

Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks



Report for 2009

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Overall Registration Activity

In 2009, the overall volume of registration activity under the Madrid system decreased relative to 2008 as a result of the global downturn in economic activity. The International Bureau received 35,195 international applications (-16.4%) and recorded 35,925 international registrations (-12.3%). During the same period, it received 20,819 renewal requests (+2%) and recorded 19,234 renewals (-1.2%). It further received 12,156 requests for territorial extension (subsequent designations) (-12%) and recorded 10,797 such designations (-10.5%) (for further details, see Graphs 1 to 4, and Table 1, below).

At the end of the year, over half a million (515,562) international registrations were active in the International Register (a 2.4% increase relative to 2008).

Table 1 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 grants of protection (+8.9%), and with respect to certain modifications to existing international registrations, including cancellations due to ceasing of effect (+90.8%), cancellations by holder (+25.7%) and limitations of the lists of goods and services (+45%).

Table 1**Selected Transactions Recorded in 2009**

Growth rates relative to 2008

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Growth</u>
Acquisition and Maintenance of Rights			
International registrations	40,985	35,925	-12.3%
Renewals	19,472	19,234	-1.2%
Subsequent designations	12,070	10,797	-10.5%
Individual Designations			
in international registrations	334,648	267,403	-20.1%
in renewals	229,589	227,160	-1.1%
as subsequent designations	44,246	35,941	-18.8%
International Registrations in force (at the end of the year)			
Active registrations	503,650	515,562	2.4%
Active designations	5,551,308	5,576,236	0.4%
Number of right holders	166,398	169,939	2.1%
Decisions by Designated Contracting Parties			
Grants of protection	102,168	111,241	8.9%
Refusals (total or partial)	77,088	79,336	2.9%
Extensions of the time-limit for refusal based on opposition	24,115	21,511	-10.8%
Final decisions following a refusal	64,579	55,195	-14.5%
Invalidations	480	537	11.9%
Modifications			
Changes in ownership	13,568	14,294	5.4%
Cancellations Due to Ceasing of Effect (Rule 22)	2,062	3,934	90.8%
Total	622	1,472	136.7%
Partial	1,440	2,462	71.0%
Cancellations by holder	272	342	25.7%
Renunciations	1,479	1,494	1.0%
Limitations of the list of goods and services	3,019	4,379	45.0%
Changes in name or address of the holder	22,029	22,384	1.6%
Other changes (entries concerning representatives, corrections, etc.)	48,871	43,309	-11.4%

Profile of Registrations*Coverage (goods, services, business sectors)*

In the registrations recorded in 2009, applicants specified on average goods or services falling under two to three classes, the most popular being classes 9, 35, 42, 5, and 25, in that order (see Table 2, below). In 42.2% of the registrations, just one class was specified (see Graph 7):

Table 2**Most Popular Classes in International Registrations**

Registrations by class in 2009, shares within total and growth as compared to 2008

<u>Classes</u>	<u>Products and Services</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</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	7,935	8.3%	-14.7%
Class 35	covers services such as office functions, advertising and business management	7,683	6,798	7.1%	-11.5%
Class 42	covers services provided by e.g. scientific, industrial or technological engineers and computer specialists	6,092	5,337	5.6%	-12.4%
Class 5	includes mainly pharmaceuticals and other preparations for medical purposes	4,868	4,553	4.7%	-6.5%
Class 25	covers clothing, footwear and headgear	5,308	4,482	4.7%	-15.6%
Class 41	covers services in the area of education, training, entertainment, sporting and cultural activities	4,882	4,469	4.7%	-8.5%
Class 16	includes mainly paper, goods made from that material and office requisites	4,652	3,925	4.1%	-15.6%
Class 3	includes mainly cleaning preparations and toilet preparations	3,979	3,405	3.6%	-14.4%
Class 30	includes mainly foodstuffs of plant of origin, prepared for consumption or conservations as well as auxiliaries intended for the improvement of the flavour of food	3,191	2,991	3.1%	-6.3%
Class 7	includes mainly machines, machine tools, motors and engines	3,294	2,857	3.0%	-13.3%

Coverage (territories)

Applicants designated on average 7.4 Contracting Parties in which they sought protection of their mark; more than half (61.7%) of the registrations received in 2009 sought protection in five or less export markets (see Graph 8).

Amount of fees paid

Applicants paid on average a fee of 3,408 Swiss francs for an international registration; for 57% of the registrations, the fees paid amounted to less than 3,000 Swiss francs (see Graph 9).

Registrations in Force

On December 31, 2009, 515,562 international registrations were in force, containing some 5.6 million active designations. Those international registrations belonged to 169,939 different right-holders (many of them SMEs) (see more details in Graph 10).

Fee Distribution Among Contracting Parties

In 2009, WIPO collected supplementary fees for an amount of 3,053,258 Swiss Francs and complementary fees for an amount of 37,655,094 Swiss Francs, for distribution among designated Contracting Parties in 2010. In addition, WIPO collected and distributed among designated Contracting Parties individual fees for a total amount of 110,343,319 Swiss Francs.

