

# Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks



Report for 2011

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Overall Registration Activity

In 2011, the overall volume of registration activity under the Madrid system increased relative to 2010. The International Bureau received 42,270 international applications (+6.5%) and recorded 40,711 international registrations (+8.5%). During the same period, it received 23,313 renewal requests (-1.6%) and recorded 21,754 renewals (-0.9%). It further received 14,791 requests for territorial extension (subsequent designations) (+5.2%) and recorded 13,667 such designations (+12.8%) (for further details, see Graphs 1 to 4, and Table 1, below).

At the end of the year, over half a million (540,089) international registrations were active in the International Register (a 2.5% increase relative to 2010).

Table 1, below, provides data concerning also other recordings. Some significant decreases took place with respect to certain types of decisions notified by designated Contracting Parties, including final decisions following a refusal (-17.4%), extensions of the time-limit for refusal based on opposition (-10.5%) and refusals (-3.6%).

**Table 1**  
**Selected Transactions Recorded in 2011**  
*Growth rates relative to 2010*

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>Growth</u>
International Registrations	37,533	40,711	8.5%
Renewals	21,949	21,754	-0.9%
Subsequent designations	12,112	13,667	12.8%
<b>Individual Designations</b>			
in International Registrations	261,105	280,443	7.4%
in Renewals	254,290	253,407	-0.3%
as Subsequent Designations	38,371	43,412	13.1%
<b>International Registrations in force (at the end of the year)</b>			
Active Registrations	526,674	540,089	2.5%
Active Designations	5,553,204	5,540,000	-0.2%
Number of Right Holders	174,349	178,507	2.4%
<b>Decisions by Designated Contracting Parties</b>	<b>267,955</b>	<b>347,816</b>	<b>29.8%</b>
Grants of Protection	81,037	162,569	100.6%
Refusals (total or partial)	75,798	73,051	-3.6%
Extensions of the time-limit for refusal based on opposition	20,082	17,973	-10.5%
Final decisions following a refusal	44,215	36,533	-17.4%
Invalidations	364	443	21.7%
Further decision	3,415	517	-84.9%
Interim Status	43,084	56,730	31.7%
<b>Modifications</b>	<b>83,310</b>	<b>86,776</b>	<b>4.2%</b>
Changes in ownership	13,155	13,711	4.2%
Cancellations Due to Ceasing of Effect (Rule 22)	2,277	3,838	68.6%
Total	927	1,352	45.8%
Partial	1,350	2,486	84.1%
Cancellations by Holder	328	311	-5.2%
Renunciations	1,369	1,368	-0.1%
Limitations of the list of goods and services	2,948	3,533	19.8%
Changes in name or address of the holder	19,415	20,246	4.3%
Other changes (entries concerning representatives, corrections, etc.)	41,541	43,769	5.4%

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

In the registrations recorded in 2011, applicants specified on average goods or services falling under two to three classes, the most popular being classes 9, 35, 42, 25, and 41, in that order (see Table 2, below). In 43.6% of the registrations, just one class was specified (see Graph 7).

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

*Registrations by class in 2011, shares within total and growth as compared to 2010*

<u>Classes</u>	<u>Products and Services</u>	<u>2011</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	9,286	8.9%	19.0%
Class 35	covers services such as office functions, advertising and business management	7,596	7.3%	17.7%
Class 42	covers services provided by e.g. scientific, industrial or technological engineers and computer specialists	5,505	5.3%	14.1%
Class 25	covers clothing, footwear and headgear	5,411	5.2%	9.1%
Class 41	covers services in the area of education, training, entertainment, sporting and cultural activities	4,687	4.5%	15.8%
Class 5	includes mainly pharmaceuticals and other preparations for medical purposes	4,663	4.5%	-0.2%
Class 16	includes mainly paper, goods made from that material and office requisites	3,969	3.8%	12.9%
Class 3	includes mainly cleaning preparations and toilet preparations	3,875	3.7%	8.3%
Class 7	includes mainly machines, machine tools, motors and engines	3,129	3.0%	15.6%
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	3,031	2.9%	2.1%

*Coverage (territories)*

Applicants designated on average seven Contracting Parties in which they sought protection of their mark; more than half (63.6%) of the registrations received in 2011 sought protection in five or less export markets (see Graph 8).

*Amount of fees paid*

Applicants paid on average a fee of 3,099 Swiss francs for an international registration; for 66.9% of the registrations, the fees paid amounted to less than 3,000 Swiss francs (see Graph 9).

Registrations in Force

On December 31, 2011, 540,089 international registrations were in force, containing some 5,540,000 million active designations. Those international registrations belonged to 178,507 different right-holders (many of them SMEs) (see more details in Graph 10).

### Fee Distribution Among Contracting Parties

In 2011, WIPO collected supplementary fees for an amount of 3,215,800 Swiss francs and complementary fees for an amount of 38,752,200 Swiss francs, for distribution among designated Contracting Parties. In addition, WIPO collected and distributed among designated Contracting Parties individual fees for a total amount of 117,624,445 Swiss francs.

### Filing Trends

#### *Global*

In 2011, the International Bureau received 42,270 international applications, a 6.5% increase relative to 2010. Graphs 5 and 6 compare total and monthly figures with those of previous years.

