

3. Industrial property is to be understood in the broadest sense and applies not only to industry and commerce properly so called, but likewise to agricultural and extractive industries and to all manufactured or natural products, for example, wines, corn, tobacco leaves, fruit, cattle, minerals, mineral waters, beer, flowers and flour.

4. Under the term "patents" are included 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. Persons within the jurisdiction of each of the countries 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 their nationals, without prejudice to the rights specially provided by the present Convention. Consequently they shall have the same protection as the latter, and the same legal remedy against any infringement of their rights, provided they observe the conditions and formalities imposed on nationals.

2. Nevertheless, no condition as to the possession of a domicile or establishment in the country where protection is claimed may be required of persons entitled to the benefits 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 relative to judicial and administrative procedure and competence, and to the choice of domicile or the authorization of an agent which may be required by the laws of industrial property, are expressly reserved.

ARTICLE 3

Persons within the jurisdiction of countries not forming part of 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, are assimilated to persons within the jurisdiction of the countries of the Union.

ARTICLE 4

A. 1. Any person who has duly deposited an application for a patent, or for the registration of a utility model, industrial design or model or trade mark in one of the countries of the Union, or his legal representative or assignee, shall enjoy, for the purposes of deposit in the other countries, a right of priority during the periods hereinafter stated.

2. Every application which, under the domestic law of any country of the Union, or under international treaties concluded between several countries of the Union, is equivalent to a regular national application, shall be recognized as giving rise to a right of priority.

B. Consequently, a subsequent deposit in any of the other countries of the Union before the expiration of these periods shall not be invalidated through any acts accomplished in the interval, either, for instance, by another deposit, by publication or exploitation of the invention, by the putting on sale of copies of the design or model, or by use of the mark, and these acts cannot give rise to any rights of third parties or of personal possession. Rights acquired by third parties before the date of the first application which serves as a basis for the right of priority are reserved in accordance with the domestic legislation of each country of the Union.