Filing Trends

Global

In 2009, the International Bureau received 35,195 international applications that represented a 16.4% decrease relative to 2008. Graphs 5 and 6 compare total and monthly figures with those of previous years.

By Contracting Party (Table 3)

With 4,793 applications filed in 2009, Germany continued to be the largest filer Contracting Party (accounting for 13.6% of the total number of applications filed that year), and was followed by the European Union, France, the United States of America and Switzerland, in that order. Developing countries accounted for 1,973 filings in 2009, representing 5.6% of total filings.

Most countries were affected by a decrease in the number of international applications filed in 2009. This was, particularly, the case of the Czech Republic (-34.6%), Sweden (-34%), Italy (-32.2%), Spain (-29.9%), Denmark (-27.1%), the Benelux countries (-26.2%) and Germany (-22.9%). There were also significant decreases in the number of international applications filed by France (-16.5%), Austria (-15.7%), China (-14.3%), the United Kingdom (-13.3), the United States of America (-13.1%) and the Russian Federation (-10.3%).

Interestingly, a few Contracting Parties experienced increases in the number of international applications filed during this period. This was the case of the European Union (+3.1%) and Japan (+2.7%) among the top 10 major users of the Madrid system. Among other countries, there were very significant increases in filings received from the Republic of Korea (+33.9%), Hungary (+14.5%), Croatia (+17.5%) and Singapore (+20.5%) (see Table 3).

Some Contracting Parties moved up in the list of major users of the Madrid system, including most significantly the European Union (from 4th to 2nd place), Norway (from the 21st to 19th), the Republic of Korea (from 30th to 23rd), Hungary (from 27th to 25th) and Singapore (from 33rd to 28th).

Trends in Designations (Table 4)

303,344 new designations (contained in new registrations or territorial extensions) were notified to Contracting Parties in 2009. That represented a 19.9% decrease relative to 2008.

The top six in the ranking of the most designated Contracting Parties remained unchanged. China (with 14,766 designations) continues to be the most designated country, followed by the Russian Federation, the United States of America, Switzerland, the European Union and Japan.

The number of designations decreased in all designated Contracting Parties. However, some Contracting Parties moved up in the list of 40 most designated Contracting Parties. This was the case of Viet Nam (from 24th to 21st), Bosnia and Herzegovina (from 33rd to 26th), Azerbaijan (from 36th to 32nd), Georgia (from 35th to 33rd) and Albania (from 40th to 35th). Two countries joined this list in 2009, namely the Iran (the Islamic Republic of) (37th) and Egypt (39th).

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

Upgrading of the ROMARIN Database

A very significant step forward was taken in January 2009, when the ROMARIN database was upgraded to include digitalized copies of notifications of statements of grant of protection, provisional refusals, and related communications. The copies of such communications are made available on the Madrid website within three days of having been received by the International Bureau, a development particularly appreciated by the holders of international registrations and their representatives. For more details, reference is made to Information Notice No. 2/2009 on the Madrid system homepage at: http://www.wipo.int/edocs/madrdocs/en/2009/madrid_2009_2.pdf.

E-Gazette

Also as from the beginning of 2009, the *WIPO Gazette of International Marks* began to be published in a fully electronic, searchable version made available on line once a week. For more details, reference is made to Information Notice No. 16/2008 on the Madrid system homepage at: http://www.wipo.int/edocs/madrdocs/en/2008/madrid_2008_16.pdf.

Customer Service

Furthermore, as part of its general policy aimed at improving communication with the users of its global services, WIPO launched a specific Customer Service for users of the Madrid system by mid 2009.

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

Of the total number of international applications filed in 2009, 35.7% were transmitted to WIPO electronically; the transmitting Trademark Offices were those of Australia, Benelux, the European Union, the 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 (the European Union, Japan, the Russian Federation and the United States of America), statements of grant of protection (Benelux, the European Union and Japan), and modifications (Australia, Benelux, the European Union and the United States of America).

In 2009, the number of Offices of the members of the Madrid Union to which WIPO sends Madrid notifications electronically has increased from 51 to 53 (the two offices that started receiving notifications electronically in 2009 were those of Armenia and Ghana). 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 2009, 14 Offices of Contracting Parties (Armenia, Australia, Croatia, the European Union, Hungary, Iceland, Lithuania, Monaco, the Netherlands Antilles, the Russian Federation, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkmenistan, the 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.

Information Technology Modernization Program: Status Report and Proposed Next Steps

In 2009, the International Bureau continued implementing Phase I of the IT modernization program for the Madrid system. A detailed report was submitted to the Madrid Union Assembly in document MM/A/42/2. In October 2009, the Madrid Union Assembly took note of that report and approved the implementation and financing of the remainder of Phase I and of Phases II and III of the IT modernization program within the 2010/11 biennium for a total amount of some 8.731 million Swiss francs to be financed from the Madrid Union Reserve Fund.

Study on the Introduction of Additional Filing Languages in the Madrid System

In the first half of 2009, and following a mandate received from the Madrid Union Assembly, the International Bureau conducted a study to analyze the implications, consequences and advantages of admitting additional filing languages under the Madrid system. The study focused on maintaining only the three official working languages (English, French and Spanish) for publication purposes but admitting the possibility of filing also in Arabic, Chinese, Dutch, German, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese or Russian under certain conditions. The study was presented to the Working Group session held in July 2009, in document MM/LD/WG/7/2.. Based on the discussions held at that session, the International Bureau completed the study and submitted it for consideration by the Madrid Union Assembly in September 2009 along with the recommendations resulting from the Working Group to undertake a pilot project.

