

No. 11851

---

**MULTILATERAL**

**Paris Convention for the protection of industrial property of March 20, 1883, as revised at Brussels on December 14, 1900, at Washington on June 2, 1911, at The Hague on November 6, 1925, at London on June 2, 1934, at Lisbon on October 31, 1958, and at Stockholm on July 14, 1967. Done at Stockholm on 14 July 1967**

*Authentic text: French.*

*Registered by the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization, acting on behalf of the Parties, on 30 June 1972.*

---

**MULTILATÉRAL**

**Convention de Paris pour la protection de la propriété industrielle du 20 mars 1883 révisée à Bruxelles le 14 décembre 1900, à Washington le 2 juin 1911, à La Haye le 6 novembre 1925, à Londres le 2 juin 1934, à Lisbonne le 31 octobre 1958 et à Stockholm le 14 juillet 1967. Conclue à Stockholm le 14 juillet 1967**

*Texte authentique : français.*

*Enregistrée par le Directeur général de l'Organisation mondiale de la propriété intellectuelle, agissant au nom des parties, le 30 juin 1972.*

[TRANSLATION<sup>1</sup> — TRADUCTION<sup>2</sup>]

PARIS CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY OF MARCH 20, 1883,<sup>3</sup> AS REVISED AT BRUSSELS ON DECEMBER 14, 1900,<sup>4</sup> AT WASHINGTON ON JUNE 2, 1911,<sup>5</sup> AT THE HAGUE ON NOVEMBER 6, 1925,<sup>6</sup> AT LONDON ON JUNE 2, 1934,<sup>7</sup> AT LISBON ON OCTOBER 31, 1958,<sup>8</sup> AND AT STOCKHOLM ON JULY 14, 1967<sup>9</sup>

*Article 1*

(1) The countries to which this Convention applies constitute a Union for the protection of industrial property.

<sup>1</sup> Translation supplied by the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property.

<sup>2</sup> Traduction fournie par les Bureaux Internationaux Réunis pour la Protection de la Propriété intellectuelle.

<sup>3</sup> *British and Foreign State Papers*, vol. 74, p. 44.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 92, p. 807.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 104, p. 116.

<sup>6</sup> League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. LXXIV, p. 289.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. CXCII, p. 17.

<sup>8</sup> See p. 107 of this volume.

<sup>9</sup> The Convention came into force on 26 April 1970 insofar as concerns its articles 13 to 30, and on 26 April or 19 May 1970 insofar as concerns its articles 1 to 12 (see (2) below), i.e. three months after the deposit with the Director of the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession by a member country of the Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union)<sup>(1)</sup>, in accordance with the provisions of article 20:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of deposit of instrument of ratification, or accession (a)</i>	
Ireland .....	27 March	1968
German Democratic Republic .....	20 June	1968 <sup>a(2)</sup>
Senegal .....	19 September	1968
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .....	4 December	1968
(Confirming the reservation and declaration made upon signature.) <sup>(3)</sup>		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	26 February	1969
Romania .....	28 February	1969
(With a declaration.)*		
Israel .....	30 July	1969
Sweden .....	12 August	1969
(With a declaration, made under article 20, paragraph (1) (b) (i), to the effect that ratification shall not apply to articles 1 to 12 of the Convention.) <sup>(4)</sup>		
Hungary .....	18 December	1969
(With a reservation to article 28 (1), and a declaration.)*		
Denmark .....	26 January	1970
(The Danish Government notified on 6 May 1971 that the Convention will apply to the Faeroe Islands, with effect from 6 August 1971, in accordance with article 24 (3).)		
Switzerland .....	26 January	1970

(Continued on page 309)

(2) The protection of industrial property has as its object patents, utility models, industrial designs, trademarks, service marks, trade names, indications of source or appellations of origin, and the repression of unfair competition.

(Footnote 9 continued from page 307)

\* For the texts of the declarations made upon ratification or accession, see p. 386 of this volume.

(1) See definition of the "Paris Union" in note (1<sup>(2)</sup>) on p. 5 of this volume.

(2) The Governments of the following States have sent communications to the depositary to the effect that they objected to the instrument deposited by the German Democratic Republic: Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Gabon, Greece, Haiti, Holy See, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Niger, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

As a consequence, those Governments considered that articles 1 to 12 of the Convention had not come into force until 19 May 1970, i.e. three months after the deposit of the instrument of ratification by Bulgaria, the tenth country of the Union—not taking into account the instrument deposited in the name of the German Democratic Republic—to have deposited an instrument of ratification or accession without availing itself of the reservation provided for by article 20, (a), (1), (b).

The dispute regarding the validity of the instrument deposited in the name of the German Democratic Republic had no bearing on the date of entry into force of the Convention insofar as concerns its articles 13 to 30: the last formality required for that purpose was effected on 26 January 1970, from both the points of view of the States which recognized the validity of the instrument and those which declared that they did not, since Denmark and Switzerland (the tenth and eleventh member countries of the Paris Union to effect that formality, taking into account the accession effected in the name of the German Democratic Republic; the ninth and tenth countries, not taking that accession into account) both deposited their instrument on that date.

(3) See p. 383 and p. 385 of this volume for the text of the reservation and declaration, respectively.

(4) By a declaration deposited on 7 July 1970 the Government of Sweden extended the effects of its ratification, in accordance with article 20 (1) (c) of the Convention, to articles 1 to 12 thereof. This notification took effect on 9 October 1970, i.e. three months after the date of its notification by the depositary, in accordance with article 20 (1) (c).

Subsequently, the Convention came into force with respect to each of the following countries three months after the date of the notification by the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) (the Director of the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) before 22 September 1970) of the deposit of their instrument of ratification or accession, in accordance with article 20 (2) (c):

Country	Date of notification of deposit of instrument of ratification, or accession (a)		Date of entry into force	
Australia	25 May	1972 <sup>a</sup>	25 August	1972
(With a declaration to the effect that the accession does not apply to articles 1 to 12.)				
Bulgaria	27 February	1970	19 or 27 May	1970 <sup>(1)</sup>
(With a reservation* and confirmation of the declaration made upon signature.)				
Canada	7 April	1970 <sup>a</sup>	7 July	1970
(With a declaration to the effect that the ratification does not apply to articles 1 to 12.)				
Chad	26 June	1970	26 September	1970
Czechoslovakia	29 September	1970 <sup>a</sup>	29 December	1970
(With a declaration.)*				
Federal Republic of Germany	19 June	1970	19 September	1970
(With a declaration to the effect that the Convention shall also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the day				

(Continued on page 311)

N° 11851

(3) Industrial property shall be understood in the broadest sense and shall apply not only to industry and commerce proper, but likewise to agricultural and extractive industries and to all manufactured or natural products, for example, wines, grain, tobacco leaf, fruit, cattle, minerals, mineral waters, beer, flowers, and flour.

(Footnote 9 continued from page 309)

it will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.) <sup>(2)</sup>				
Finland .....	15 June	1970	15 September	1970
(With a declaration to the effect that the ratification does not apply to articles 1 to 12.)				
Jordan .....	17 April	1972 <sup>a</sup>	17 July	1972
Kenya .....	26 July	1971	26 October	1971
Liechtenstein .....	25 February	1972	25 May	1972
Madagascar .....	10 January	1972	10 April	1972
Malawi .....	25 March	1970 <sup>a</sup>	25 June	1970
Morocco .....	6 May	1971	6 August	1971
Spain .....	14 January	1972	14 April	1972
United States of America .....	5 June	1970	5 September	1970
(With a declaration to the effect that the ratification does not apply to articles 1 to 12.)				

\* For the texts of the declarations made upon ratification or accession, see p. 386 of this volume.

<sup>(1)</sup> 27 May 1970 for articles 13 to 30. For articles 1 to 12: 19 May 1970, not taking into account the accession effected in the name of the German Democratic Republic; 27 May 1970, taking that accession into account—the period of three months effective from the date of the notification of the deposit of the Bulgarian instrument and not from the date of the deposit itself; see first paragraph of this footnote.

<sup>(2)</sup> The Government of Poland on 19 June 1970 notified the depositary that it objects to that declaration.

