

## Information on Procedures before the Office of the designated Contracting party for Madrid Protocol Applicants

December 2015

		US (USPTO)
1. When filing an application: Points to be noted when filling an MM2 format		
1.1 Applicant (Item 2 of MM2)		
1.1.1	Points to be noted when writing information about an applicant (Item 2(a), (b) and (f) of MM2 or of any equivalent form or equivalent electronic form)	The USPTO requires an applicant to indicate its legal nature and citizenship in 2(f) of the MM2.
1.2 Claim of priority (Item 6 of MM2)		
1.2.1	Is partial priority allowed, which is a claim of priority based on part of a basic application? (Yes/No)	Yes.
1.2.2	Are multiple priorities allowed, which is a claim of priority based on multiple basic applications? (Yes/No)	Yes.
1.3 Mark (Item 7 to 9 of MM2)		
1.3.1	Category of marks which can be registered (e.g. collective mark, certification mark guarantee mark)	In addition to trademarks and service marks, the USPTO registers certification marks, collective marks, and collective membership marks but not guarantee marks.
1.3.2	Are there certificates required according to category specified in Item 1.3.1? (Yes/No) If a required certificate exists, time and method of submission	For certification marks, the USPTO requires submission of the certification standards.
1.3.3	Types of non-traditional trademarks that are	Due to the United States' broad definition of a "trademark," any type of mark is <i>eligible</i> for registration with the USPTO." See <a href="#">15 U.S.C. § 1127</a> . In the past, the USPTO has registered three-dimensional marks, sound marks, color marks, position marks, trade

	eligible for registration (three-dimensional, sound, single color, position, trade dress, etc) and their requirements.	dress marks, motion marks, tactile marks, and scent marks.
1.3.4	Is description of a mark required? (Yes/No) If yes, examples of such a description	Yes, a description of the mark is required unless the mark is a standard character mark. Please see <a href="http://tmep.uspto.gov/RDMS/detail/manual/TMEP/current/TMEP-800d1e349.xml#/manual/TMEP/current/TMEP-800d1e2078.xml">TMEP § 808</a> ( <a href="http://tmep.uspto.gov/RDMS/detail/manual/TMEP/current/TMEP-800d1e349.xml#/manual/TMEP/current/TMEP-800d1e2078.xml">http://tmep.uspto.gov/RDMS/detail/manual/TMEP/current/TMEP-800d1e349.xml#/manual/TMEP/current/TMEP-800d1e2078.xml</a> ) for examples of acceptable mark descriptions.
1.3.5	What an applicant should do if he/she is required to provide a description of his/her mark in question, but such a description cannot be specified in a MM2 format?	As soon as the applicant receives a filing receipt, the applicant may visit the USPTO's website at <a href="http://www.uspto.gov">www.uspto.gov</a> and use the Trademark Electronic Application System to submit the mark description by filing a "Voluntary Amendment." The form is located here: <a href="http://teas.uspto.gov/office/pr">http://teas.uspto.gov/office/pr</a> .
1.3.6	Is there a standard character system? (Yes/No) If yes, what characters belong to the system? (Item 7(c) of MM2)	Yes. The USPTO's standard characters may be viewed here: <a href="http://www.uspto.gov/custom-page/standard-character-set">http://www.uspto.gov/custom-page/standard-character-set</a> .
1.3.7	Points to be noted for Item 8 of MM2 (COLOR CLAIMED)	For color marks, the USPTO recommends that an applicant make the color location statement and the mark description the same.
1.3.8	Points to be noted for Item 9 of MM2 (MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS)	For marks containing non-English wording, the USPTO requires a translation into English. If a mark contains non-Latin characters, the USPTO requires a transliteration of the mark.  For marks that are three-dimensional ("3D"), e.g., configuration marks, the USPTO recommends checking the "3D" box if the base is for a 3D mark. If mark only has a 3D appearance the 3D box should NOT be checked.  For sound marks, the USPTO requires an audio recording of the mark, as well as a detailed description of the sound. Although this audio file cannot be part of the international application, the USPTO will require an audio recording of the mark during examination.
<b>1.4 Description of goods and services (Item 10 of MM2)</b>		
1.4.1	Points to be noted for describing designated goods and services	The USPTO generally does not accept Nice Class headings.
1.4.2	A link to a website to verify whether indications	The U.S. Acceptable Identification of Goods and Services Manual (ID Manual) may be viewed here: <a href="http://tess2.uspto.gov/net/html/tidm.html">http://tess2.uspto.gov/net/html/tidm.html</a> .