The Madrid Union Assembly took note of the study on the possible introduction of additional filing languages in the Madrid system, contained in Annex I of document MM/A/42/1, and mandated the International Bureau to undertake the pilot project recommended by the Working Group and to report its results to the Working Group and to the Assembly in due course.

Madrid System Database of Acceptable Indications of Goods and Services and Madrid Filing Assistant

In 2009, WIPO took the initiative to accelerate the construction of a database of indications of goods and services that are acceptable for the International Bureau in the context of the Madrid system procedures (Madrid system g&s database). In this respect, a project proposal was submitted for consideration by the Madrid Union Assembly. The Assembly approved the proposal, contained in document MM/A/42/3 and decided to allocate an amount of 1.2 million Swiss francs from the Madrid Union Reserve Fund for the implementation of this project.

According to the project approved by the Assembly, the International Bureau will accelerate the pace of development of the Madrid system g&s database and make it available to external users, over the Internet, as soon as it contains some 30,000 terms, which is expected to happen in the course of 2010. The database will be made available in the three working languages of the Madrid system, namely English, French and Spanish and it will be possible for any person to have access to it through an electronic tool and interface, called the Madrid Filing Assistant (MFA). The MFA will help interested applicants in composing their lists of goods and services to be included in international applications. The tool will offer the possibility of selecting correctly classified indications that the applicant will know in advance will be accepted by the International Bureau. This initiative should contribute to reduce the number of irregularity notices issued with respect to international applications on the grounds of goods and services indications being too vague, incomprehensible or wrongly classified.

A demonstration of a prototype of the MFA was made to Office delegates and users representatives at the Working Group on the Legal Development of the Madrid System held in Geneva in July 2009. By December 2009, the database contained already some 20,000 terms, in English.

Membership and Legal Development of the Madrid System

Membership

After the ratification of the Madrid Protocol by Egypt, followed by the accession to the Protocol by Liberia and Sudan^{*}, the number of Contracting Parties of the Protocol has increased up to 81. The total number of Contracting Parties of the Madrid system remains at 84 (see the list of members of the Madrid Union in page 13).

Working Group on the Legal Development of the Madrid System

Following the proposal made by Norway to review some of the fundamental features of the system (including the basic mark requirement), and the agreement reached by the Working Group in November 2008, the International Bureau prepared a questionnaire in order to gather information on the range and level of services and tasks that the Offices of Contracting Parties currently provide and carry out as Offices of origin of trademark applications. The questionnaire was circulated among those Offices and, by the end of June 2009, the International Bureau had already received over 40 replies. The replies to that questionnaire will serve as the basis of one of the documents that the International Bureau will prepare for the next meeting of this Working Group planned for 2010. This document will assess what tasks would be required to be performed with respect to the filing of an international application, and by whom, in the absence of the requirement of a basic mark.

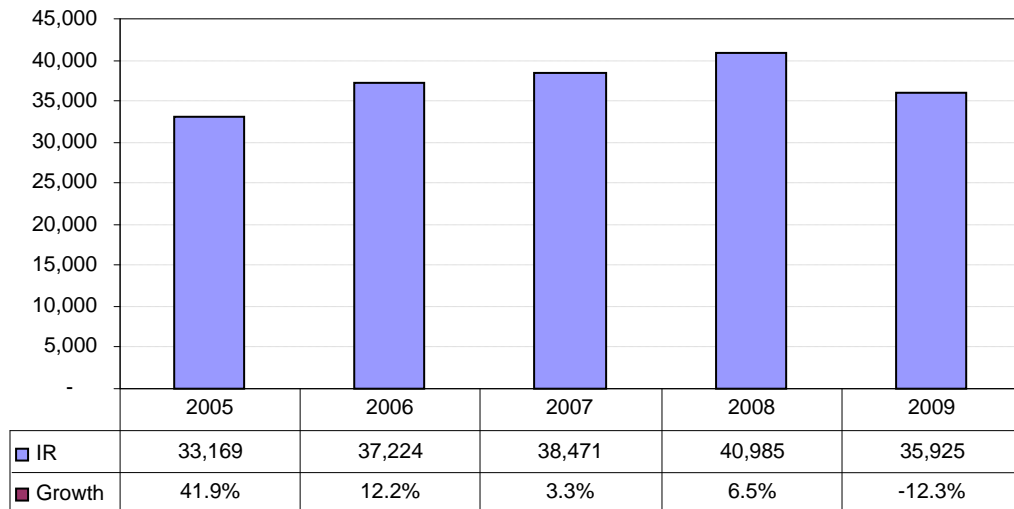
[Graphs and Tables follow]

*

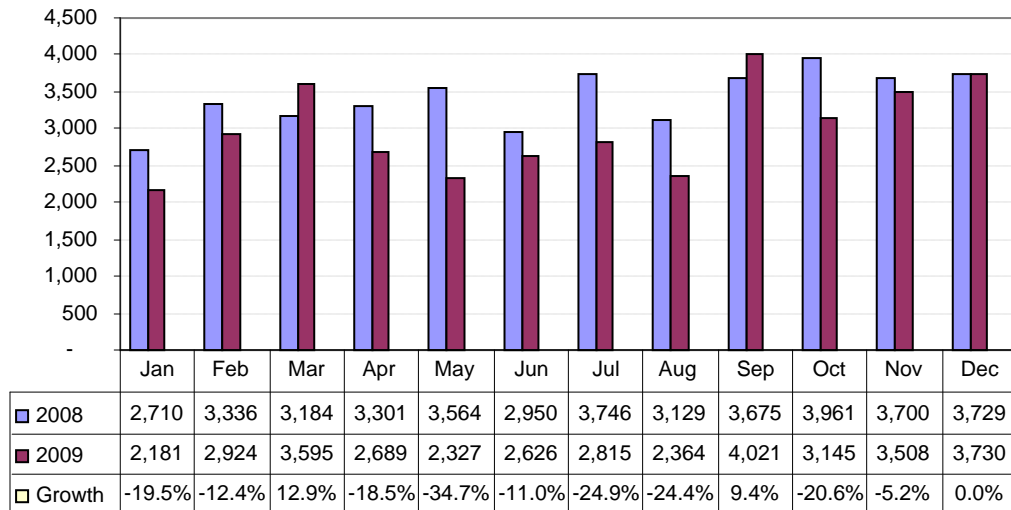
The Madrid Protocol will enter into force, with respect to Sudan, on February 16, 2010.

Graph 1 – International Registrations Recorded in 2005-2009

Growth rate over the previous year

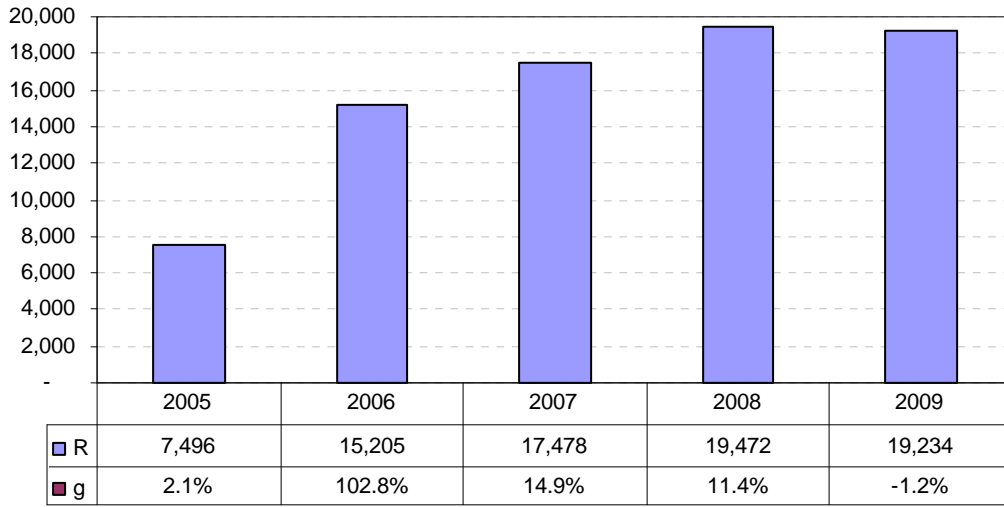
**Graph 2 – International Registrations Recorded in 2008-2009 (by month)**

Growth rate over the previous year



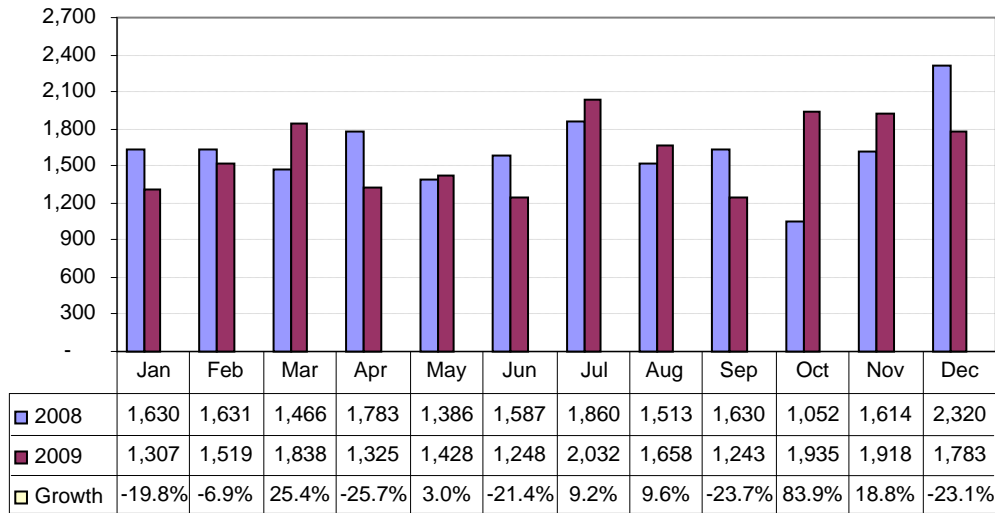
Graph 3 – Renewals Recorded in 2005-2009

Growth rate over the previous year



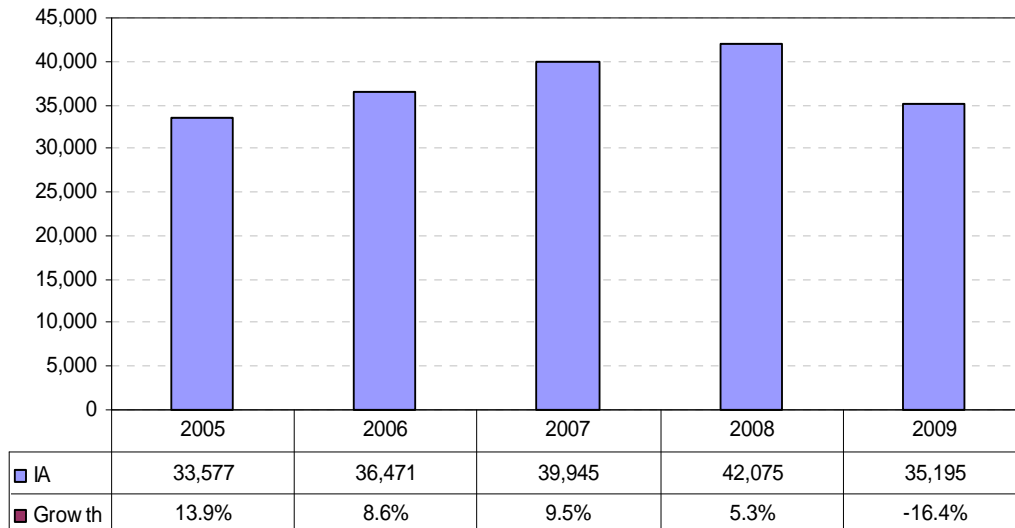
Graph 4 – Renewals Recorded in 2008-2009 (by month)