Furthermore, the following countries deposited with the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) (the Director of the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) before 22 September 1970) a notification to the effect that they desired to exercise the rights provided for under articles 13 to 17 of the Convention as if they were bound by those articles, the said notification to take effect on the date of its receipt, in accordance with article 30 (2):

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	
Argentina .....	7 October	1970	Malta .....	21 September 1970
Australia* .....	21 September	1971	Mexico .....	13 June 1972
Belgium .....	20 May	1970	Morocco** .....	14 September 1970
Brazil .....	3 August	1970	Netherlands .....	11 September 1970
Cameroon .....	22 September	1970	Niger .....	24 September 1970
Cuba .....	15 January	1970	Norway .....	22 July 1970
Czechoslovakia* .....	4 August	1970	Poland .....	15 September 1970
Dahomey .....	25 September	1970	Portugal .....	25 August 1970
Egypt .....	28 September	1970	South Africa .....	17 September 1970
France .....	20 May	1970	Spain** .....	17 August 1970
Gabon .....	24 September	1970	Syrian Arab Republic .....	15 September 1970
Greece .....	21 September	1970	Tunisia .....	18 September 1970
Holy See .....	16 September	1970	Turkey .....	17 September 1970
Italy .....	29 April	1970	Upper Volta .....	18 August 1970
Ivory Coast .....	21 August	1970	Yugoslavia .....	18 September 1970
Japan .....	17 September	1970		
Luxembourg .....	20 March	1970		

\* Instrument of accession deposited subsequently; see above.

\*\* Instrument of ratification deposited subsequently; see above.

(4) Patents shall include the various kinds of industrial patents recognized by the laws of the countries of the Union, such as patents of importation, patents of improvement, patents and certificates of addition, etc.

### *Article 2*

(1) Nationals of any country of the Union shall, as regards the protection of industrial property, enjoy in all the other countries of the Union the advantages that their respective laws now grant, or may hereafter grant, to nationals; all without prejudice to the rights specially provided for by this Convention. Consequently, they shall have the same protection as the latter, and the same legal remedy against any infringement of their rights, provided that the conditions and formalities imposed upon nationals are complied with.

(2) However, no requirement as to domicile or establishment in the country where protection is claimed may be imposed upon nationals of countries of the Union for the enjoyment of any industrial property rights.

(3) The provisions of the laws of each of the countries of the Union relating to judicial and administrative procedure and to jurisdiction, and to the designation of an address for service or the appointment of an agent, which may be required by the laws on industrial property are expressly reserved.

### *Article 3*

Nationals of countries outside the Union who are domiciled or who have real and effective industrial or commercial establishments in the territory of one of the countries of the Union shall be treated in the same manner as nationals of the countries of the Union.

### *Article 4*

A. (1) Any person who has duly filed an application for a patent, or for the registration of a utility model, or of an industrial design, or of a trademark, in one of the countries of the Union, or his successor in title, shall enjoy, for the purpose of filing in the other countries, a right of priority during the periods hereinafter fixed.

(2) Any filing that is equivalent to a regular national filing under the domestic legislation of any country of the Union or under bilateral or multilateral treaties concluded between countries of the Union shall be recognized as giving rise to the right of priority.

(3) By a regular national filing is meant any filing that is adequate to establish the date on which the application was filed in the country concerned, whatever may be the subsequent fate of the application.

B. Consequently, any subsequent filing in any of the other countries of the Union before the expiration of the periods referred to above shall not be invalidated by reason of any acts accomplished in the interval, in particular, another filing, the publication or exploitation of the invention, the putting on sale of copies of the design, or the use of the mark, and such acts cannot give rise to any third-party right or any right of personal possession. Rights acquired by third parties before the date of the first application that serves as the basis for the right of priority are reserved in accordance with the domestic legislation of each country of the Union.

C. (1) The periods of priority referred to above shall be twelve months for patents and utility models, and six months for industrial designs and trademarks.

(2) These periods shall start from the date of filing of the first application; the day of filing shall not be included in the period.

(3) If the last day of the period is an official holiday, or a day when the Office is not open for the filing of applications in the country where protection is claimed, the period shall be extended until the first following working day.

(4) A subsequent application concerning the same subject as a previous first application within the meaning of paragraph (2), above, filed in the same country of the Union, shall be considered as the first application, of which the filing date shall be the starting point of the period of priority, if, at the time of filing the subsequent application, the said previous application has been withdrawn, abandoned, or refused, without having been laid open to public inspection and without leaving any rights outstanding, and if it has not yet served as a basis for claiming a right of priority. The previous application may not thereafter serve as a basis for claiming a right of priority.

D. (1) Any person desiring to take advantage of the priority of a previous filing shall be required to make a declaration indicating the date of such filing and the country in which it was made. Each country shall determine the latest date on which such declaration must be made.

(2) These particulars shall be mentioned in the publications issued by the competent authority, and in particular in the patents and the specifications relating thereto.

(3) The countries of the Union may require any person making a declaration of priority to produce a copy of the application (description,

drawings, etc.) previously filed. The copy, certified as correct by the authority which received such application, shall not require any authentication, and may in any case be filed, without fee, at any time within three months of the filing of the subsequent application. They may require it to be accompanied by a certificate from the same authority showing the date of filing, and by a translation.

(4) No other formalities may be required for the declaration of priority at the time of filing the application. Each country of the Union shall determine the consequences of failure to comply with the formalities prescribed by this Article, but such consequences shall in no case go beyond the loss of the right of priority.

(5) Subsequently, further proof may be required.

Any person who avails himself of the priority of a previous application shall be required to specify the number of that application; this number shall be published as provided for by paragraph (2), above.

E. (1) Where an industrial design is filed in a country by virtue of a right of priority based on the filing of a utility model, the period of priority shall be the same as that fixed for industrial designs.

(2) Furthermore, it is permissible to file a utility model in a country by virtue of a right of priority based on the filing of a patent application, and vice versa.

F. No country of the Union may refuse a priority or a patent application on the ground that the applicant claims multiple priorities, even if they originate in different countries, or on the ground that an application claiming one or more priorities contains one or more elements that were not included in the application or applications whose priority is claimed, provided that, in both cases, there is unity of invention within the meaning of the law of the country.

With respect to the elements not included in the application or applications whose priority is claimed, the filing of the subsequent application shall give rise to a right of priority under ordinary conditions.

G. (1) If the examination reveals that an application for a patent contains more than one invention, the applicant may divide the application into a certain number of divisional applications and preserve as the date of each the date of the initial application and the benefit of the right of priority, if any.

(2) The applicant may also, on his own initiative, divide a patent application and preserve as the date of each divisional application the date of the initial application and the benefit of the right of priority, if any. Each

country of the Union shall have the right to determine the conditions under which such division shall be authorized.

H. Priority may not be refused on the ground that certain elements of the invention for which priority is claimed do not appear among the claims formulated in the application in the country of origin, provided that the application documents as a whole specifically disclose such elements.

I. (1) Applications for inventors' certificates filed in a country in which applicants have the right to apply at their own option either for a patent or for an inventor's certificate shall give rise to the right of priority provided for by this Article, under the same conditions and with the same effects as applications for patents.

(2) In a country in which applicants have the right to apply at their own option either for a patent or for an inventor's certificate, an applicant for an inventor's certificate shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Article relating to patent applications, enjoy a right of priority based on an application for a patent, a utility model, or an inventor's certificate.

#### *Article 4bis*

(1) Patents applied for in the various countries of the Union by nationals of countries of the Union shall be independent of patents obtained for the same invention in other countries, whether members of the Union or not.

(2) The foregoing provision is to be understood in an unrestricted sense, in particular, in the sense that patents applied for during the period of priority are independent, both as regards the grounds for nullity and forfeiture, and as regards their normal duration.

(3) The provision shall apply to all patents existing at the time when it comes into effect.

(4) Similarly, it shall apply, in the case of the accession of new countries, to patents in existence on either side at the time of accession.

(5) Patents obtained with the benefit of priority shall, in the various countries of the Union, have a duration equal to that which they would have, had they been applied for or granted without the benefit of priority.

#### *Article 4ter*

The inventor shall have the right to be mentioned as such in the patent.



*Article 4quater*

The grant of a patent shall not be refused and a patent shall not be invalidated on the ground that the sale of the patented product or of a product obtained by means of a patented process is subject to restrictions or limitations resulting from the domestic law.

*Article 5*

A. (1) Importation by the patentee into the country where the patent has been granted of articles manufactured in any of the countries of the Union shall not entail forfeiture of the patent.

(2) Each country of the Union shall have the right to take legislative measures providing for the grant of compulsory licenses to prevent the abuses which might result from the exercise of the exclusive rights conferred by the patent, for example, failure to work.

(3) Forfeiture of the patent shall not be provided for except in cases where the grant of compulsory licenses would not have been sufficient to prevent the said abuses. No proceedings for the forfeiture or revocation of a patent may be instituted before the expiration of two years from the grant of the first compulsory license.

(4) A compulsory license may not be applied for on the ground of failure to work or insufficient working before the expiration of a period of four years from the date of filing of the patent application or three years from the date of the grant of the patent, whichever period expires last; it shall be refused if the patentee justifies his inaction by legitimate reasons. Such a compulsory license shall be non-exclusive and shall not be transferable, even in the form of the grant of a sub-license, except with that part of the enterprise or goodwill which exploits such license.