	of goods and services are acceptable to an Office	
1.5 Declaration of intention to use marks		
1.5.1	Is a declaration of intention to use a mark in question required? (Yes/No) If required, how to submit such a declaration	Yes, the USPTO requires applicants to submit the MM18 form at the time of filing the international application and subsequent designation.
1.6 Additional features		
1.6.1	(If any [ex. Seniority])	The USPTO accepts disclaimers under Rule 9(4)(b)(v).
2. Procedures after a notification of the territorial extension is received at an Office of a Contracting Party		
2.1 Gazettes published by an Office		
2.1.1	Are gazettes published by an Office? (Yes/No)	Yes, the USPTO publishes a Trademark Official Gazette once a week.
2.1.2	If yes, what are included in gazettes?	The USPTO's Trademark Official Gazette contains an illustration of each mark published for opposition on the Principal Register, marks registered on the Principal Register under 15 U.S.C. §1051(d), and marks registered on the Supplemental Register on the date of the particular issue in which the marks appear. In addition, the Official Gazette includes the listing of goods/services and the basis for registration.
2.1.3	If yes, is there a link to a website?	Yes, the Official Gazette is located here: <a href="http://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/official-gazette/trademark-official-gazette-tmog">http://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/official-gazette/trademark-official-gazette-tmog</a> .
2.2 Substantive examination		
2.2.1	Does an Office conduct substantive examination? (Yes/No)	Yes.
2.2.2	If substantive examination is conducted, will there be an <i>ex officio</i> examination under i) absolute and ii) relative grounds for refusal be examined by <i>ex officio</i> ?	Yes.
2.2.3	Does an Office issue partial refusals?	Yes.
2.2.4	Information on examination standards (a link to a website)	<a href="http://tmep.uspto.gov/RDMS/detail/manual/TMEP/current/d1e2.xml">http://tmep.uspto.gov/RDMS/detail/manual/TMEP/current/d1e2.xml</a>
2.3 Opposition		
2.3.1	i) A starting date and ii) a period to file an	Any person who believes that he or she would be damaged by the registration of a mark on the Principal Register may oppose registration by filing a notice of opposition with the Board, and paying the required fee, within thirty days after the date of

	opposition	publication, or within an extension period granted by the Board for filing an opposition. The opposition is period is extendable up to 180 days after the mark is published.
2.3.2	Who can raise an opposition?	Any person who believes it is or will be damaged by registration of a mark has standing to file a complaint.
2.3.3	Can an opposition be filed before or after a statement of grant of protection is sent? Such a statement is based on Rule 18ter of the Common Regulations.	An opposition may be filed with the USPTO prior to registration of the mark, but an opposition proceeding may not be filed before the mark has been published for opposition.
<b>2.4 Third party observations/ Information submission system</b>		
2.4.1	Is there third party observations/ information submission system?	The USPTO accepts letters of protest. A letter of protest is an informal procedure created by and existing at the discretion of the USPTO, whereby third parties may bring to the attention of the USPTO evidence bearing on the registrability of a mark. The letter of protest procedure applies only to pending applications and is intended to aid in examination without causing undue delay and without compromising the integrity and objectivity of the ex parte examination process. See <a href="#">TMEP § 1715</a> .
2.4.2	If yes, i) A starting date and ii) a period to submit observations/ Information?	Letters of protest may generally be filed anytime between the filing date of the application and publication of the mark for opposition. When a letter of protest is filed on the date of publication or within 30 days after the date of publication, the letter of protest will be accepted only where publication of the mark constituted clear error, because the evidence included with the letter of protest establishes a prima facie case for refusal of registration.
2.4.3	If yes, Person who can submit observations/information?	Anyone may file a letter of protest.
<b>2.5 Notification of provisional refusal</b>		
2.5.1	Languages used to notify a provisional refusal	English.
2.5.2	A period between a day when a notification of territorial extension was sent to an Office and a day when a notification of a provisional refusal is sent (12/18 months)	18 months.
2.5.3	Is there a declaration made in accordance with Article 5(2)(c) of the Madrid Protocol? (Yes/No) Note: Notification of that such a provisional refusal	Yes.

