origin and at the same time inform the applicant of such modification and of any consequent changes in the amount indicated under paragraph (1)(b).

(6) [Confirmation of Proposal] If, notwithstanding the opinion referred to in paragraph (2), the International Bureau confirms its proposal, it shall notify accordingly the Office of origin and at the same time inform the applicant.

(7) [Fees] (a) If no opinion has been communicated to the International Bureau under paragraph (2), the amount referred to in paragraph (1)(b) shall be payable within four months from the date of the notification referred to in paragraph (1)(a), failing which the international application shall be considered abandoned and the International Bureau shall notify accordingly the Office of origin and at the same time inform the applicant.

(b) If an opinion has been communicated to the International Bureau under paragraph (2), the amount referred to in paragraph (1)(b) or, where applicable, paragraph (5) shall be payable within three months from the date of the communication by the International Bureau of the <-> modification or confirmation of its proposal under paragraph <-> (5) or (6), as the case may be, failing which the international application shall be considered abandoned and the International Bureau shall notify accordingly the Office of origin and at the same time inform the applicant.

*(c) If an opinion has been communicated to the International Bureau under paragraph (2) and if, in the light of that opinion, the International Bureau withdraws its proposal in accordance with paragraph (4), the amount referred to in paragraph (1)(b) shall not be due.*

(8) [Reimbursement of Fees] Where, in accordance with paragraph (7), the international application is considered abandoned, the International Bureau shall refund any fees paid in respect of that application, after deduction of an amount corresponding to one half of the basic fee referred to in items 1.1.1, 2.1.1 or 3.1.1 of the Schedule of Fees, to the party having paid those fees.

(9) [Classification in the Registration] Subject to the conformity of the international application with the other applicable requirements, the mark shall be registered with the classification and grouping that the International Bureau considers to be correct.

## **Rule 13**

### **Irregularities With Respect to the Indication of Goods and Services**

(1) [Communication of Irregularity by the International Bureau to the Office of Origin] If the International Bureau considers that any of the goods and services is indicated in the international application by a term that is too vague for the purposes of classification or is incomprehensible or is linguistically incorrect, it shall notify accordingly the Office of

origin and inform at the same time the applicant. In the same notification, the International Bureau may suggest a substitute term, or the deletion of the term.

(2) [Time Allowed to Remedy Irregularity]

(a) The Office of origin may make a proposal for remedying the irregularity within three months from the date of the notification referred to in paragraph (1).

(b) If no proposal acceptable to the International Bureau for remedying the irregularity is made within the period indicated in subparagraph (a), the International Bureau shall include in the international registration the term as appearing in the international application, provided that the Office of origin has specified the class in which such term should be classified; the international registration shall contain an indication to the effect that, in the opinion of the International Bureau, the specified term is too vague for the purposes of classification or is incomprehensible or is linguistically incorrect, as the case may be. Where no class has been specified by the Office of origin, the International Bureau shall delete the said term *ex officio* and shall notify accordingly the Office of origin and inform at the same time the applicant.

CHAPTER 3  
INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATIONS

**Rule 14**  
**Registration of the Mark**  
**in the International Register**

(1) [Registration of the Mark in the International Register] Where the International Bureau finds that the international application conforms to the applicable requirements, it shall register the mark in the International Register, notify the Offices of the designated Contracting Parties of the international registration and inform accordingly the Office of origin, and send a certificate to the holder.

(2) [Content of the Registration] The international registration shall contain

- (i) all the data contained in the international application,
- (ii) the date of the international registration,
- (iii) the number of the international registration,
- (iv) where the mark can be classified according to the International Classification of Figurative Elements, and unless the international application contains a declaration to the effect that the applicant wishes that the mark be considered as a mark in standard characters, the relevant classification symbols of the said Classification as determined by the International Bureau,

(v) an indication, with respect to each designated Contracting Party, as to whether it is a Contracting Party designated under the Agreement or a Contracting Party designated under the Protocol.

**Rule 15**  
**Date of the International Registration**  
**in Special Cases**

(1) [Irregular International Application] (a) Where the international application received by the International Bureau does not contain all of the following elements:

- (i) indications allowing the identity < - > of the applicant to be established and sufficient to contact the applicant or his representative, if any,
- (ii) the indications referred to in Rule 9(5)(a)(i) or Rule 9(6)(a)(i) or (iii),
- (iii) the indications referred to in Rule 9(5)(a)(iii) or Rule 9(6)(a)(v),
- (iv) the indications referred to in Rule 9(5)(a)(iv) or Rule 9(6)(a)(vi),
- (v) the declaration referred to in Rule 9(5)(a)(v) or Rule 9(6)(a)(vii) < - > ,
- (vi) a reproduction of the mark,
- (vii) the specification of the goods and services for which registration of the mark is sought,

the international registration shall bear the date on which the last of the missing elements has reached the International Bureau, provided that, where the last of the missing elements reaches the International Bureau within the two-month time limit referred to in Article 3(4) of the Agreement and Article 3(4) of the Protocol, the international registration shall bear the date on which the defective international application has been received by the Office of origin.

(b) Where the international application received by the International Bureau does not comply with any applicable requirement other than those which are referred to in subparagraph (a), but where all such irregularities have been remedied within three months following the date of the notification referred to in Rule 11(2)(a), (3)(a) or (4)(a), the international registration shall bear

(i) the date on which the defective international application has been received by the Office of origin, if the International Bureau has received the international application within the two-month time limit referred to in Article 3(4) of the Agreement and Article 3(4) of the Protocol;

(ii) the date on which the defective international application has been received by the International Bureau, if the International Bureau has received the international application after the expiry of the two-month time limit referred to in Article 3(4) of the Agreement and Article 3(4) of the Protocol.

(2) [Irregular Classification] The date of the international registration shall not be affected by an irregularity in respect of the classification of goods and services if the amount referred to in Rule 12(1)(b) is paid to the International Bureau within the applicable period referred to in Rule 12(7)(a) or (b).

#### CHAPTER 4

#### FACTS IN CONTRACTING PARTIES AFFECTING INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATIONS

##### Rule 16

##### Time Limit for Refusal in Case of Oppositions

(1) [Information Relating to Possible Oppositions] (a) Where a declaration has been made by a Contracting Party pursuant to Article 5(2)(b) and (c), first sentence, of the Protocol, the Office of such Contracting Party shall, where applicable, inform the International Bureau of the number, and the name of the holder, of the international registration in respect of which oppositions may be filed after the expiry of the 18-month time limit referred to in Article 5(2)(b) of the Protocol.

(b) Where, at the time of the communication of the information referred to in subparagraph (a), the dates on which the opposition period begins and ends are known, such dates shall be indicated in the communication. If such dates are, at that time, not yet known, they shall be communicated to the International Bureau once they become known.

(c) Where subparagraph (a) applies and the Office referred to in the said subparagraph has, before the expiry of the 18-month time limit referred to in the same subparagraph, informed the International Bureau of the fact that the time limit for filing oppositions will expire within the *30 days* preceding the expiry of the 18-month time limit and of the possibility that oppositions may be filed during *those 30 days*, a refusal based on an opposition filed during the said *30 days* may be notified to the International Bureau within one month from the date of filing of the opposition.

(2) [Transmittal of the Information] The International Bureau shall transmit the information received under paragraph (1) to the Office of origin, if that Office has informed the International Bureau that it wishes to receive such information, and, at the same time, to the holder.

##### Rule 17

##### Notification of Refusal

(1) [Notification of Refusal <->] The notification of any refusal of protection under Article 5 of

the Agreement and Article 5 of the Protocol shall relate to one international registration, shall be dated and shall be signed by the Office making the notification.

(2) [Refusals Not Based on an Opposition] Where the refusal of protection is not based on an opposition, the notification referred to in paragraph (1) shall contain or indicate

(i) the Office making the notification,  
 (ii) the number of the international registration,  
 (iii) the name of the holder,  
 (iv) all the grounds on which the refusal is based together with a reference to the corresponding essential provisions of the law,

(v) where the grounds on which the refusal is based refer to a mark *which has been the subject of an application or registration* and with which the mark that is the subject of the international registration appears to be in conflict, the filing date, the priority date (if any), the registration date (if available), the name and address of the owner, and a reproduction, of the former mark, together with the list of *all or the relevant* goods and services in the application or registration of the former mark, it being understood that the said list may be in the language of the said application or registration,

(vi) if the refusal does not affect all the goods and services, those which are affected by the refusal or those which are not affected by the refusal,

(vii) whether the refusal may be subject to review or appeal and, if so, the time limit, reasonable under the circumstances, for any request for review of, or appeal against, the refusal and the authority to which such request for review or appeal shall lie, with the indication, where applicable, that the request for review or the appeal has to be filed through the intermediary of a representative whose address is within the territory of the Contracting Party whose Office has pronounced the refusal, and

(viii) the date on which the refusal was pronounced.

(3) [Refusals Based on an Opposition] Where the refusal of protection is based on an opposition or on an opposition and other grounds, the notification referred to in paragraph (1) shall, in addition to complying with the <-> requirements referred to in paragraph (2), contain an indication of that fact and the name and address of the opponent; *however, notwithstanding paragraph (2)(v), the Office communicating the refusal must, where the opposition is based on a mark which has been the subject of an application or registration, indicate the goods and services on which the opposition is based and may, in addition, communicate the complete list of goods and services of that earlier application or registration.*

(4) [Recordal; Review or Appeal] (a) The International Bureau shall record the refusal in the International Register together with the data contained in the notification, with an indication of the date on which the notification of refusal was sent or is regarded under Rule 18(1)(c) as having been sent to the International Bureau.

