

Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks



Summary Report for the Year 2008



WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION



Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks

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Summary Report for the Year 2008

Geneva – 3th year

MADRID SYSTEM FOR THE INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF MARKS

Summary Report for the Year 2008

Overall Registration Activity

In 2008, the volume of registration activity under the Madrid system continued to increase. The number of international registrations reached the highest ever recorded in one year under the Madrid system (40,985), based on a growth of 6.5 per cent, as compared to 2007. The number of renewals went up by 11.4 per cent (to reach a total of 19,472) (see Graphs 1 and 2, on page 6).

The table below provides data concerning also other recordings. Some significant increases took place with respect to certain types of decisions notified by designated Contracting Parties (including, in particular, the extension of time-limits for refusal based on opposition and invalidations) and certain types of modifications (including, in particular, renunciations, limitations of the lists of goods and services and changes in the names or addresses of holders of international registrations). On the other hand, the number of subsequent designations recorded in 2008 went down by 4.2% as compared to 2007.

Table 1
Selected Transactions Recorded in 2008
Growth rates as compared to 2007

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>Growth</u>
Acquisition and Maintenance of Rights			
International registrations	38,471	40,985	6.5%
Renewals	17,478	19,472	11.4%
Subsequent designations	12,605	12,070	-4.2%
Individual Designations			
in International registrations	324,437	334,648	3.1%
in Renewals	202,767	229,589	13.2%
as Subsequent designations	45,797	44,246	-3.4%
International Registrations in Force (at the end of the year)			
Active registrations	483,210	503,650	4.2%
Active designations	5,410,918	5,551,308	2.6%
Number of right holders	159,420	166,398	4.4%
Decisions by Designated Contracting Parties			
Grants of protection	267,733	268,430	0.3%
Refusals (total or partial)	105,602	102,168	-3.3%
Refusals (total or partial)	78,489	77,088	-1.8%
Extensions of the time-limit for refusal based on opposition	21,327	24,115	13.1%
Final decisions following a refusal	61,923	64,579	4.3%
Invalidations	392	480	22.4%
Modifications			
Changes in ownership	85,244	91,300	7.1%
Changes in ownership	13,891	13,568	-2.3%
Cancellations due to ceasing of effect (Rule 22)	1,861	2,062	10.8%
Cancellations by holder	285	272	-4.6%
Renunciations	1,079	1,479	37.1%
Limitations of the list of goods and services	2,301	3,019	31.2%
Changes in name or address of the holder	19,449	22,029	13.3%
Other changes (entries concerning representatives, corrections, etc.)	46,378	48,871	5.4%

Profile of Registrations

Coverage (goods, services, business sectors)

On average, the goods or services specified in an international registration fell under two to three classes of the International (Nice) Classification. The most popular classes were those listed below:

Table 2

Most Popular Classes in International Registrations

Registrations by class in 2008, shares within total and growth as compared to 2007

<u>Classes</u>	<u>Products and Services</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>Share</u>	<u>Growth</u>
Class 9	covers e.g. computer hardware and software and other electrical or electronic apparatus of a scientific nature	9,305	8.5%	10.0%
Class 35	covers services such as office functions, advertising and business management	7,683	7.1%	19.4%
Class 42	covers services provided by e.g. scientific, industrial or technological engineers and computer specialists	6,092	5.6%	17.4%
Class 25	covers clothing, footwear and headgear	5,308	4.9%	0.4%
Class 41	covers services in the area of education, training, entertainment, sporting and cultural activities	4,882	4.5%	12.1%
Class 5	includes mainly pharmaceuticals and other preparations for medical purposes	4,868	4.5%	3.1%
Class 16	includes mainly paper, goods made from that material and office requisites	4,652	4.3%	9.6%
Class 3	includes mainly cleaning preparations and toilet preparations	3,979	3.7%	3.3%
Class 7	includes mainly machines, machine tools, motors and engines	3,294	3.0%	9.8%
Class 30	includes mainly foodstuffs of plant of origin prepared for consumption or conservation as well as auxiliaries intended for the improvement of the flavor of food	3,191	2.9%	4.9%

Coverage (territories)

On average, 8.1 Contracting Parties were designated per international registration; 59 per cent of the registrations recorded in 2008 contained one to five designations of Contracting Parties (see Graph 3, on page 7).

Amount of fees paid

Applicants paid on average a fee of 3,734 Swiss francs for an international registration; for 80 per cent of the registrations the fees paid were less than 5,000 Swiss francs (see Graph 4, on page 7).