(5) The foregoing provisions shall be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to utility models.

B. The protection of industrial designs shall not, under any circumstance, be subject to any forfeiture, either by reason of failure to work or by reason of the importation of articles corresponding to those which are protected.

C. (1) If, in any country, use of the registered mark is compulsory, the registration may be cancelled only after a reasonable period, and then only if the person concerned does not justify his inaction.

(2) Use of a trademark by the proprietor in a form differing in elements which do not alter the distinctive character of the mark in the form in which it was registered in one of the countries of the Union shall not entail

invalidation of the registration and shall not diminish the protection granted to the mark.

(3) Concurrent use of the same mark on identical or similar goods by industrial or commercial establishments considered as co-proprietors of the mark according to the provisions of the domestic law of the country where protection is claimed shall not prevent registration or diminish in any way the protection granted to the said mark in any country of the Union, provided that such use does not result in misleading the public and is not contrary to the public interest.

D. No indication or mention of the patent, of the utility model, of the registration of the trademark, or of the deposit of the industrial design, shall be required upon the goods as a condition of recognition of the right to protection.

#### *Article 5bis*

(1) A period of grace of not less than six months shall be allowed for the payment of the fees prescribed for the maintenance of industrial property rights, subject, if the domestic legislation so provides, to the payment of a surcharge.

(2) The countries of the Union shall have the right to provide for the restoration of patents which have lapsed by reason of non-payment of fees.

#### *Article 5ter*

In any country of the Union the following shall not be considered as infringements of the rights of a patentee:

1. the use on board vessels of other countries of the Union of devices forming the subject of his patent in the body of the vessel, in the machinery, tackle, gear and other accessories, when such vessels temporarily or accidentally enter the waters of the said country, provided that such devices are used there exclusively for the needs of the vessel;
2. the use of devices forming the subject of the patent in the construction or operation of aircraft or land vehicles of other countries of the Union, or of accessories of such aircraft or land vehicles, when those aircraft or land vehicles temporarily or accidentally enter the said country.

#### *Article 5quater*

When a product is imported into a country of the Union where there exists a patent protecting a process of manufacture of the said product,

the patentee shall have all the rights, with regard to the imported product, that are accorded to him by the legislation of the country of importation, on the basis of the process patent, with respect to products manufactured in that country.

*Article 5quinquies*

Industrial designs shall be protected in all the countries of the Union.

*Article 6*

(1) The conditions for the filing and registration of trademarks shall be determined in each country of the Union by its domestic legislation.

(2) However, an application for the registration of a mark filed by a national of a country of the Union in any country of the Union may not be refused, nor may a registration be invalidated, on the ground that filing, registration, or renewal, has not been effected in the country of origin.

(3) A mark duly registered in a country of the Union shall be regarded as independent of marks registered in the other countries of the Union, including the country of origin.

*Article 6bis*

(1) The countries of the Union undertake, *ex officio* if their legislation so permits, or at the request of an interested party, to refuse or to cancel the registration, and to prohibit the use, of a trademark which constitutes a reproduction, an imitation, or a translation, liable to create confusion, of a mark considered by the competent authority of the country of registration or use to be well known in that country as being already the mark of a person entitled to the benefits of this Convention and used for identical or similar goods. These provisions shall also apply when the essential part of the mark constitutes a reproduction of any such well-known mark or an imitation liable to create confusion therewith.

(2) A period of at least five years from the date of registration shall be allowed for requesting the cancellation of such a mark. The countries of the Union may provide for a period within which the prohibition of use must be requested.

(3) No time limit shall be fixed for requesting the cancellation or the prohibition of the use of marks registered or used in bad faith.

*Article 6<sup>ter</sup>*

(1) (a) The countries of the Union agree to refuse or to invalidate the registration, and to prohibit by appropriate measures the use, without authorization by the competent authorities, either as trademarks or as elements of trademarks, of armorial bearings, flags, and other State emblems, of the countries of the Union, official signs and hallmarks indicating control and warranty adopted by them, and any imitation from a heraldic point of view.

(b) The provisions of subparagraph (a), above, shall apply equally to armorial bearings, flags, other emblems, abbreviations, and names, of international intergovernmental organizations of which one or more countries of the Union are members, with the exception of armorial bearings, flags, other emblems, abbreviations, and names, that are already the subject of international agreements in force, intended to ensure their protection.

(c) No country of the Union shall be required to apply the provisions of subparagraph (b), above, to the prejudice of the owners of rights acquired in good faith before the entry into force, in that country, of this Convention. The countries of the Union shall not be required to apply the said provisions when the use or registration referred to in subparagraph (a), above, is not of such a nature as to suggest to the public that a connection exists between the organization concerned and the armorial bearings, flags, emblems, abbreviations, and names, or if such use or registration is probably not of such a nature as to mislead the public as to the existence of a connection between the user and the organization.

(2) Prohibition of the use of official signs and hallmarks indicating control and warranty shall apply solely in cases where the marks in which they are incorporated are intended to be used on goods of the same or a similar kind.

(3) (a) For the application of these provisions, the countries of the Union agree to communicate reciprocally, through the intermediary of the International Bureau, the list of State emblems, and official signs and hallmarks indicating control and warranty, which they desire, or may hereafter desire, to place wholly or within certain limits under the protection of this Article, and all subsequent modifications of such list. Each country of the Union shall in due course make available to the public the lists so communicated.

Nevertheless such communication is not obligatory in respect of flags of States.

(b) The provisions of subparagraph (b) of paragraph (1) of this Article shall apply only to such armorial bearings, flags, other emblems, abbrevia-

tions, and names, of international intergovernmental organizations as the latter have communicated to the countries of the Union through the intermediary of the International Bureau.

(4) Any country of the Union may, within a period of twelve months from the receipt of the notification, transmit its objections, if any, through the intermediary of the International Bureau, to the country or international intergovernmental organization concerned.

(5) In the case of State flags, the measures prescribed by paragraph (1), above, shall apply solely to marks registered after November 6, 1925.

(6) In the case of State emblems other than flags, and of official signs and hallmarks of the countries of the Union, and in the case of armorial bearings, flags, other emblems, abbreviations, and names, of international intergovernmental organizations, these provisions shall apply only to marks registered more than two months after receipt of the communication provided for in paragraph (3), above.

(7) In cases of bad faith, the countries shall have the right to cancel even those marks incorporating State emblems, signs, and hallmarks, which were registered before November 6, 1925.

(8) Nationals of any country who are authorized to make use of the State emblems, signs, and hallmarks, of their country may use them even if they are similar to those of another country.

(9) The countries of the Union undertake to prohibit the unauthorized use in trade of the State armorial bearings of the other countries of the Union, when the use is of such a nature as to be misleading as to the origin of the goods.

(10) The above provisions shall not prevent the countries from exercising the right given in paragraph (3) of Article 6*quinquies*, Section B, to refuse or to invalidate the registration of marks incorporating, without authorization, armorial bearings, flags, other State emblems, or official signs and hallmarks adopted by a country of the Union, as well as the distinctive signs of international intergovernmental organizations referred to in paragraph (1), above.

#### *Article 6quater*

(1) When, in accordance with the law of a country of the Union, the assignment of mark is valid only if it takes place at the same time as the transfer of the business or goodwill to which the mark belongs, it shall suffice for the recognition of such validity that the portion of the business or goodwill located in that country be transferred to the assignee, together with

the exclusive right to manufacture in the said country, or to sell therein, the goods bearing the mark assigned.

(2) The foregoing provision does not impose upon the countries of the Union any obligation to regard as valid the assignment of any mark the use of which by the assignee would, in fact, be of such a nature as to mislead the public, particularly as regards the origin, nature, or essential qualities, of the goods to which the mark is applied.

*Article 6quinquies*

A. (1) Every trademark duly registered in the country of origin shall be accepted for filing and protected as is in the other countries of the Union, subject to the reservations indicated in this Article. Such countries may, before proceeding to final registration, require the production of a certificate of registration in the country of origin, issued by the competent authority. No authentication shall be required for this certificate.

(2) Shall be considered the country of origin the country of the Union where the applicant has a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment, or, if he has no such establishment within the Union, the country of the Union where he has his domicile, or, if he has no domicile within the Union but is a national of a country of the Union, the country of which he is a national.

B. Trademarks covered by this Article may be neither denied registration nor invalidated except in the following cases:

1. when they are of such a nature as to infringe rights acquired by third parties in the country where protection is claimed;
2. when they are devoid of any distinctive character, or consist exclusively of signs or indications which may serve, in trade, to designate the kind, quality, quantity, intended purpose, value, place of origin, of the goods, or the time of production, or have become customary in the current language or in the bona fide and established practices of the trade of the country where protection is claimed;
3. when they are contrary to morality or public order and, in particular, of such a nature as to deceive the public. It is understood that a mark may not be considered contrary to public order for the sole reason that it does not conform to a provision of the legislation on marks, except if such provision itself relates to public order.