(b) Where the notification of refusal under paragraphs (2) or (3) indicates that the refusal may be subject to review or appeal, the Office that communicated the refusal

(i) shall, where a request for review or an appeal has been lodged, or where the applicable time limit has expired without a request for review or an appeal having been lodged, and the said Office is aware thereof, inform the International Bureau of that fact *in a way agreed upon between the International Bureau and that Office*;

(ii) shall, where it has informed the International Bureau that a request for review or an appeal has been lodged, notify the International Bureau as soon as possible of the final decision taken on the review or appeal or, where the request for review or the appeal has been withdrawn, inform as soon as possible the International Bureau of that withdrawal;

(iii) shall, where a request for review or an appeal has been lodged without the International Bureau having been informed accordingly, notify the International Bureau as soon as possible of the final decision taken on the review or appeal.

(c) The International Bureau shall record in the International Register the relevant facts and data referred to in subparagraph (b) of which it has been informed.

(5) [Transmittal of Copies of Notifications] The International Bureau shall transmit copies of notifications received under paragraphs (2) to (4) to the Office of origin, if that Office has informed the International Bureau that it wishes to receive such copies, and, at the same time, to the holder.

### Rule 18 Irregular Refusals

(1) [Contracting Party Designated Under the Agreement] (a) In the case of a refusal concerning the effect of the international registration in a Contracting Party designated under the Agreement, the notification of refusal shall not be regarded as such by the International Bureau

(i) if it does not indicate the number of the international registration concerned, unless other indications contained in the notification permit the said registration to be identified,

(ii) if it does not indicate any grounds for refusal, or

(iii) if it is sent too late to the International Bureau, that is, if it is sent after the expiry of one year from the date on which the recordal of the international registration or the recordal of the designation made subsequently to the international registration has been effected, it being understood that the said date is the same as the date of sending the notification of the international registration or of the designation made subsequently. In the case of a notification of refusal sent through a postal service, the date of dispatch shall be determined by the postmark. If the postmark is illegible or missing, the International Bureau shall treat such notification as if it was sent 20 days before the date of its receipt by the International Bureau. However, if the date of dispatch thus determined is earlier than the date on which the refusal was pronounced, the International Bureau shall treat such notification as if it had been sent on the latter date. In the case of a notification of refusal sent through a delivery service, the date of dispatch shall be determined by the indication given by such delivery service on the basis of the details of the mailing as recorded by it.

(b) Where subparagraph (a) applies, the International Bureau shall nevertheless transmit a copy of the notification to the holder, shall inform, at the same time, the holder and the Office that sent the notification that the notification of refusal is not regarded as such by the International Bureau, and shall indicate the reasons therefor.

(c) If the notification of refusal

(i) is not signed on behalf of the Office which communicated the refusal, *or does not comply with the requirements of Rule 2(1)(a)*,

(ii) does not contain, where applicable, the details of the mark with which the mark that is the subject of the international application appears to be in conflict (Rule 17(2)(v)),

(iii) does not contain, where the refusal indicates that not all the goods and services are affected, the indication of those goods and services that are affected by the refusal or the indication of those goods and services that are not affected by the refusal (Rule 17(2)(vi)),

(iv) does not contain, where applicable, the indication of the authority to which a request for review or an appeal lies and the applicable time limit, reasonable under the circumstances, for lodging such a request or appeal (Rule 17(2)(vii)),

(v) does not contain the indication of the date on which the refusal was pronounced (Rule 17(2)(viii)), *or*

(vi) does not contain, where applicable, the name and address of the opponent *and the indication of the goods and services on which the opposition is based* (Rule 17(3)),

the International Bureau shall invite the Office which communicated the refusal to rectify its notification within *two months* from the invitation and shall transmit to the holder copies of the irregular notification of refusal and of the invitation sent to the Office concerned. If the notification is so rectified, the rectified notification shall be regarded as having been sent to the International Bureau on the date on which the defective notification had been sent to it. The International Bureau shall transmit copies of the rectified notification to the Office of origin, if that Office has informed the International Bureau that it wishes to receive such copies, and to the holder. If the notification is not so rectified, it shall not be regarded as a notification of refusal. In the latter case, the International Bureau <-> shall inform, at the same time, the holder and the Office that sent the notification that the notification of refusal is not regarded as such by the International Bureau, and shall indicate the reasons therefor.

(2) [Contracting Party Designated Under the Protocol] (a) Paragraph (1) shall also apply in the case of a refusal concerning the effect of the international registration in a Contracting Party designated under the Protocol, it being understood that the time limit referred to in paragraph (1)(a)(iii) shall be the time limit applicable under Article 5(2)(a), (b) or (c)(ii) of the Protocol.

(b) Paragraph (1)(a) shall apply to determine whether the time limit before the expiry of which the Office of the Contracting Party concerned must give the International Bureau the information referred to in Article 5(2)(c)(i) of the Protocol has been complied with. If such information is given after the expiry of that time limit, it shall be regarded as not having been given and the International Bureau shall inform the Office concerned accordingly.

(c) Where the notification of refusal is made under Article 5(2)(c)(ii) of the Protocol without the requirements of Article 5(2)(c)(i) of the Protocol having been complied with, it shall not be regarded as a notification of refusal. In such a case, the International Bureau shall nevertheless transmit a copy of the notification to the holder, shall inform, at the same time, the holder and the Office that sent the notification that the notification of refusal is not regarded as such by the International Bureau, and shall indicate the reasons therefor.

### **Rule 19** **Invalidations in Designated Contracting Parties**

(1) [Content of the Notification of Invalidation] Where the effects of an international registration are invalidated in a designated Contracting Party under Article 5(6) of the Agreement or Article 5(6) of the Protocol and the invalidation is no longer subject to

appeal, the Office of the Contracting Party whose competent authority has pronounced the invalidation shall notify the International Bureau accordingly. The notification shall contain or indicate

- (i) the authority which pronounced the invalidation,
- (ii) the fact that the invalidation is no longer subject to appeal,
- (iii) the number of the international registration,
- (iv) the name of the holder,
- (v) if the invalidation does not concern all the goods and services, those in respect of which the invalidation has been pronounced or those in respect of which the invalidation has not been pronounced, and
- (vi) the date on which the invalidation was pronounced.

(2) [Recordal of the Invalidation and Information of the Holder] The International Bureau shall record the invalidation in the International Register, together with the data contained in the notification of invalidation, and shall inform the holder accordingly.

### **Rule 20** **Restriction of the Holder's Right of Disposal**

(1) [Communication of Information] The Office of any designated Contracting Party may inform the International Bureau that the holder's right of disposal has been restricted in respect of the international registration in the territory of that Contracting Party. Such information, if given, shall refer to the main facts concerning such a restriction and shall be given in the language of the international application which resulted in the international registration.

(2) [Partial or Total Removal of Restriction] Where the International Bureau has been informed of a restriction of the holder's right of disposal in accordance with paragraph (1), the Office of the Contracting Party which communicated that information shall also inform the International Bureau of any partial or total removal of that restriction.

(3) [Recordal] The International Bureau shall record the information communicated under paragraphs (1) and (2) in the International Register and shall inform the holder accordingly.

(4) [Licenses] The present Rule shall not apply to licenses.

### **Rule 21** **Replacement of a National or Regional Registration by an International Registration**

(1) [Notification] Where, in accordance with Article 4*bis*(2) of the Agreement or Article 4*bis*(2)

of the Protocol, the Office of a designated Contracting Party has taken note in its Register, following a request made direct by the holder with that Office, that a national or a regional registration has been replaced by an international registration, that Office shall notify the International Bureau accordingly. Such notification shall indicate

(i) the number of the international registration concerned,

(ii) where the replacement concerns only one or some of the goods and services listed in the international registration, those goods and services, and

(iii) the filing date and registration date and, if any, the priority date of the national or regional registration which has been replaced by the international registration.

(2) [Recordal] The International Bureau shall record the indications notified under paragraph (1) in the International Register and shall inform the holder accordingly.

### Rule 22

#### **Ceasing of Effect of the Basic Application, of the Registration Resulting Therefrom, or of the Basic Registration**

(1) [Notification Relating to Ceasing of Effect of the Basic Application, of the Registration Resulting Therefrom, or of the Basic Registration] (a) Where Article 6(3) and (4) of the Agreement or Article 6(3) and (4) of the Protocol, or both, apply, the Office of origin shall notify the International Bureau accordingly and shall indicate

(i) the number of the international registration,

(ii) the name of the holder,

(iii) the facts and decisions affecting the basic registration, or, where the international registration concerned is based on a basic application which has not resulted in a registration, the facts and decisions affecting the basic application, or, where the international registration is based on a basic application which has resulted in a registration, the facts and decisions affecting that registration, and the effective date of those facts and decisions, and

(iv) where the said facts and decisions affect the international registration only with respect to some of the goods and services, those goods and services which are affected by the facts and decisions or those which are not affected by the facts and decisions.

(b) Where a judicial action referred to in Article 6(4) of the Agreement, or a proceeding referred to in item (i), (ii) or (iii) of Article 6(3) of the Protocol, began before the expiry of the five-year period but has not, before the expiry of that period, resulted in the final decision referred to in Article 6(4) of the Agreement, or in the final decision referred to in the

second sentence of Article 6(3) of the Protocol or in the withdrawal or renunciation referred to in the third sentence of Article 6(3) of the Protocol, the Office of origin shall, *where it is aware thereof* and as soon as possible after the expiry of the said period, notify the International Bureau accordingly.

(c) Once the judicial action or proceeding referred to in subparagraph (b) has resulted in the final decision referred to in Article 6(4) of the Agreement, in the final decision referred to in the second sentence of Article 6(3) of the Protocol or in the withdrawal or renunciation referred to in the third sentence of Article 6(3) of the Protocol, the Office of origin shall, *where it is aware thereof*, promptly notify the International Bureau accordingly and shall give the indications referred to in subparagraph (a)(i) to (iv).