Registrations in Force

On December 31, 2008, there were 503,650 international registrations in force in the International Register, containing a total of more than 5.5 million active designations.

Those international registrations belonged to 166,398 different right holders (many of them SMEs) (see Graph 5, on page 8).

Filing Trends

Global

42,075 international applications were filed throughout 2008, which represents a growth of 5.3 per cent as compared to 2007 (see Graph 6, on page 8).

Filing trends by Contracting Party (Table 3)

The largest share of filings in 2008 was received from users based in Germany, France, the United States of America, the European Community, Switzerland, Italy, Benelux, China, Japan and Austria (see the list of the 40 major user countries, number of filings per country, share within total filings and growth rates in Table 3, page 9).

The 27 countries of the European Union, in 2008, together accounted for 27,242 international applications. This figure includes both the international applications filed through the national trademark offices of the countries concerned and those filed through the European Community Office (OHIM). The number of international applications filed through OHIM rose to 3,600 (a 6.8 per cent increase as compared to 2007).

Several countries showed significant growth rates in filings in 2008 and some of them moved up in the ranking of major filer countries, as compared to 2007. They included, *inter alia*, Switzerland (+8.6%) now ranking 5th (previously 6th), Japan (+29.9%) now ranking 9th (formerly 12th), Russian Federation (+33.9%) now 11th (formerly 13th), Spain (+14.2%) always 14th, Turkey (+24.1%) always 15th, Poland (+41.5%) now 19th (formerly 24th), and Slovenia (+62.6%) now 23rd (formerly 30th).

Trends in Designations (Table 4)

378,894 new designations (made in international registrations or as subsequent designations) were notified to Contracting Parties in 2008 (a 2.3 per cent increase over 2007) (see Table 4, on page 10).

The top six in the ranking of most designated Contracting Parties remained unchanged. China (with 17,829 designations) continues to be the most designated country, followed by the Russian Federation, the United States of America, Switzerland, the European Community and Japan.

The European Community continues to be a favorite target market for designations. Having received 14,502 designations in 2008 (+13.8%), the European Community confirms its 5th position in the ranking of most designated members of the Madrid Union.

Some of the countries that moved up in the ranking of most designated countries compared to 2007 were Ukraine (from 8th to 7th place), Singapore (from 14th to 12th place), Belarus (from 19th to 15th place), Serbia (from 21st to 16th place), Montenegro (from 35th to 23rd place) and Viet Nam (from 29th to 24th position).

New, Better Services Offered to Users (Applicants and Holders)

Upgrading of the ROMARIN Database

In 2008, the publicly available database of international registrations (ROMARIN) was upgraded so as to provide additional information to users. Since mid-July 2008, whenever a refusal period has expired and the International Bureau has not recorded any notification of provisional refusal from the Office of a Contracting Party designated in a given registration, ROMARIN indicates this fact. For more details, reference is made to Information Notice No. 22/2008 on the Madrid system homepage at: http://www.wipo.int/edocs/madrdocs/en/2008/madrid_2008_22.pdf.

As from January 1, 2009, information concerning goods and services affected by provisional refusals will also be made available in ROMARIN. This will be done by providing access in ROMARIN to copies of the provisional refusals received from designated Offices (in the language in which they were submitted). In addition, copies of documents about final decisions and grants of protection will also be made available in ROMARIN.

E-Gazette

As from January 2009, the paper version of the *WIPO Gazette of International Marks* (hereinafter referred to as “the Gazette”) will be discontinued and replaced by a web-based version (e-Gazette) on the Madrid system homepage. The international publication date will be the date on which the electronic version of the Gazette is made available on the Madrid system webpage at: www.wipo.int/madrid/en/gazette/. In order to avoid that the first e-Gazette be published prior to the last paper version of the Gazette, the first e-Gazette will be made available in February 2009.

The prescribed contents of the Gazette will remain unchanged, even though its layout will be different. Remarks, declarations made by Contracting Parties, general information and individual fees will be viewable under the “Remarks” chapter from the table of contents. “Information Notices” will continue to be published as PDF files. The Gazette will also remain available in DVD version and in PDF format version online.

E-Payment

As from November 5, 2008, fees notified in irregularity letters and second parts of individual fees can be paid through a newly created e-payment service on the Madrid system homepage. Such payments can be made from a WIPO current account or by credit card.

The International Bureau is exploring whether this e-payment service could also be used for other payments under the Madrid procedures.