This provision is subject, however, to the application of Article 10bis.

C. (1) In determining whether a mark is eligible for protection, all the factual circumstances must be taken into consideration, particularly the length of time the mark has been in use.

(2) No trademark shall be refused in the other countries of the Union for the sole reason that it differs from the mark protected in the country of origin only in respect of elements that do not alter its distinctive character and do not affect its identity in the form in which it has been registered in the said country of origin.

D. No person may benefit from the provisions of this Article if the mark for which he claims protection is not registered in the country of origin.

E. However, in no case shall the renewal of the registration of the mark in the country of origin involve an obligation to renew the registration in the other countries of the Union in which the mark has been registered.

F. The benefit of priority shall remain unaffected for applications for the registration of marks filed within the period fixed by Article 4, even if registration in the country of origin is effected after the expiration of such period.

#### *Article 6sexies*

The countries of the Union undertake to protect service marks. They shall not be required to provide for the registration of such marks.

#### *Article 6septies*

(1) If the agent or representative of the person who is the proprietor of a mark in one of the countries of the Union applies, without such proprietor's authorization, for the registration of the mark in his own name, in one or more countries of the Union, the proprietor shall be entitled to oppose the registration applied for or demand its cancellation or, if the law of the country so allows, the assignment in his favor of the said registration, unless such agent or representative justifies his action.

(2) The proprietor of the mark shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph (1), above, be entitled to oppose the use of his mark by his agent or representative if he has not authorized such use.

(3) Domestic legislation may provide an equitable time limit within which the proprietor of a mark must exercise the rights provided for in this Article.

*Article 7*

The nature of the goods to which a trademark is to be applied shall in no case form an obstacle to the registration of the mark.

*Article 7bis*

(1) The countries of the Union undertake to accept for filing and to protect collective marks belonging to associations the existence of which is not contrary to the law of the country of origin, even if such associations do not possess an industrial or commercial establishment.

(2) Each country shall be the judge of the particular conditions under which a collective mark shall be protected and may refuse protection if the mark is contrary to the public interest.

(3) Nevertheless, the protection of these marks shall not be refused to any association the existence of which is not contrary to the law of the country of origin, on the ground that such association is not established in the country where protection is sought or is not constituted according to the law of the latter country.

*Article 8*

A trade name shall be protected in all the countries of the Union without the obligation of filing or registration, whether or not it forms part of a trademark.

*Article 9*

(1) All goods unlawfully bearing a trademark or trade name shall be seized on importation into those countries of the Union where such mark or trade name is entitled to legal protection.

(2) Seizure shall likewise be effected in the country where the unlawful affixation occurred or in the country into which the goods were imported.

(3) Seizure shall take place at the request of the public prosecutor, or any other competent authority, or any interested party, whether a natural person or a legal entity, in conformity with the domestic legislation of each country.

(4) The authorities shall not be bound to effect seizure of goods in transit.



(5) If the legislation of a country does not permit seizure on importation, seizure shall be replaced by prohibition of importation or by seizure inside the country.

(6) If the legislation of a country permits neither seizure on importation nor prohibition of importation nor seizure inside the country, then, until such time as the legislation is modified accordingly, these measures shall be replaced by the actions and remedies available in such cases to nationals under the law of such country.

#### *Article 10*

(1) The provisions of the preceding Article shall apply in cases of direct or indirect use of a false indication of the source of the goods or the identity of the producer, manufacturer, or merchant.

(2) Any producer, manufacturer, or merchant, whether a natural person or a legal entity, engaged in the production or manufacture of or trade in such goods and established either in the locality falsely indicated as the source, or in the region where such locality is situated, or in the country falsely indicated, or in the country where the false indication of source is used, shall in any case be deemed an interested party.

#### *Article 10bis*

(1) The countries of the Union are bound to assure to nationals of such countries effective protection against unfair competition.

(2) Any act of competition contrary to honest practices in industrial or commercial matters constitutes an act of unfair competition.

(3) The following in particular shall be prohibited:

1. all acts of such a nature as to create confusion by any means whatever with the establishment, the goods, or the industrial or commercial activities, of a competitor;
2. false allegations in the course of trade of such a nature as to discredit the establishment, the goods, or the industrial or commercial activities, of a competitor;
3. indications or allegations the use of which in the course of trade is liable to mislead the public as to the nature, the manufacturing process, the characteristics, the suitability for their purpose, or the quantity, of the goods.

*Article 10<sup>ter</sup>*

(1) The countries of the Union undertake to assure to nationals of the other countries of the Union appropriate legal remedies effectively to repress all the acts referred to in Articles 9, 10, and 10<sup>bis</sup>.

(2) They undertake, further, to provide measures to permit federations and associations representing interested industrialists, producers, or merchants, provided that the existence of such federations and associations is not contrary to the laws of their countries, to take action in the courts or before the administrative authorities, with a view to the repression of the acts referred to in Articles 9, 10, and 10<sup>bis</sup>, in so far as the law of the country in which protection is claimed allows such action by federations and associations of that country.

*Article 11*

(1) The countries of the Union shall, in conformity with their domestic legislation, grant temporary protection to patentable inventions, utility models, industrial designs, and trademarks, in respect of goods exhibited at official or officially recognized international exhibitions held in the territory of any of them.

(2) Such temporary protection shall not extend the periods provided by Article 4. If, later, the right of priority is invoked, the authorities of any country may provide that the period shall start from the date of introduction of the goods into the exhibition.

(3) Each country may require, as proof of the identity of the article exhibited and of the date of its introduction, such documentary evidence as it considers necessary.

*Article 12*

(1) Each country of the Union undertakes to establish a special industrial property service and a central office for the communication to the public of patents, utility models, industrial designs, and trademarks.

(2) This service shall publish an official periodical journal. It shall publish regularly:

(a) the names of the proprietors of patents granted, with a brief designation of the inventions patented;

(b) the reproductions of registered trademarks.

*Article 13*

(1) (a) The Union shall have an Assembly consisting of those countries of the Union which are bound by Articles 13 to 17.

(b) The Government of each country shall be represented by one delegate, who may be assisted by alternate delegates, advisors, and experts.

(c) The expenses of each delegation shall be borne by the Government which has appointed it.

(2) (a) The Assembly shall:

- (i) deal with all matters concerning the maintenance and development of the Union and the implementation of this Convention;
- (ii) give directions concerning the preparation for conferences of revision to the International Bureau of Intellectual Property (hereinafter designated as “the International Bureau”) referred to in the Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization<sup>1</sup> (hereinafter designated as “the Organization”), due account being taken of any comments made by those countries of the Union which are not bound by Articles 13 to 17;
- (iii) review and approve the reports and activities of the Director General of the Organization concerning the Union, and give him all necessary instructions concerning matters within the competence of the Union;
- (iv) elect the members of the Executive Committee of the Assembly;
- (v) review and approve the reports and activities of its Executive Committee, and give instructions to such Committee;
- (vi) determine the program and adopt the triennial budget of the Union, and approve its final accounts;
- (vii) adopt the financial regulations of the Union;
- (viii) establish such committees of experts and working groups as it deems appropriate to achieve the objectives of the Union;
- (ix) determine which countries not members of the Union and which intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations shall be admitted to its meetings as observers;
- (x) adopt amendments to Articles 13 to 17;
- (xi) take any other appropriate action designed to further the objectives of the Union;
- (xii) perform such other functions as are appropriate under this Convention;

<sup>1</sup> See p. 3 of this volume.

(xiii) subject to its acceptance, exercise such rights as are given to it in the Convention establishing the Organization.

(b) With respect to matters which are of interest also to other Unions administered by the Organization, the Assembly shall make its decisions after having heard the advice of the Coordination Committee of the Organization.

(3) (a) Subject to the provisions of subparagraph (b), a delegate may represent one country only.

(b) Countries of the Union grouped under the terms of a special agreement in a common office possessing for each of them the character of a special national service of industrial property as referred to in Article 12 may be jointly represented during discussions by one of their number.

(4) (a) Each country member of the Assembly shall have one vote.

(b) One-half of the countries members of the Assembly shall constitute a quorum.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (b), if, in any session, the number of countries represented is less than one half but equal to or more than one third of the countries members of the Assembly, the Assembly may make decisions but, with the exception of decisions concerning its own procedure, all such decisions shall take effect only if the conditions set forth hereinafter are fulfilled. The International Bureau shall communicate the said decisions to the countries members of the Assembly which were not represented and shall invite them to express in writing their vote or abstention within a period of three months from the date of the communication. If, at the expiration of this period, the number of countries having thus expressed their vote or abstention attains the number of countries which was lacking for attaining the quorum in the session itself, such decisions shall take effect provided that at the same time the required majority still obtains.