#### *By Contracting Party (Table 3)*

With 5,859 international applications filed in 2011, the European Union is now the largest filer Contracting Party (accounting for 13.9% of the total number of applications filed that year), followed by Germany, the United States of America, France and Switzerland, in that order.

Most countries showed an increase in the number of international applications filed in 2011. This was the case of the Republic of Korea (+38.1%), the Russian Federation (+35.6%), the European Union (+24.5%), the United States of America (+15.5%), Turkey (+14.4%), China (+11.5%), France (+6.7%). There were decreases in the number of international applications filed in Austria (-21.2%), Italy (-11.2%), Australia (-4%), United Kingdom (-4%), Spain (-3.1%) and Japan (-2.5%) (see Table 3).

Some Contracting Parties moved up in the list of major users of the Madrid system, including the European Union (from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 1<sup>st</sup>), the Russian Federation (from 10<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup>), Turkey (from 14<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>), the Republic of Korea (from 17<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>), Norway (from 18<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup>), Ukraine (from 21<sup>st</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup>) and Israel (from 48<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup>).

### Trends in Designations (Table 4)

323,855 new designations (contained in new registrations or territorial extensions) were notified to Contracting Parties in 2011. That represented an 8.1% increase relative to 2010.

With 18,724 designations, China continued to be the most designated Contracting Party, immediately followed by the European Union, the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Switzerland and Japan.

The top eight list of most designated Contracting Parties remains unchanged from last year. Several countries moved up in the list of most designated Contracting Parties. This was the case of Turkey (from 10<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup>), Viet Nam (from 19<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup>), Kazakhstan (from 26<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>), Egypt (from 21<sup>st</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup>), Israel (from 81<sup>st</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup>) and Azerbaijan (from 31<sup>st</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup>).

### *New Services Offered to Users (Applicants and Holders)*

#### *Goods and Services Manager*

In December 2010, the Goods and Services Manager (G&S Manager) became publicly available on the WIPO website. This on-line tool, developed by WIPO in the context of a project approved by the Madrid Union Assembly in 2009, is designed to assist trademark applicants and their representatives in compiling the lists of goods and services that they need to submit when filing international applications under the Madrid system. The G&S Manager contains some 30,000 terms that can be used to describe goods or services in English, and their equivalents in French and Spanish.

The G&S Manager supports 10 languages, namely English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Arabic, Portuguese, Russian, Korean and Dutch, and plans are advanced to provide Chinese and Japanese.

The G&S Manager can be accessed through the Madrid system webpage (<http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/services/>) or the WIPO GOLD portal (<http://www.wipo.int/wipogold/en/trademarks.html>). More information on the G&S Manager can be found under the shortcut FAQ at: [http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/services/gs\\_manager.html](http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/services/gs_manager.html)

#### *Information Technology Support*

Progress on Phase I and Phase II of the IT Modernization Program was reported to the Madrid Assembly in 2011. For more details reference is made to MM/A/44/4. Work on Phase I will be concluded in 2012, and Phase II will commence in early 2012.

#### *Electronic Communication with the Offices of the Madrid Union Members*

The number of the Offices of the Madrid Union members communicating electronically with WIPO has increased significantly, with a total of 42 Offices sending some documents in an electronic format. It includes 23 Offices sending the statements of grant of protection by electronic means. The share of documents received electronically increased from 46% in 2010 to 60% in 2011. A number of Offices have identified new opportunities to enhance their electronic communication with WIPO and three Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) have been negotiated and signed (the Federal Service for Intellectual Property, Patents and Trademarks (ROSPATENT), the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM), the State Intellectual Property Office of the Republic of Croatia (SIPO)), formalizing those new electronic exchange arrangements.

#### *Membership and Legal Development of the Madrid System*

##### *Membership*

After the accession to the Madrid Protocol by Tajikistan, the number of Contracting Parties of the Protocol has increased to 84. The total number of Contracting Parties of the Madrid system is 85 (see the list of members of the Madrid Union in page 13).

##### *Working Group on the Legal Development of the Madrid System*

At the ninth session of the Working Group on the Legal Development of the Madrid System, the International Bureau presented a document on the possible introduction of division of international registrations. The Working Group requested this issue to be further studied by the International Bureau in cooperation with interested Offices and Organizations, in order to submit a revised proposal at the next session of the Working Group.

The discussion on the review of some fundamental features of the system (like ceasing of effect - *Central Attack*) continued when the International Bureau presented the data received during a six-month information gathering exercise related to notification of ceasing of effects. 24 Offices had, when transmitting to the International Bureau notifications of ceasing of effect in accordance with Rule 22 of the Common Regulations, also submitted additional relevant information concerning the underlying grounds associated with these notifications. These Offices were behind 90% of all the notifications of ceasing of effect recorded by the International Bureau in 2010. The International Bureau received from these Offices 1240 notifications of ceasing of effect, where 215 appeared to have resulted from *Central Attack*, of which 64 were total and 151 partial *Central Attacks*, thus suggesting that *Central Attack* is not widely used. The Working Group requested the International Bureau to gather more information on this issue and present the findings at a future meeting.

One of the conclusions of the eighth session was the consensus on the fact that the ninth session of the Working Group would deal with issues relating to the further simplification of the internal processes carried out by the International Bureau, in order to make the Madrid system more efficient, reliable, flexible, user-friendly as well as time and cost-effective.

The International Bureau presented a document on possible simplifications of the Madrid system. One proposal was for the introduction of translation upon request of two specific documents, namely (a) statement of grant of protection following a provisional refusal made under Rule 18~~ter~~(2)(ii), and (b) limitation of the list of goods and services contained in an international application, subsequent designation or presented in a request for limitation in official form MM6. This proposal targeted the building of efficient and financially sound processes to make information available in the Madrid system as well as streamlining recording and publication procedures. Another proposal regarded an amendment to Rule 32 to reflect that the Gazette shall be published on the website of WIPO.

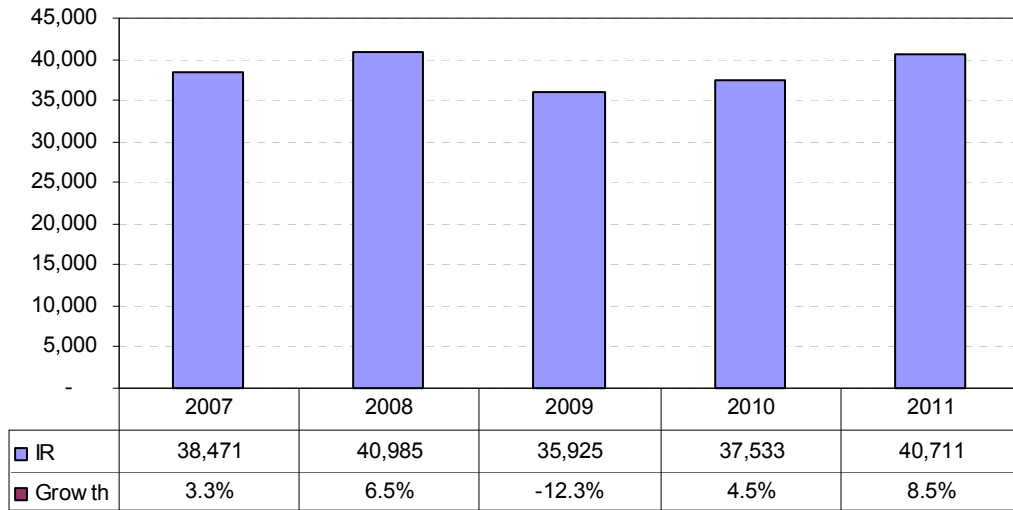
The Working Group did not reach agreement to amend the legal framework regarding the proposal to introduce translation upon request. The Working Group did however recommend that the Madrid Union Assembly take note of these practices on translation. The Assembly noted this recommendation by the Working Group and also requested a review of the issue of translation at the next session of the Working Group. The Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Working Group to amend Rule 32(3).

Due to the review of the safeguard clause by the Assembly in September 2007, it is now the Madrid Protocol alone that in all aspects applies between States bound by both treaties. This principle has an exception in subparagraph (b) of Article 9~~sexies~~(1) which renders inoperative declarations made under Article 5(2)(b) and (c) or Article 8(7) of the Protocol. As a result the standard regime of time limit of one year for the notification of a provisional refusal and the payment of the supplementary and complementary fee applies. Under paragraph (2) of Article 9~~sexies~~, the Assembly, after the expiry of three years from September 1, 2008, shall review the application of paragraph (1)(b). As a result, the International Bureau presented a document on the review of the application of Article 9~~sexies~~(1)(b), and in particular provided information with respect to the inoperativeness of the two mentioned declarations. The Assembly decided to neither repeal nor restrict paragraph (1)(b) and to review this issue again in 2012. Consequently, this matter will be discussed at the tenth session of the Working Group.

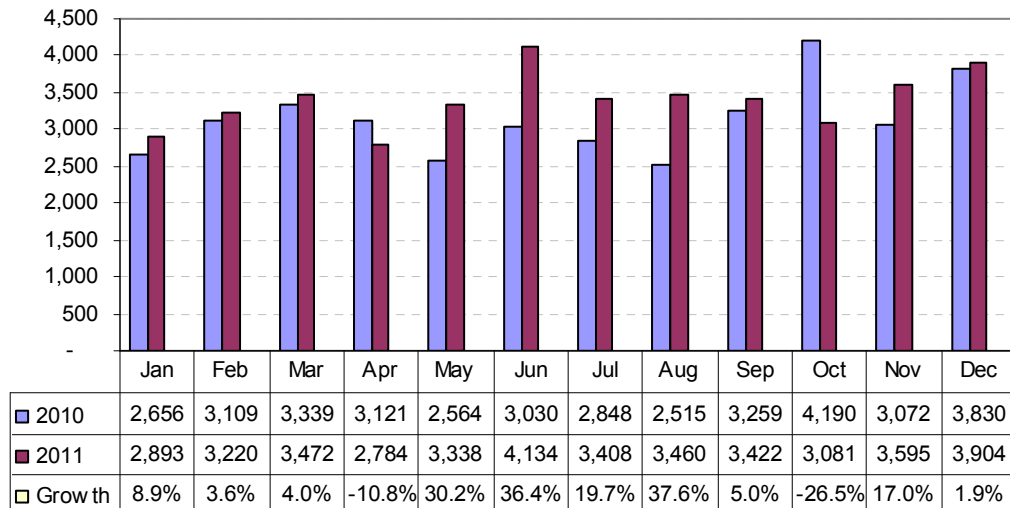
[Graphs and Tables follow]

