

## EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1992 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 102-542 effective with respect to violations that occur on or after Oct. 27, 1992, see section 4 of Pub. L. 102-542, set out as a note under section 1114 of this title.

## EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1988 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 100-667 effective one year after Nov. 16, 1988, see section 136 of Pub. L. 100-667, set out as a note under section 1051 of this title.

## EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1975 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 93-596 effective Jan. 2, 1975, see section 4 of Pub. L. 93-596, set out as a note under section 1111 of this title.

## REPEAL AND EFFECT ON EXISTING RIGHTS

Repeal of inconsistent provisions, effect of this chapter on pending proceedings and existing registrations and rights under prior acts, see notes set out under section 1051 of this title.

**Executive Documents**

## TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

For transfer of functions of other officers, employees, and agencies of Department of Commerce, with certain exceptions, to Secretary of Commerce, with power to delegate, see Reorg. Plan No. 5 of 1950, §§ 1, 2, eff. May 24, 1950, 15 F.R. 3174, 64 Stat. 1263, set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

**§ 1128. Repealed. Pub. L. 110-403, title III, § 305(a)(1), Oct. 13, 2008, 122 Stat. 4270**

Section, Pub. L. 106-58, title VI, § 653, Sept. 29, 1999, 113 Stat. 480; Pub. L. 106-113, div. B, § 1000(a)(9) [title IV, § 4741(b)(1)], Nov. 29, 1999, 113 Stat. 1536, 1501A-586; Pub. L. 108-447, div. B, title II, § 210, Dec. 8, 2004, 118 Stat. 2884, established the National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council.

**Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries**

## EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Pub. L. 110-403, title III, § 305(a)(1), Oct. 13, 2008, 122 Stat. 4270, provided that the repeal of this section is effective upon confirmation of the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator by the Senate and publication of such appointment in the Congressional Record. The Senate confirmed the first Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator on Dec. 3, 2009, as reflected in that day's Congressional Record. See 155 Cong. Rec. 29389 (2009).

**§ 1129. Transferred****Editorial Notes**

## CODIFICATION

Section, Pub. L. 106-113, div. B, § 1000(a)(9) [title III, § 3002(b)], Nov. 29, 1999, 113 Stat. 1536, 1501A-548, which related to cyberspionage protections for individuals, was transferred to section 8131 of this title.

## SUBCHAPTER IV—THE MADRID PROTOCOL

**§ 1141. Definitions**

In this subchapter:

**(1) Basic application**

The term “basic application” means the application for the registration of a mark that has been filed with an Office of a Contracting Party and that constitutes the basis for an ap-

plication for the international registration of that mark.

**(2) Basic registration**

The term “basic registration” means the registration of a mark that has been granted by an Office of a Contracting Party and that constitutes the basis for an application for the international registration of that mark.

**(3) Contracting Party**

The term “Contracting Party” means any country or inter-governmental organization that is a party to the Madrid Protocol.

**(4) Date of recordal**

The term “date of recordal” means the date on which a request for extension of protection, filed after an international registration is granted, is recorded on the International Register.

**(5) Declaration of bona fide intention to use the mark in commerce**

The term “declaration of bona fide intention to use the mark in commerce” means a declaration that is signed by the applicant for, or holder of, an international registration who is seeking extension of protection of a mark to the United States and that contains a statement that—

(A) the applicant or holder has a bona fide intention to use the mark in commerce;

(B) the person making the declaration believes himself or herself, or the firm, corporation, or association in whose behalf he or she makes the declaration, to be entitled to use the mark in commerce; and

(C) no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, has the right to use such mark in 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 of such other person, firm, corporation, or association, to cause confusion, mistake, or deception.

**(6) Extension of protection**

The term “extension of protection” means the protection resulting from an international registration that extends to the United States at the request of the holder of the international registration, in accordance with the Madrid Protocol.

**(7) Holder of an international registration**

A “holder” of an international registration is the natural or juristic person in whose name the international registration is recorded on the International Register.

**(8) International application**

The term “international application” means an application for international registration that is filed under the Madrid Protocol.

**(9) International Bureau**

The term “International Bureau” means the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

**(10) International Register**

The term “International Register” means the official collection of data concerning

international registrations maintained by the International Bureau that the Madrid Protocol or its implementing regulations require or permit to be recorded.

**(11) International registration**

The term “international registration” means the registration of a mark granted under the Madrid Protocol.

**(12) International registration date**

The term “international registration date” means the date assigned to the international registration by the International Bureau.

**(13) Madrid Protocol**

The term “Madrid Protocol” means the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, adopted at Madrid, Spain, on June 27, 1989.

**(14) Notification of refusal**

The term “notification of refusal” means the notice sent by the United States Patent and Trademark Office to the International Bureau declaring that an extension of protection cannot be granted.

**(15) Office of a Contracting Party**

The term “Office of a Contracting Party” means—

(A) the office, or governmental entity, of a Contracting Party that is responsible for the registration of marks; or

(B) the common office, or governmental entity, of more than 1 Contracting Party that is responsible for the registration of marks and is so recognized by the International Bureau.

**(16) Office of origin**

The term “office of origin” means the Office of a Contracting Party with which a basic application was filed or by which a basic registration was granted.

**(17) Opposition period**

The term “opposition period” means the time allowed for filing an opposition in the United States Patent and Trademark Office, including any extension of time granted under section 1063 of this title.

(July 5, 1946, ch. 540, title XII, § 60, as added Pub. L. 107–273, div. C, title III, § 13402, Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1913.)

**Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries**

**EFFECTIVE DATE**

Pub. L. 107–273, div. C, title III, § 13403, Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1920, provided that: “This subtitle [subtitle D (§§ 13401–13403) of title III of div. C of Pub. L. 107–273, enacting this subchapter and provisions set out as a note under section 1051 of this title] and the amendments made by this subtitle shall take effect on the later of—

“(1) the date on which the Madrid Protocol (as defined in section 60 of the Trademark Act of 1946 [this section]) enters into force with respect to the United States [Nov. 2, 2003]; or

“(2) the date occurring 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act [Nov. 2, 2002].”

**§ 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.)