E-Notification

Since October 2007, an electronic notification system is available, allowing holders and representatives to receive communications under Rules 17, 18 and 22 electronically. In 2008, 9.2 per cent of the notifications concerning provisional refusals, grants of protection, final decisions, oppositions and payment of second part fees, were sent to holders or representatives through a certified e-mail system.

Electronic Communication with the Offices of Madrid Union Members Continues to Expand

Of the total number of international applications filed in 2008, 33.4 per cent were transmitted to WIPO electronically; the transmitting trademark offices were those of Australia, Benelux, European Community, Republic of Korea, Switzerland and the United States of America.

Electronic communication is also used by a number of trademark offices for the transmission of refusals (European Community, Japan, Russian Federation and the United States of America), statements of grant of protection (Benelux, European Community and Japan) and modifications (Australia, Benelux, European Community and the United States of America).

In 2008, the number of Offices of the members of the Madrid Union to which WIPO sends Madrid notifications electronically has increased from 48 to 51 (the three Offices that started receiving notifications electronically in 2008 were those of Madagascar, Oman and the Syrian Arab Republic). Since 2007, in order to ease the way for offices towards the suppression of paper notifications, WIPO makes available electronic notifications not only through Output MECA but also through PDF. By the end of 2008, 13 Offices of Contracting Parties (Armenia, Australia, Croatia, European Community, Hungary, Lithuania, Monaco, Netherlands Antilles, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom and the United States of America) had agreed to receive these notifications exclusively by electronic means. In December 2008, WIPO sent a circular letter to the Offices of the Madrid Union Members providing additional information on this facility, in the hope that more offices will be ready to stop receiving paper notifications.

IT Modernization Program

In 2008, the International Bureau began to implement a four-year investment program (2008-2011), approved by the Madrid Union Assembly in November 2007 and aimed at generating efficiencies by modernizing the information technology (IT) infrastructure of the Madrid system. The program should allow the International Bureau to provide additional services to the Offices of Contracting Parties and the users of the Madrid system. The main results achieved in the first year of implementation of this program were described in the preceding paragraphs.

Membership and Legal Development of the Madrid System

In 2008, the membership of the Madrid Union expanded from 81 to 84 members, following the accession of Ghana, Madagascar and Sao Tome and Principe. In addition, Bosnia and Herzegovina, already a member of the Madrid Agreement, acceded to the Protocol, which reduced the number of Madrid Union members bound only by the Agreement to six.

On January 1, 2008, came into force the amendments to the Common Regulations decided by the Assembly in 2007, concerning the conditions under which a designation which, as a matter of principle, is governed by the treaty (Agreement or Protocol) under which it was made (in the international application or subsequent to the international registration) may become governed by the other of the two treaties.

In September 2008, came into force the repeal of the safeguard clause and a number of other, related amendments to the Common Regulations, also adopted by the Assembly in 2007. As from September 1, 2008, following the repeal of the safeguard clause, it is the Protocol, and no longer the Agreement, that regulates the relations between Contracting Parties bound by both treaties.

Also from September 1, 2008, a full trilingual regime (English, French and Spanish) became operative – that is to say, an international application can now be filed in any of the three languages, irrespective of which treaty or treaties govern the application.

The *ad hoc* Working Group on the Legal Development of the Madrid System held two sessions in 2008 to consider suggestions for the improvement of the Madrid system, including, in particular, for improvement of the accessibility of information and notably, information concerning the fate of designations in designated Contracting Parties. The Working Group also considered matters concerning the future legal development of the Madrid system.

The Working Group made a number of recommendations which were accepted by the Madrid Union Assembly during its meeting in September/October 2008 and this resulted in the adoption at that meeting of a number of amendments to the Common Regulations. These amendments are due to enter into force on September 1, 2009, and will allow enhancing the level of information available to users and third parties regarding the fate of international registrations in designated Contracting Parties.

When fully implemented, those amendments to the Common Regulations will result in greater transparency in the operation of the system, in particular the examination/refusal procedures and, most importantly, will ensure that users of the system will have access to more concrete information regarding the fate of designations.

At the same meeting, the Madrid Assembly agreed that the International Bureau should conduct a study on the introduction of additional filing languages in the Madrid system, and that study has already been initiated.