(2) [Rectification of the Notification] If the notification referred to in paragraph (1) does not comply with the requirements of that paragraph, the International Bureau shall invite the Office of origin to rectify the notification within *two* months from the date of the invitation.

(3) [Recordal and Transmittal of the Notification; Cancellation of the International Registration] (a) The International Bureau shall record any notification referred to in paragraph (1) in the International Register and shall transmit a copy of the notification to the Offices of the designated Contracting Parties and to the holder.

(b) Where any notification referred to in paragraph (1)(a) or (c) requests cancellation of the international registration and complies with the requirements of that paragraph, the International Bureau shall cancel, to the extent applicable, the international registration in the International Register.

(c) Where the international registration has been cancelled in the International Register in accordance with subparagraph (b), the International Bureau shall notify the Offices of the designated Contracting Parties and the holder of the following:

(i) the date on which the international registration was cancelled in the International Register;

(ii) where the cancellation concerns all goods and services, that fact;

(iii) where the cancellation concerns only some of the goods and services, the goods and services indicated under paragraph (1)(a)(iv).

### Rule 23

#### **Division of the Basic Application, of the Registration Resulting Therefrom, or of the Basic Registration**

(1) [Notification of the Division of the Basic Application] Where, during the five-year period referred to in Article 6(3) of the Protocol, the basic

application is divided into two or more applications, the Office of origin shall notify the International Bureau accordingly and shall indicate

(i) the number of the international registration or, if the international registration has not yet been effected, the number of the basic application,

(ii) the name of the holder or applicant,

(iii) the number of each application, and

(iv) the goods and services covered by each application.

(2) [Recordal and Transmittal of the Notification] The International Bureau shall record the notification referred to in paragraph (1) in the International Register and shall transmit a copy of the notification to the Offices of the designated Contracting Parties and, at the same time, to the holder.

(3) [Division of the Registration Resulting From the Basic Application or of the Basic Registration] Paragraphs (1) and (2) shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the division of any registration which resulted from the basic application referred to in Article 6(3) of the Protocol and to the division of the basic registration referred to in Article 6(3) of the Agreement and in Article 6(3) of the Protocol.

## CHAPTER 5

### SUBSEQUENT DESIGNATIONS; CHANGES

#### Rule 24

#### Designation Subsequent to the International Registration

(1) [Entitlement] (a) A Contracting Party may be the subject of a designation made subsequent to the international registration (herein referred to as "subsequent designation") where, at the time of that designation, the holder is entitled, under Articles 1(2) and 2 of the Agreement or Article 2 of the Protocol and subject to Article 9*sexies* of the Protocol, to designate such a Contracting Party.

(b) The holder of an international registration resulting from an international application governed exclusively by the Agreement may designate Contracting Parties bound by the Protocol but not by the Agreement, provided that, at the time of that designation, the Contracting Party whose Office is the Office of origin is bound by the Protocol, or, where a change in ownership has been recorded, the Contracting Party, or at least one of the Contracting Parties, in respect of which the new holder fulfills the conditions to be the holder of an international registration is bound by the Protocol.

(c) The holder of an international registration resulting from an international application governed exclusively by the Protocol may designate

Contracting Parties bound by the Agreement but not by the Protocol, provided that, at the time of that designation, the Contracting Party whose Office is the Office of origin is bound by the Agreement, or, where a change in ownership has been recorded, the Contracting Party, or at least one of the Contracting Parties, in respect of which the new holder fulfills the conditions to be the holder of an international registration, is bound by the Agreement, and provided that either the international registration is based on a basic registration, or, if it is based on a basic application and the said application resulted in a registration, the Office of origin has sent, at the request of the holder of the international registration, a declaration to the International Bureau certifying that fact and indicating the date of the registration and the list of goods and services included in that registration, and the International Bureau has recorded the contents of that declaration.

(2) [Presentation; Form and Signature] (a) A subsequent designation shall be presented to the International Bureau by the holder, by the Office of origin, or by another interested Office if the holder asks for, and that Office admits, such presentation; however, where Rule 7(1) applies, it must be presented by the Office of origin.

(b) The subsequent designation shall be presented on the official form in one copy. Where it is presented by the holder, it shall be signed by the holder. Where it is presented by an Office, it shall be signed by that Office and, where the Office so requires, also by the holder. Where it is presented by an Office and that Office, without requiring that the holder also sign it, allows that the holder also sign it, the holder may do so.

(3) [Content] (a) The subsequent designation shall indicate

(i) the number of the international registration concerned,

(ii) the name and address of the holder,

(iii) the Contracting Party that is designated, with an indication of the goods and services listed in the international registration that are covered by the subsequent designation, < - >

(iv) the amount of the fees being paid, the method by which payment is being made and the identification of the party effecting the payment, and,

(v) where the subsequent designation is presented by an Office, the date on which it was received by that Office.

(b) Where the subsequent designation concerns a Contracting Party that has made a notification under Rule 7(2), that subsequent designation shall also contain a declaration of intention to use the mark in the territory of that Contracting Party; the declaration shall, as required by the said Contracting Party,

(i) be signed by the holder himself and be made on a separate official form annexed to the subsequent designation, or

(ii) be included in the subsequent designation.

(c) The subsequent designation may also contain the indications and translation or translations, as the case may be, referred to in Rule 9(4)(b).

(4) [Fees] The subsequent designation shall be subject to the payment of the fees specified or referred to in item 5 of the Schedule of Fees.

(5) [Irregularities] (a) <-> If the subsequent designation does not comply with the applicable requirements, the International Bureau shall notify that fact to the holder and, if the subsequent designation was presented by an Office, that Office.

(b) If the irregularity is not remedied within three months from the date of the notification of the irregularity by the International Bureau, the subsequent designation shall be considered abandoned and the International Bureau shall refund any fees paid, after deduction of an amount corresponding to one half of the basic fee referred to in item 5.1 of the Schedule of Fees, to the party having paid those fees.

(c) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (a) and (b), if a subsequent designation is presented under paragraph (1)(b) or (c) and the requirements of paragraph (1)(b) or (c), as the case may be, are not complied with in respect of one or more of the designated Contracting Parties, the subsequent designation shall be deemed not to contain the designation of those Contracting Parties, and any complementary or individual fees already paid in respect of those Contracting Parties shall be reimbursed.

(6) [Date of Subsequent Designation] (a) A subsequent designation presented by the holder direct to the International Bureau shall, subject to subparagraph (c)(i), bear the date of its receipt by the International Bureau.

(b) A subsequent designation presented to the International Bureau by an Office shall, subject to subparagraph (c)(i), bear the date on which it was received by that Office, provided that the said designation has been received by the International Bureau within a period of two months from that date. If the subsequent designation has not been received by the International Bureau within that period, it shall, subject to subparagraph (c)(i), bear the date of its receipt by the International Bureau.

(c) Where the subsequent designation does not comply with the applicable requirements and the irregularity is remedied within three months from the date of the notification referred to in paragraph (5)(a),

(i) the subsequent designation shall, where the irregularity concerns any of the requirements referred to in paragraphs (3)(a)(i) and (iii) and (b), bear the date on which that designation is put in order, unless the said designation was presented to the Interna-

tional Bureau by an Office and the irregularity is remedied within the period of two months referred to in subparagraph (b); in the latter case, the subsequent designation shall bear the date on which it was received by the said Office;

(ii) the date applicable under subparagraph (a) or (b), as the case may be, shall not be affected by an irregularity concerning requirements other than those which are referred to in paragraphs (3)(a)(i) and (iii) and (b).

(7) [Recordal and Notification] Where the International Bureau finds that the subsequent designation conforms to the applicable requirements, it shall record it in the International Register and shall notify accordingly the Office of the Contracting Party that has been designated in the subsequent designation and inform at the same time the holder and, if the subsequent designation was presented by an Office, that Office.

(8) [Refusal] Rules 16 to 18 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

## Rule 25

### Request for Recordal of a Change; Request for Recordal of a Cancellation

(1) [Presentation of the Request] (a) A request for recordal shall be presented to the International Bureau on the relevant official form in one copy where such a request relates to any of the following:

(i) a change in the ownership of the international registration in respect of all or some of the goods and services and *all* or *some* of the designated Contracting Parties;

(ii) a limitation of the list of goods and services in respect of *all* or *some* of the designated Contracting Parties;

(iii) a renunciation in respect of *some* of the designated Contracting Parties for all the goods and services;

(iv) a change in the name or address of the holder or of the representative;

(v) cancellation of the international registration *in respect of all the designated Contracting Parties for all the goods and services*.

(b) The request shall be presented by the holder or by the Office of origin or another interested Office, except that

(i) the request for recordal of a change other than a change in the name or address of the holder or of the representative must be presented by the Office of origin or another interested Office where the change affects any Contracting Party designated under the Agreement, and

(ii) the request for the recordal of a cancellation must be presented by the Office of origin or another interested Office where any of the designated



Contracting Parties in the international registration to be cancelled had been designated under the Agreement.

(c) Where the request is presented by the holder, it shall be signed by the holder. Where it is presented by an Office, it shall be signed by that Office and, where the Office so requires, also by the holder. Where it is presented by an Office and that Office, without requiring that the holder also sign it, allows that the holder also sign it, the holder may do so.

