

**§ 1141a. International applications based on United States applications or registrations**

**(a) In general**

The owner of a basic application pending before the United States Patent and Trademark Office, or the owner of a basic registration granted by the United States Patent and Trademark Office may file an international application by submitting to the United States Patent and Trademark Office a written application in such form, together with such fees, as may be prescribed by the Director.

**(b) Qualified owners**

A qualified owner, under subsection (a), shall—

- (1) be a national of the United States;
- (2) be domiciled in the United States; or
- (3) have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment in the United States.

(July 5, 1946, ch. 540, title XII, § 61, as added Pub. L. 107-273, div. C, title III, § 13402, Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1915.)

**§ 1141b. Certification of the international application**

**(a) Certification procedure**

Upon the filing of an application for international registration and payment of the prescribed fees, the Director shall examine the international application for the purpose of certifying that the information contained in the international application corresponds to the information contained in the basic application or basic registration at the time of the certification.

**(b) Transmittal**

Upon examination and certification of the international application, the Director shall transmit the international application to the International Bureau.

(July 5, 1946, ch. 540, title XII, § 62, as added Pub. L. 107-273, div. C, title III, § 13402, Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1915.)

**§ 1141c. Restriction, abandonment, cancellation, or expiration of a basic application or basic registration**

With respect to an international application transmitted to the International Bureau under section 1141b of this title, the Director shall notify the International Bureau whenever the basic application or basic registration which is the basis for the international application has been restricted, abandoned, or canceled, or has expired, with respect to some or all of the goods and services listed in the international registration—

- (1) within 5 years after the international registration date; or
- (2) more than 5 years after the international registration date if the restriction, abandonment, or cancellation of the basic application or basic registration resulted from an action that began before the end of that 5-year period.

(July 5, 1946, ch. 540, title XII, § 63, as added Pub. L. 107-273, div. C, title III, § 13402, Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1915.)

**§ 1141d. Request for extension of protection subsequent to international registration**

The holder of an international registration that is based upon a basic application filed with the United States Patent and Trademark Office or a basic registration granted by the Patent and Trademark Office may request an extension of protection of its international registration by filing such a request—

- (1) directly with the International Bureau; or
- (2) with the United States Patent and Trademark Office for transmittal to the International Bureau, if the request is in such form, and contains such transmittal fee, as may be prescribed by the Director.

(July 5, 1946, ch. 540, title XII, § 64, as added Pub. L. 107-273, div. C, title III, § 13402, Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1916.)

**§ 1141e. Extension of protection of an international registration to the United States under the Madrid Protocol**

**(a) In general**

Subject to the provisions of section 1141h of this title, the holder of an international registration shall be entitled to the benefits of extension of protection of that international registration to the United States to the extent necessary to give effect to any provision of the Madrid Protocol.

**(b) If the United States is office of origin**

Where the United States Patent and Trademark Office is the office of origin for a trademark application or registration, any international registration based on such application or registration cannot be used to obtain the benefits of the Madrid Protocol in the United States.

(July 5, 1946, ch. 540, title XII, § 65, as added Pub. L. 107-273, div. C, title III, § 13402, Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1916.)

**§ 1141f. Effect of filing a request for extension of protection of an international registration to the United States**

**(a) Requirement for request for extension of protection**

A request for extension of protection of an international registration to the United States that the International Bureau transmits to the United States Patent and Trademark Office shall be deemed to be properly filed in the United States if such request, when received by the International Bureau, has attached to it a declaration of bona fide intention to use the mark in commerce that is verified by the applicant for, or holder of, the international registration.

**(b) Effect of proper filing**

Unless extension of protection is refused under section 1141h of this title, the proper filing of the request for extension of protection under subsection (a) shall constitute constructive use of the mark, conferring the same rights as those specified in section 1057(c) of this title, as of the earliest of the following: