### 108TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION S. 2002

To improve and promote compliance with international intellectual property obligations relating to the Republic of Cuba, and for other purposes.

#### IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 9, 2003

Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. CRAIG) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

### A BILL

- To improve and promote compliance with international intellectual property obligations relating to the Republic of Cuba, and for other purposes.
  - 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
  - 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

#### **3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

- 4 This Act may be cited as the "United States-Cuba
- 5 Trademark Protection Act of 2003".

#### 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

- 7 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
- 8 ings:

(1) Trademarks and trade names are vital as sets of the many United States companies that en gage in international trade.

(2) Worldwide sales of branded products of 4 5 United States companies contribute in important 6 ways to the livelihood of American workers and the well-being and continued healthy growth of numer-7 8 ous United States businesses. These sales depend, in 9 turn, on the security of the United States trade-10 marks and trade names protected by reciprocal trea-11 ties and agreements for the protection of intellectual 12 property.

(3) Among such treaties and agreements are
the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) of the World Trade
Organization, the Inter-American Convention for
Trademark and Commercial Protection, and the Madrid Protocol.

(4) The United States should ensure that the
trademark and trade names of United States companies continue to be protected abroad by working to
ensure that countries comply with intellectual property rights treaties and agreements. At the same
time, the United States should adhere to its obligations under such treaties and agreements.

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1	(5) Hundreds of United States companies have
2	registered their trademarks in Cuba in order to en-
3	sure the exclusive right to use those trademarks
4	when the United States trade embargo on that coun-
5	try is lifted. Indeed, following the enactment of the
6	Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement
7	Act of 2000, many United States companies are al-
8	ready exporting branded food products to Cuba.
9	(6) The United States District Court for the
10	Southern District of New York ruled that section
11	211 of the Department of Commerce and Related
12	Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 abrogates, with
13	respect to Cuba, the Inter-American Convention on
14	Trademarks and Commercial Protection, and the
15	court's ruling was affirmed by the United States
16	Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.
17	(7) Cuba's international remedy under cus-
18	tomary international law, as codified by Article 60 of
19	the 1969 Vienna Convention on Treaties, for a
20	breach by the United States of the Inter-American
21	Convention, is to suspend or revoke the protections
22	Cuba currently affords United States trademarks
23	and trade names.
24	(8) In order to preserve the rights of United

24 (8) In order to preserve the rights of United25 States nationals holding trademarks in Cuba, the

1 United States must repeal section 211 of the De-2 partment of Commerce and Related Agencies Appro-3 priations Act, 1999, and should take the necessary 4 steps to promote the long-term protection of trade-5 marks, trade names, and domain names held by 6 United States nationals in that country. 7 (9) The recent actions by the Government of 8 Cuba to prosecute and imprison unfairly critics of 9 the government are unacceptable and should be met 10 with strong condemnation. 11 (10) Promoting greater respect for the rule of 12 law in Cuba, including through the provisions of this 13 Act, will it is hoped diminish the likelihood for ac-14 tions taken in the future that undermine operation 15 of the rule of law or disregard fundamental fairness 16 in administrative and juridical proceedings. 17 (b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to promote

18 global intellectual property rights protections by ensuring
19 that the United States and the Republic of Cuba continue
20 to comply with their obligations under international trade21 mark agreements and understandings.

## 22 SEC. 3. ADHERENCE TO INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS 23 AND UNDERSTANDINGS.

(a) CONSULTATIONS WITH CUBA.—The Presidentshall direct the Secretary of State to initiate consultations

1	with the Republic of Cuba not later than December 31,
2	2003, in order to obtain assurances that the Republic of
3	Cuba will—
4	(1) continue to adhere to—
5	(A) the Paris Convention for the Protec-
6	tion of Industrial Property;
7	(B) the Inter-American Convention for
8	Trademark and Commercial Protection; and
9	(C) the Madrid Agreement Concerning the
10	International Registration of Marks and Pro-
11	tocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Con-
12	cerning the International Registration of
13	Marks;
14	(2) implement the Joint Recommendation Con-
15	cerning Provisions on the Protection of Well-Known
16	Marks adopted by the General Assembly of the
17	World Intellectual Property Organization (Pub 833
18	E) in September 1999; and
19	(3) commit that the manager of the Country-
20	Code Top-Level Domain (ccTLD) will subscribe to
21	the Uniform Dispute Resolution Procedure (UDRP)
22	approved by the Internet Corporation for Assigned
23	Names and Numbers (ICANN) and provide to
24	United States nationals nondiscriminatory access to
25	such procedures.

(b) CONSULTATION WITH SECRETARY OF COM MERCE.—The Secretary of State shall initiate and conduct
 the consultations under subsection (a) in consultation with
 the Secretary of Commerce.