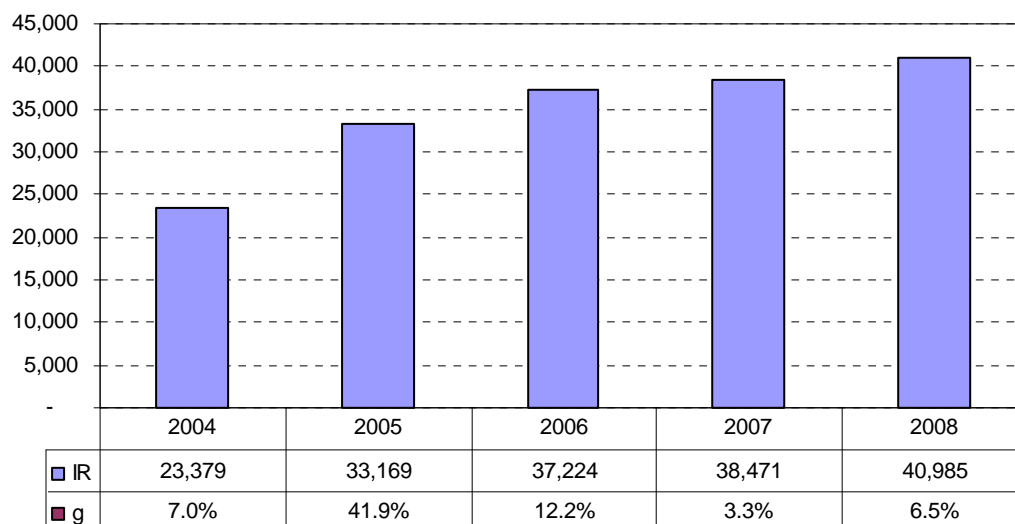
The Working Group will meet twice in 2009 so as to ensure the continued enhancement of the Madrid system.

[Graphs and Tables follow]

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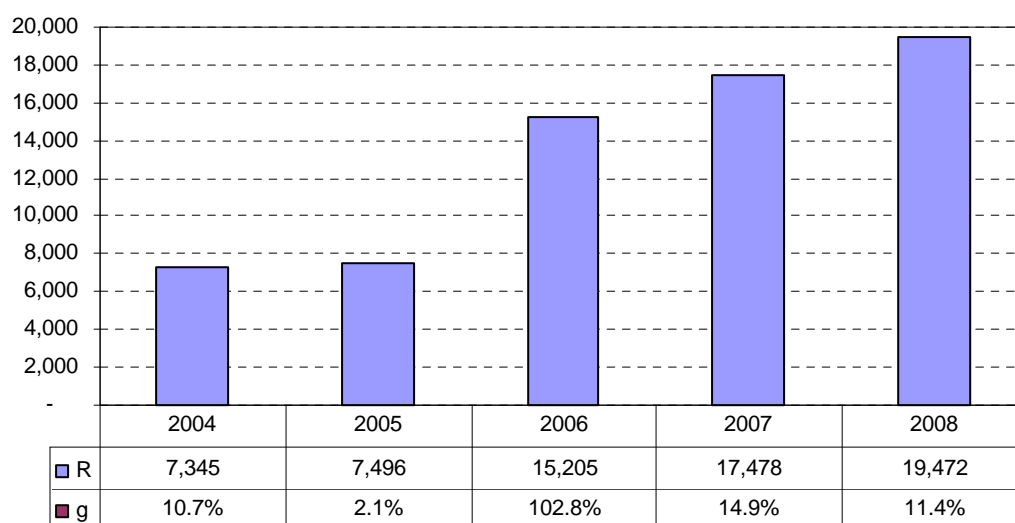
Graph 1 – International Registrations 2004-2008

Growth rate over the previous year



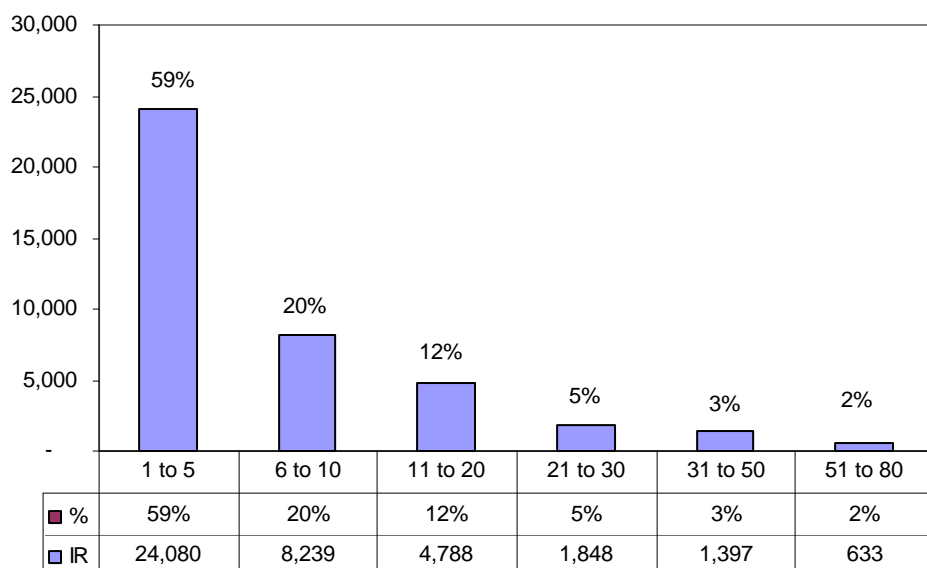
Graph 2 – Renewals 2004-2008

Growth rate over the previous year

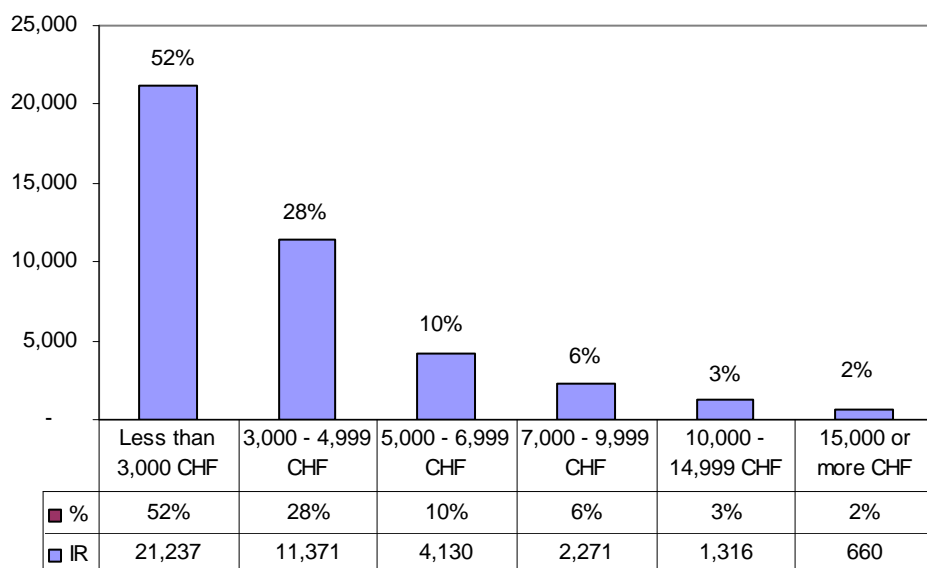


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Graph 3 – Number of Designations per International Registration (2008)



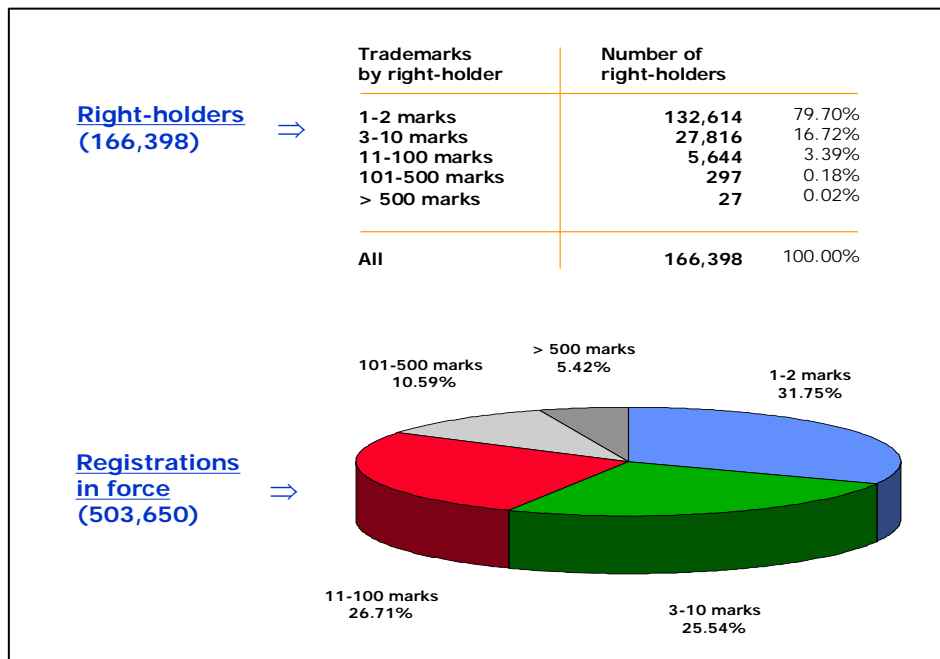
Graph 4 – Amounts of Fees paid per International Registration (2008)