(d) Subject to the provisions of Article 17 (2), the decisions of the Assembly shall require two thirds of the votes cast.

(e) Abstentions shall not be considered as votes.

(5) (a) Subject to the provisions of subparagraph (b), a delegate may vote in the name of one country only.

(b) The countries of the Union referred to in paragraph (3) (b) shall, as a general rule, endeavor to send their own delegations to the sessions of the Assembly. If, however, for exceptional reasons, any such country cannot send its own delegation, it may give to the delegation of another such country the power to vote in its name, provided that each delegation may

vote by proxy for one country only. Such power to vote shall be granted in a document signed by the Head of State or the competent Minister.

(6) Countries of the Union not members of the Assembly shall be admitted to the meetings of the latter as observers.

(7) (a) The Assembly shall meet once in every third calendar year in ordinary session upon convocation by the Director General and, in the absence of exceptional circumstances, during the same period and at the same place as the General Assembly of the Organization.

(b) The Assembly shall meet in extraordinary session upon convocation by the Director General, at the request of the Executive Committee or at the request of one fourth of the countries members of the Assembly.

(8) The Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

#### Article 14

(1) The Assembly shall have an Executive Committee.

(2) (a) The Executive Committee shall consist of countries elected by the Assembly from among countries members of the Assembly. Furthermore, the country on whose territory the Organization has its headquarters shall, subject to the provisions of Article 16 (7) (b), have an *ex officio* seat on the Committee.

(b) The Government of each country member of the Executive Committee shall be represented by one delegate, who may be assisted by alternate delegates, advisors, and experts.

(c) The expenses of each delegation shall be borne by the Government which has appointed it.

(3) The number of countries members of the Executive Committee shall correspond to one fourth of the number of countries members of the Assembly. In establishing the number of seats to be filled, remainders after division by four shall be disregarded.

(4) In electing the members of the Executive Committee, the Assembly shall have due regard to an equitable geographical distribution and to the need for countries party to the Special Agreements established in relation with the Union to be among the countries constituting the Executive Committee.

(5) (a) Each member of the Executive Committee shall serve from the close of the session of the Assembly which elected it to the close of the next ordinary session of the Assembly.

(b) Members of the Executive Committee may be re-elected, but only up to a maximum of two thirds of such members.

(c) The Assembly shall establish the details of the rules governing the election and possible re-election of the members of the Executive Committee.

(6) (a) The Executive Committee shall:

- (i) prepare the draft agenda of the Assembly;
- (ii) submit proposals to the Assembly in respect of the draft program and triennial budget of the Union prepared by the Director General;
- (iii) approve, within the limits of the program and the triennial budget, the specific yearly budgets and programs prepared by the Director General;
- (iv) submit, with appropriate comments, to the Assembly the periodical reports of the Director General and the yearly audit reports on the accounts;
- (v) take all necessary measures to ensure the execution of the program of the Union by the Director General, in accordance with the decisions of the Assembly and having regard to circumstances arising between two ordinary sessions of the Assembly;
- (vi) perform such other functions as are allocated to it under this Convention.

(b) With respect to matters which are of interest also to other Unions administered by the Organization, the Executive Committee shall make its decisions after having heard the advice of the Coordination Committee of the Organization.

(7) (a) The Executive Committee shall meet once a year in ordinary session upon convocation by the Director General, preferably during the same period and at the same place as the Coordination Committee of the Organization.

(b) The Executive Committee shall meet in extraordinary session upon convocation by the Director General, either on his own initiative, or at the request of its Chairman or one fourth of its members.

(8) (a) Each country member of the Executive Committee shall have one vote.

(b) One-half of the members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

(c) Decisions shall be made by a simple majority of the votes cast.

(d) Abstentions shall not be considered as votes.

(e) A delegate may represent, and vote in the name of, one country only.

(9) Countries of the Union not members of the Executive Committee shall be admitted to its meetings as observers.

(10) The Executive Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

#### *Article 15*

(1) (a) Administrative tasks concerning the Union shall be performed by the International Bureau, which is a continuation of the Bureau of the Union united with the Bureau of the Union established by the International Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

(b) In particular, the International Bureau shall provide the secretariat of the various organs of the Union.

(c) The Director General of the Organization shall be the chief executive of the Union and shall represent the Union.

(2) The International Bureau shall assemble and publish information concerning the protection of industrial property. Each country of the Union shall promptly communicate to the International Bureau all new laws and official texts concerning the protection of industrial property. Furthermore, it shall furnish the International Bureau with all the publications of its industrial property service of direct concern to the protection of industrial property which the International Bureau may find useful in its work.

(3) The International Bureau shall publish a monthly periodical.

(4) The International Bureau shall, on request, furnish any country of the Union with information on matters concerning the protection of industrial property.

(5) The International Bureau shall conduct studies, and shall provide services, designed to facilitate the protection of industrial property.

(6) The Director General and any staff member designated by him shall participate, without the right to vote, in all meetings of the Assembly, the Executive Committee, and any other committee of experts or working group. The Director General, or a staff member designated by him, shall be *ex officio* secretary of these bodies.

(7) (a) The International Bureau shall, in accordance with the directions of the Assembly and in cooperation with the Executive Committee, make the preparations for the conferences of revision of the provisions of the Convention other than Articles 13 to 17.

(b) The International Bureau may consult with intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations concerning preparations for conferences of revision.

(c) The Director General and persons designated by him shall take part, without the right to vote, in the discussions at these conferences.

(8) The International Bureau shall carry out any other tasks assigned to it.

### Article 16

(1) (a) The Union shall have a budget.

(b) The budget of the Union shall include the income and expenses proper to the Union, its contribution to the budget of expenses common to the Unions, and, where applicable, the sum made available to the budget of the Conference of the Organization.

(c) Expenses not attributable exclusively to the Union but also to one or more other Unions administered by the Organization shall be considered as expenses common to the Unions. The share of the Union in such common expenses shall be in proportion to the interest the Union has in them.

(2) The budget of the Union shall be established with due regard to the requirements of coordination with the budgets of the other Unions administered by the Organization.

(3) The budget of the Union shall be financed from the following sources:

- (i) contributions of the countries of the Union;
- (ii) fees and charges due for services rendered by the International Bureau in relation to the Union;
- (iii) sale of, or royalties on, the publications of the International Bureau concerning the Union;
- (iv) gifts, bequests, and subventions;
- (v) rents, interests, and other miscellaneous income.

(4) (a) For the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget, each country of the Union shall belong to a class, and shall pay its annual contributions on the basis of a number of units fixed as follows:

Class I . . . . .	25
Class II . . . . .	20
Class III . . . . .	15
Class IV . . . . .	10
Class V . . . . .	5
Class VI . . . . .	3
Class VII . . . . .	1



(b) Unless it has already done so, each country shall indicate, concurrently with depositing its instrument of ratification or accession, the class to which it wishes to belong. Any country may change class. If it chooses a lower class, the country must announce such change to the Assembly at one of its ordinary sessions. Any such change shall take effect at the beginning of the calendar year following the said session.

(c) The annual contribution of each country shall be an amount in the same proportion to the total sum to be contributed to the budget of the Union by all countries as the number of its units is to the total of the units of all contributing countries.

(d) Contributions shall become due on the first of January of each year.

(e) A country which is in arrears in the payment of its contributions may not exercise its right to vote in any of the organs of the Union of which it is a member if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. However, any organ of the Union may allow such a country to continue to exercise its right to vote in that organ if, and as long as, it is satisfied that the delay in payment is due to exceptional and unavoidable circumstances.

(f) If the budget is not adopted before the beginning of a new financial period, it shall be at the same level as the budget of the previous year, as provided in the financial regulations.

(5) The amount of the fees and charges due for services rendered by the International Bureau in relation to the Union shall be established, and shall be reported to the Assembly and the Executive Committee, by the Director General.

(6) (a) The Union shall have a working capital fund which shall be constituted by a single payment made by each country of the Union. If the fund becomes insufficient, the Assembly shall decide to increase it.

(b) The amount of the initial payment of each country to the said fund or of its participation in the increase thereof shall be a proportion of the contribution of that country for the year in which the fund is established or the decision to increase it is made.

(c) The proportion and the terms of payment shall be fixed by the Assembly on the proposal of the Director General and after it has heard the advice of the Coordination Committee of the Organization.