**Graph 1 – International Registrations Recorded in 2007–2011**

Growth rate over the previous year

**Graph 2 – International Registrations Recorded in 2010–2011 (by month)**

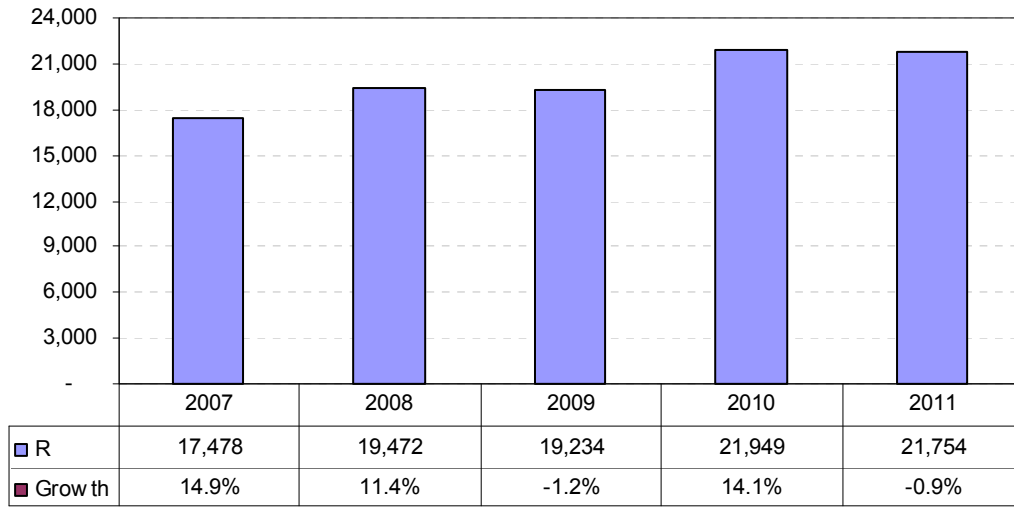
Growth rate over the previous year





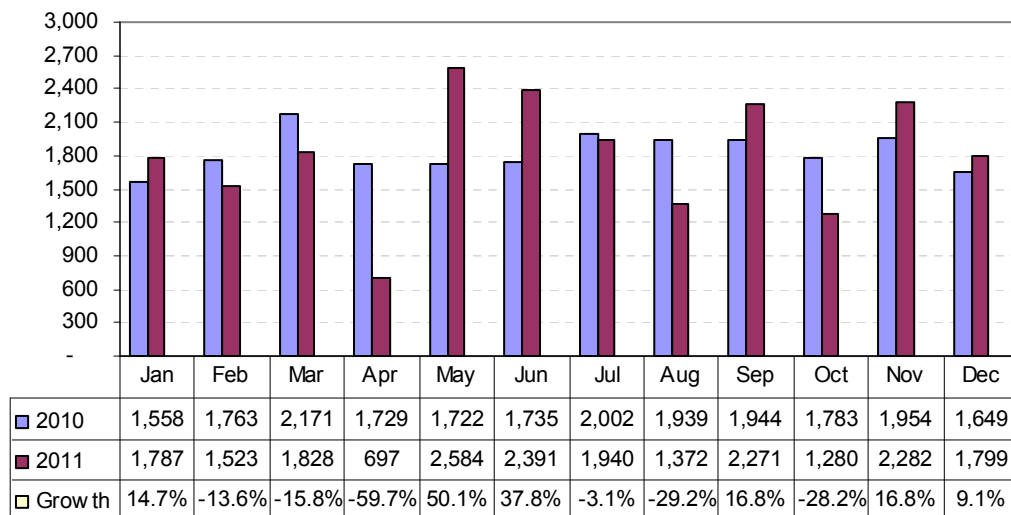
**Graph 3 – Renewals Recorded in 2007–2011**

Growth rate over the previous year



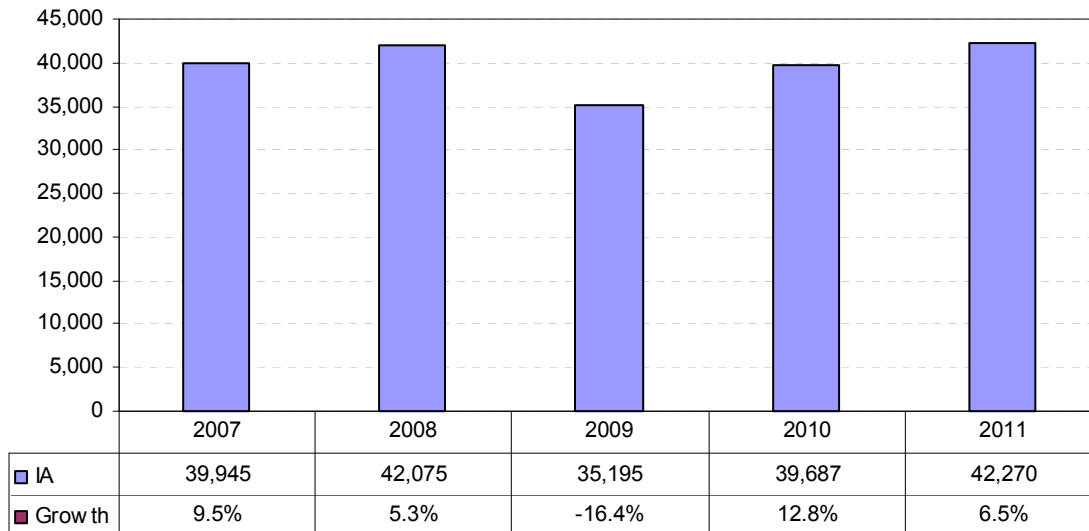
**Graph 4 – Renewals Recorded in 2010–2011 (by month)**