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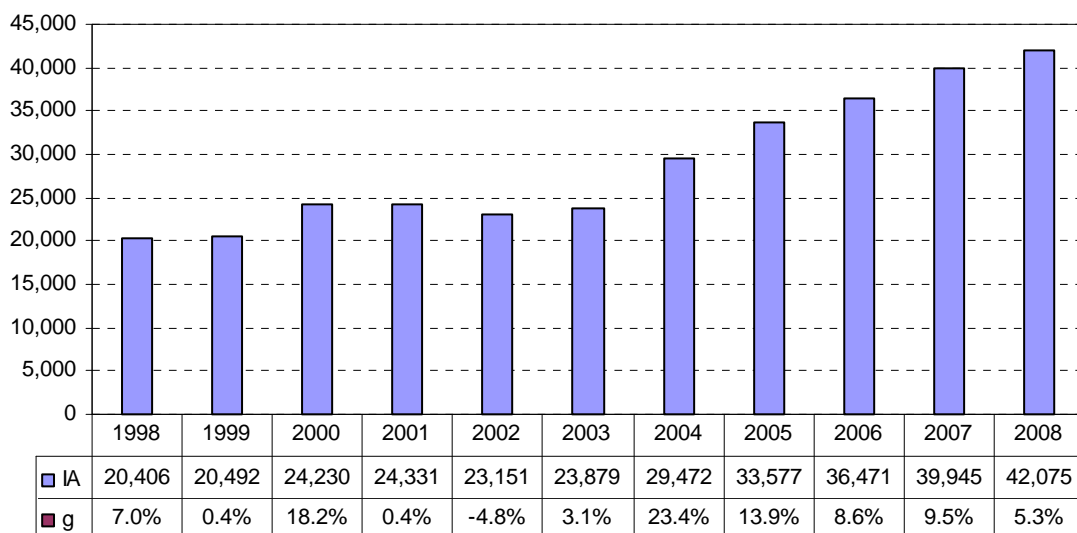
Graph 5 – Trademarks in Force in the International Register

On December 31, 2008



Graph 6 – International Applications 1998-2008

Annual growth rates



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Table 3

Major Filing Contracting Parties

Number of applications filed by Contracting Party

Shares within total filings in 2008 and growth rates as compared to 2007

	<u>Contracting Party of Origin</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>Share</u>	<u>Growth</u>
1	Germany (DE)	5,395	5,803	5,663	6,090	6,214	14.8%	2.0%
2	France (FR)	3,518	3,497	3,705	3,930	4,218	10.0%	7.3%
3	United States of America (US)	1,737	2,849	3,148	3,741	3,684	8.8%	-1.5%
4	European Community (EM)	354	1,852	2,445	3,371	3,600	8.6%	6.8%
5	Switzerland (CH)	2,133	2,235	2,468	2,657	2,885	6.9%	8.6%
6	Italy (IT)	2,499	2,340	2,958	2,664	2,763	6.6%	3.7%
7	Benelux (BX)	2,482	2,426	2,639	2,510	2,667	6.3%	6.3%
8	China (CN)	1,015	1,334	1,328	1,444	1,585	3.8%	9.8%
9	Japan (JP)	692	893	847	984	1,278	3.0%	29.9%
10	Austria (AT)	1,181	1,191	1,117	1,134	1,245	3.0%	9.8%
11	Russian Federation (RU)	575	604	622	889	1,190	2.8%	33.9%
12	United Kingdom (GB)	917	1,016	1,054	1,178	1,162	2.8%	-1.4%
13	Australia (AU)	683	852	1,100	1,169	1,092	2.6%	-6.6%
14	Spain (ES)	866	854	994	859	981	2.3%	14.2%
15	Turkey (TR)	593	787	733	717	890	2.1%	24.1%
16	Czech Republic (CZ)	615	547	559	541	607	1.4%	12.2%
17	Denmark (DK)	441	510	479	573	565	1.3%	-1.4%
18	Sweden (SE)	462	409	400	478	476	1.1%	-0.4%
19	Poland (PL)	344	334	339	294	416	1.0%	41.5%
20	Bulgaria (BG)	334	391	426	431	386	0.9%	-10.4%
21	Norway (NO)	218	235	312	403	368	0.9%	-8.7%
22	Portugal (PT)	175	263	276	355	344	0.8%	-3.1%
23	Slovenia (SI)	201	180	177	182	296	0.7%	62.6%
24	Finland (FI)	198	208	239	278	282	0.7%	1.4%
25	Serbia (RS)	86	107	157	275	282	0.7%	2.5%
26	Ukraine (UA)	78	105	133	195	217	0.5%	11.3%
27	Hungary (HU)	231	152	217	438	214	0.5%	-51.1%
28	Croatia (HR)	135	79	150	185	200	0.5%	8.1%
29	Slovakia (SK)	249	215	241	190	187	0.4%	-1.6%
30	Republic of Korea (KR)	127	148	190	330	186	0.4%	-43.6%
31	Latvia (LV)	109	81	103	115	171	0.4%	48.7%
32	Liechtenstein (LI)	89	96	129	148	169	0.4%	14.2%
33	Singapore (SG)	93	138	161	146	166	0.4%	13.7%
34	Greece (GR)	49	65	81	80	117	0.3%	46.3%
35	Iceland (IS)	33	39	92	110	101	0.2%	-8.2%
36	Romania (RO)	58	101	97	103	99	0.2%	-3.9%
37	Estonia (EE)	75	72	96	101	93	0.2%	-7.9%
38	Lithuania (LT)	63	101	84	78	93	0.2%	19.2%
39	Morocco (MA)	57	66	119	93	73	0.2%	-21.5%
40	Belarus (BY)	29	24	23	63	69	0.2%	9.5%
	Other countries	283	378	370	423	444	1.1%	5.0%
Total		29,472	33,577	36,471	39,945	42,075	100%	5.3%

