

# INTA's Position on the Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks

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#### What is the Madrid System?

#### Centralized system to:

- File applications
- Modify ownership
- Renew Trademark Registrations
- Expand global Trademark Portfolio

#### Who can use the Madrid System?

**Individuals and Companies** 

#### Either:

- a. be domiciled:
- b. have an industrial or comercial establishment in: or
- c. be a citizen

Of one of the 117 covered by the Madrid System's 101 members.

#### **INTA's Possition**

INTA strongly supports and encourages governments of WIPO member countries to take all actions necessary to adhere to the Madrid Protocol.

### American Countries Already Adhered to Madrid

- Cuba (1989 MA 1995 MP)
- United States of America (2003 MP)
- Colombia (2012 MP)
- Mexico (2013 MP)

## Challenges that must be Addressed prior to Adhering to Madrid

The Association encourages countries to optimize their trademark office operations under the harmonized registration procedures with two main purposes:

- 1. Reduce burdens for local and international trademark owners; and
- Reduce costs



# The Mexican Experience, 5 years after Joining Madrid

The following facts (among others) should be taken into account when deciding which way to go:

- Whether immediate protection is required.
- Importance of the specific market.
- Possibilities/willing to expand the business in the mid-long term; and
- Budget limitations.

### Two Ways to apply for Trademark Protection in Mexico

- A. Through the National System; and
- B. Through the Madrid System (available since February 19, 2013).

 There are a few practical and legal issues to consider prior to choosing which venuee to use.

# Practical Issues. Three Particularities of Mexican System

- 1. Mexican Industrial Property Law (IPL) does not allow for multi-class applications;
- 2. Acceptance of identifications of goods and services by the TMO is certainly formalistic;
- Mexican IPL still requires to appoint an attorney/agent for service within the Mexican territory.

#### **Advantages / Disadvantages**

#### 1. Multi-class system

National System	Madrid System
An application per class must be filed since the beginning, and	<ul> <li>The IR is filed covering several classes.</li> </ul>
each application will be prosecuted under a different serial number, subject to an individual examination and either	<ul> <li>Once it reaches into a National Stage, it splits into individual national applications.</li> </ul>
registered or refused independently per each class.	<ul> <li>Prosecution, examination and granting or refusal will occur as in the national system.</li> </ul>

#### **Advantages / Disadvantages**

2. Rigid criteria for acceptance of identifications of goods and services

#### **National System Madrid System** The ID of goods and • Objections to ID of goods services can be reviewed by and services may arise the local agent prior to filing, despite such ID's have been being possible to avoid already accepted by WIPO. objections during prosecution based on its experience of Mexican practice.

#### **Advantages / Disadvantages**

3. Need to appoint an attorney/agent for service within the Mexican Territory

National System	Madrid System
<ul> <li>This is done at the time of filing the application, as it is a legal requirement.</li> <li>Any cancellation/invalidation action against the achieved registration will be served to the appointed agent for service.</li> </ul>	· ·

#### **Important Legal Issues**

# Date of first use of the Mark in Mexico

#### **Important Legal Issues**

Use declaration for Renewal purposes

#### **Important Legal Issues**

# Formalities for recording changes in ownership





#### **Thank You**

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