Growth rate over the previous year

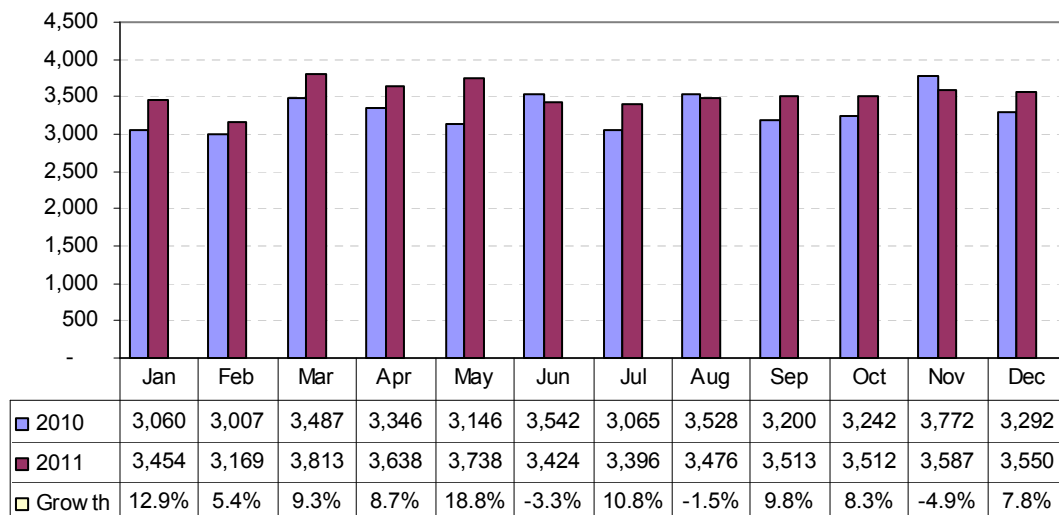


**Graph 5 – International Applications Filed in 2007–2011**

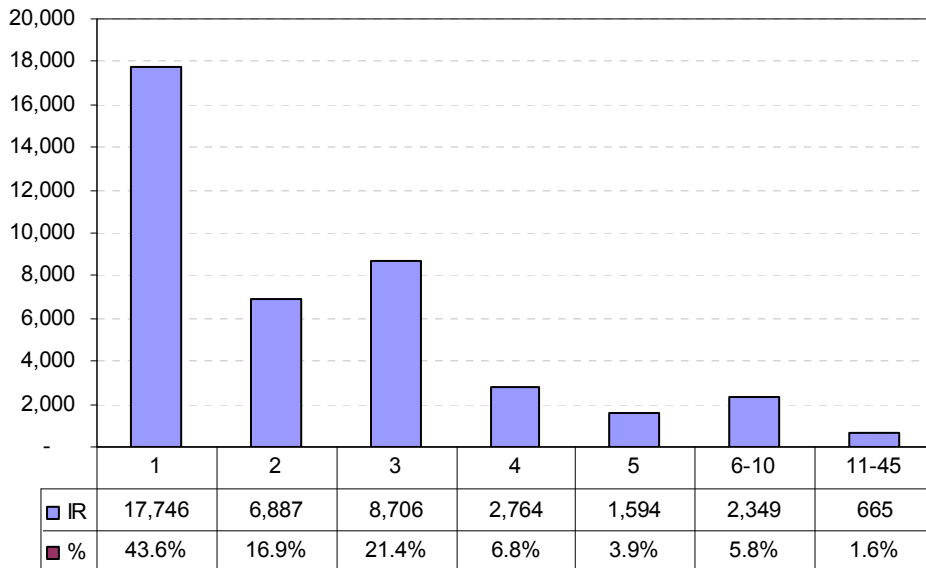
Growth rate over the previous year

**Graph 6 – International Applications Filed in 2010–2011 (by month)**

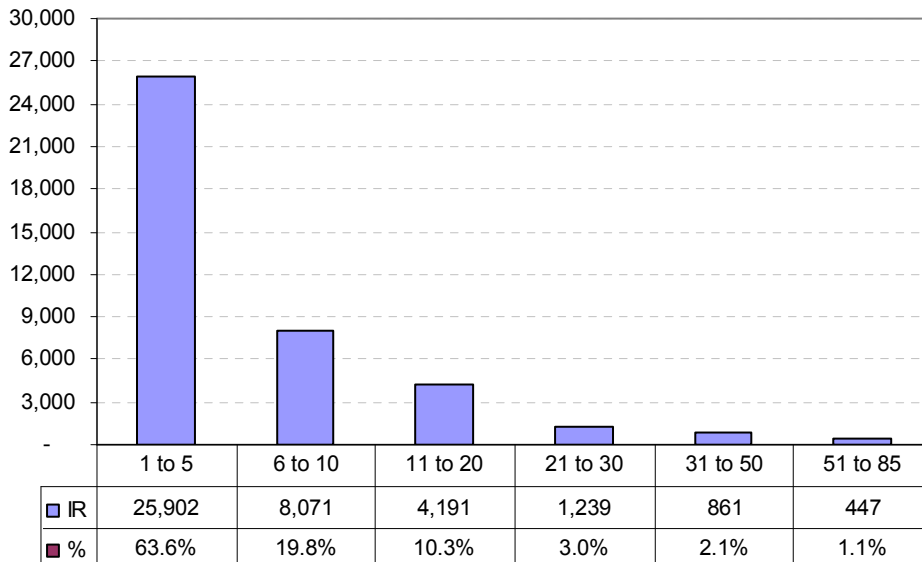
Growth rate over the previous year



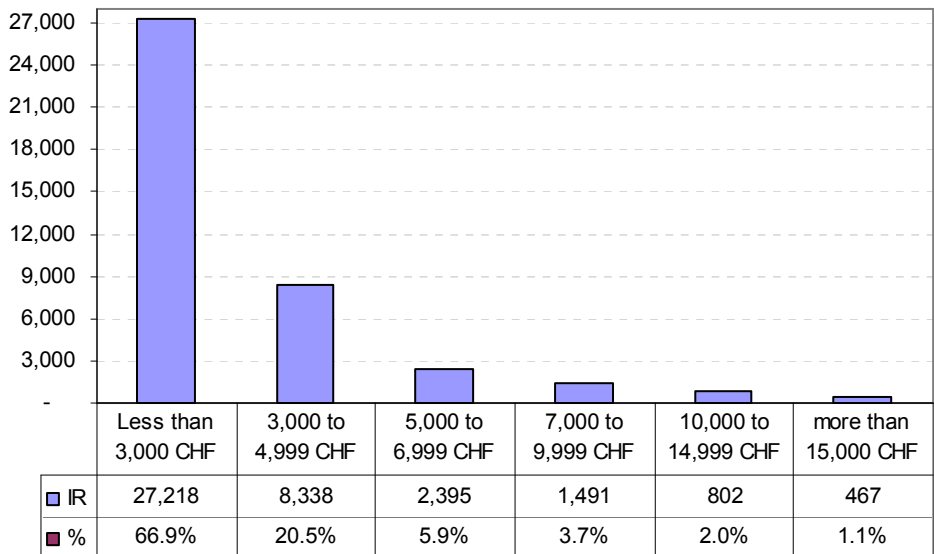
**Graph 7 – Number of Classes per International Registration (2011)**