(7) (a) In the headquarters agreement concluded with the country on the territory of which the Organization has its headquarters, it shall be provided that, whenever the working capital fund is insufficient, such country shall grant advances. The amount of these advances and the conditions on which they are granted shall be the subject of separate agreements, in each

case, between such country and the Organization. As long as it remains under the obligation to grant advances, such country shall have an *ex officio* seat on the Executive Committee.

(b) The country referred to in subparagraph (a) and the Organization shall each have the right to denounce the obligation to grant advances, by written notification. Denunciation shall take effect three years after the end of the year in which it has been notified.

(8) The auditing of the accounts shall be effected by one or more of the countries of the Union or by external auditors, as provided in the financial regulations. They shall be designated, with their agreement, by the Assembly.

#### Article 17

(1) Proposals for the amendment of Articles 13, 14, 15, 16, and the present Article, may be initiated by any country member of the Assembly, by the Executive Committee, or by the Director General. Such proposals shall be communicated by the Director General to the member countries of the Assembly at least six months in advance of their consideration by the Assembly.

(2) Amendments to the Articles referred to in paragraph (1) shall be adopted by the Assembly. Adoption shall require three fourths of the votes cast, provided that any amendment to Article 13, and to the present paragraph, shall require four fifths of the votes cast.

(3) Any amendment to the Articles referred to in paragraph (1) shall enter into force one month after written notifications of acceptance, effected in accordance with their respective constitutional processes, have been received by the Director General from three fourths of the countries members of the Assembly at the time it adopted the amendment. Any amendment to the said Articles thus accepted shall bind all the countries which are members of the Assembly at the time the amendment enters into force, or which become members thereof at a subsequent date, provided that any amendment increasing the financial obligations of countries of the Union shall bind only those countries which have notified their acceptance of such amendment.

#### Article 18

(1) This Convention shall be submitted to revision with a view to the introduction of amendments designed to improve the system of the Union.

(2) For that purpose, conferences shall be held successively in one of the countries of the Union among the delegates of the said countries.

(3) Amendments to Articles 13 to 17 are governed by the provisions of Article 17.

#### Article 19

It is understood that the countries of the Union reserve the right to make separately between themselves special agreements for the protection of industrial property, in so far as these agreements do not contravene the provisions of this Convention.

#### Article 20

(1) (a) Any country of the Union which has signed this Act may ratify it, and, if it has not signed it, may accede to it. Instruments of ratification and accession shall be deposited with the Director General.

(b) Any country of the Union may declare in its instrument of ratification or accession that its ratification or accession shall not apply:

- (i) to Articles 1 to 12, or
- (ii) to Articles 13 to 17.

(c) Any country of the Union which, in accordance with subparagraph (b), has excluded from the effects of its ratification or accession one of the two groups of Articles referred to in that subparagraph may at any later time declare that it extends the effects of its ratification or accession to that group of Articles. Such declaration shall be deposited with the Director General.

(2) (a) Articles 1 to 12 shall enter into force, with respect to the first ten countries of the Union which have deposited instruments of ratification or accession without making the declaration permitted under paragraph (1) (b) (i), three months after the deposit of the tenth such instrument of ratification or accession.

(b) Articles 13 to 17 shall enter into force, with respect to the first ten countries of the Union which have deposited instruments of ratification or accession without making the declaration permitted under paragraph (1) (b) (ii), three months after the deposit of the tenth such instrument of ratification or accession.

(c) Subject to the initial entry into force, pursuant to the provisions of subparagraphs (a) and (b), of each of the two groups of Articles referred to in paragraph (1) (b) (i) and (ii), and subject to the provisions of paragraph (1) (b), Articles 1 to 17 shall, with respect to any country of the Union, other than those referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b), which deposits an

instrument of ratification or accession or any country of the Union which deposits a declaration pursuant to paragraph (1) (c), enter into force three months after the date of notification by the Director General of such deposit, unless a subsequent date has been indicated in the instrument or declaration deposited. In the latter case, this Act shall enter into force with respect to that country on the date thus indicated.

(3) With respect to any country of the Union which deposits an instrument of ratification or accession, Articles 18 to 30 shall enter into force on the earlier of the dates on which any of the groups of Articles referred to in paragraph (1) (b) enters into force with respect to that country pursuant to paragraph (2) (a), (b), or (c).

#### Article 21

(1) Any country outside the Union may accede to this Act and thereby become a member of the Union. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Director General.

(2) (a) With respect to any country outside the Union which deposits its instrument of accession one month or more before the date of entry into force of any provisions of the present Act, this Act shall enter into force, unless a subsequent date has been indicated in the instrument of accession, on the date upon which provisions first enter into force pursuant to Article 20(2) (a) or (b); provided that:

- (i) if Articles 1 to 12 do not enter into force on that date, such country shall, during the interim period before the entry into force of such provisions, and in substitution therefor, be bound by Articles 1 to 12 of the Lisbon Act,<sup>1</sup>
- (ii) if Articles 13 to 17 do not enter into force on that date, such country shall, during the interim period before the entry into force of such provisions, and in substitution therefor, be bound by Articles 13 and 14(3), (4), and (5), of the Lisbon Act.

If a country indicates a subsequent date in its instrument of accession, this Act shall enter into force with respect to that country on the date thus indicated.

(b) With respect to any country outside the Union which deposits its instrument of accession on a date which is subsequent to, or precedes by less than one month, the entry into force of one group of Articles of the present Act, this Act shall, subject to the proviso of subparagraph (a), enter into force three months after the date on which its accession has been notified by the Director General, unless a subsequent date has been indi-

<sup>1</sup> See p. 107 of this volume.

cated in the instrument of accession. In the latter case, this Act shall enter into force with respect to that country on the date thus indicated.

(3) With respect to any country outside the Union which deposits its instrument of accession after the date of entry into force of the present Act in its entirety, or less than one month before such date, this Act shall enter into force three months after the date on which its accession has been notified by the Director General, unless a subsequent date has been indicated in the instrument of accession. In the latter case, this Act shall enter into force with respect to that country on the date thus indicated.

#### *Article 22*

Subject to the possibilities of exceptions provided for in Articles 20 (1) (b) and 28(2), ratification or accession shall automatically entail acceptance of all the clauses and admission to all the advantages of this Act.

#### *Article 23*

After the entry into force of this Act in its entirety, a country may not accede to earlier Acts of this Convention.

#### *Article 24*

(1) Any country may declare in its instrument of ratification or accession, or may inform the Director General by written notification any time thereafter, that this Convention shall be applicable to all or part of those territories, designated in the declaration or notification, for the external relations of which it is responsible.

(2) Any country which has made such a declaration or given such a notification may, at any time, notify the Director General that this Convention shall cease to be applicable to all or part of such territories.

(3) (a) Any declaration made under paragraph (1) shall take effect on the same date as the ratification or accession in the instrument of which it was included, and any notification given under such paragraph shall take effect three months after its notification by the Director General.

(b) Any notification given under paragraph (2) shall take effect twelve months after its receipt by the Director General.

#### *Article 25*

(1) Any country party to this Convention undertakes to adopt, in accordance with its constitution, the measures necessary to ensure the application of this Convention.

(2) It is understood that, at the time a country deposits its instrument of ratification or accession, it will be in a position under its domestic law to give effect to the provisions of this Convention.

#### *Article 26*

(1) This Convention shall remain in force without limitation as to time.

(2) Any country may denounce this Act by notification addressed to the Director General. Such denunciation shall constitute also denunciation of all earlier Acts and shall affect only the country making it, the Convention remaining in full force and effect as regards the other countries of the Union.

(3) Denunciation shall take effect one year after the day on which the Director General has received the notification.

(4) The right of denunciation provided by this Article shall not be exercised by any country before the expiration of five years from the date upon which it becomes a member of the Union.

#### *Article 27*

(1) The present Act shall, as regards the relations between the countries to which it applies, and to the extent that it applies, replace the Convention of Paris of March 20, 1883, and the subsequent Acts of revision.<sup>1</sup>

(2) (a) As regards the countries to which the present Act does not apply, or does not apply in its entirety, but to which the Lisbon Act of October 31, 1958, applies, the latter shall remain in force in its entirety or to the extent that the present Act does not replace it by virtue of paragraph (1).

(b) Similarly, as regards the countries to which neither the present Act, nor portions thereof, nor the Lisbon Act applies, the London Act of June 2, 1934,<sup>2</sup> shall remain in force in its entirety or to the extent that the present Act does not replace it by virtue of paragraph (1).

(c) Similarly, as regards the countries to which neither the present Act, nor portions thereof, nor the Lisbon Act, nor the London Act applies, the Hague Act of November 6, 1925,<sup>3</sup> shall remain in force in its entirety or to the extent that the present Act does not replace it by virtue of paragraph (1).