	may be notified based on opposition after the lapse of period of 18-month	
2.5.4	An average processing time between a day when territorial extension is notified and a day when a First Office Action is made	First action pendency averages .7 months or 21 days from date of notification.
2.5.5	i) A starting date, ii) a period and iii) an ending day of a time limit to respond to a notification of a provisional refusal. Note: Examples of “i) a day on which the computation begins” are a day when an Office sent a notification of a provisional refusal; a day when the International Bureau sent a notification of a provisional refusal; and a day when a holder received a notification of a provisional refusal. Note: Examples of “iii) an ending day” are a day when a holder sent his/her response; and a day when an Office received a response.	Applicants must respond to an Office action within 6 months from the day the USPTO transmits the Office action to the International Bureau.
2.5.6	Is it possible to extend a time limit to respond to a notification of a provisional refusal? (Yes/No) If yes, how long such a time limit can be extended, and how can such an extension be	No, the USPTO’s response date is set by statute. 15 U.S.C. §1062(b).

	requested?	
2.5.7	Is it always necessary to arrange a local representative when responding to a notification of a provisional refusal? (Yes/No)	No. However, if an applicant chooses to have legal representation, that representative must be a qualified practitioner authorized under 37 C.F.R. §11.14 to practice in trademark cases. 37 C.F.R. §§2.11 and 11.14(e). See TMEP §§602–602.03(e).
2.5.8	Can a holder directly submit his/her response to an Office when responding to a notification of a provisional refusal? (Yes/No)	Yes.
2.5.9	Can submitting a MM6 form to request a limitation be regarded as a domestic procedure for amendment? (Yes/No)	No, the USPTO would not consider this a response to an Office action.
2.5.10	If a MM6 submission is regarded as a response to a provisional refusal, are there any points to be noted such as a time limit for submission? (For example, such points may include that a MM6 form must be filled and submitted to the IB within a time limit to respond to a notification of a provisional refusal, or that a notification of a limitation must be sent from the IB to an Office within a time limit of response.	N/A
<b>2.6 Trial/Appeal against examiner's decision of refusal</b>		
2.6.1	When can demand for an	The applicant must file the notice of appeal and appeal fee within six months of the date of issuance of the final refusal.

	appeal against examiner's decision of refusal be made?	
2.6.2	What is the competent authority for such appeal?	The USPTO's Trademark Trial and Appeal Board.
2.6.3	Information on appeal against examiner's decision of refusal (a link to a website)	<a href="http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks-application-process/trademark-trial-and-appeal-board">http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks-application-process/trademark-trial-and-appeal-board</a> <a href="http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks-application-process/appealing-trademark-decisions/tbmp-preface">http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks-application-process/appealing-trademark-decisions/tbmp-preface</a>
3. Procedures after confirmation of grant of protection in designated contracting parties		
3.1 Registration		
3.1.1	Other than a statement of grant of protection which is a notification based on Rule 18ter of the Common Regulations, is any notification of a decision of registration sent based on domestic laws? (Yes/No) If yes, to whom (a holder/an IB representative) will it be sent?	No.
3.1.2	i) Is a registration certificate automatically issued? (Yes/No) If yes, to whom (a holder/ an IB representative) will it be sent? ii) If a certificate is not issued automatically, is it possible to make a request so that a certificate will be issued? (Yes/No) If yes, how will it be requested?	Yes, the USPTO will automatically issue a registration certificate and send it to whoever is listed on as the correspondent of record.
3.1.3	Points to be noted for registration (For example, payment of fee)	The USPTO does not charge a fee for the issuance of a registration certificate.

