

The Madrid System Key Elements and Recent Developments

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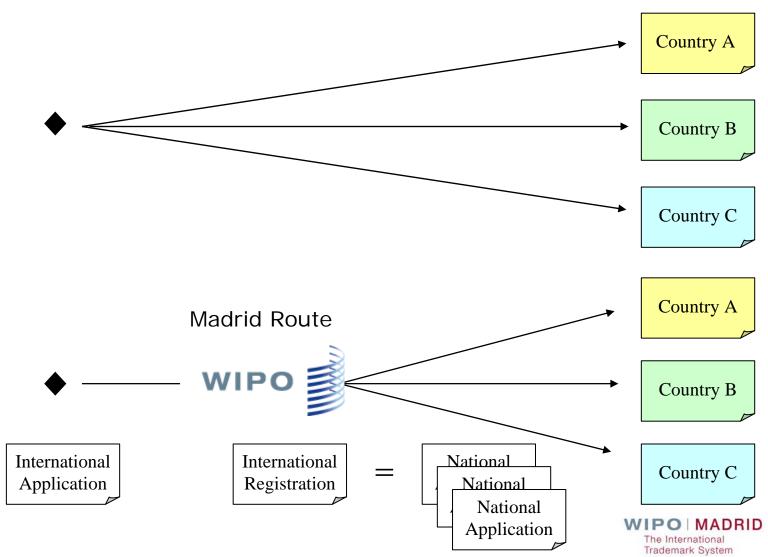
General Overview



The Madrid System

- A global and centralized trademark filing mechanism
- It enables trademark owners to obtain and maintain trademark protection in foreign markets by means of a single international application form filed with WIPO
- It provides a simple, expeditious, easy to use, efficient and cost-effective procedure for the centralized filing of applications and the centralized management of registrations
- A closed system
- More than a 120 years of experience
- More than a million marks registered

An Optional/Additional Route



Bundle of National Applications /Registrations

National Route Vs. Madrid Route

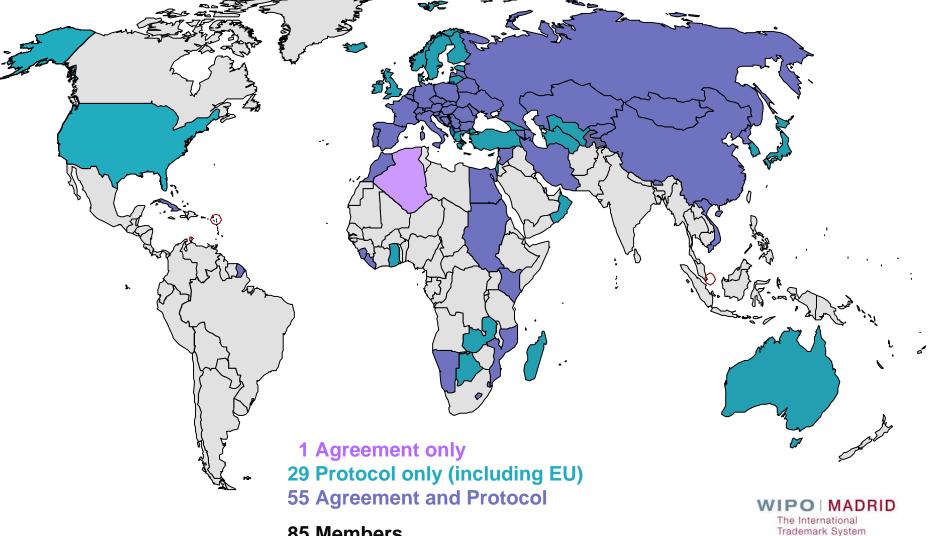
- Many Offices for filing
- Many application forms
- Many languages
- Many currencies
- Many registrations
- Many renewals
- Many modifications
- Foreign attorney needed from filing

- One Office for filing
- One single application form
- One language (E/F/S)
- One currency (CHF)
- One international registration
- One renewal
- One modification
- Foreign attorney first needed in case of refusal/opposition

Advantages of the Madrid system

- One international application based on a basic application/registration
- One language (English, French or Spanish)
- One set of fees in one currency (CHF)
- One registration number and one renewal date
- The registration can be further extended geographically
- All subsequent changes to the international registration may be recorded with the IB and have effect through one single procedure
- Offices do not need to examine for formal requirements
- Statement of grant of protection

Geographical Coverage



85 Members

Accessions

Recent accessions to the Madrid Protocol
2010: Sudan, Israel, Kazakhstan
2011: Tajikistan (as of June 30, 2011)
Future accessions?
Colombia, Costa Rica and Dominican Republic

■ ASEAN countries by 2015

India

South-Africa

Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad & Tobago

Malta

New Zealand

Legal Framework I

Madrid System Concerning the International Registration of Marks Madrid Agreement (1891)

Madrid Protocol (1989)

(In force since 1996)

Regulations (1996)

Admin. Instructions (2002)

National Laws & Regulations

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Legal Framework II

Under the Madrid system

Treaties and Regulations

provide the basic principles and mechanisms of the system; and govern the formal conditions for an international registration

<u>Domestic Law and Regulations of a Contracting Party</u>
govern the substantive conditions for granting the protection in each relevant territory

Scope of the Madrid System

- The system of international registration of marks is a purely procedural treaty which does **NOT**:
 - Determine the conditions for protecting a trademark
 - Determine the procedure to be applied in order to decide whether a mark may be protected
 - Determine the rights which result from protection
- All these questions are governed by the national legislation of each of the designated Contracting Parties

Basic Features



Entitlement: Who can use the System?