<sup>1</sup> *British and Foreign State Papers*, vol. 74, p. 44; vol. 92, p. 807, and vol. 104, p. 116; League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. LXXIV, p. 289, and vol. CXCII, p. 17; and p. 107 of this volume.

<sup>2</sup> League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. CXCII, p. 17.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. LXXIV, p. 289.

(3) Countries outside the Union which become party to this Act shall apply it with respect to any country of the Union not party to this Act or which, although party to this Act, has made a declaration pursuant to Article 20 (1) (b) (i). Such countries recognize that the said country of the Union may apply, in its relations with them, the provisions of the most recent Act to which it is party.

#### *Article 28*

(1) Any dispute between two or more countries of the Union concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention, not settled by negotiation, may, by any one of the countries concerned, be brought before the International Court of Justice by application in conformity with the Statute of the Court, unless the countries concerned agree on some other method of settlement. The country bringing the dispute before the Court shall inform the International Bureau; the International Bureau shall bring the matter to the attention of the other countries of the Union.

(2) Each country may, at the time it signs this Act or deposits its instrument of ratification or accession, declare that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph (1). With regard to any dispute between such country and any other country of the Union, the provisions of paragraph (1) shall not apply.

(3) Any country having made a declaration in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2) may, at any time, withdraw its declaration by notification addressed to the Director General.

#### *Article 29*

(1) (a) This Act shall be signed in a single copy in the French language and shall be deposited with the Government of Sweden.

(b) Official texts shall be established by the Director General, after consultation with the interested Governments, in the English, German, Italian, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish languages, and such other languages as the Assembly may designate.

(c) In case of differences of opinion on the interpretation of the various texts, the French text shall prevail.

(2) This Act shall remain open for signature at Stockholm until January 13, 1968.

(3) The Director General shall transmit two copies, certified by the Government of Sweden, of the signed text of this Act to the Governments of all countries of the Union and, on request, to the Government of any other country.

(4) The Director General shall register this Act with the Secretariat of the United Nations.

(5) The Director General shall notify the Governments of all countries of the Union of signatures, deposits of instruments of ratification or accession and any declarations included in such instruments or made pursuant to Article 20 (1) (c), entry into force of any provisions of this Act, notifications of denunciation, and notifications pursuant to Article 24.

### Article 30

(1) Until the first Director General assumes office, references in this Act to the International Bureau of the Organization or to the Director General shall be deemed to be references to the Bureau of the Union or its Director, respectively.

(2) Countries of the Union not bound by Articles 13 to 17 may, until five years after the entry into force of the Convention establishing the Organization, exercise, if they so desire, the rights provided under Articles 13 to 17 of this Act as if they were bound by those Articles. Any country desiring to exercise such rights shall give written notification to that effect to the Director General; such notification shall be effective from the date of its receipt. Such countries shall be deemed to be members of the Assembly until the expiration of the said period.

(3) As long as all the countries of the Union have not become Members of the Organization, the International Bureau of the Organization shall also function as the Bureau of the Union, and the Director General as the Director of the said Bureau.

(4) Once all the countries of the Union have become Members of the Organization, the rights, obligations, and property, of the Bureau of the Union shall devolve on the International Bureau of the Organization.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Act.

DONE at Stockholm, on July 14, 1967.

For South Africa:

T. SCHOEMAN

For Algeria:

Not bound by article 28, paragraph 1  
A. HACENE



For Argentina:

For Australia:

For Austria:

GOTTFRIED H. THALER

For Belgium:

BON F. COGELS

For Brazil:

For Bulgaria:

V. CHIVAROV  
11 January 1968

[*Translation — Traduction*] The People's Republic of Bulgaria makes a reservation concerning the provisions of article 28 (1) and a declaration concerning the provisions of article 24 of the Convention, which appear in note verbale No. 32 of 11 January 1968 from the Bulgarian Embassy in Stockholm addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Sweden.<sup>1</sup>

For Cameroon:

EKANI

For Canada:

For Ceylon:

<sup>1</sup> For the text of the declarations made upon signature, see p. 384 of this volume.

For Cyprus:

For the Congo (Brazzaville):

For the Ivory Coast:

BILE

For Cuba:

A. M. GONZÁLEZ  
12/1/68

For Dahomey:

For Denmark:

JULIE OLSEN

For Spain:

J. F. ALCOVER  
ELECTO J. GARCÍA TEJEDOR

For the United States of America:

EUGENE M. BRADERMAN

For Finland:

PAUL GUSTAFSSON

For France:

G. DE MENTHON

For Gabon:

S. F. OYOUÉ

For Greece:

J. A. DRACOU LIS

For Haiti:

For the Upper Volta:

For Hungary:

ESZTERGÁLYOS  
12/1/1968  
Subject to ratification

For Indonesia:

IBRAHIM JASIN  
12<sup>th</sup> January 1968  
In signing this Convention the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, in conformity with article 28 (1) of the Convention, declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions set forth in article 28 (1) of the said Convention.

For Iran:

A. DARAÏ

For Ireland:

VALENTIN IREMONGER  
12 January 1968

For Iceland:

ARNI TRYGGVASON

For Israel:

Z. SHER  
G. GAVRIELI

For Italy:

CIPPICO  
GIORGIO RANZI

For Japan:

M. TAKAHASHI  
C. KAWADE

For Kenya:

M. K. MWENDWA

For Laos:

For Lebanon:

For Liechtenstein:

MARIANNE MARXER

For Luxembourg:

J. P. HOFFMANN

For Madagascar:

RATOVONDRIAKA

For Malawi:

For Morocco:

H'SSAINE

For Mauritania:

For Mexico:

For Monaco:

J. M. NOTARI

For Niger:

A. WRIGHT

For Nigeria:

For Norway:

Subject to ratification  
JENS EVENSEN  
B. STUEVOLD LASSEN

For New Zealand:

For Uganda:

For the Netherlands:

GERBRANDY  
W. G. BELINFANTE

For the Philippines:

LAURO BAJA

For Poland:

M. KAJZER  
10 January 1968  
[*Translation — Traduction*] Subject to subsequent ratification and with the reservation and declaration made in the note of 10 January 1968 from the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic in Stockholm.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For the text of the declarations made upon signature, see p. 384 of this volume.

For Portugal:

ADRIANO DE CARVALHO  
JOSÉ DE OLIVEIRA ASCENSÃO  
RUY ALVARO COSTA DE MORAIS SERRÃO

For the United Arab Republic:

For the Central African Republic:

L. P. GAMBA

For the Dominican Republic:

For the Federal Republic of Germany:

KURT HAERTEL

For the Republic of Viet-Nam:

For Romania:

Subject to the reservation provided for in  
article 28, paragraph 2.

C. STANESCU  
MARINETE

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

GORDON GRANT  
WILLIAM WALLACE

For San Marino:

For the Holy See:

GUNNAR STERNER

For Senegal:

A. SECK

For Sweden:

HERMAN KLING  
AKE V. ZWEIGBERGK

For Switzerland:

HANS MORF  
JOSEPH VOYAME

For Syria:

For Tanzania:

For Chad:

For Czechoslovakia:

For Trinidad and Tobago:

For Tunisia:

M. KEDADI

For Turkey:

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:<sup>1</sup>

MALTSEV

12.X.67 g.

[*Translation*<sup>2</sup> — *Traduction*<sup>3</sup>] The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself committed by regulations of item 1 in article 28 of the Stockholm statement of the Paris Convention on Protection of the Industrial Property on the question of settlement of the disputes in the interpretation and implementation of the Convention.

For Uruguay:

For Yugoslavia:

A. JELIĆ

For Zambia:

<sup>1</sup> For the text of the declarations made upon signature, see p. 384 of this volume.

<sup>2</sup> Translation supplied by the Government of Sweden.

<sup>3</sup> Traduction fournie par le Gouvernement suédois.



DECLARATIONS MADE  
UPON SIGNATURE*BULGARIA*[TRANSLATION<sup>1</sup> — TRADUCTION<sup>2</sup>]

The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the underlying principles of article 24 of the Convention, giving colonial States the right to extend the effects of the Convention to the territories over which they have dominion, are contrary to contemporary international law and to the Declaration of the General Assembly of the UN concerning the gaining of independence of colonial countries and peoples.<sup>3</sup>

*POLAND*[TRANSLATION<sup>1</sup> — TRADUCTION<sup>2</sup>]

When signing the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883, revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, the Polish People's Republic made the following declaration: The provisions of article 24 of the Paris Convention, giving member States the right to extend the effects of the said Convention to the territories for the external relations of which they are responsible, are out-of-date and contrary to Resolution No. 1514/XV<sup>3</sup> passed by the General Assembly of the UN on December 14, 1960.

<sup>1</sup> Translation supplied by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

<sup>2</sup> Traduction fournie par l'Organisation mondiale de la propriété intellectuelle (OMPI).