Growth rate over the previous year

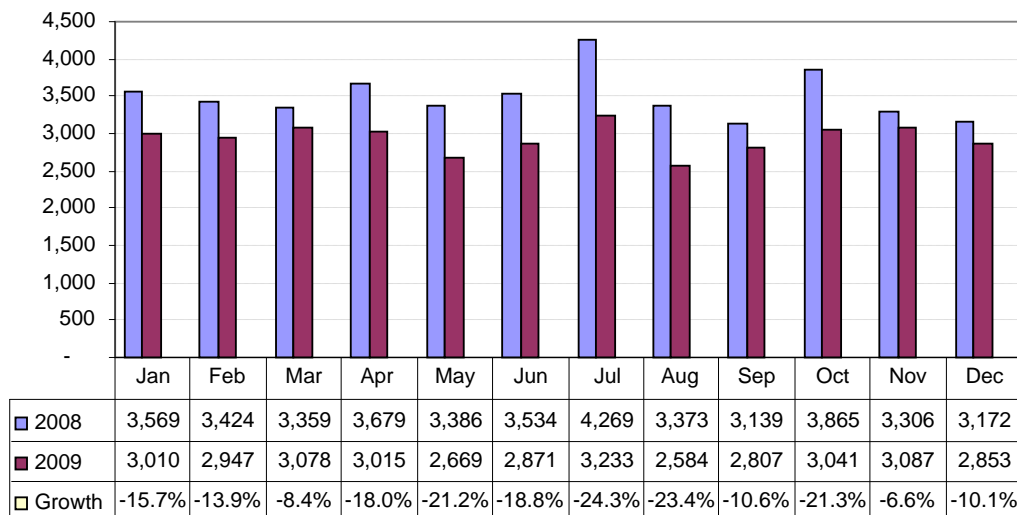


Graph 5 – International Applications Filed in 2005-2009

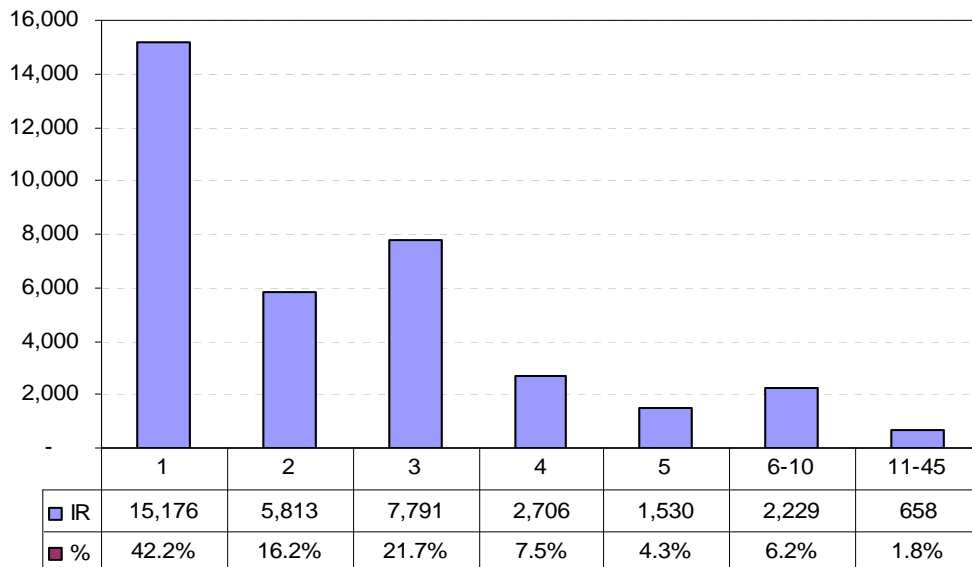
Growth rate over the previous year

**Graph 6 – International Applications Filed in 2008-2009 (by month)**

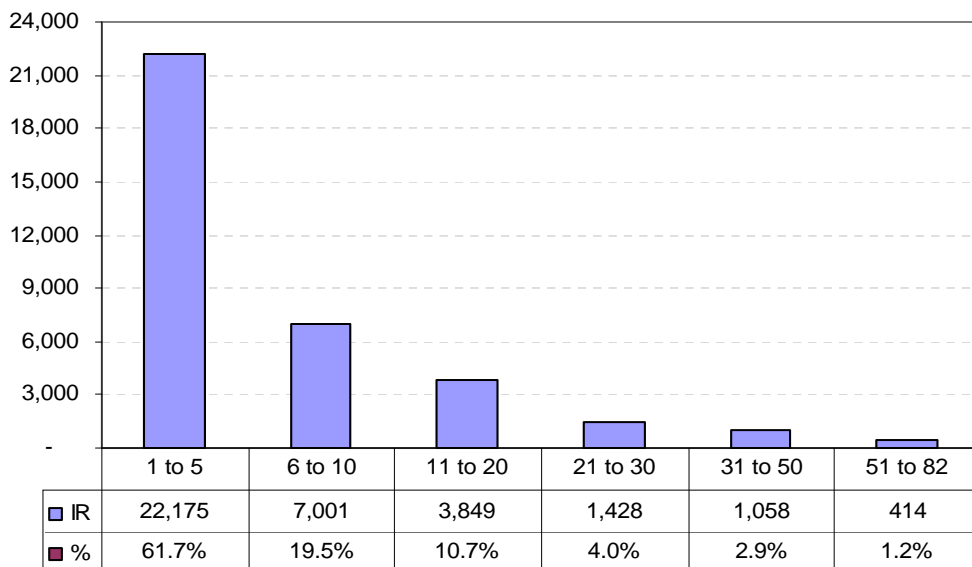
Growth rate over the previous year



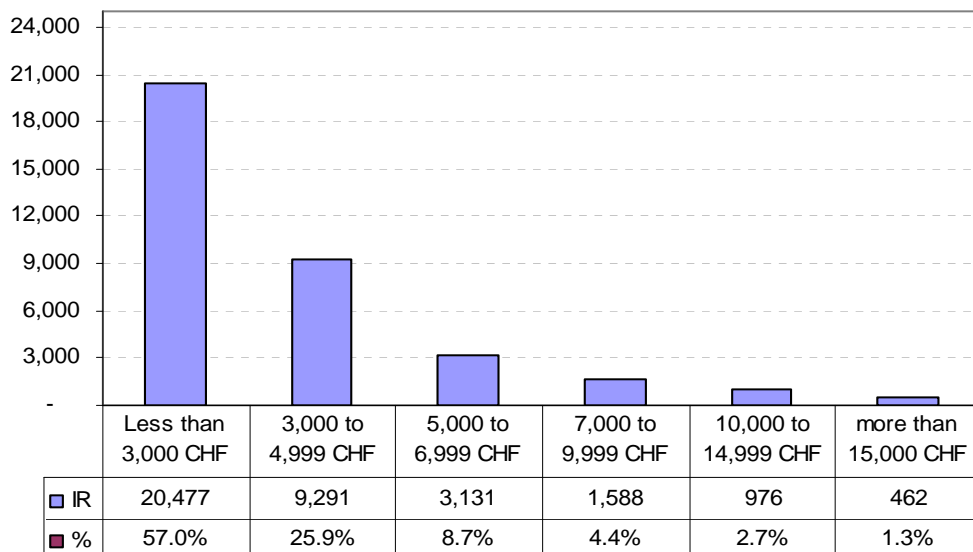
Graph 7 – Number of Classes per International Registration (2009)



Graph 8 – Number of Designations per International Registration (2009)



Graph 9 – Amounts of Fees Paid per International Registration (2009)



Graph 10 – Trademarks in Force in the International Register (by December 31, 2009)

