

# MADRID SYSTEM FOR THE INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF MARKS

## Summary report for the year 2006

### A record number of registrations

#### *Recordings in 2006 (Graph 1)*

- 37,224 international registrations were recorded in 2006, which represents a growth of 12.2% as compared to 2005 and 59.2% as compared to 2004; this is the highest number of registrations ever recorded in one year under the Madrid System
- by the end of 2006, the registration processing time for international applications with no irregularities (counted from the time when the application is received at WIPO to the time when the registration is recorded and notified to the designated Contracting Parties) had been brought down to five weeks (seven weeks on average in 2006)

#### *Registrations in force (Graph 2)*

- 471,325 international registrations, containing more than 5.3 million active designations, were in force on December 31, 2006
- those international registrations belonged to 159,075 different right holders (many of them SMEs)

### Filing trends

#### *Global (Graph 3)*

- 36,471 international applications were filed throughout 2006, which represents a growth of 8.6% as compared to 2005 and 23.7% as compared to 2004

#### *Filing trends by Contracting Party (Table 1)*

- the largest share of filings in 2006 was received from users based in Germany, France, United States of America, Italy, Benelux, Switzerland, United Kingdom, China, Spain 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 1)
- the 25 countries of the European Union in 2006, together accounted for 23,916 international applications. The number of international applications filed through the European Community Office (OHIM) rose to 2,445 (a 32% increase as compared to 2005)

- some countries showing significant growth rates in filings in 2006 and having improved their ranking among the top filer countries included Italy (+25.5%) from 5<sup>th</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> position, Spain (+17.2%) from 10<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> position, Australia (+29.1%) from 12<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> position, Norway (+32.8%) from 21<sup>st</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> position, Finland (+31.0%) from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> position and Hungary (+39.5%) from 25<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> position
- developing countries having witnessed significant growth in international trademark filings in 2006 included the Republic of Korea with 190 applications (+28.4%), Singapore with 161 applications (+16.7%) and Morocco with 119 applications (+80.3%)

### Trends in designations (Table 2)

- 364,725 new designations (made in international registrations and as subsequent designations) were notified to Contracting Parties in 2006 (a 1.7% increase over 2005)
- China (with 15,801 designations) continues to be the most designated country, followed by the Russian Federation, Switzerland, the United States of America and Japan
- the European Community, in its second full year as a member of the Madrid Union, became a favorite target market for designations having received 10,640 designations (+68.7%) and thus moved from the 22<sup>nd</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> position in the ranking of most designated members of the Madrid Union; the majority of these designations, i.e. 6,197, were made in applications or subsequent designations originating in an EC Member State
- other countries which moved up in the ranking of most designated countries compared to 2005 are Australia (from 14<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> position), Norway (from 10<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> place), Ukraine (from 13<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> place) and the Republic of Korea (from 18<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> place)

### Renewals, modifications, grants of protection and related recordings

- 15,205 renewals (comprising 170,866 designations of Contracting Parties) were recorded in the International Register in 2006; a 102.8% growth as compared to 2005
- 10,978 subsequent designations (comprising 43,324 individual designations of Contracting Parties) were recorded in the International Register in 2006; a 7.3% growth as compared to 2005
- 70,687 other modifications (including changes in ownership, cancellations, renunciations, limitations of the list of goods and services, changes in name or address of the holder and other entries) were recorded in the International Register in 2006; a 6.4% increase over 2005
- 212,941 decisions by designated Contracting Parties (including grants of protection, provisional refusals, extensions of the limit for refusal based on an opposition, final decisions following a refusal and invalidations), were recorded and notified in 2006; a 24.0% increase over 2005

Profile and costs of registrations recorded in 2006

- on average, 8.5 Contracting Parties were designated per international registration
- 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 Class 9 (which concerned 8,196 registrations or 8.9% of the total), Class 35 (5,797 registrations or 6.3%), Class 25 (5,021 or 5.4%), Class 42 (4,947 or 5.4%) and Class 5 (4,130 or 4.5%)
- applicants paid on average a fee of 3,433 Swiss Francs for an international registration; for 80% of the registrations the fees paid were less than 5,000 Swiss Francs (Graph 4)

New, better services offered to users (applicants and holders)