5 (c) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of State 6 and the Secretary of Commerce shall submit to the Con-7 gress a report on the progress and results of the consulta-8 tions under subsection (a) not later than 6 months after 9 the date of the enactment of this Act and not later than 10 every 6 months thereafter.

(d) REPEAL OF PROHIBITION ON TRANSACTIONS OR
 PAYMENTS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN UNITED STATES
 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.—

14 (1) REPEAL.—Section 211 of the Department
15 of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations
16 Act, 1999 (as contained in section 101(b) of division
17 A of Public Law 105–277; 112 Stat. 2681–88) is re18 pealed.

19 (2)**REGULATIONS.**—The Secretary of the 20 Treasury shall issue such regulations as are nec-21 essary to carry out the repeal made by paragraph 22 (1), including removing any prohibition on trans-23 actions or payments to which subsection (a)(1) of 24 section 211 of the Department of Commerce and 25 Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 applied.

# 1SEC. 4. REGISTRY OF U.S. TRADEMARKS AND WELL-KNOWN2MARKS IN CUBA.

3 (a) REGISTRY OF U.S. TRADEMARKS.—Not later 4 than December 31, 2003, the Director of the Patent and 5 Trademark Office shall establish a registry of trademarks 6 each of which is owned by a United States national and 7 was registered in, or submitted for registration to, the Re-8 public of Cuba on or after January 1, 1959.

9 (b) Registry of Well-Known Marks.—

10 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than Decem-11 ber 31, 2003, the Director of the Patent and Trade-12 mark Office shall establish a registry of trademarks 13 each of which is owned by a United States national 14 and met the requirements for a well-known mark in 15 the Republic of Cuba under Article 6bis of the Paris 16 Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property as of December 31, 1958, and the Joint Rec-17 18 ommendation Concerning Provisions on the Protec-19 tion of Well-Known Marks adopted by the General 20 Assembly of the World Intellectual Property Associa-21 tion (Pub 833 E) in September 1999.

(2) REQUIREMENTS FOR INCLUSION ON REGISTRY.—The Director of the Patent and Trademark
Office shall require any applicant seeking to register
a well-known mark on the registry established under
paragraph (1) to supply documentation to establish

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1	that the mark met the requirements set forth in
2	paragraph (1).
3	(c) ACCESSIBILITY.—The Director of the Patent and
4	Trademark Office shall ensure that each registry estab-
5	lished under subsections (a) and (b)—
6	(1) is accessible to the public through the Inter-
7	net;
8	(2) allows trademark examiners and applicants
9	seeking to register trademarks on the registry to
10	send and receive communications electronically;
11	(3) allows the United States Patent and Trade-
12	mark Office to process, maintain, and search elec-
13	tronically the contents and history of each applica-
14	tion to register a trademark, and trademark reg-
15	istration, included in the registry; and
16	(4) allows the public to access and search elec-
17	tronically the contents and history of each such ap-
18	plication and trademark registration.
19	SEC. 5. AMENDMENTS TO CUBAN ASSET CONTROL REGULA-
20	TIONS.
21	The Secretary of the Treasury shall amend the
22	Cuban Assets Control Regulations (part 515 of title 31,
23	Code of Federal Regulations) so that—
24	(1) the following transactions by any person
25	who is not a designated national are authorized:

(A) the filing and renewal of a blocked foreign domain name, the transfer or receipt of a blocked foreign domain name, and the filing and prosecution of proceedings to determine rights to a blocked foreign domain name and the prosecution of defenses to such proceedings; and

8 (B) the filing and renewal of a blocked for-9 eign trade name, the transfer or receipt of a 10 blocked foreign trade name, and the filing and 11 prosecution of proceedings related to a blocked 12 foreign trade name and the prosecution of de-13 fenses to such proceedings;

(2)(A) the transfer or receipt of any trademark,
trade name, or domain name subject to United
States law in which a designated national has an interest is authorized; and

18 (B) the filing and prosecution of opposition and 19 infringement proceedings related to any trademark 20 or trade name in which a designated national has an 21 interest, the filing and prosecution of proceedings to 22 determine rights to any domain name in which a 23 designated national has an interest, and the prosecu-24 tion of defenses to such proceedings, are authorized; 25 and

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(3) the payment of fees to the government of 1 2 any foreign country, either directly or through an at-3 torney or representative, is authorized for research 4 of registries, directories, and government records 5 with respect to blocked foreign trademarks, blocked 6 foreign trade names, or blocked foreign domain 7 names, and the protection and enforcement thereof. 8 SEC. 6. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

9 (a) INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS.—Section 44 of
10 the Trademark Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1126) is amended
11 by adding at the end the following:

12 ((j)(1)) Any designated national shall be entitled to 13 the benefits of this Act to the extent necessary to give effect to any provision of any convention or treaty relating 14 15 to trade or commercial names, or relating to the repression of unfair competition, to which the United States and the 16 17 Republic of Cuba are parties, or to any reciprocal rights relating to trade or commercial names or the repression 18 of unfair competition, that are extended by the Republic 19 20 of Cuba to nationals of the United States by law. The ab-21 sence of commercial activities within the United States 22 shall not constitute a lack of standing or any other reason 23 for the dismissal of any action brought by any such des-24 ignated national pursuant to this subsection.