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/4684)*, p. 66.

DÉCLARATIONS FAITES  
LORS DE LA SIGNATURE*BULGARIE*

« La République populaire de Bulgarie estime que les principes qui reposent à l'article 24 de la Convention, prévoyant le droit, pour les États coloniaux, d'étendre le champ d'application de la Convention sur les territoires qui leur sont soumis, sont contraires au droit international contemporain et à la Déclaration de l'Assemblée générale de l'ONU concernant l'accès à l'indépendance des pays et peuples coloniaux<sup>1</sup>. »

*POLOGNE*

« En signant la Convention de Paris pour la protection de la propriété industrielle du 20 mars 1883, révisée à Stockholm le 14 juillet 1967, la République populaire de Pologne fait la déclaration suivante : Les dispositions de l'article 24 de la Convention de Paris prévoyant le droit pour les États membres d'étendre le champ d'application de ladite Convention sur les territoires pour lesquels ils assument la responsabilité des relations extérieures, sont surannées et contraires à la Résolution de l'Assemblée générale de l'ONU du 14 décembre 1960 n° 1514/XV<sup>1</sup>. »

<sup>1</sup> Nations Unies, *Documents officiels de l'Assemblée générale, quinzième session, Supplément n° 16 (A/4684)*, p. 70.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICSUNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES  
SOCIALISTES SOVIÉTIQUES

[RUSSIAN TEXT — TEXTE RUSSE]

Подписывая Стокгольмский акт Парижской конвенции по охране промышленной собственности, Союз Советских Социалистических Республик считает необходимым заявить, что положения статьи 24 Конвенции, предусматривающие возможность распространения Договаривающимися Сторонами ее действия на территории, за международные отношения которых они несут ответственность, являются устаревшими и противоречат Декларации Генеральной Ассамблеи Организации Объединенных Наций о предоставлении независимости колониальным странам и народам (резолюция 1514/XV от 14 декабря 1960 г.).

[TRANSLATION]<sup>1</sup>[TRADUCTION]<sup>1</sup>

At the time of the signing of the Stockholm Act of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deems it necessary to declare that the provisions of article 24 of the Convention, providing the contracting parties with the possibility of extending the effects of the Convention to the territories for the external relations of which they are responsible, are antiquated and out of line with the Declaration of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (Resolution 1514/XV<sup>2</sup> of December 14, 1960).

Lors de la signature de l'Acte de Stockholm de la Convention de Paris pour la protection de la propriété industrielle, l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques considère qu'il est nécessaire de déclarer que les dispositions de l'article 24 de la Convention, qui prévoient la possibilité, pour les parties contractantes, d'étendre son application aux territoires pour lesquels elles assument la responsabilité des relations extérieures, sont désuètes et sont en contradiction avec la Déclaration de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies sur l'octroi de l'indépendance aux pays et aux peuples coloniaux (Résolution 1514/XV<sup>2</sup>, du 14 décembre 1960).

<sup>1</sup> Translation supplied by the Government of Sweden.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/4684)*, p. 66.

<sup>1</sup> Traduction fournie par le Gouvernement suédois.

<sup>2</sup> Nations Unies, *Documents officiels de l'Assemblée générale, quinzième session, Supplément n° 16 (A/4684)*, p. 70.

DECLARATIONS MADE  
UPON RATIFICATION  
OR ACCESSION (*a*)

*BULGARIA*

[BULGARIAN TEXT — TEXTE BULGARE]

«Народна република България не се счита обвързана с разпоредбата на член 28, алинея 1, отнасяща се до задължителната юрисдикция на Международния съд.

Всеки спор между страните на Съюза относно тълкуването или прилагането на Конвенцията, който не може да бъде решен по пътя на преговорите, може да се постави пред Международния съд, само след като страните в спора изрично за всеки отделен случай са дали предварително съгласие за това.»

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 28, paragraph 1, relating to the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

Where a dispute between member countries of the Union concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention cannot be settled through negotiations, it may not be referred to the International Court of Justice unless the parties to the dispute have previously given their formal consent thereto in each specific case.

*CZECHOSLOVAKIA (a)*

“Contrary to the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples put down in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration

DÉCLARATIONS FAITES  
LORS DE LA RATIFICATION  
OU DE L'ADHÉSION (*a*)

*BULGARIE*

[TRADUCTION<sup>1</sup> — TRANSLATION<sup>2</sup>]

La République populaire de Bulgarie ne se considère pas liée par les dispositions de l'article 28, alinéa 1, relatives à la juridiction obligatoire de la Cour internationale de Justice.

Tout différend entre les Parties à l'Union concernant l'interprétation ou l'application de la Convention qui ne sera pas réglé par la voie de négociations ne pourra être soumis à la Cour internationale de Justice que lorsque les Parties au différend auront donné à cet effet leur accord formel préalable pour chaque cas concret.

*TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE (a)*

[TRADUCTION<sup>1</sup> — TRANSLATION<sup>2</sup>]

Contrairement au principe de l'égalité des droits et de l'autodétermination des peuples consigné dans la Charte des Nations Unies et dans la Déclaration

<sup>1</sup> Traduction fournie par l'Organisation mondiale de la propriété intellectuelle (OMPI).

<sup>2</sup> Translation supplied by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

No. 1514/G.A.UNO,<sup>1</sup> concerning the granting of independence to colonial countries, article 24 contains the so called colonial clause which is not in conformity with the main principles of international law.”

### HUNGARY

[TRANSLATION<sup>2</sup> — TRADUCTION<sup>3</sup>]

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic draws attention to the fact that the provisions of article 24 of the Convention are contrary to Resolution No. 1514 (XV)<sup>4</sup> on the independence of colonial countries and peoples, adopted on December 14, 1960, by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

### ROMANIA

[TRANSLATION<sup>2</sup> — TRADUCTION<sup>3</sup>]

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance of the state of dependence of certain territories to which reference is made in article 24 of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, is not in accordance with the declaration on the grant of independence to colonial countries and peoples, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 14, 1960,

n° 1514/A.G. ONU<sup>1</sup> concernant l'accès à l'indépendance des pays coloniaux, l'article 24 contient la clause dite coloniale qui n'est pas en conformité avec les principes généraux du droit international.

### HONGRIE

« Le Conseil de Présidence de la République populaire hongroise fait remarquer que les dispositions de l'article 24 de la Convention sont contraires à la Résolution n° 1514 (XV)<sup>1</sup> sur l'indépendance des pays et des peuples coloniaux, adoptée le 14 décembre 1960 par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies. »

### ROUMANIE

« Le Conseil d'Etat de la République socialiste de Roumanie estime que le maintien de l'état de dépendance de certains territoires auxquels se réfère la réglementation de l'article 24 de la Convention de Paris pour la protection de la propriété industrielle, révisée à Stockholm le 14 juillet 1967, n'est pas en concordance avec la Déclaration sur l'octroi de l'indépendance aux pays et peuples coloniaux, adoptée par l'Assemblée générale de l'ONU le 14 décembre 1960, par sa Résolu-

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/4684)*, p. 66.

<sup>2</sup> Translation supplied by the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI).

<sup>3</sup> Traduction fournie par les Bureaux internationaux réunis pour la protection de la propriété intellectuelle (BIRPI).

<sup>4</sup> United Nations, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/4684)*, p. 66.

<sup>1</sup> Nations Unies, *Documents officiels de l'Assemblée générale, quinzième session, Supplément n° 16 (A/4684)*, p. 70.

by Resolution 1514 (XV)<sup>1</sup> in which is stressed the need to bring an end rapidly and unconditionally to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

The Socialist Republic of Romania declares, in accordance with the provisions of article 28, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of the said article.

The position of the Socialist Republic of Romania is that disputes concerning the interpretation or the application of the Convention may be brought before the International Court of Justice only with the consent of the parties concerned, in each particular case.

tion 1514 (XV)<sup>1</sup> et dans laquelle on proclame la nécessité de mettre fin d'une manière rapide et sans conditions au colonialisme sous toutes ses formes et dans toutes ses manifestations.

« La République socialiste de Roumanie déclare, conformément aux dispositions de l'article 28, alinéa 2, de la Convention, qu'elle ne se considère pas liée par les dispositions de l'alinéa 1 de cet article. La position de la République socialiste de Roumanie est que les différends concernant l'interprétation ou l'application de la Convention pourront être soumis à la Cour internationale de Justice seulement avec le consentement des parties en litige, dans chaque cas particulier. »

---

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/4684)*, p. 66.

---

<sup>1</sup> Nations Unies, *Documents officiels de l'Assemblée générale, quinzième session, Supplément n° 16 (A/4684)*, p. 70.