- in April 2006, WIPO introduced a new on-line international trademark renewal service enabling users to maintain their trademark rights quickly and efficiently. About 22 per cent of the renewals recorded since were requested electronically
- a number of new improvements, including new search facilities, were introduced to the ROMARIN database which contains information regarding all international marks that are currently in force in the international trademark register. As from January 1, 2007, the ROMARIN data base can be consulted free-of-charge on the WIPO web site

Electronic communication with the Offices of Madrid Union Members continues to expand

- of the total number of international applications filed in 2006, 33% were transmitted to WIPO electronically (as compared to 29.8% in 2004); the transmitting Trademark Offices were those of Australia, the Benelux, the European Community, 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 (EC, Japan and US), statements of grant of protection (EC and Japan) and modifications (Australia, Benelux, EC and US)
- in 2006, the number of Offices of Madrid Members to which WIPO sends Madrid notifications electronically has increased from 39 to 43 (the four Offices that started receiving notifications electronically in 2006 were those of Bhutan, Bulgaria, Germany and Namibia)

Fee reduction for applicants from LDCs

- following the decision taken by the Madrid Union Assembly in 2005, arrangements were made so as to allow applicants from LDCs to pay only 10% of the basic registration fee as from January 1, 2006

Membership and Legal Development of the Madrid System

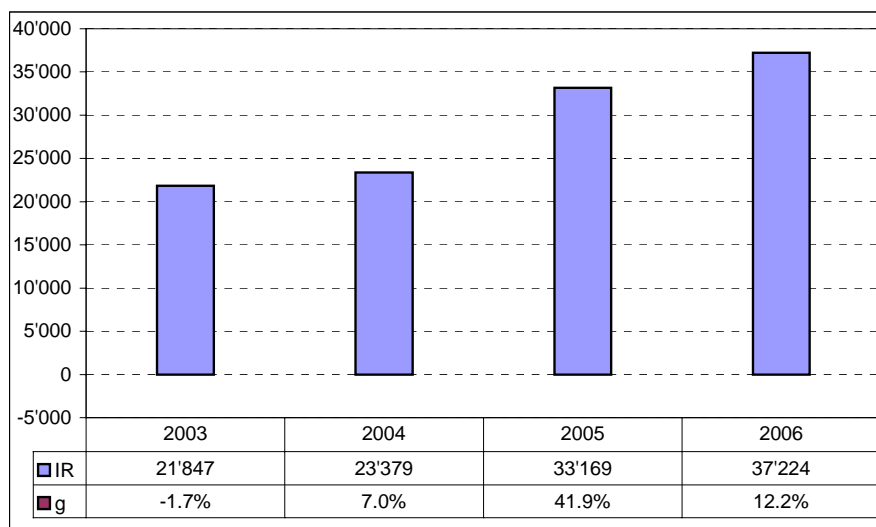
- in 2006, the membership of the Madrid Union expanded from 78 to 80 members, following the accessions of Botswana and Montenegro. In addition, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam, already members of the Madrid Agreement, acceded to the Protocol. With the accession of Azerbaijan to the Protocol, to become effective on April 15, 2007, the number of Madrid Union countries bound only by the Agreement will be reduced to 8
- in October 2006, the Madrid Union Assembly undertook the mandatory review of the refusal procedure established under the Madrid Protocol and adopted a minor amendment to Article 5 of the Protocol to clarify its wording. It also adopted an interpretative statement whereby the Assembly is allowed to keep under review the refusal procedure established under the Protocol
- in October 2006 the Madrid Union Assembly also adopted amendments to the Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and Protocol. One of the amendments, with immediate effect extended the procedure of continuation in case of State succession to rights acquired under the Protocol. Other amendments will enter into force in April 2007 and will notably introduce more liberty in the appointment of representatives before the International Bureau
- the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Legal Development of the Madrid System met in Geneva in January/February 2007 to consider proposals for a review of the safeguard clause under the Madrid Protocol, other possible amendments to the Common Regulations and matters concerning the future legal development of the Madrid Protocol. It agreed to meet again in May 2007 to pursue these discussions

[Graphs and tables follow]

## Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks Year Report 2006

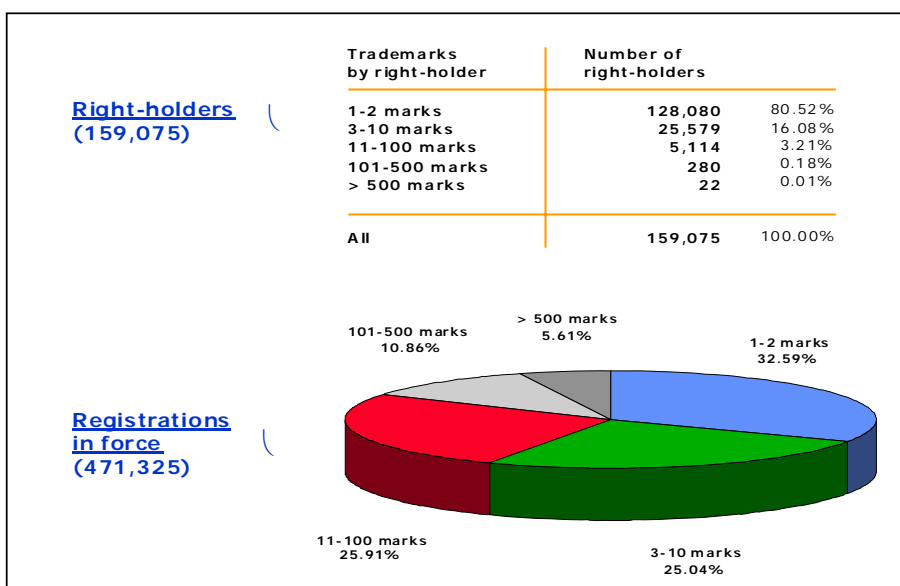
### Graph 1 - International registrations 2003-2006

Growth rate over the previous year



### Graph 2 - Trademarks in Force in the International Register

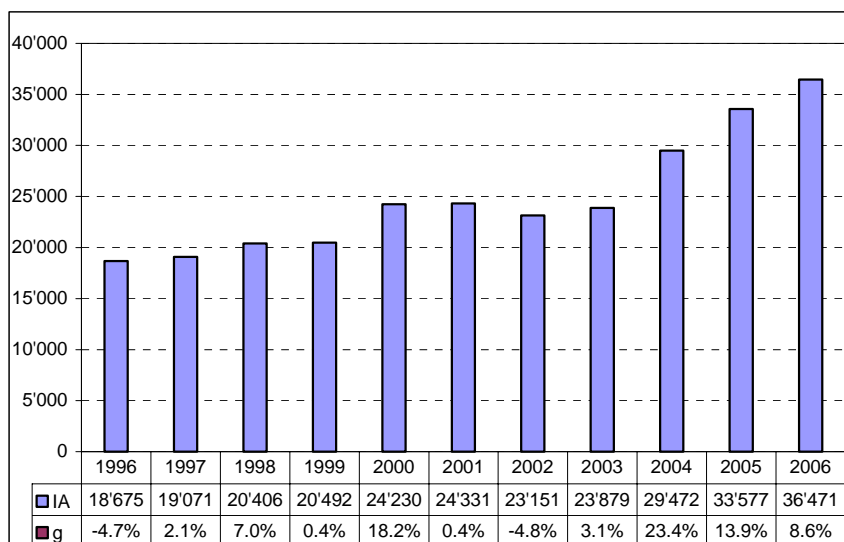
Registrations by Category of Right-Holder on December 31, 2006



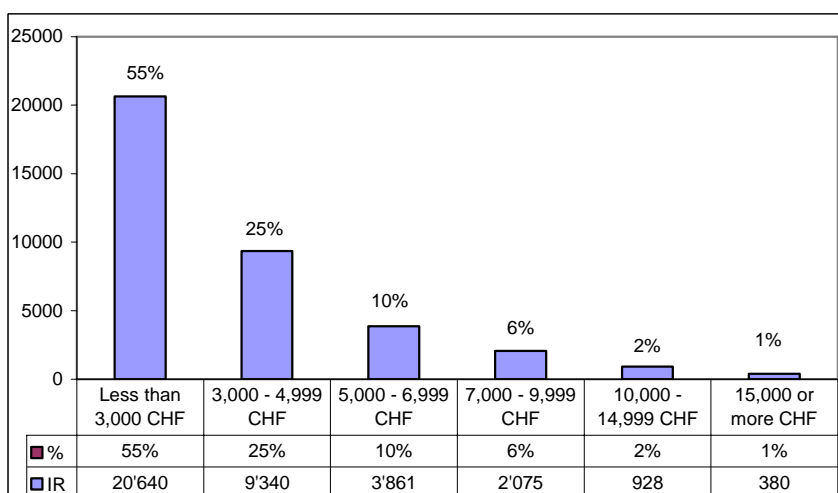
## Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks Year Report 2006

