

Notes

Community Registered Design Applications: OHIM (see glossary) began accepting and examining applications in April 2003. The effect of this in the UK is that UK domestic design applications have fallen by approximately 60%.

Community Trade Marks Applications: OHIM (see glossary : OHIM) began accepting and examining applications in April 1996. Community Trade Marks applications have not adversely affected the demand for domestic UK trade marks application

International Applications : (see glossary) These can in effect be seen as applications that otherwise would have been made “domestically” in the UK. This means that each international application takes the place of a domestic application. Note : We anticipate a downturn in international applications as a result of OHIM (see glossary) joining the Madrid Protocol (see glossary) in October 2004, although so far this has not worked through.

Multiclass application: A Trade Marks application for more than one class of goods or services (before 1994 Trade Marks applications were not multiclass).

Service Marks: (see glossary) Service Marks were introduced in the UK in late 1986. In the first year 13198 Service marks applications were received which represented 34% of total applications received that year.

Trade Marks Act 1994 (see glossary) : One of the significant changes in legislation was that an applicant can make a Multiclass application.(see multiclass application)

Trade Marks Fees : TM fees were amended in October 1998 . The cost of an application reduced from £225 to £200. The cost of each additional class over and above the original lead application reduced from £125 to £50.

Additional Note

The number of live marks /designs on the Register are :

Domestic Trade Marks	490,000
International Trade Marks	65,000
Designs	62,000

Glossary of terms

Community Registered Design Application : An application for Community wide Design rights (an application may be for multiple Design rights whereas a domestic application to the UK Office is for a single design)

Domestic application : Application requesting registration of Trade Marks or Designs rights in the United Kingdom.

International Application : An existing Trade Mark right in a signatory state of the Madrid Protocol where the Trade Marks' rights owner designates another country (in this case the UK) for protection (registration) of his Trade Mark rights.

Madrid Protocol : The agreement by which an existing Trade Mark right in one country may be designated for protection in another by filing an application at the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) who conduct a formalities check before forwarding the application to the designated country who then performs an examination for registrability.

Private Applicant : An applicant for a Trade Mark or Design who is not represented by a Trade Marks/Designs Agent. Private Applicants are typically small businesses / SMEs.

OHIM (Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market). The receiving and examining Office for applications for community wide Trade Marks and Designs rights.

Service Mark : Since 1986 a Trade Mark application for registration may be applied for services alone or in addition to an application for goods eg trade marked goods may be a garage selling motor vehicles and the trade marked services may be repair services performed by that garage.

Trade Marks Act 1994 : The existing Trade Marks law introduced on 31 October 1994.