**Graph 8 – Number of Designations per International Registration (2011)**



**Graph 9 – Amounts of Fees Paid per International Registration (2011)**



**Graph 10 – Trademarks in Force in the International Register (by December 31, 2011)**

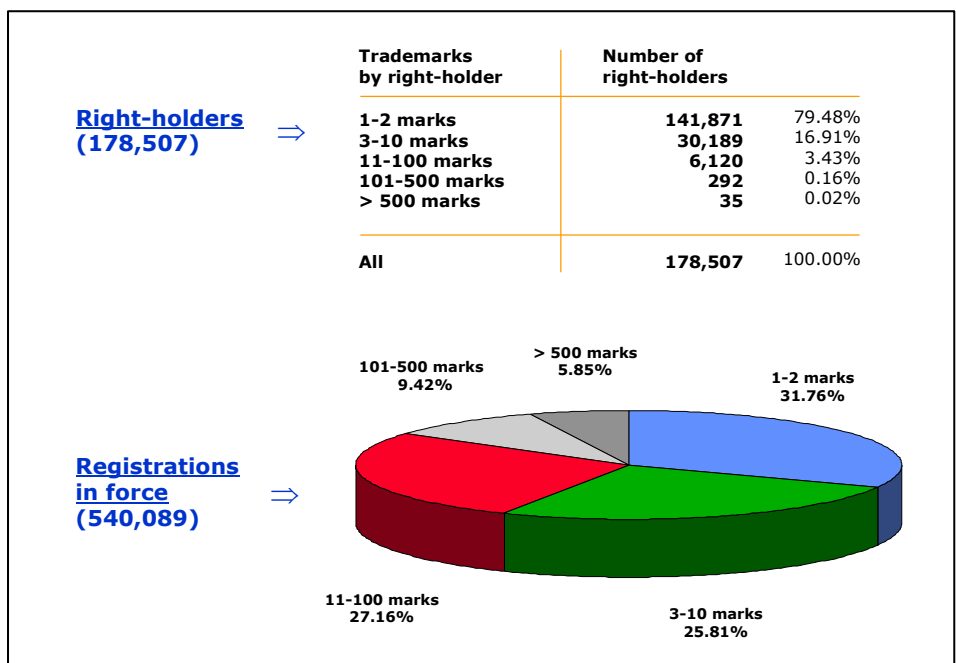


Table 3

## Major Filing Contracting Parties

## Number of applications filed by Contracting Party

Shares within total filings in 2011 and growth rates as compared to 2010

	<u>Contracting Party of Origin</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>Share</u>	<u>Growth</u>
1	European Union (EM)	3,371	3,600	3,710	4,707	5,859	13.9%	24.5%
2	Germany (DE)	6,090	6,214	4,793	5,006	5,000	11.8%	-0.1%
3	United States of America (US)	3,741	3,684	3,201	4,147	4,791	11.3%	15.5%
4	France (FR)	3,930	4,218	3,523	3,565	3,804	9.0%	6.7%
5	Switzerland (CH)	2,657	2,885	2,671	2,893	2,933	6.9%	1.4%
6	Italy (IT)	2,664	2,763	1,872	2,596	2,306	5.5%	-11.2%
7	China (CN)	1,444	1,585	1,358	1,928	2,149	5.1%	11.5%
8	Benelux (BX)	2,510	2,667	1,968	1,922	1,920	4.5%	-0.1%
9	Russian Federation (RU)	889	1,190	1,068	1,218	1,652	3.9%	35.6%
10	Japan (JP)	984	1,278	1,312	1,577	1,538	3.6%	-2.5%
11	United Kingdom (GB)	1,178	1,162	1,008	1,176	1,129	2.7%	-4.0%
12	Australia (AU)	1,169	1,092	1,000	1,035	987	2.3%	-4.6%
13	Turkey (TR)	717	890	792	859	983	2.3%	14.4%
14	Austria (AT)	1,134	1,245	1,050	1,020	804	1.9%	-21.2%
15	Spain (ES)	859	981	688	586	568	1.3%	-3.1%
16	Republic of Korea (KR)	330	186	249	354	489	1.2%	38.1%
17	Norway (NO)	403	368	333	346	423	1.0%	22.3%
18	Ukraine (UA)	195	217	188	287	365	0.9%	27.2%
19	Czech Republic (CZ)	541	607	397	344	361	0.9%	4.9%
20	Denmark (DK)	573	565	412	432	350	0.8%	-19.0%
21	Poland (PL)	294	416	364	326	342	0.8%	4.9%
22	Sweden (SE)	478	476	314	284	259	0.6%	-8.8%
23	Hungary (HU)	438	214	245	159	235	0.6%	47.8%
24	Singapore (SG)	146	166	200	198	227	0.5%	14.6%
25	Croatia (HR)	185	200	235	154	218	0.5%	41.6%
26	Belarus (BY)	63	69	54	106	203	0.5%	91.5%
27	Israel (IL)	-	-	-	35	200	0.5%	471.4%
28	Bulgaria (BG)	431	386	331	257	189	0.4%	-26.5%
29	Finland (FI)	278	282	245	206	189	0.4%	-8.3%
30	Slovenia (SI)	182	296	254	263	183	0.4%	-30.4%
31	Portugal (PT)	355	344	135	149	175	0.4%	17.4%
32	Serbia (RS)	275	282	241	267	163	0.4%	-39.0%
33	Lithuania (LT)	78	93	57	68	113	0.3%	66.2%
34	Latvia (LV)	115	171	102	121	109	0.3%	-9.9%
35	Slovakia (SK)	190	187	158	134	105	0.2%	-21.6%
36	Liechtenstein (LI)	148	169	97	82	103	0.2%	25.6%
37	Morocco (MA)	93	73	62	81	84	0.2%	3.7%
38	Romania (RO)	103	99	47	97	76	0.2%	-21.6%
39	Greece (GR)	80	117	57	58	70	0.2%	20.7%
40	Ireland (IE)	49	35	38	44	63	0.1%	43.2%
	Other countries	585	603	366	600	553	1.3%	-7.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39,945</b>	<b>42,075</b>	<b>35,195</b>	<b>39,687</b>	<b>42,270</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>

**Table 4****Most Designated Contracting Parties (2011)****Number of designations by designated Contracting Party****(Includes designations in new registrations and subsequent designations)**