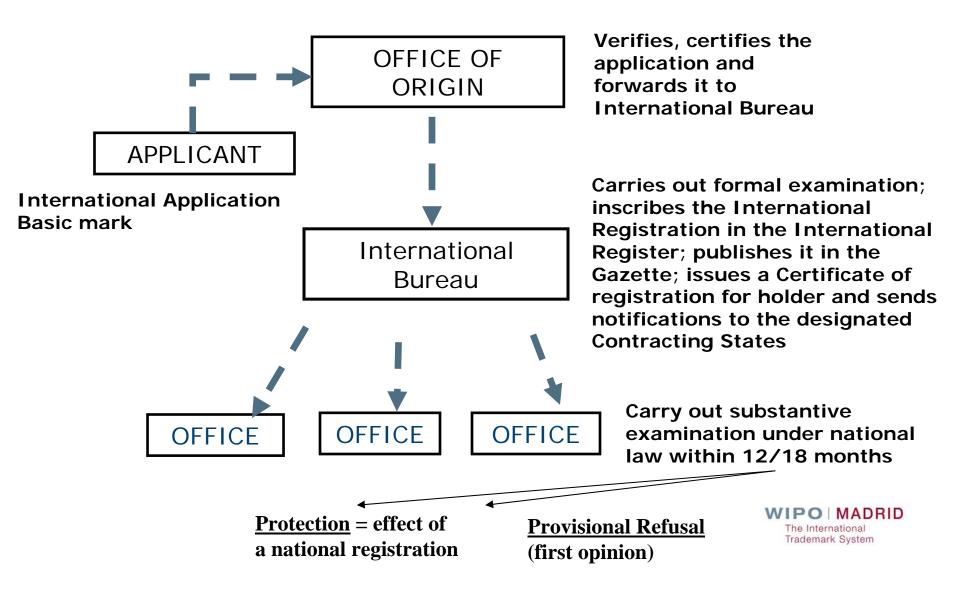
- Someone (natural person or legal entity) that has a legal connection with a Contracting State through:
 - Real and effective industrial or commercial establishmentDomicile
 - Nationality
- Someone that has his basic mark registered or filed for registration in that Contracting State
- The International Application must be presented to the International Bureau of WIPO through the Office of origin of the applicant (indirect filing)

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International Registration Procedure I

- An international application may be based on one or more applications or registrations
- The fees payable in connection with the application
 - The basic fee (CHF 653 or 903)
 - A complementary fee for each designated Contracting State with supplementary fee OR individual fee
- Scope of protection to be determined by the designated Contracting State
- The Contracting State may opt for 12/18 months refusal period

International Registration Procedure II



Centralized Management of the International Registration I

- Subsequent designation for territorial extension (expansion of trade, new Contracting States)
- The 5 years dependency period IR is dependent on basic mark for 5 years
- Central attack Ceasing of effects (withdrawal, lapse, renunciation, final decision of rejection, cancellation or invalidation)
- Transformation of the IR possible into national application which is treated as if filed on the date of the IR
- 10-year term of protection
- Renewal for further periods of 10 years

Centralized Management of the International Registration I I

Recording changes in the International Register

- changes in name and address of holder/representative
- assignments (change in ownership for all or some G&S and for all or some DCPs)
- Recording of limitation of G&S for all or some DCPs
- Recording of renunciation of all G&S for some DCPs
- Recording of cancellation of all or some G&S for all DCPs
- Recording of licenses
- Recording of restriction of the holder's right of disposal

Benefits for Trademark Owners

Simple and economical procedure

- A single set of simple formalities
- A single filing Office
- Low registration fees
- No need to pay for foreign agents for filings
- No need to pay translation into several languages
- Effective procedure
 - A single international application produces the same legal effect in various countries
 - A fixed deadline for the confirmation or refusal of the legal effects in each designated country

Benefits for IP Offices and Government

- The Contracting Parties can focus on substantive examination
- The Madrid system has a positive effect on economic growth
- It generates income
- It empowers SMEs
- It promotes international trade by contributing to the opening of new markets and assisiting in development of export
- It creates a more favorable climate for foreign investment in the internal market

Benefits for Local Agents

- The Madrid Protocol is an optional/additional route which does not replace the direct filing route
- Applicants would need the services of local agents at filing stage or at post-registration stage
- Increased designations will create more business opportunities (substantive work), like searches, refusals, oppositions, request for cancellations, dispute settlements, license and assignments contracts, and enforcement
- Post-registration activity may compensate for any reduction in local filing activity

Recent Developments



The Madrid System in LDCs

In order to improve the ability of trademark owners from LDCs to benefit from the Madrid System, WIPO offers applicants, originating from LDCs, a 90% reduction in the basic fee, since January 1, 2006 (65 CHF instead of 653 CHF)

Current LDCs in the Madrid System:

Bhutan, Lesotho, Liberia, Mozambique, Sao Tomé and Principe, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Zambia

Tomorrow?

Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Ethiopia

Recent Developments

Mandatory Statements of grant of protection as of January 1, 2011

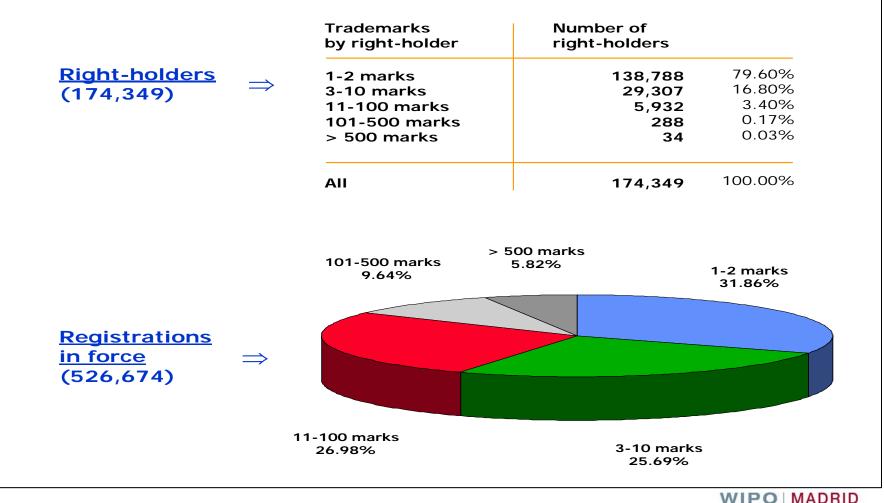
Translation of certain documents upon request
Statement of grant of protection following a provisional refusal

Limitation of the list of goods and services

International Registrations in Force as of December 31, 2010

- 526,674 international registrations were active in the International Register, equivalent to
- over 5.5 million active designations (national/regional registrations)
- 174,349 trademark holders (many of them SMEs)

Trademarks in Force (by Dec. 31, 2010)



The International Trademark System

Jan.to Dec.	2011	2010	Growth	
Acquisition and Maintenance of Rights				
International Applications	42,270	39,687	6.5%	
InternationalRegistrations	40,711	37,533	8.5%	
Renewals	21,754	21,949	-0.9%	
SubsequentDesignations	13,668	12,112	12.8%	
Individual designations				
Registrations	280,443	261,105	7.4%	
Renewals	253,407	254,290	-0.3%	
SubsequentDesignations	43,516	38,371	13.4%	
Decisions by Designated CP	347,816	267,995	29.8%	
Modifications	86,776	83,310	4.2%	
Docum ents received (Total)	515,134	409,683	25.7%	

Madrid -TOP 10 Filers		Growth
European Union	5857	24.4%
Germany	4983	-0.5%
United States of America	4804	15.8%
France	3801	6.6%
Switzerland	2930	1.3%
Italy	2303	-11.3%
China	2149	11.5%
Benelux	1919	-0.2%
Russian Federation	1685	38.3%
Japan	1538	-2.5%

Applications by office of origin

Madrid -TOP 10 Designations		Growth
China	18724	16.0%
European Union	16341	11.9%
United States of America	15890	11.5%
Russian Federation	15691	10.1%
Switzerland	13695	9.8%
Japan	12211	9.8%
Australia	10453	13.3%
Republic of Korea	9821	17.8%
Turkey	9277	13.0%
Ukraine	8903	7.4%

from registration and subsequent designation

Online Information Services

- Legal texts, Guide and Information Notices
- WIPO Gazette of International Marks
- E-Renewal Tool
- Fee Calculator: Costing service
- Madrid Simulator: On-line filing guide tool
- Goods & Services Manager: A WIPO-administered database of accepted indications of goods and services
- ROMARIN: On-line search database
- Dynamic Madrid Statistics

free access at http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/



New Web Based Client Services

Madrid Real-Time Status (http://www.wipo.int/mrs/) A tool to inform of the status of an international application/registration

Madrid Portfolio Manager (https://www3.wipo.int/mpm/) A tool to allow the holders and representatives of IRs to view and modify their portfolio online.

Madrid Electronic Alerts https://www3.wipo.int/mea/

A tool to allow users to submit a list of IRs to monitor and to be informed by email when any of them change

> The International Trademark System

Thank you

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