3.1.4	Points to be noted for the purpose of maintaining the registration such as submitting a affidavits of continued use in commerce	<p>The USPTO requires the applicant to submit §71 affidavits between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> year of registration and every 10 years after the date of registration. See <a href="#">TMEP § 1613</a> for more information.</p> <p>As of January 2015, the USPTO issues courtesy reminder notices via email to those registrants that have provided a valid email address to receive such notices.  <a href="http://www.uspto.gov/trademark/trademark-updates-and-announcements/uspto-now-issuing-courtesy-email-reminders">http://www.uspto.gov/trademark/trademark-updates-and-announcements/uspto-now-issuing-courtesy-email-reminders</a></p>
<b>3.2 Replacement</b>		
3.2.1	Does an Office require a request to operate procedure for ‘taking note’ of an international registration?	<p>Yes. Once the registration based on the request for extension of protection issues, the holder can file the request to note replacement of the United States national registration. TMEP §1904.12.</p> <p>Legally, replacement takes place automatically, by operation of law. However, the USPTO will note the replacement in its records (and notify the IB accordingly) only if the holder of a registered extension of protection files a request that it do so. A request to note replacement of a United States national registration with a registered extension of protection must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (1) The serial number or registration number of the extension of protection to the United States (i.e., the §66(a) application or registered extension of protection);</li> <li>• (2) The registration number of the replaced United States registration; and</li> <li>• (3) The fee required by 37 C.F.R. §7.6.</li> </ul> <p>37 C.F.R. §7.28(b).</p>
3.2.2	Timing when a request to operate procedure for ‘taking note’ of an international registration is allowed (while an application being processed, post-registration, etc.)	Any time after the extension of protection has been granted.
3.2.3	Does it cost to “take note”?	\$100 per international class.
3.2.4	When will it be decided to replace a registration in question?	The USPTO only decides to note the replacement if the request is received and complies with the requirements detailed in response to question 3.2.1, above.
3.2.5	Can a replaced national registration and an international registration coexist?	Yes.
<b>4. Others</b>		
<b>4.1 Trial/Appeal for invalidation/cancellation</b>		