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Table 4

Most Designated Contracting Parties (2008)

Number of designations by designated Contracting Party
(Includes designations in new registrations and subsequent designations)
Growth rates as compared to 2007

	Designated Contracting Party	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Share	Growth
1	China (CN)	9,265	13,575	15,801	16,676	17,829	4.7%	6.9%
2	Russian Federation (RU)	9,940	12,813	14,432	15,455	16,768	4.4%	8.5%
3	United States of America (US)	7,109	11,863	13,994	14,618	15,715	4.1%	7.5%
4	Switzerland (CH)	10,137	13,197	14,260	14,528	14,907	3.9%	2.6%
5	European Community (EM)	114	6,309	10,640	12,744	14,502	3.8%	13.8%
6	Japan (JP)	7,071	10,104	11,844	12,296	12,748	3.4%	3.7%
7	Ukraine (UA)	6,361	8,271	9,057	9,751	10,635	2.8%	9.1%
8	Australia (AU)	5,617	7,989	9,115	9,848	10,529	2.8%	6.9%
9	Turkey (TR)	6,272	8,602	8,958	9,377	9,844	2.6%	5.0%
10	Norway (NO)	6,821	8,443	9,102	9,346	9,787	2.6%	4.7%
11	Republic of Korea (KR)	4,852	7,160	8,334	8,988	9,539	2.5%	6.1%
12	Singapore (SG)	4,451	6,127	6,717	7,005	7,607	2.0%	8.6%
13	Croatia (HR)	5,298	6,716	6,970	7,059	7,482	2.0%	6.0%
14	Germany (DE)	8,275	9,150	8,147	7,184	6,955	1.8%	-3.2%
15	Belarus (BY)	4,382	5,401	5,818	6,140	6,724	1.8%	9.5%
16	Serbia (RS)	4,562	5,513	5,644	5,956	6,315	1.7%	6.0%
17	United Kingdom (GB)	7,720	8,288	7,482	6,502	6,204	1.6%	-4.6%
18	Italy (IT)	7,945	8,817	7,374	6,618	6,171	1.6%	-6.8%
19	France (FR)	8,094	8,587	7,495	6,443	6,035	1.6%	-6.3%
20	Spain (ES)	7,922	8,329	7,231	6,298	5,830	1.5%	-7.4%
21	Benelux (BX)	7,697	7,922	6,800	5,979	5,463	1.4%	-8.6%
22	Austria (AT)	7,487	7,638	6,564	5,928	5,208	1.4%	-12.1%
23	Montenegro (ME)	-	-	-	3,851	5,210	1.4%	35.3%
24	Viet Nam (VN)	2,254	2,639	3,074	4,381	4,966	1.3%	13.4%
25	The F.Y.R. of Macedonia (MK)	3,342	4,337	4,261	4,689	4,882	1.3%	4.1%
26	Poland (PL)	7,598	6,825	6,092	5,553	4,815	1.3%	-13.3%
27	Romania (RO)	6,125	7,766	8,103	5,649	4,429	1.2%	-21.6%
28	Morocco (MA)	3,091	3,992	4,229	4,194	4,362	1.2%	4.0%
29	Republic of Moldova (MD)	2,836	3,500	3,793	4,274	4,346	1.1%	1.7%
30	Kazakhstan (KZ)	2,542	3,099	3,463	4,004	4,331	1.1%	8.2%
31	Hungary (HU)	6,508	5,914	5,039	4,528	4,052	1.1%	-10.5%
32	Liechtenstein (LI)	3249	3,885	3,898	3,713	4,050	1.1%	9.1%
33	Bosnia and Herzegovina (BA)	3,282	3,797	3,798	3,976	4,041	1.1%	1.6%
34	Czech Republic (CZ)	6,633	6,018	5,161	4,546	4,015	1.1%	-11.7%
35	Georgia (GE)	2,439	2,951	3,347	3,801	3,980	1.1%	4.7%
36	Azerbaijan (AZ)	1,956	2,231	2,329	3,143	3,801	1.0%	20.9%
37	Bulgaria (BG)	5,407	6,596	6,903	4,987	3,777	1.0%	-24.3%
38	Portugal (PT)	5,609	5,695	4,839	4,130	3,767	1.0%	-8.8%
39	Monaco (MC)	2,987	3,792	3,876	3,737	3,728	1.0%	-0.2%
40	Albania (AL)	2137	2721	2,881	3,268	3,588	0.9%	9.8%
	Other Countries	82,813	89,967	87,860	89,071	89,957	23.7%	1.0%
Total		298,200	356,539	364,725	370,234	378,894	100%	2.3%