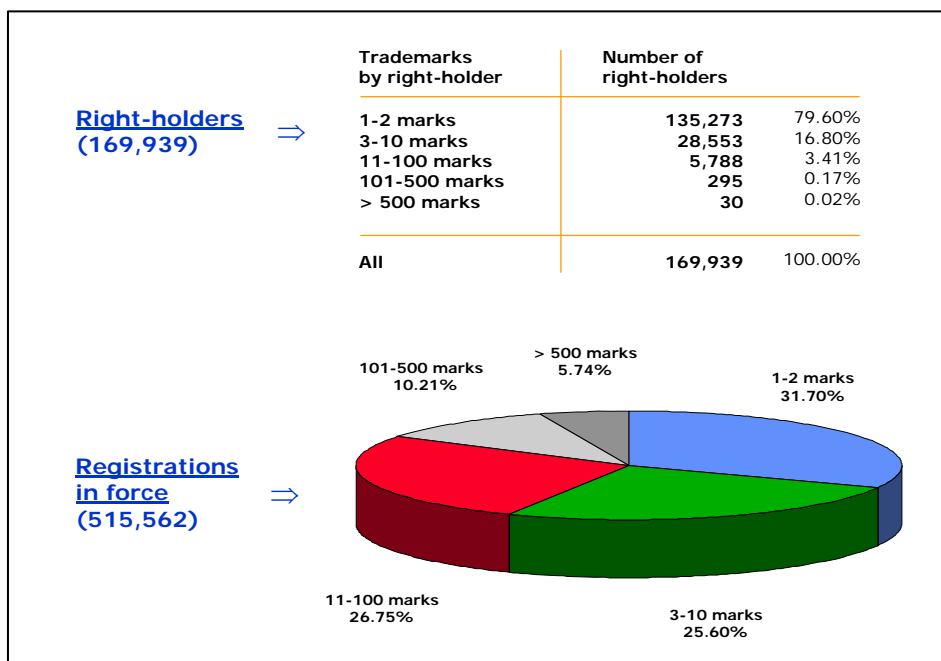


Table 3**Major Filing Contracting Parties****Number of applications filed by Contracting Party**

Shares within total filings in 2009 and growth rates as compared to 2008

<u>Contracting Party of Origin</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Share</u>	<u>Growth</u>
1 Germany (DE)	5,803	5,663	6,090	6,214	4,793	13.6%	-22.9%
2 European Union (EM)	1,852	2,445	3,371	3,600	3,710	10.5%	3.1%
3 France (FR)	3,497	3,705	3,930	4,218	3,523	10.0%	-16.5%
4 United States of America (US)	2,849	3,148	3,741	3,684	3,201	9.1%	-13.1%
5 Switzerland (CH)	2,235	2,468	2,657	2,885	2,671	7.6%	-7.4%
6 Benelux (BX)	2,426	2,639	2,510	2,667	1,968	5.6%	-26.2%
7 Italy (IT)	2,340	2,958	2,664	2,763	1,872	5.3%	-32.2%
8 China (CN)	1,334	1,328	1,444	1,585	1,358	3.9%	-14.3%
9 Japan (JP)	893	847	984	1,278	1,312	3.7%	2.7%
10 Russian Federation (RU)	604	622	889	1,190	1,068	3.0%	-10.3%
11 Austria (AT)	1,191	1,117	1,134	1,245	1,050	3.0%	-15.7%
12 United Kingdom (GB)	1,016	1,054	1,178	1,162	1,008	2.9%	-13.3%
13 Australia (AU)	852	1,100	1,169	1,092	1,000	2.8%	-8.4%
14 Turkey (TR)	787	733	717	890	792	2.3%	-11.0%
15 Spain (ES)	854	994	859	981	688	2.0%	-29.9%
16 Denmark (DK)	510	479	573	565	412	1.2%	-27.1%
17 Czech Republic (CZ)	547	559	541	607	397	1.1%	-34.6%
18 Poland (PL)	334	339	294	416	364	1.0%	-12.5%
19 Norway (NO)	235	312	403	368	333	0.9%	-9.5%
20 Bulgaria (BG)	391	426	431	386	331	0.9%	-14.2%
21 Sweden (SE)	409	400	478	476	314	0.9%	-34.0%
22 Slovenia (SI)	180	177	182	296	254	0.7%	-14.2%
23 Republic of Korea (KR)	148	190	330	186	249	0.7%	33.9%
24 Finland (FI)	208	239	278	282	245	0.7%	-13.1%
25 Hungary (HU)	152	32	438	214	245	0.7%	14.5%
26 Serbia (RS)	107	157	275	282	241	0.7%	-14.5%
27 Croatia (HR)	79	217	185	200	235	0.7%	17.5%
28 Singapore (SG)	138	161	146	166	200	0.6%	20.5%
29 Ukraine (UA)	105	133	195	217	188	0.5%	-13.4%
30 Slovakia (SK)	215	241	190	187	158	0.4%	-15.5%
31 Portugal (PT)	263	276	355	344	135	0.4%	-60.8%
32 Latvia (LV)	81	103	115	171	102	0.3%	-40.4%
33 Liechtenstein (LI)	96	129	148	169	97	0.3%	-42.6%
34 Morocco (MA)	66	119	93	73	62	0.2%	-15.1%
35 Greece (GR)	65	150	80	117	57	0.2%	-51.3%
36 Lithuania (LT)	101	84	78	93	57	0.2%	-38.7%
37 Belarus (BY)	24	23	63	69	54	0.2%	-21.7%
38 Monaco (MC)	43	49	89	63	47	0.1%	-25.4%
39 Romania (RO)	101	97	103	99	47	0.1%	-52.5%
40 Viet Nam (VN)	34	22	31	47	46	0.1%	-2.1%
Other countries	412	536	514	528	311	0.9%	-41.1%
Total	33,577	36,471	39,945	42,075	35,195	100%	-16.4%