(2) [Content of the Request] (a) The request for the recordal of a change or the request for the recordal of a cancellation shall, in addition to the requested change or cancellation, indicate

(i) the number of the international registration concerned,

(ii) the name of the holder, *unless the change relates to the name or address of the representative*,

(iii) in case of a change in the ownership of the international registration, the name and address, indicated in accordance with Rule 9(4)(a)(i) and (ii), of the natural person or legal entity mentioned in the request as the new holder of the international registration (hereafter referred to as "the transferee"),

(iv) in case of a change in the ownership of the international registration, the Contracting Party or Parties in respect of which the transferee fulfills the conditions, under Articles 1(2) and 2 of the Agreement or under Article 2(1) of the Protocol, to be the holder of an international registration, and

(v) the amount of the fees being paid, the method by which payment is being made and the identification of the party effecting the payment.

(b) The request for the recordal of a change in the ownership of the international registration may also contain,

(i) where the transferee is a natural person, an indication of the State of which the transferee is a national;

(ii) where the transferee is a legal entity, indications concerning the legal nature of that legal entity and the State, and, where applicable, the territorial unit within that State, under the law of which the said legal entity has been organized.

(3) [Request Not Admissible] A change in the ownership of an international registration may not be recorded in respect of a given designated Contracting Party if that Contracting Party

(i) has been designated under the Agreement and the Contracting Party indicated under paragraph (2)(a)(iv) is not bound by the Agreement, or none of the Contracting Parties indicated under that paragraph is bound by the Agreement;

(ii) has been designated under the Protocol and the Contracting Party indicated under paragraph (2)(a)(iv) is not bound by the Protocol, or none of

the Contracting Parties indicated under that paragraph is bound by the Protocol.

### **Rule 26** **Irregularities in Requests for Recordal** **of a Change and for Recordal** **of a Cancellation**

(1) [Irregular Request] If the request for the recordal of a change, or the request for the recordal of a cancellation, referred to in Rule 25(1)(a) does not comply with the applicable requirements, the International Bureau shall notify that fact to the holder and, if the request was made by an Office, to that Office.

(2) [Time Allowed to Remedy Irregularity] The irregularity may be remedied within three months from the date of the notification of the irregularity by the International Bureau. If the irregularity is not remedied within three months from the date of the notification of the irregularity by the International Bureau, the request shall be considered abandoned and any fees paid shall be reimbursed, after deduction of an amount corresponding to one half of the relevant fees referred to in item 7 of the Schedule of Fees, to the party having paid those fees.

### **Rule 27** **Recordal and Notification of a Change** **or of a Cancellation;** ***Declaration that a Change in*** ***Ownership Has No Effect***

(1) [Recordal and Notification of a Change or of a Cancellation] (a) The International Bureau shall, provided that the request referred to in Rule 25(1)(a) is in order, promptly record the change or the cancellation in the International Register, shall notify accordingly the Offices of the designated Contracting Parties in which the change has effect or, in the case of a cancellation, the Offices of all the designated Contracting Parties, and shall inform at the same time the holder and, if the request was presented by an Office, that Office. Where the request for the recordal of a cancellation was presented by the holder or an interested Office during the five-year period referred to in Article 6(3) of the Agreement and Article 6(3) of the Protocol, the International Bureau shall also inform the Office of origin.

(b) The recordal of the change shall < - > show the date of receipt by the International Bureau of the request complying with the applicable requirements. < - >

(2) [Recordal of Partial Change in Ownership] Assignment or other transfer of the international registration in respect of some only of the goods and services or some only of the designated Contracting

Parties shall be recorded in the International Register under the number of the international registration of which a part has been assigned or otherwise transferred; any assigned or otherwise transferred part shall be cancelled under the number of the said international registration and recorded as a separate international registration. The separate international registration shall bear the number of the registration of which a part has been assigned or otherwise transferred, together with a capital letter.

(3) [Recordal of Merger of International Registrations] Where the same natural person or legal entity becomes the holder of two or more international registrations resulting from a partial change in ownership under paragraph (2), the registrations shall be merged at the request of the said person or entity, and paragraph (1) and Rules 25 and 26 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*. *The international registration resulting from the merger shall bear the number of the international registration of which a part had been assigned or otherwise transferred, together, where applicable, with a capital letter.*

(4) [Declaration That a Change in Ownership Has No Effect] (a) The Office of a designated Contracting Party which is notified, by the International Bureau, of a change in ownership affecting that Contracting Party may declare that the <-> change in ownership *has no effect* in the said Contracting Party <->. Such declaration shall indicate the *reasons for which the change in ownership has no effect* and the corresponding essential provisions of the law. It shall be notified to the International Bureau which shall notify accordingly the party (holder or Office) that presented the request for the recordal of a change in ownership and the new holder.

(b) Any final decision relating to the *declaration* referred to in subparagraph (a) above shall be notified to the International Bureau which shall record the final decision, notify accordingly the party (holder or Office) that presented the request for the recordal of a change in ownership and the new holder. If the final decision confirms the *declaration according to which the change in ownership has no effect in a designated Contracting Party*, the publication of the change in ownership shall be modified accordingly.

### Rule 28

#### Corrections in the International Register

(1) [Correction] Where the International Bureau, acting *ex officio* or at the request of the holder or of an Office, considers that there is an error concerning an international registration in the International Register, it shall modify the Register accordingly.

(2) [Notification] The International Bureau shall notify accordingly the holder and, at the same time, the Offices of the designated Contracting Parties in which the correction has effect.

(3) [Refusal of Effects of Correction] Any Office referred to in paragraph (2) shall have the right to declare in a notification to the International Bureau that it refuses to recognize the effects of the correction. Article 5 of the Agreement or Article 5 of the Protocol and Rules 16 to 18 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, it being understood that the date of sending the notification of the correction shall be the date from which the time limit for pronouncing a refusal is counted.

## CHAPTER 6 RENEWALS

### Rule 29

#### Unofficial Notice of Expiry

The fact that the unofficial notice referred to in Article 7(4) of the Agreement and Article 7(3) of the Protocol is not received shall not constitute an excuse for failure to comply with any time limit under Rule 30.

### Rule 30

#### Details Concerning Renewal

(1) [Fees] (a) The international registration shall be renewed upon payment, at the latest on the date on which the renewal of the international registration is due, of

- (i) the basic fee,
- (ii) where applicable, the supplementary fee, and,
- (iii) the complementary fee or individual fee, as the case may be, for each designated Contracting Party for which no refusal or invalidation is recorded in the International Register in respect of all the goods and services concerned,

as specified or referred to in item 6 of the Schedule of Fees. However, such payment may be made within six months from the date on which the renewal of the international registration is due, provided that the surcharge specified in item 6.5 of the Schedule of Fees is paid at the same time.

(b) If any payment made for the purposes of renewal is received by the International Bureau earlier than three months before the date on which the renewal of the international registration is due, it

shall be considered as having been received three months before the date on which renewal is due.

(2) [Further Details] (a) Where the holder does not wish to renew the international registration in respect of a designated Contracting Party for which no refusal <-> is recorded in the International Register in respect of all the goods and services concerned, payment of the required fees shall be accompanied by a statement that the renewal of the international registration is not to be recorded in the International Register in respect of that Contracting Party.

(b) Where the holder wishes to renew the international registration in respect of a designated Contracting Party notwithstanding the fact that a refusal <-> is recorded in the International Register for that Contracting Party in respect of all the goods and services concerned, payment of the required fees shall be accompanied by a statement that the renewal of the international registration is to be recorded in the International Register in respect of that Contracting Party.

(c) The international registration may not be renewed in respect of any *designated Contracting Party in respect of which an invalidation has been recorded for all goods and services under Rule 19(2) or in respect of which a renunciation has been recorded under Rule 27(1)(a). The international registration may not be renewed in respect of any designated Contracting Party for those goods and services in respect of which an invalidation of the effects of the international registration in that Contracting Party has been recorded under Rule 19(2) or in respect of which a limitation has been recorded under Rule 27(1)(a).*

(d) The fact that the international registration is not renewed in respect of all of the designated Contracting Parties shall not be considered to constitute a change for the purposes of Article 7(2) of the Agreement or Article 7(2) of the Protocol.

(3) [Insufficient Fees] (a) If the amount of the fees received is less than the amount of the fees required for renewal, the International Bureau shall promptly notify at the same time both the holder and the representative, if any, accordingly. The notification shall specify the missing amount.

(b) If the amount of the fees received is, on the expiry of the period of six months referred to in paragraph (1)(a), less than the amount required under paragraph (1), the International Bureau shall not, subject to subparagraph (c), record the renewal, and shall reimburse the amount received to the party having paid it and notify the holder and the representative, if any, accordingly.

(c) If the notification referred to in subparagraph (a) was sent during the three months preceding the expiry of the period of six months referred to in paragraph (1)(a) and if the amount of the fees

received is, on the expiry of that period, less than the amount required under paragraph (1) but is at least 70% of that amount, the International Bureau shall proceed as provided in Rule 31(1) and (4), provided that the amount required is fully paid within three months from the said notification. If the amount required is not paid by that time, the International Bureau shall cancel the renewal, notify accordingly the holder, the representative, if any, and the Offices which had been notified of the renewal, and reimburse the amount received to the party having paid it.

(4) [Period for Which Renewal Fees Are Paid] The fees required for each renewal shall be paid for 10 years, irrespective of the fact that the international registration contains, in the list of designated Contracting Parties, only Contracting Parties designated under the Agreement, only Contracting Parties designated under the Protocol, or both Contracting Parties designated under the Agreement and Contracting Parties designated under the Protocol. As regards payments under the Agreement, the payment for 10 years shall be considered to be a payment for an installment of 10 years.

### Rule 31

#### Recordal of the Renewal; Notification and Certificate

(1) [Recordal and Effective Date of the Renewal] Renewal shall be recorded in the International Register with the date on which renewal was due, even if the fees required for renewal are paid within the period of grace referred to in Article 7(5) of the Agreement and in Article 7(4) of the Protocol.