### Graph 3 - International applications 1996-2006

Annual growth rates



### Graph 4 - Amounts of Fees paid per International Registration (2006)



**Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks  
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**Table 1**

**Major Filer Countries**

**Number of Applications filed by Country of Origin**

Shares within total filings in 2006 and growth rates as compared to 2005

<u>Country of Origin*</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Share</u>	<u>Growth</u>
1. Germany (DE)	5'126	5'559	5'499	6'496	6'552	18.0%	0.9%
2. France (FR)	3'609	3'331	3'544	3'652	3'896	10.7%	6.7%
3. United States of America (US)	-	139	1'737	2'849	3'148	8.6%	10.5%
4. Italy (IT)	1'800	1'915	2'519	2'458	3'086	8.5%	25.5%
5. Benelux (BX)	2'467	2'189	2'504	2'563	2'784	7.6%	8.6%
6. Switzerland (CH)	2'531	2'189	2'133	2'235	2'468	6.8%	10.4%
7. United Kingdom (GB)	670	674	986	1'336	1'489	4.1%	11.5%
8. China (CN)	241	472	1'015	1'334	1'328	3.6%	-0.4%
9. Spain (ES)	853	980	912	1'037	1'215	3.3%	17.2%
10. Austria (AT)	982	861	1'194	1'240	1'197	3.3%	-3.5%
11. Australia (AU)	222	340	683	852	1'100	3.0%	29.1%
12. Japan (JP)	242	394	692	893	847	2.3%	-5.2%
13. Turkey (TR)	456	442	593	787	733	2.0%	-6.9%
14. Russian Federation (RU)	276	502	575	604	622	1.7%	3.0%
15. Czech Republic (CZ)	519	493	617	549	569	1.6%	3.6%
16. Denmark (DK)	380	374	450	538	540	1.5%	0.4%
17. Sweden (SE)	360	377	478	484	540	1.5%	11.6%
18. Bulgaria (BG)	87	183	334	391	426	1.2%	9.0%
19. Poland (PL)	238	314	344	338	347	1.0%	2.7%
20. Norway (NO)	195	168	218	235	312	0.9%	32.8%
21. Finland (FI)	267	228	208	226	296	0.8%	31.0%
22. Portugal (PT)	211	158	179	274	295	0.8%	7.7%
23. Slovakia (SK)	164	195	249	215	241	0.7%	12.1%
24. Hungary (HU)	169	156	231	162	226	0.6%	39.5%
25. Republic of Korea (KR)	-	68	127	148	190	0.5%	28.4%
26. Slovenia (SI)	154	122	201	181	179	0.5%	-1.1%
27. Singapore (SG)	41	74	93	138	161	0.4%	16.7%
28. Serbia (RS)	85	97	86	107	157	0.4%	46.7%
29. Croatia (HR)	210	117	135	79	150	0.4%	89.9%
30. Ukraine (UA)	29	52	78	105	133	0.4%	26.7%
31. Liechtenstein (LI)	126	90	89	96	129	0.4%	34.4%
32. Morocco (MA)	31	48	57	66	119	0.3%	80.3%
33. Latvia (LV)	43	67	109	81	104	0.3%	28.4%
34. Estonia (EE)	42	72	75	72	97	0.3%	34.7%
35. Romania (RO)	68	42	58	101	97	0.3%	-4.0%
36. Greece (GR)	17	44	54	77	94	0.3%	22.1%
37. Iceland (IS)	4	7	33	39	92	0.3%	135.9%
38. Lithuania (LT)	58	80	63	102	84	0.2%	-17.6%
39. Ireland (IE)	20	10	54	70	55	0.2%	-21.4%
40. Moldova (MD)	30	47	46	77	49	0.1%	-36.4%
Other countries	128	209	220	290	324	0.9%	11.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23'151</b>	<b>23'879</b>	<b>29'472</b>	<b>33'577</b>	<b>36'471</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>

\* For applicants from the European Community, as from 2004, the figures comprise both the filings made through the national trademark office and the filings made through the regional office (OHIM) in Alicante.

**Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks  
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**Table 2**

**Most Designated Contracting Parties (2006)**

**Number of Designations by Designated Contracting Party  
(includes designations in new registrations and subsequent designations)**

Growth rates as compared to 2005

<u>Designated Country/Organization</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Growth</u>
1. China (CN)	6'684	7'106	9'265	13'576	15'801	16.4%
2. Russian Federation (RU)	8'312	9'006	9'940	12'809	14'432	12.7%
3. Switzerland (CH)	10'577	10'174	10'137	13'192	14'260	8.1%
4. United States of America (US)	-	238	7'109	11'860	13'994	18.0%
5. Japan (JP)	5'323	5'359	7'071	10'099	11'844	17.3%
6. European Community (EM)	-	-	114	6'308	10'640	68.7%
7. Australia (AU)	3'905	4'683	5'617	7'987	9'115	14.1%
8. Norway (NO)	6'967	6'582	6'821	8'440	9'102	7.8%
9. Ukraine (UA)	5'280	6'262	6'361	8'270	9'057	9.5%
10. Turkey (TR)	5'458	5'878	6'272	8'599	8'958	4.2%
11. Republic of Korea (KR)	-	1'694	4'852	7'157	8'334	16.4%
12. Germany (DE)	9'220	8'394	8'275	9'153	8'147	-11.0%
13. Romania (RO)	5'525	6'192	6'125	7'765	8'103	4.4%
14. France (FR)	9'286	8'679	8'094	8'584	7'495	-12.7%
15. United Kingdom (GB)	8'455	7'917	7'720	8'288	7'482	-9.7%
16. Italy (IT)	9'370	8'656	7'945	8'818	7'374	-16.4%
17. Spain (ES)	9'174	8'756	7'922	8'328	7'231	-13.2%
18. Croatia (HR)	4'743	5'054	5'298	6'714	6'970	3.8%
19. Bulgaria (BG)	4'688	5'450	5'407	6'594	6'903	4.7%
20. Benelux (BX)	8'903	8'391	7'697	7'921	6'800	-14.2%
21. Singapore (SG)	3'547	3'708	4'451	6'125	6'717	9.7%
22. Austria (AT)	8'905	8'453	7'487	7'636	6'564	-14.0%
23. Poland (PL)	9'368	9'415	7'598	6'824	6'092	-10.7%
24. Belarus (BY)	3'699	4'328	4'382	5'401	5'818	7.7%
25. Serbia (RS)	4'752	4'924	4'562	5'513	5'644	2.4%
26. Czech Republic (CZ)	7'940	8'199	6'633	6'016	5'161	-14.2%
27. Hungary (HU)	7'903	8'009	6'508	5'913	5'039	-14.8%
28. Portugal (PT)	6'702	6'330	5'609	5'694	4'839	-15.0%
29. Slovakia (SK)	6'292	6'810	5'628	5'114	4'367	-14.6%
30. The former YR of Macedonia (MK)	2'913	3'344	3'342	4'337	4'261	-1.8%
31. Morocco (MA)	2'846	2'861	3'091	3'989	4'229	6.0%
32. Sweden (SE)	5'968	5'480	5'127	4'902	4'175	-14.8%
33. Greece (GR)	4'928	5'171	5'039	5'017	4'100	-18.3%
34. Denmark (DK)	5'746	5'408	4'943	4'718	4'053	-14.1%
35. Slovenia (SI)	5'824	6'382	5'260	4'641	3'990	-14.0%
36. Lithuania (LT)	4'721	5'837	4'744	4'044	3'903	-3.5%
37. Liechtenstein (LI)	3'658	3'316	3'247	3'885	3'898	0.3%
38. Monaco (MC)	3'533	3'149	2'987	3'791	3'876	2.2%
39. Bosnia and Herzegovina (BA)	3'278	3'462	3'282	3'795	3'798	0.1%
40. Moldova (MD)	2'404	2'835	2'836	3'500	3'793	8.4%
Other countries	58'570	60'981	65'406	77'163	78'366	1.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>285'367</b>	<b>292'873</b>	<b>300'204</b>	<b>358'480</b>	<b>364'725</b>	<b>1.7%</b>