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List of Members of the Madrid Union (84)

Albania (A&P)	Iceland (P)	San Marino (A&P)
Algeria (A)	Iran (Islamic Republic of) (A&P)	Sao Tome and Principe (P)
Antigua and Barbuda (P)	Ireland (P)	Serbia (A&P)
Armenia (A&P)	Italy (A&P)	Sierra Leone (A&P)
Australia (P)	Japan (P)	Singapore (P)
Austria (A&P)	Kazakhstan (A)	Slovakia (A&P)
Azerbaijan (A&P)	Kenya (A&P)	Slovenia (A&P)
Bahrain (P)	Kyrgyzstan (A&P)	Spain (A&P)
Belarus (A&P)	Latvia (A&P)	Sudan (A)
Belgium ¹ (A&P)	Lesotho (A&P)	Swaziland (A&P)
Bhutan (A&P)	Liberia (A)	Sweden (P)
Bosnia and Herzegovina ³ (A&P)	Liechtenstein (A&P)	Switzerland (A&P)
Botswana (P)	Lithuania (P)	Syrian Arab Republic (A&P)
Bulgaria (A&P)	Luxembourg ¹ (A&P)	Tajikistan (A)
China (A&P)	Madagascar (P)	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (A&P)
Croatia (A&P)	Monaco (A&P)	Turkey (P)
Cuba (A&P)	Mongolia (A&P)	Turkmenistan (P)
Cyprus (A&P)	Montenegro (A&P)	Ukraine (A&P)
Czech Republic (A&P)	Morocco (A&P)	United Kingdom (P)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A&P)	Mozambique (A&P)	United States of America (P)
Denmark (P)	Namibia (A&P)	Uzbekistan (P)
Egypt (A)	Netherlands:	Viet Nam (A&P)
Estonia (P)	- Territory in Europe ¹ (A&P)	Zambia (P)
European Community (P)	- Antilles ² (P)	
Finland (P)	Norway (P)	
France (A&P)	Oman (P)	
Georgia (P)	Poland (A&P)	
Germany (A&P)	Portugal (A&P)	
Ghana (P)	Republic of Korea (P)	
Greece (P)	Republic of Moldova (A&P)	
Hungary (A&P)	Romania (A&P)	
	Russian Federation (A&P)	

(A): Indicates a party to the Agreement (56)

(P): Indicates a party to the Protocol (78)

¹ Belgium, Luxembourg and the territory of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe have a unified legislation on trademarks and a common Office for the registration of trademarks under that legislation (Benelux Office). Under the Madrid system, protection shall be requested as if they were one country (Benelux). Their designation shall be subject to payment of a single complementary or individual fee.

² The Netherlands Antilles is a territory of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to which Benelux Trademark law does not apply, but which has its own trademark law and its own Office for the registration of trademarks under that law. Protection in respect of the Netherlands Antilles shall be requested through a specific designation under the Protocol, distinct from that of the Benelux.

³ The Madrid Protocol will enter into force with respect to Bosnia and Herzegovina on January 27, 2009.