(2) [Renewal Date in the Case of Subsequent Designations] The effective date of the renewal shall be the same for all designations contained in the international registration, irrespective of the date on which such designations were recorded in the International Register.

(3) [Notification and Certificate] The International Bureau shall notify the Offices of the designated Contracting Parties concerned of the renewal and shall send a certificate to the holder.

(4) [Notification in Case of Non-Renewal] (a) Where an international registration is not renewed, the International Bureau shall notify the Offices of all of the Contracting Parties designated in that international registration accordingly.

(b) Where an international registration is not renewed in respect of a designated Contracting Party, the International Bureau shall notify the Office of such Contracting Party accordingly.

CHAPTER 7  
GAZETTE AND DATA BASE

**Rule 32**  
**Gazette**

(1) [Information Concerning International Registrations] (a) The International Bureau shall publish in the Gazette relevant data concerning

(i) international registrations effected under Rule 14;

(ii) information communicated under Rule 16(1);

(iii) refusals recorded under Rule 17(4), with an indication as to whether there is a possibility of review or appeal, but without the grounds for refusal;

(iv) renewals recorded under Rule 31(1) <->;

(v) subsequent designations recorded under Rule 24(7), with an indication of the class or classes of the International Classification covered by the subsequent designation;

(vi) continuation of effects of international registrations under Rule 39;

(vii) changes in ownership, limitations, renunciations and changes in name or address recorded under Rule 27, with an indication of the class or classes of the International Classification covered by the international registration;

(viii) cancellations effected under Rule 22(3) or recorded under Rule 27(1);

(ix) corrections effected under Rule 28;

(x) invalidations recorded under Rule 19(2);

(xi) appointments of representatives recorded under Rule 3(4) and cancellations of such appointments effected under Rule 3(6);

(xii) information recorded under Rules 20, 21, 22(1)(b), 23 and 40;

(xiii) international registrations which have not been renewed.

(b) *The reproduction of the mark shall be published as it appears in the international application. Where the applicant has made the declaration referred to in Rule 9(4)(a)(vi), the publication shall indicate that fact.*

<->

(c) Where color is claimed and the reproduction of the mark contained in the international application according to Rule 9(4)(a)(v) is in black and white, the Gazette shall contain both the reproduction of the mark in black and white and the reproduction in color furnished by the applicant according to Rule 9(4)(a)(vii).

(2) [Information Concerning Particular Requirements and Certain Declarations of Contracting Parties, and Other General Information] The International Bureau shall publish in the Gazette

(i) any notification made under Rule 7;

(ii) any declarations made under Article 5(2)(b) or Article 5(2)(b) and (c), first sentence, of the Protocol;

(iii) any declarations made under Article 8(7) of the Protocol;

(iv) *any notification made under Rule 34(1)(b);*

(v) a list of the days on which the International Bureau is not scheduled to be open to the public during the current and the following calendar year and such a list for each Office which has communicated it to the International Bureau.

(3) [Yearly Index] In respect of every year, the International Bureau shall publish an index indicating, in alphabetical order, the names of the holders of the international registrations concerning which one or more entries were published in that year in the Gazette. The name of the holder shall be accompanied by the number of the international registration, the page number of the Gazette issue in which the entry affecting the international registration was published and the indication of the nature of the entry, such as registration, renewal, refusal, invalidation, cancellation or change.

(4) [Number of Copies for Offices of Contracting Parties] (a) The International Bureau shall send each Office copies of the Gazette. Each Office shall be entitled, free of charge, to two copies and, where during a given calendar year the number of designations recorded with respect to that Contracting Party exceeded 2,000, in the following year one additional copy and further additional copies for each 1,000 designations in addition to 2,000 designations. Each Contracting Party may purchase, at half of the subscription price, each year the same number of copies as the number to which it is entitled free of charge.

(b) If the Gazette is available in more than one form, each Office may choose the form in which it wishes to receive any copy to which it is entitled.

**Rule 33**  
**Electronic Data Base**

(1) [Content of Data Base] The data which are both recorded in the International Register and published in the Gazette under Rule 32 shall be entered in an electronic data base.

(2) [Data Concerning Pending International Applications and Subsequent Designations] If an international application or a designation under Rule 24 is not recorded in the International Register within three working days following the receipt by the International Bureau of the international application or designation, the International Bureau shall enter in the electronic data base, notwithstanding any irregularities that may exist in the international application or designation as received, all the data

contained in the international application or designation.

(3) [Public Access to Electronic Data Base] The electronic data base shall be made accessible to the Offices of the Contracting Parties and, against payment of the prescribed fee, to the public, by on-line access and through other appropriate means determined by the International Bureau. The cost of accessing shall be borne by the user. Data entered under paragraph (2) shall be accompanied by a warning to the effect that the International Bureau has not yet made a decision on the international application or *on the* designation under Rule 24.

## CHAPTER 8 FEES

### Rule 34 Payment of Fees

(1) [Payments] (a) The fees indicated in the Schedule of Fees may be paid to the International Bureau by the applicant or the holder, or, where the Office of origin or another interested Office accepts to collect and forward such fees, and the applicant or the holder so wishes, by that Office.

(b) *Any Contracting Party whose Office accepts to collect and forward fees shall notify that fact to the Director General.*

(2) [Modes of Payment] The fees indicated in the Schedule of Fees may be paid to the International Bureau

(i) by debit to a current account with the International Bureau,

(ii) by payment into the Swiss postal cheque account or to any of the specified bank accounts of the International Bureau,

(iii) by a banker's cheque,

(iv) by payment in cash at the International Bureau.

(3) [Indications Accompanying the Payment] At the time of the payment of any fee to the International Bureau, an indication must be given,

(i) before international registration, of the name of the applicant, the mark concerned and the purpose of the payment;

(ii) after international registration, of the name of the holder, the number of the international registration concerned and the purpose of the payment.

(4) [Date of Payment] (a) Subject to Rule 30(1)(b) and to subparagraph (b), any fee shall be considered to have been paid to the International Bureau on the day on which the International Bureau receives the required amount.

(b) Where the required amount is available in an account opened with the International Bureau and that Bureau has received instructions from the holder of the account to debit it, the fee shall be considered to have been paid to the International Bureau on the day on which the International Bureau receives an international application, a subsequent designation, a request for the recordal of a change or correction, or an instruction to renew an international registration, which is in conformity with these Regulations.

(5) [Change in the Amount of the Fees] (a) Where the amount of the fees payable in respect of the filing of an international application is changed between, on the one hand, the date *on which* the request to present the international application to the International Bureau *is received, or is deemed to have been received under Rule 11(1)(a) or (c), by the Office of origin* and, on the other hand, the date of the receipt of the international application by the International Bureau, the fee that was valid on the first date shall be applicable.

(b) Where a designation under Rule 24 is presented by the Office of origin and the amount of the fees payable in respect of that designation is changed between, on the one hand, the date of receipt, by the Office of origin, of the request by the holder to present the said designation and, on the other hand, the date on which the designation is recorded by the International Bureau, the fee that was valid on the first date shall be applicable.

(c) Where the amount of the fees payable in respect of the renewal of an international registration is changed between the date of payment and the due date of the renewal, the fee that was valid at the date of payment, or on the date considered to be the date of payment under Rule 30(1)(b), shall be applicable. Where the payment is made after the due date, the fee that was valid on the due date shall be applicable.

(d) Where the amount of any fee other than the fees referred to in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) is changed, the amount valid on the date on which the fee was received by the International Bureau shall be applicable.

### Rule 35 Currency of Payments

(1) [Obligation to Use Swiss Currency] All payments due under these Regulations shall be made to the International Bureau in Swiss currency irrespective of the fact that, where the fees are paid by the Office of origin or by another interested Office, such Office may have collected such fees in another currency.

(2) [Establishment of the Amount of Individual Fees in Swiss Currency] (a) Where a Contracting

Party makes a declaration under Article 8(7)(a) of the Protocol that it wants to receive an individual fee, the amount of the individual fee indicated to the International Bureau shall be expressed in the currency used by its Office.

(b) Where the fee is indicated in the declaration referred to in subparagraph (a) in a currency other than Swiss currency, the Director General shall, after consultation with the Office of the Contracting Party concerned, establish the amount of the individual fee in Swiss currency on the basis of the official exchange rate of the United Nations.

(c) Where, for more than 30 consecutive days, the official exchange rate of the United Nations between the Swiss currency and the other currency in which the amount of an individual fee has been indicated by a Contracting Party is higher or lower by at least 5% than the last exchange rate applied to establish the amount of the individual fee in Swiss currency, the Office of that Contracting Party may ask the Director General to establish a new amount of the individual fee in Swiss currency according to the official exchange rate of the United Nations prevailing on the day preceding the day on which the request is made. The Director General shall proceed accordingly. The new amount shall become applicable as from a date which shall be fixed by the Director General, provided that such date is between one and two months after the date of the publication of the said amount in the Gazette.

(d) Where, for more than 30 consecutive days, the official exchange rate of the United Nations between the Swiss currency and the other currency in which the amount of an individual fee has been indicated by a Contracting Party is higher or lower by at least 10% than the last exchange rate applied to establish the amount of the individual fee in Swiss currency, the Director General shall, after consultation with the Office of that Contracting Party, establish a new amount of the individual fee in Swiss currency according to the official exchange rate of the United Nations prevailing on the day preceding the day on which the consultation is initiated by the Director General. The new amount shall become applicable as from a date which shall be fixed by the Director General, provided that such date is between one and two months after the date of the publication of the said amount in the Gazette.