Table 4**Most Designated Contracting Parties (2009)**

Number of designations by designated Contracting Party
(Includes designations in new registrations and subsequent designations)
Growth rates as compared to 2008

<u>Designated Contracting Party</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Share</u>	<u>Growth</u>
1 China (CN)	13,575	15,801	16,676	17,829	14,766	4.9%	-17.2%
2 Russian Federation (RU)	12,813	14,432	15,455	16,768	14,150	4.7%	-15.6%
3 United States of America (US)	11,863	13,994	14,618	15,715	13,406	4.4%	-14.7%
4 Switzerland (CH)	13,197	14,260	14,528	14,907	13,161	4.3%	-11.7%
5 European Union (EM)	6,309	10,640	12,744	14,502	12,564	4.1%	-13.4%
6 Japan (JP)	10,104	11,844	12,348	12,748	10,386	3.4%	-18.5%
7 Australia (AU)	7,989	9,115	9,848	10,529	8,575	2.8%	-18.6%
8 Ukraine (UA)	8,271	9,057	9,751	10,635	8,539	2.8%	-19.7%
9 Turkey (TR)	8,602	8,958	9,377	9,844	7,942	2.6%	-19.3%
10 Republic of Korea (KR)	7,160	8,334	8,988	9,539	7,755	2.6%	-18.7%
11 Norway (NO)	8,443	9,102	9,346	9,787	7,627	2.5%	-22.1%
12 Croatia (HR)	6,716	6,970	7,059	7,482	5,967	2.0%	-20.2%
13 Singapore (SG)	6,127	6,717	7,005	7,607	5,957	2.0%	-21.7%
14 Germany (DE)	9,150	8,147	7,184	6,955	5,593	1.8%	-19.6%
15 Belarus (BY)	5,401	5,818	6,140	6,724	5,380	1.8%	-20.0%
16 Serbia (RS)	0	5,644	5,956	6,315	5,130	1.7%	-18.8%
17 France (FR)	8,587	7,495	6,443	6,035	4,735	1.6%	-21.5%
18 Italy (IT)	8,817	7,374	6,618	6,171	4,713	1.6%	-23.6%
19 United Kingdom (GB)	8,288	7,482	6,502	6,204	4,671	1.5%	-24.7%
20 Spain (ES)	8,329	7,231	6,298	5,830	4,264	1.4%	-26.9%
21 Viet Nam (VN)	2,639	3,074	4,381	4,966	4,169	1.4%	-16.0%
22 Austria (AT)	7,638	6,564	5,928	5,208	4,118	1.4%	-20.9%
23 Benelux (BX)	7,922	6,800	5,979	5,463	4,102	1.4%	-24.9%
24 Montenegro (ME)	0	0	4,680	5,210	3,920	1.3%	-24.8%
25 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MK)	4,337	4,261	4,689	4,882	3,774	1.2%	-22.7%
26 Bosnia and Herzegovina (BA)	3,797	3,798	3,976	4,041	3,771	1.2%	-6.7%
27 Morocco (MA)	3,992	4,229	4,194	4,362	3,762	1.2%	-13.8%
28 Poland (PL)	6,825	6,092	5,553	4,815	3,724	1.2%	-22.7%
29 Kazakhstan (KZ)	3,099	3,463	4,004	4,331	3,488	1.1%	-19.5%
30 Republic of Moldova (MD)	3,500	3,793	4,274	4,346	3,385	1.1%	-22.1%
31 Romania (RO)	7,766	8,103	5,649	4,429	3,263	1.1%	-26.3%
32 Azerbaijan (AZ)	2,231	2,329	3,145	3,801	3,214	1.1%	-15.4%
33 Georgia (GE)	2,951	3,347	3,801	3,980	3,154	1.0%	-20.8%
34 Czech Republic (CZ)	6,018	5,161	4,546	4,015	3,147	1.0%	-21.6%
35 Albania (AL)	2,720	2,882	3,267	3,588	3,060	1.0%	-14.7%
36 Liechtenstein (LI)	3,886	3,898	3,713	4,050	3,011	1.0%	-25.7%
37 Iran (Islamic Republic of) (IR)	3,003	3,160	3,352	3,463	3,006	1.0%	-13.2%
38 Hungary (HU)	5,914	5,039	4,528	4,052	2,921	1.0%	-27.9%
39 Egypt (EG)	2,940	3,201	3,141	3,338	2,816	0.9%	-15.6%
40 Monaco (MC)	3,792	3,876	3,737	3,728	2,762	0.9%	-25.9%
Other Countries	101,828	93,240	91,696	90,700	69,496	22.9%	-23.4%
Total	356,539	364,725	371,117	378,894	303,344	100%	-19.9%

List of Members of the Madrid Union (84)

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

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

(P): indicates a party to the Protocol (81)

* 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.

** 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.

*** The Madrid Protocol will enter into force, with respect to Sudan, on February 16, 2010.

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