Growth rates as compared to 2010

<b>Designated Contracting Party</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>Share</b>	<b>Growth</b>
1 China (CN)	16,676	17,829	14,766	16,143	18,724	5.8%	16.0%
2 European Union (EM)	12,744	14,502	12,564	14,604	16,344	5.0%	11.9%
3 United States of America (US)	14,618	15,715	13,406	14,252	15,890	4.9%	11.5%
4 Russian Federation (RU)	15,455	16,768	14,150	14,250	15,691	4.8%	10.1%
5 Switzerland (CH)	14,528	14,907	13,161	12,469	13,695	4.2%	9.8%
6 Japan (JP)	12,348	12,748	10,386	11,124	12,211	3.8%	9.8%
7 Australia (AU)	9,848	10,529	8,575	9,222	10,453	3.2%	13.3%
8 Republic of Korea (KR)	8,988	9,539	7,755	8,336	9,821	3.0%	17.8%
9 Turkey (TR)	9,377	9,844	7,942	8,210	9,277	2.9%	13.0%
10 Ukraine (UA)	9,751	10,635	8,539	8,288	8,903	2.7%	7.4%
11 Norway (NO)	9,346	9,787	7,627	7,503	8,546	2.6%	13.9%
12 Singapore (SG)	7,005	7,607	5,957	6,444	7,589	2.3%	17.8%
13 Belarus (BY)	6,140	6,724	5,380	5,328	5,857	1.8%	9.9%
14 Croatia (HR)	7,059	7,482	5,967	5,531	5,463	1.7%	-1.2%
15 Viet Nam (VN)	4,381	4,966	4,169	4,345	5,120	1.6%	17.8%
16 Kazakhstan (KZ)	4,004	4,331	3,488	3,607	5,112	1.6%	41.7%
17 Serbia (RS)	5,956	6,315	5,130	4,837	4,989	1.5%	3.1%
18 Germany (DE)	7,184	6,955	5,593	5,260	4,908	1.5%	-6.7%
19 Egypt (EG)	3,141	3,338	2,816	3,941	4,487	1.4%	13.9%
20 France (FR)	6,443	6,035	4,735	4,307	4,175	1.3%	-3.1%
21 United Kingdom (GB)	6,502	6,204	4,671	4,398	4,148	1.3%	-5.7%
22 Morocco (MA)	4,194	4,362	3,762	3,928	4,104	1.3%	4.5%
23 Italy (IT)	6,618	6,171	4,713	4,382	4,069	1.3%	-7.1%
24 Israel (IL)	-	-	-	596	3,860	1.2%	547.7%
25 Bosnia and Herzegovina (BA)	3,976	4,041	3,771	3,870	3,754	1.2%	-3.0%
26 Spain (ES)	6,298	5,830	4,264	3,751	3,559	1.1%	-5.1%
27 Azerbaijan (AZ)	3,145	3,801	3,214	3,304	3,553	1.1%	7.5%
28 Republic of Moldova (MD)	4,274	4,346	3,385	3,489	3,445	1.1%	-1.3%
29 Montenegro (ME)	4,680	5,210	3,920	3,361	3,413	1.1%	1.5%
30 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MK)	4,689	4,882	3,774	3,419	3,387	1.0%	-0.9%
31 Benelux (BX)	5,979	5,463	4,102	3,624	3,384	1.0%	-6.6%
32 Iran (Islamic Republic of ) (IR)	3,352	3,463	3,006	3,088	3,384	1.0%	9.6%
33 Georgia (GE)	3,801	3,980	3,154	2,988	3,215	1.0%	7.6%
34 Austria (AT)	5,928	5,208	4,118	3,545	3,197	1.0%	-9.8%
35 Poland (PL)	5,553	4,815	3,724	3,261	3,143	1.0%	-3.6%
36 Armenia (AM)	3,219	3,289	2,681	2,655	2,902	0.9%	9.3%
37 Albania (AL)	3,267	3,588	3,060	2,897	2,776	0.9%	-4.2%
38 Liechtenstein (LI)	3,713	4,050	3,011	2,674	2,628	0.8%	-1.7%
39 Kyrgyzstan (KG)	3,065	3,213	2,573	2,530	2,624	0.8%	3.7%
40 Uzbekistan	3,263	3,020	2,508	2,481	2,621	0.8%	5.6%
Other countries	100,609	97,402	73,827	67,234	69,434	21.4%	3.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>371,117</b>	<b>378,894</b>	<b>303,344</b>	<b>299,476</b>	<b>323,855</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>

**List of Members of the Madrid Union (85)**

Albania (A&P)	Iceland (P)	Romania (A&P)
Algeria (A)	Iran (Islamic Republic of) (A&P)	Russian Federation (A&P)
Antigua and Barbuda (P)	Ireland (P)	San Marino (A&P)
Armenia (A&P)	Israel (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&P)	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&P)
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)	– Curaçao** (P)	Zambia (P)
France (A&P)	– Sint Maarten** (P)	
Georgia (P)	Norway (P)	
Germany (A&P)	Oman (P)	
Ghana (P)	Poland (A&P)	
Greece (P)	Portugal (A&P)	
Hungary (A&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 (84)

\* 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.

\*\* Curaçao and Sint Maarten are territories of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to which Benelux trademark law does not apply, but which have their own trademark laws and their own Offices for the registration of trademarks under those laws. Protection in respect of Curaçao and Sint Maarten shall be requested through a specific designation under the Protocol, distinct from that of the Benelux.

## **World Intellectual Property Organization**

**Address:**

34, chemin des Colombettes  
P.O. Box 18  
CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Switzerland

**Telephone:**

+41 22 338 91 11

**Fax:**

+41 22 733 54 28

**Website:**

[www.wipo.int](http://www.wipo.int)