**Rule 36  
Exemption From Fees**

Recordal of the following shall be exempt from fees:

- (i) the appointment of a representative, any change concerning a representative and the cancellation of the recordal of a representative,

- (ii) any change concerning the telephone and telefacsimile numbers of the holder,

- (iii) the cancellation of the international registration,

- (iv) any renunciation under Rule 25(1)(a)(iii),

- (v) any limitation effected in the international application itself in accordance with Rule 9(4)(a)(xiii) or in a subsequent designation under Rule 24(3)(a)(iii),

- (vi) any request by an Office in accordance with Article 6(4), first sentence, of the Agreement or Article 6(4), first sentence, of the Protocol,

- (vii) the existence of a judicial proceeding or of a final judgment affecting the basic application, or the registration resulting therefrom, or the basic registration,

- (viii) any refusal under Rule 17, Rule 24(8) < - > or Rule 28(3), any declaration under Rule 27(4), or any notification under Rule 17(4)(b),

- (ix) the invalidation of the international registration,

- (x) information communicated under Rule 20,

- (xi) any notification under Rule 21 or Rule 23,

- (xii) any correction in the International Register.

**Rule 37  
Distribution of Supplementary Fees  
and Complementary Fees**

(1) The coefficient referred to in Article 8(5) and (6) of the Agreement and Article 8(5) and (6) of the Protocol shall be as follows:

for Contracting Parties which examine only for absolute grounds of refusal . . . . . two

for Contracting Parties which also examine for prior rights:

- (a) following opposition by third parties . . . . . three

- (b) *ex officio* . . . . . four

(2) Coefficient four shall also be applied to Contracting Parties which carry out *ex officio* searches for prior rights with an indication of the most significant prior rights.

**Rule 38  
Crediting of Individual Fees to the  
Accounts of the Contracting  
Parties Concerned**

Any individual fee paid to the International Bureau in respect of a Contracting Party having made a declaration under Article 8(7)(a) of the Protocol shall be credited to the account of that Contracting Party with the International Bureau

within the month following the month in the course of which the recordal of the international registration, *subsequent designation* or renewal for which that fee has been paid was effected.

CHAPTER 9  
MISCELLANEOUS

**Rule 39**  
**Continuation of Effects of International Registrations in Certain Successor States**

(1) Where any State ("the successor State") whose territory was, before the independence of that State, part of the territory of a Contracting State ("the predecessor country") has deposited with the Director General a declaration of continuation the effect of which is that the Agreement is applied by the successor State, the effects in the successor State of any international registration with a territorial extension to the predecessor country which is effective from a date prior to the date fixed under paragraph (2) shall be subject to

(i) the filing with the International Bureau, within six months from the date of a notice addressed for that purpose by the International Bureau to the holder of the international registration concerned, of a request that such international registration continue its effects in the successor State, and

(ii) the payment to the International Bureau, within the same time limit, of a fee of 22 Swiss francs, which shall be transferred by the International Bureau to the Office of the successor State, and of a fee of 40 Swiss francs for the benefit of the International Bureau.

(2) The date referred to in paragraph (1) shall be the date notified by the successor State to the International Bureau for the purposes of this Rule, provided that such date may not be earlier than the date of independence of the successor State.

(3) The International Bureau shall, upon receipt of the request and the fees referred to in paragraph (1), notify the Office of the successor State and make the corresponding recordal in the International Register < - >.

(4) With respect to any international registration concerning which the Office of the successor State has received a notification under paragraph (3), that Office may only refuse protection if the time limit referred to in Article 5(2) of the Agreement and Article 5(2) of the Protocol has not expired with respect to the territorial extension to the predecessor country and if the notification of refusal is received by the International Bureau within that time limit.

(5) This Rule shall not apply to the Russian Federation.

**Rule 40**  
**Transitional Provisions in Respect of International Registrations Effected Before the Entry Into Force of the Protocol**

(1) [Subsequent Designations] Where an international registration, effected before the entry into force of the Protocol and for which the required fees had been paid for 20 years, is the subject of a subsequent designation under Rule 24 and where the current term of protection of that international registration expires more than 10 years after the effective date of the subsequent designation as established in accordance with Rule 24(6), the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) shall apply.

(2) [Notice] Six months before the expiry of the first period of 10 years of the current term of protection of the international registration, the International Bureau shall send to the holder and his representative, if any, a notice indicating the exact date of expiry of the first period of 10 years and the Contracting Parties which were the subject of subsequent designations referred to in paragraph (1). Rule 29 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(3) [Fees] Payment of complementary and individual fees corresponding to the fees referred to in Rule 30(1)(iii) shall be required for the second period of 10 years in respect of the subsequent designations referred to in paragraph (1). Rule 30(1) and (3) shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(4) [Recordal] The International Bureau shall record in the International Register the fact that payment has been made to the International Bureau for the second period of 10 years. The date of recordal shall be the date of expiry of the first period of 10 years, even if the fees required are paid within the period of grace referred to in Article 7(5) of the Agreement and in Article 7(4) of the Protocol.

(5) [Notification and Information] The International Bureau shall notify the Offices of the designated Contracting Parties concerned of the fact that payment has or has not been made for the second period of 10 years and shall inform at the same time the holder.

**Rule 41**  
**Entry Into Force**

These Regulations shall enter into force on ..... and shall, as of that date, replace all earlier Regulations under the Agreement.

SCHEDULE OF FEES		<i>Swiss francs</i>		
			3.1 Basic fee	
			3.1.1 where <i>no</i> reproduction of the mark is in <i>color</i> 423	
			3.1.2 where <i>any</i> reproduction of the mark is in color < - > [423 + 250] 673	
			3.2 Supplementary fee for each class of goods and services beyond three classes 47	
			3.3 Complementary fee for the designation of each designated Contracting Party in respect of which no individual fee is payable 47	
			3.4 Individual fee for the designation of each desig- nated Contracting Party in respect of which an individual fee is payable (see Article 8(7)(a) of the Protocol), except where the designated State is a State bound (also) by the Agreement and the Office of origin is the Office of a State bound (also) by the Agreement (in respect of such a State, a complementary fee is payable): the amount of the individual fee is fixed by each Contracting Party concerned*	
1. International applications governed exclusively by the Agreement			4. Irregularities with respect to the classification of goods and services	
The following fees shall be payable and shall cover 10 years:			The following fees shall be payable (Rule 12(1)(b)):	
1.1 Basic fee (Article 8(2)(a) of the Agreement)			4.1 Where the goods and services are not grouped in classes	75 plus 4 per term in excess of 20
1.1.1 where <i>no</i> reproduction of the mark is in <i>color</i>	423		4.2 Where the classification, as appearing in the application, of one or more terms is incorrect	20 plus 4 per incorrectly classified term
1.1.2 where <i>any</i> reproduction of the mark is in color < - > [423 + 250]	673		provided that, where the total amount due under this item in respect of an international applica- tion is less than 150 Swiss francs, no fees shall be payable	
1.2 Supplementary fee for each class of goods and services beyond three classes (Article 8(2)(b) of the Agreement)	47			
1.3 Complementary fee for the designation of each designated Contracting State (Article 8(2)(c) of the Agreement)	47			
2. International applications governed exclusively by the Protocol			5. Designation subsequent to international registration	
The following fees shall be payable and shall cover 10 years:			The following fees shall be payable and shall cover the period between the effective date of the designa- tion and the expiry of the then current term of the international registration:	
2.1 Basic fee (Article 8(2)(i) of the Protocol)			5.1 Basic fee	300
2.1.1 where <i>no</i> reproduction of the mark is in <i>color</i>	423		5.2 Complementary fee for each designated Contracting Party indicated in the same request where an individual fee is not payable in respect of such designated Contracting Party (the fee covers the remainder of 10 years)	47
2.1.2 where <i>any</i> reproduction of the mark is in color < - > [423 + 250]	673		5.3 Individual fee for the designation of each designated Contracting Party in respect of which an indi- vidual fee (rather than a comple- mentary fee) is payable (see Article 8(7)(a) of the Protocol); the amount of the individual fee is fixed by each Contracting Party concerned*	(amount for 10 years)
2.2 Supplementary fee for each class of goods and services beyond three classes (Article 8(2)(ii) of the Protocol), except if only Contracting Parties in respect of which individual fees (see 2.4, below) are payable are designated (see Article 8(7)(a)(i) of the Protocol)	47			
2.3 Complementary fee for the designation of each designated Contracting Party (Article 8(2)(iii) of the Protocol), except if the designated Contracting Party is a Contracting Party in respect of which an individual fee is payable (see 2.4, below) (see Article 8(7)(a)(ii) of the Protocol)	47			
2.4 Individual fee for the designation of each desig- nated Contracting Party in respect of which an individual fee (rather than a complementary fee) is payable (see Article 8(7)(a) of the Protocol); the amount of the individual fee is fixed by each Contracting Party concerned*				
3. International applications governed by both the Agree- ment and the Protocol				
The following fees shall be payable and shall cover 10 years:				

\* The International Bureau will publish in each issue of the Gazette and in the future *Madrid Applicant's Guide* a table listing the States bound by the Agreement only, by the Protocol only or by both the Agreement and the Protocol, as well as the intergovernmental organizations bound by the Protocol, and shall indicate for each whether an individual fee is applicable to it every time it is designated or only when it is designated in connection with an international registration based on a basic application or registration effected in a State bound by the Protocol only. The table will contain, in respect of each Contracting Party concerned, the current amount of the individual fee.