"(2) No other provision of this section shall be con strued to limit the applicability of paragraph (1).

3 "(3) As used in this subsection, the term 'designated 4 national' has the meaning given that term in subpart C 5 of part 515 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, as 6 in effect on April 28, 2003, and includes any national of 7 a foreign country that is a successor-in-interest to that 8 designated national.".

9 (b) CIVIL ACTIONS.—Section 43(a) of the Trademark
10 Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1125(a)) is amended by adding
11 at the end the following:

12 "(4)(A) For purposes of this subsection, any person 13 who is engaged in the bona fide production, distribution, 14 marketing, or sale of spirits outside the United States and 15 who lawfully uses a mark or geographical indication in 16 connection with such spirits shall be considered to be or 17 likely to be damaged by a mark or geographical indica-18 tion—

"(i) which, when used on or in connection with
other spirits, identifies a place other than origin of
such other spirits; and

"(ii) of which the first use in commerce on or
in connection with such other spirits was made on
or after one year after the date on which the WTO
Agreement (as defined in section 2(9) of the Uru-

guay Round Agreements Act) entered into force with
 respect to the United States.

3 The preceding sentence shall also apply to any person in4 any proceeding under section 13 or 14 of this Act.

5 "(B) As used in this paragraph, the term 'spirits'
6 means any article provided for in heading 2207 or 2208
7 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.".

#### 8 SEC. 7. AUTHORITY OF COURTS.

9 United States courts shall have the authority to rec-10 ognize, enforce, or otherwise validate any assertion by a designated national of rights in any mark or trade name 11 based on common law rights or registration or under sub-12 13 section (b) or (e) of section 44 of the Trademark Act of 1946. In this subsection, the term "designated national" 14 15 includes any national of a foreign country that is a successor-in-interest to that designated national. 16

#### 17 SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.

18 In this Act:

19 (1) BLOCKED FOREIGN DOMAIN NAME.—The
20 term "blocked foreign domain name" means a do21 main name in which a designated national has an in22 terest, including any domain name issued by a des23 ignated national.

24 (2) BLOCKED FOREIGN TRADE NAME.—The
25 term "blocked foreign trade name" means any trade

name in which a designated national has an interest,
 including any such trade name issued by a des ignated national.

4 (3) BLOCKED FOREIGN TRADEMARK.—The
5 term "blocked foreign trademark" has the meaning
6 given that term in section 515.528(c) of title 31,
7 Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on April
8 28, 2003.

9 (4) DESIGNATED NATIONAL.—The term "des10 ignated national" has the meaning given that term
11 in subpart C of part 515 of title 31, Code of Federal
12 Regulations, as in effect on April 28, 2003.

13 (5) DIRECTOR OF THE PATENT AND TRADE-14 MARK OFFICE.—The term "Director of the Patent 15 and Trademark Office" means the Under Secretary 16 of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director 17 of the United States Patent and Trademark Office. 18 (6) Domain NAME; MARK; TRADEMARK.—The 19 terms "domain name", "mark", and "trademark" 20 have the meanings given those terms in section 45 of the Trademark Act of 1946. 21

(7) INTEREST.—The term "interest" has the
meaning given that term in section 515.312 of title
31, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on
April 28, 2003.

1	(8) TRADEMARK ACT OF 1946.—The term
2	"Trademark Act of 1946" means the Act entitled
3	"An Act to provide for the registration and protec-
4	tion of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out
5	the provisions of certain international conventions,
6	and for other purposes", approved July 5, 1946 (15
7	U.S.C. 1051 et seq.).
8	(9) TRADE NAME.—The term "trade name"
9	means a trade name or commercial name as those
10	terms are defined in section 45 of the Trademark
11	Act of 1946.
12	(10) UNITED STATES NATIONAL.—The term
13	"United States national" means—
14	(A) any United States citizen; or
15	(B) any other legal entity which is orga-
16	nized under the laws of the United States, or
17	of any State, the District of Columbia, or any
18	commonwealth, territory, or possession of the
19	United States, and which has its principal place
20	of business in the United States.

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