4.1.1	Time period for filing an invalidation	<p>Please note that the United States offers cancellation proceedings rather than invalidation proceedings. Once a mark is cancelled, the USPTO will notify the IB that the U.S. designation has been invalidated.</p> <p><a href="#">15 U.S.C. § 1064</a> sets the time period for filing cancellation proceedings with the USPTO. It states:</p> <p>A petition to cancel a registration of a mark, stating the grounds relied upon, may, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be filed as follows by any person who believes that he is or will be damaged, including as a result of a likelihood of dilution by blurring or dilution by tarnishment under section 1125(c) of this title, by the registration of a mark on the principal register established by this chapter, or under the Act of March 3, 1881, or the Act of February 20, 1905:</p> <p>(1) Within five years from the date of the registration of the mark under this chapter.</p> <p>(2) Within five years from the date of publication under section 1062(c) of this title of a mark registered under the Act of March 3, 1881, or the Act of February 20, 1905.</p> <p>(3) At any time if the registered mark becomes the generic name for the goods or services, or a portion thereof, for which it is registered, or is functional, or has been abandoned, or its registration was obtained fraudulently or contrary to the provisions of section 1054 of this title or of subsection (a), (b), or (c) of section 1052 of this title for a registration under this chapter, or contrary to similar prohibitory provisions of such said prior Acts for a registration under such Acts, or if the registered mark is being used by, or with the permission of, the registrant so as to misrepresent the source of the goods or services on or in connection with which the mark is used. If the registered mark becomes the generic name for less than all of the goods or services for which it is registered, a petition to cancel the registration for only those goods or services may be filed. A registered mark shall not be deemed to be the generic name of goods or services solely because such mark is also used as a name of or to identify a unique product or service. The primary significance of the registered mark to the relevant public rather than purchaser motivation shall be the test for determining whether the registered mark has become the generic name of goods or services on or in connection with which it has been used.</p> <p>(4) At any time if the mark is registered under the Act of March 3, 1881, or the Act of February 20, 1905, and has not been published under the provisions of subsection (c) of section 1062 of this title.</p> <p>(5) At any time in the case of a certification mark on the ground that the registrant (A) does not control, or is not able legitimately to exercise control over, the use of such mark, or (B) engages in the production or marketing of any goods or services to which the certification mark is applied, or (C) permits the use of the certification mark for purposes other than to certify, or (D) discriminately refuses to certify or to continue to certify the goods or services of any person who maintains the standards or conditions which such mark certifies:</p> <p>Provided, That the Federal Trade Commission may apply to cancel on the grounds specified in paragraphs (3) and (5) of this section any mark registered on the principal register established by this chapter, and the prescribed fee shall not be required. Nothing in paragraph (5) shall be deemed to prohibit the registrant from using its certification mark in advertising or promoting recognition of</p>
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		the certification program or of the goods or services meeting the certification standards of the registrant. Such uses of the certification mark shall not be grounds for cancellation under paragraph (5), so long as the registrant does not itself produce, manufacture, or sell any of the certified goods or services to which its identical certification mark is applied
4.1.2	Person who can demand a trial/appeal for invalidation	A petition for cancellation may be filed by any person who believes that he is or will be damaged by the registration of a mark on the principal register established by the Lanham Act, or under the Trademark Act of March 3, 1881, or the Trademark Act of February 20, 1905.
4.1.3	What is the competent authority for such trial/appeal?	The USPTO's Trademark Trial and Appeal Board.
4.1.4	Procedure relating to a trial/appeal for invalidation (a link to a website)	<a href="http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks-application-process/appealing-trademark-decisions/tbmp-preface">http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks-application-process/appealing-trademark-decisions/tbmp-preface</a>
<b>4.2 Trial/Appeal for cancellation of registered trademark not in use</b>		
4.2.1	Time period for filing a non-use cancellation	As noted above, <a href="#">15 U.S.C. § 1064</a> sets for the time period for filing cancellation proceedings with the USPTO. In particular, it states:  A petition to cancel a registration of a mark, stating the grounds relied upon, may, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be filed as follows by any person who believes that he is or will be damaged, including as a result of a likelihood of dilution by blurring or dilution by tarnishment under section 1125(c) of this title, by the registration of a mark on the principal register established by this chapter, or under the Act of March 3, 1881, or the Act of February 20, 1905:  ... (3) At any time if the registered mark... has been abandoned..."
4.2.2	Person who can demand a trial/appeal for cancellation of registered trademark not in use	A petition for cancellation may be filed by any person who believes that he is or will be damaged by the registration of the mark.
4.2.3	What is the competent authority for such trial/appeal?	The USPTO's Trademark Trial and Appeal Board.
4.2.4	Procedure relating to a trial/appeal for cancellation of registered trademark not in use (a link to a website)	<a href="http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks-application-process/appealing-trademark-decisions/tbmp-preface">http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks-application-process/appealing-trademark-decisions/tbmp-preface</a>
<b>4.3 Trial/Appeal for cancellation of trademark registration due to unfair use by owner of a trademark right or licensee</b>		
4.3.1	Time period for filing an	As noted above, 15 U.S.C. § 1064 sets for the time period for filing cancellation proceedings with the USPTO. Please see above.