\* *Id.*



## 6. Renewal

The following fees shall be payable and shall cover 10 years:

6.1 Basic fee	350
6.2 Supplementary fee, except if the renewal is made only for designated Contracting Parties in respect of which individual fees are payable	47
6.3 Complementary fee for each designated Contracting Party in respect of which an individual fee is not payable	47
6.4 Individual fee for the designation of each designated Contracting Party in respect of which an individual fee (rather than a complementary fee) is payable (see Article 8(7)(a) of the Protocol): the amount of the individual fee is fixed by each Contracting Party concerned*	
6.5 Surcharge for the use of the period of grace the fee payable under item 6.1	50% of the amount of the fee payable under item 6.1

## 7. Change

7.1 Total transfer of an international registration	172
7.2 Partial transfer (for some of the goods and services or for some of the Contracting Parties) of an international registration	172
7.3 Limitation requested by the holder subsequent to international registration, provided that, if the limitation affects more than one contracting Party, it is the same for all	172
7.4 Change of name and/or address of the holder of one or more international registrations for which recordal of the same change is requested at the same time	150

## 8. Information concerning international registrations

8.1 Establishing a certified extract from the International Register consisting of an analysis of the situation of an international registration (detailed certified extract), up to three pages for each page after the third	150 10
8.2 Establishing a certified extract from the International Register consisting of a copy of all publications, and of all notifications of refusal, made with respect to an international registration (simple certified extract), up to three pages for each page after the third	75 2
8.3 A single attestation or information in writing for a single international registration for each additional international registration of the same holder if requested at the same time	75 10
8.4 Reprint or photocopy of the publication of an international registration, per page	5

\* *Id.*

## 9. On-line access to electronic data base

– Offices of Contracting Parties	no fee (but access cost to be borne by user)
– Others	25 plus 5 per minute in excess of 5 minutes (and access cost to be borne by user)

## 10. Special services

The International Bureau is authorized to collect a fee, whose amount it shall itself fix, for operations to be performed urgently and for services not covered by this Schedule of Fees.

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### Training and Promotion Meetings With Users of the Madrid System

*Armenia.* In July 1994, two government officials received training in the administrative procedures, including the computerized systems, under the Madrid Agreement at the headquarters of WIPO.

### Computerization Activities

*Information Meeting on Electronic Communications Under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol (Geneva).* An Information Meeting on Electronic Communications was held on July 6 and 7, 1994, at the headquarters of WIPO. It was attended by 27 officials from the following 18 national and one regional industrial property administrations: Austria, Croatia, Germany, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Benelux Trademark Office (BBM).

Views and information were exchanged on technical questions relating to the implementation of the Regulations which will enter into force when the Madrid Protocol enters into force. The discussions took place on the basis of a paper that made reference to international standards identified by the International Bureau as potentially suitable for the purposes of electronic communication of information between the International Bureau and Offices of Contracting Parties under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol.

*Croatia.* In July 1994, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on

the exchange of trademark data by electronic means, more particularly when the Madrid Protocol is in force.

*Spain.* In July 1994, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Madrid on cooperation in the exchange of electronic data and the possible development by WIPO of a ROMARIN

(Read-Only Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry Information)-type CD-ROM for national marks.

*Benelux Trademark Office (BBM)/Benelux Designs Office (BBDM).* In July 1994, two WIPO officials had discussions with BBM/BBDM officials in The Hague on possible cooperation between WIPO and BBM/BBDM in the exchange of trademark and industrial design data by electronic means.

## Activities of WIPO in the Field of Industrial Property Specially Designed for Developing Countries

### Africa

#### Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

*WIPO Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for African Portuguese-Speaking Countries (Sao Tome and Principe).* On July 6 and 7, 1994, WIPO organized that Seminar in Sao Tome, in cooperation with the Government of Sao Tome and Principe and with the financial assistance of the Government of Sweden. Two government officials each from Angola, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau attended, as well as 20 government officials from Sao Tome and Principe. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Portugal, Sweden and the European Patent Office (EPO), two government officials from Portugal and two WIPO officials.

*African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO).* In July 1994, a WIPO official participated, as a lecturer, in a Regional Workshop on the Intellectual Property System organized by ARIPO in Livingstone (Zambia). The 28 participants were judges and government officials from the following countries: Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya,

Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

#### Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

*Madagascar.* In July 1994, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Antananarivo to install at the Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OMAPI) a CD-ROM workstation donated by WIPO and to provide training in its use and in the various searching methods for technological information contained in CD-ROM patent documents also donated by WIPO. He also held discussions with government officials and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) officials on a proposed UNDP-financed country project.

*Swaziland.* In July 1994, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, suggestions for the draft Patents, Utility Models and Industrial Designs Bill, 1994.

## Arab Countries

### Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

*Egypt.* In July 1994, a government official from the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT) discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva future cooperation between Egypt and WIPO as well as the country's possible accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

*Jordan.* In July 1994, Mr. Mohammad A.A.R. Khreisat, Director of Trade Registration and Industrial Property Protection, Ministry of Industry and Trade, discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the organizational arrangements and program for the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property to be held in Amman the following month.

## Asia and the Pacific

### Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

*WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for the Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific (Sri Lanka).* From July 25 to August 5, 1994, WIPO organized that Training Course in Colombo, in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and with the financial assistance of UNDP. The Training Course was attended by 34 government officials or officials from universities and research centers from Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Thailand, Tonga and Viet Nam. In addition, there were 16 participants from Sri Lanka from government departments, universities and the private sector. The Director General attended the opening of the Course. Lectures were given by six WIPO consultants from Finland, Germany, India, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Three WIPO officials also spoke in the Course.

*WIPO National Roving Workshop on Patents and Trademarks (Indonesia).* From July 12 to 22, 1994, WIPO organized a Roving Workshop, in cooperation with the Directorate General of Copyrights, Patents and Trademarks of Indonesia and with the financial assistance of UNDP, in Ambon (July 12 and 13), Banjarmasin (July 15 and 16), Bander Lampung (July 18 and 19) and Yogyakarta (July 21 and 22). In total, around 220 participants from government departments, the legal profession, research and development institutions and other interested circles attended the Workshop. Three WIPO consultants from the United Kingdom and Australia, as well as Indonesian government officials, made presentations.

### Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

*Democratic People's Republic of Korea.* In July 1994, four government officials undertook a study visit on patent administration and computerization to the Chinese Patent Office in Beijing and the Swedish Patent and Registration Office in Stockholm. The study visit was organized under the UNDP-financed country project.

*India.* In July 1994, a WIPO official visited New Delhi and held discussions with government and UNDP officials on the progress of the two UNDP-financed country projects relating to patent information and trademark administration, as well as on other matters of mutual cooperation.

*Indonesia.* In July and August 1994, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom undertook a mission to Jakarta for on-the-job training of patent examiners at the Directorate General of Copyrights, Patents and Trademarks. The mission was organized under the UNDP-financed country project.

*Japan.* In July 1994, two government officials visited Geneva to discuss with WIPO officials the development cooperation activities in the field of industrial property to be executed under a funds-in-trust arrangement, to be concluded between the Government and WIPO, for the Japanese fiscal year 1994-95.

*Malaysia.* In July 1994, a WIPO official participated, in Kuala Lumpur, in a Government/UNDP/WIPO Tripartite Review Meeting on the UNDP-financed country project. The WIPO official also had discussions with government and UNDP

officials on further cooperation between Malaysia and WIPO in the legislative and administrative modernization of the industrial property system.

*Nepal.* In July 1994, a WIPO official visited Kathmandu and discussed with government and UNDP officials the benefits for Nepal of membership in WIPO and other treaties administered by WIPO and to ascertain the technical assistance requirements for the modernization of Nepal's industrial property system.

*Singapore.* In July 1994, a WIPO consultant from Australia commenced a two-month mission to the Registry of Trade Marks and Patents of Singapore. The mission is financed under a funds-in-trust arrangement agreed between the Government of Singapore and WIPO.

Also in July 1994, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on certain provisions of the Patents Bill, 1994.

*Sri Lanka.* In July 1994, the Director General, accompanied by three other WIPO officials, visited Colombo at the invitation of the Government. He was received by the President of Sri Lanka and other government leaders and officials with whom he discussed cooperation between the country and WIPO.

*Thailand.* In July 1994, a delegation of 10 judges and government officials visited WIPO in Geneva and held discussions with WIPO officials in connection with the Government of Thailand's plan to establish a specialized intellectual property court.

## Latin America and the Caribbean

### Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

*WIPO Regional Course on Trademarks for Latin American Countries (Colombia).* From July 18 to 22, 1994, WIPO organized that Course in Cartagena de Indias, in cooperation with the Directorate General of Industry and Commerce of Colombia. The Course was attended by seven government officials from Chile, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, and by 35 local participants, who included Colombian government officials and representatives from law firms. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Chile, Mexico and Spain, by two WIPO officials, as well as by Colombian government officials.

*Mexico.* In July 1994, a WIPO official presented a paper at a Symposium on the Strengthening of Economic Ties between Mexico and Europe Through an Enhanced Industrial Property System, organized in Mexico City by the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI), the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office and the EPO. It was attended by some 80 participants from the government and private sectors of Mexico and other countries.

### Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

*Brazil.* In July 1994, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) in Rio de Janeiro to review the computerization of the Institute. This

mission was undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional project.

*Costa Rica.* In July 1994, two WIPO consultants from the EPO undertook missions to the Intellectual Property Registry in San José to advise, respectively, on patent classification, search and examination and technical information services as well as on the examination of patent applications in the field of chemistry. This mission was undertaken under the WIPO-executed country project.

Also in July 1994, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to San José to give advice to the Intellectual Property Registry on the development and functioning of computerized systems for its patent and trademark operations. This mission was financed under the same country project.

*Guyana.* In July 1994, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Georgetown to discuss with government officials Guyana's accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and on the strengthening of cooperation between Guyana and WIPO.

*Jamaica.* In July 1994, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Kingston to discuss with government officials the strengthening of cooperation between Jamaica and WIPO and the country's possible accession to further treaties administered by WIPO, in particular the Paris Convention.

*Mexico.* In July 1994, a WIPO official participated in the ceremony organized by the Government for the inauguration of IMPI's new premises in Mexico City. On that occasion, he discussed with government officials the strengthening of cooperation between Mexico and WIPO and in particular Mexico's accession to the PCT and the modernization of its national legislation.

*Panama.* In July 1994, Mr. Arturo Vallarino, President of the Legislative Assembly, and two members of Congress had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the new Copyright Law of

Panama and Panama's possible accession to the Berne and Paris Conventions.

*Trinidad and Tobago.* In July 1994, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft industrial designs law, with commentary.

*Uruguay.* In July 1994, a WIPO consultant from Spain undertook a mission to the National Directorate of Industrial Property (DNPI) in Montevideo to give advice on the examination of patent applications. This mission was organized and financed under the WIPO-executed country project.

## Activities of WIPO in the Field of Industrial Property Specially Designed for Countries in Transition to Market Economy

### Regional Activities

*Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).* In July 1994, the Director General, accompanied by two other WIPO officials, participated in a meeting of the plenipotentiary representatives of the signatory States of the Eurasian Patent Convention, organized by the CIS Secretariat in Minsk. Representatives from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia (as an observer), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Turkmenistan and Ukraine attended the meeting. At the conclusion of the meeting, the text of the Eurasian Patent Convention, which had been adopted and initialled in Geneva in February 1994 at the third session of the Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property, was initialled by the plenipotentiary representatives for the purposes of presenting it for official signature by the Heads of Government of the signatory States.

Also in July 1994, the Director General had discussions, in Minsk, with the Executive Secretary of CIS, and other CIS officials on cooperation between WIPO and the CIS Secretariat.

*European Patent Office (EPO).* In July 1994, two EPO officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on possible cooperation between WIPO and the EPO in the execution of the proposed TACIS (Technical Assistance for the Commonwealth of Independent States) project relating to industrial property and financed by the European Commission.

### National Activities

*Albania.* In late July and early August 1994, WIPO organized a study visit for two government officials to the Austrian Patent Office in Vienna and the German Patent Office in Munich to receive training in the field of patent classification and examination. This activity was carried out under the UNDP-financed country project.

*Belarus.* In July 1994, the Director General, accompanied by two other WIPO officials, made an official visit to Belarus. He was received in Minsk by the President of Belarus and had discussions

with other government leaders and officials on current intellectual property issues and cooperation between Belarus and WIPO.

Also in July 1994, the Director General, accompanied by two WIPO officials, participated in a round-table meeting organized by the Belarus Patent Office in Minsk for all participants in the above-mentioned meeting on the Eurasian Patent Convention and the staff of the said Office, as well as patent attorneys and other interested circles in Belarus. The Director General gave a lecture on the relations between WIPO and the CIS countries and the main features of the Eurasian Patent Convention.

Following the round-table meeting, the heads of the patent offices of Belarus and the Russian Federation signed a bilateral cooperation agreement in the presence of the Director General.

*Croatia.* In July 1994, the Director General, accompanied by two other WIPO officials, made an

official visit to Croatia. He was received by the Prime Minister and held talks with other government leaders and officials in Zagreb. The discussions focused, in particular, on the intellectual property situation in Croatia, cooperation between the country and WIPO and Croatia's possible accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). The Director General also gave a presentation of WIPO's activities at the State Patent Office in Zagreb for some 60 persons who were staff members of that Office, patent attorneys and university professors.

*Slovenia.* In July 1994, the Director General, accompanied by two other WIPO officials, made an official visit to Slovenia. He was received by the President and by the Prime Minister in Ljubljana. He also had discussions with other government leaders and officials on the situation of Slovenia's intellectual property system and the country's possible accession to certain WIPO-administered treaties.

## Other Contacts of the International Bureau of WIPO with Governments and International Organizations in the Field of Industrial Property

### National Contacts

*Andorra.* In July 1994, Mr. Marc Vila Amigó, Minister for External Relations, and an advisor to the Government for intellectual property affairs, deposited with the Director General in Geneva Andorra's instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization. The visitors had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials which focused on the drafting of industrial property legislation for Andorra, in particular a trademark law.

*Israel.* In July 1994, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on arbitration matters.

*Japan.* In July 1994, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva concerning the proposed Patent Law Treaty (PLT) and other matters of common interest.

*Turkey.* In July 1994, WIPO organized a study visit for five government officials to the Austrian Patent Office in Vienna to observe the computerized trademark system and receive training in trademark search, examination and registration. This activity was carried out under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-financed country project.

*United States of America.* In July 1994, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in

Geneva on intellectual property matters of mutual interest.

### United Nations

*Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC)*. In July 1994, a WIPO official attended the 20th session of JUNIC, held in Montreal.

*United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (UNJSPB)*. In July 1994, a WIPO official attended the 46th session of the UNJSPB, held in Vienna.

*International Computing Centre (ICC)*. In July 1994, two WIPO officials attended a session of the ICC Management Committee Advisory Group, which was held in Geneva.

### Intergovernmental Organizations

*European Patent Office (EPO)*. In July 1994, two WIPO officials attended, in Munich, a meeting of the EPO's Working Party on Harmonization, which discussed, in particular, the proposed PLT.

*General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)*. In July 1994, 25 government officials from Eastern and Central European and Central Asian Countries, who were participating in GATT's Trade Policy Course, visited WIPO and were briefed by WIPO officials on WIPO's activities and intellectual property in general.

Also in July 1994, the Permanent Representative of Singapore, Ambassador M.K. Kesavapany, in his capacity as Chairman of the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Preparatory Committee's Sub-Committee on Institutional, Procedural and Legal Matters, accompanied by a GATT official, had discussions with the Director General and other

WIPO officials in Geneva on possibilities of cooperation between WIPO and the future WTO.

Later in the same month, two GATT officials had further discussions on the same subject with WIPO officials in Geneva.

*World Meteorological Organization (WMO)*. In July 1994, a WMO official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible intellectual property protection of meteorological data.

### Other Organizations

*International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP)*. In July 1994, the Director General delivered the keynote address at the 13th annual meeting of ATRIP, which took place in Ljubljana. The meeting was attended by 70 participants from 36 countries. The travel and subsistence expenses of 12 professors from Argentina, China, Colombia, Egypt, India, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mexico, Senegal, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela were borne by WIPO. Another WIPO official also attended.

*International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)*. In July 1994, a WIPO official attended a meeting of ICC's Working Group on Industrial Property and Arbitration, held in Paris.

*Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law (MPI)*. In July 1994, a member of that Institute had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on arbitration matters.

*World Patent Information (WPI)*. In July 1994, a WIPO official chaired the WPI Management Committee Meeting 1994, which was held at the headquarters of WIPO.

## Miscellaneous News

### WIPO

*WIPO Premises.* In July 1994, officials of the Government of the Canton and City of Geneva visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials plans for possible new premises.

### Regional News

*African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO).* The Banjul Protocol on Marks Within the Framework of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO) was adopted by the Administrative Council of ARIPO at its 17th session, held from November 15 to 19, 1993, in Banjul.

### National News

*Austria.* The Federal Law on the Protection of Utility Models of March 22, 1994, entered into force on April 1, 1994.

*Colombia.* Decree No. 117 of January 14, 1994, Implementing Decision No. 344 of the Commission

of the Cartagena Agreement, entered into force on January 14, 1994.

*Denmark.* Patent Office Order No. 1193 of December 23, 1992, Concerning Patents and Supplementary Protection Certificates, entered into force on January 1, 1993, except for the provisions of Chapter V, which entered into force on January 2, 1993.

Patent Office Order No. 517 of June 18, 1992, Concerning Utility Model Applications and Examination and Other Processing of Registered Utility Models, entered into force on July 1, 1992.

Patent Office Order No. 1196 of December 23, 1992, to Amend the Order on Trademark and Collective Mark Applications and Registrations, entered into force on January 1, 1993.

*Mexico.* The Presidential Decree Establishing the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property of December 3, 1993, entered into force on December 10, 1993.

*Norway.* The Trademarks Law, No. 4 of March 3, 1961, as last amended by Law No. 113 of November 27, 1992, entered into force on January 1, 1994.

*Singapore.* The Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules 1993, of April 27, 1993, entered into force on May 1, 1993.



## Calendar of Meetings

### WIPO Meetings

(Not all WIPO meetings are listed. Dates are subject to possible change.)

#### 1994

- December 5 to 9 (Geneva)**      **Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention (Fourth Session)**  
 The Committee will continue to examine the question of the preparation of a possible protocol to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.  
*Invitations:* States members of the Berne Union, the Commission of the European Communities and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of the Berne Union and certain organizations.
- December 12 to 16 (Geneva)**      **Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms (Third Session)**  
 The Committee will continue to examine the question of the preparation of a possible new instrument (treaty) on the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms.  
*Invitations:* States members of WIPO, the Commission of the European Communities and, as observers, certain organizations.

#### 1995

- April 5 and 6 (Melbourne, Australia)**      **Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications** (organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Australia)  
 The Symposium will deal with the protection of geographical indications (appellations of origin and other geographical indications) both on the national and multilateral level and, in particular, with the coexistence of geographical indications and trademarks.  
*Invitations:* Governments, selected intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and any member of the public (against payment of the registration fee).

### UPOV Meetings

(Not all UPOV meetings are listed. Dates are subject to possible change.)

#### 1994

- November 2 to 4 (Geneva)**      **Technical Committee**  
*Invitations:* Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.
- November 7 and 8 (Geneva)**      **Administrative and Legal Committee**  
*Invitations:* Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and inter-governmental organizations.
- November 9 (a.m.) (Geneva)**      **Consultative Committee (Forty-Eighth Session)**  
*Invitations:* Member States of UPOV.
- November 9 (p.m.) (Geneva)**      **Council (Twenty-Eighth Ordinary Session)**  
*Invitations:* Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.