	unfair use cancellation	
4.3.2	Person who can demand a trial/appeal for cancellation of trademark registration due to unfair use by owner of a trademark right or licensee	A petition for cancellation may be filed by any person who believes that he is or will be damaged by the registration of the mark.
4.3.3	What is the competent authority for such trial/appeal?	The USPTO's Trademark Trial and Appeal Board.
4.3.4	Procedure relating to a trial/appeal for cancellation of trademark registration due to unfair use by owner of a trademark right or licensee	<a href="http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks-application-process/appealing-trademark-decisions/tbmp-preface">http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks-application-process/appealing-trademark-decisions/tbmp-preface</a>
4.4 Other information relating to a trial/appeal		
4.4.1	Other information relating to a trial/appeal	N/A
4.5 Invalidation of the effects of an international registration in part or in whole		
4.5.1	Where the effects of an international registration in a designated Contracting Party are cancelled in part or in whole because of a trial/appeal for invalidation etc, the timing when a notification of invalidation per Rule 19 of the Common Regulations will be sent to the International Bureau	Due to reinstatement procedures at USPTO, USPTO waits approximately 6-8 months to notify the IB of invalidation. However, if the holder would like to expedite the notification of invalidation to the IB, they may the contact the USPTO.
4.6 Transformation of an international registration into national or regional applications under Article 9quinquies of Madrid Protocol		
4.6.1	Points to be noted for transformation	A transformation with the USPTO must be done within 3 months of the cancellation of the international registration by the IB. Another filing basis must be asserted and the applicant must satisfy the requirements for that filing basis. TMEP §1904.09.

	(If any) An amount of a fee if such a fee needs to be paid	The filing fee is \$275 per class if you select the TEAS Reduced Fee filing option, \$325 if you select the TEAS regular filing option, or \$375 for a paper application. For further information on transformation, see TMEP §1904.09 <i>et seq.</i>
4.7 Additional features		
4.7.1	(If any [ex. Conversion])	N/A
5. Madrid Protocol declarations		
5.1	Article 5(2)(b) of the Protocol (extension to 18 months of the refusal period) (Yes/No)	Yes. See <a href="http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html">http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html</a> .
5.2	Article 5(2)(c) of the Protocol (possible notification of refusals based on an opposition after the 18-month time limit) (Yes/No)	Yes, if the USPTO sends the Rule 16 notice. See <a href="http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html">http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html</a> .
5.3	Article 8(7)(a) of the Protocol (individual fees) (Yes/No)	Yes, the USPTO selected the individual fee, which is the class fee. See <a href="http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html">http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html</a> .
5.4	Article 9 <sup>quarter</sup> of the Agreement and that of the Protocol (Common Office of several Contracting States) (Yes/No)	No. See <a href="http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html">http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html</a> .
5.5	Article 14(2)(d) of the Agreement (in respect of international registrations effected under the Agreement prior to the date of accession of the Contracting Party concerned, no subsequent designation) (Yes/No)	No. See <a href="http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html">http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html</a> .
5.6	Article 14(5) of the Protocol (in respect of international registrations effected under the Protocol prior to the date of accession of the	No. See <a href="http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html">http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html</a> .

	Contracting Party concerned, no subsequent designation) (Yes/No)	
5.7	Rule 7(2) of the Common Regulations (declaration of intention to use the mark) (Yes/No)	Yes, the USPTO requires the MM18 form. See <a href="http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html">http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html</a> .
5.8	Rule 17(5)(d) of the Common Regulations (notwithstanding the fact that all procedures before the Office may not have been completed, notification to the International Bureau by the Office of decisions concerning refusals) (Yes/No)	No. See <a href="http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html">http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html</a> .
5.9	Rule 17(5)(e) of the Common Regulations ( <i>ex officio</i> provisional refusals not open to review before the Office) (Yes/No)	No. See <a href="http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html">http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html</a> .
5.10	Rule 20 <i>bis</i> (6)(a) of the Common Regulations (recording of licenses not provided for in the domestic law, so that the recording of licenses in the International Register has no effect) (Yes/No)	No. See <a href="http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html">http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html</a> .
5.11	Rule 20 <i>bis</i> (6)(b) of the Common Regulations (recording of licenses provided for in the domestic law, but the recording of licenses in the International Register has no effect) (Yes/No)	No. See <a href="http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html">http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html</a> .

5.12	Rule 34(2)(b) of the Common Regulations (the Office accepts to collect and forward fees to the International Bureau) (Yes/No)	No. See <a href="http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html">http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html</a> .
5.13	Rule 34(3)(a) of the Common Regulations (individual fee payable in two parts) (Yes/No)	No, the USPTO requires the full application fee to be submitted with the application. See <a href="http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html">http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/madridgazette/remarks/declarations.html</a> .