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(MADRID UNION)

## ASSEMBLY

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IMPLICATIONS AND ADVANTAGES OF INCLUDING SPANISH IN THE  
LANGUAGE REGIME OF THE MADRID SYSTEM

*Document prepared by the International Bureau*

### I. INTRODUCTION

1. At the Thirty-third Session of the Assembly of the Madrid Union (September 24 to October 3, 2001), it was decided that the Secretariat would conduct a study on the implications and advantages of including Spanish in the language regime of the Madrid System and that it would submit this study to the next session of the Assembly (see document MM/A/33/2, paragraphs 7 and 8).

2. The present document contains the results of this study, commencing by reviewing briefly the current language regime under the Madrid System.

## II. CURRENT LANGUAGE REGIME OF THE MADRID SYSTEM

3. As a preliminary remark, it should be noted that all rules concerning the language regime of the Madrid System are set out in the Common Regulations (and not in the Agreement or the Protocol themselves). Modifying the language regime of the Madrid System, therefore, does not require an amendment of either of these treaties but implies only amendments of the provisions of the Common Regulations by the Assembly of the Madrid Union.
4. Before April 1, 1996 (prior to the implementation of the Protocol), the Regulation then in force provided that the only working language of the international registration procedure be French.
5. This single working language regime, however, was regarded by some countries as an obstacle to their accession to the international registration system of marks. Therefore, following the adoption of the Protocol, the new Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and Protocol, which came into force on April 1, 1996, introduced English as a second working language and allowed for the choice of either English or French wherever the provisions of the Protocol applied. The position regarding the language regime of the Madrid System is currently governed by Rule 6 of the Common Regulations.

### Language of the International Application (and Other Communications Relating Thereto)

6. Under Rule 6 of the Common Regulations, the determination of the prescribed language for the filing of an international application, and other communications relating thereto, depends on the treaty or treaties (Agreement and/or Protocol) governing that international application. The applicable principles are as follows.
7. An international application which is governed *exclusively* by the Agreement<sup>1</sup> must necessarily be filed in French. All other communications relating to such international application (for example, notices of irregularities, refusals of protection, requests to record changes in ownership, limitations, renewals, etc.) must also be filed in French.
8. An international application which is governed exclusively by the Protocol, or by both the Agreement and the Protocol,<sup>2</sup> may be filed in either English or French, subject to what is prescribed by the Office of origin. In other words, the Office of origin (responsible for

<sup>1</sup> An international application is governed exclusively by the Agreement where the country of origin is party to the Agreement (whether or not this country is also party to the Protocol) and all designated countries are party to the Agreement (whether or not they are also party to the Protocol).

<sup>2</sup> An international application is governed exclusively by the Protocol or by both the Agreement and the Protocol where the country of origin is party to the Protocol (whether or not this country is also party to the Agreement) and at least one Contracting Party bound *exclusively* by the Protocol has been designated.

transmitting the international application to the International Bureau) may require that the international application be in English, or that it be in French, or may permit the applicant to choose between the two languages. All other communications relating to such international applications may likewise be filed in English or French.

### Language for Recordings, Notifications and Publication

9. International registrations governed exclusively by the Agreement<sup>3</sup> and other communications relating thereto must be recorded in the International Register, notified to the Offices of the designated Contracting Parties and published in the WIPO Gazette in French *only*.

10. It should however be noted that, whenever a *first* subsequent designation of a Contracting Party *bound exclusively by the Protocol*<sup>4</sup> is presented to the International Bureau, the corresponding international registration, which had until then been governed exclusively by the Agreement (and therefore already recorded, notified and published in French), must then be recorded in the International Register also in English and republished in the WIPO Gazette in both English and French. As from this moment, any other communications relating to such registrations may be filed in English or French and must be recorded and published in the two languages, and notified to Offices and holders in English *or* French (at their option).

11. International registrations governed exclusively by the Protocol or by both the Agreement and the Protocol (and data contained in other communications relating thereto), must be recorded and published in *both English and French* and notified to Offices and holders in English *or* French (at their option).

### Translation Workload for the International Bureau

#### *Statistics Concerning Translation of International Registrations*

12. In 2001, the International Bureau recorded a total of 23,985 international registrations. Of these:

– 7,817 (33%) were governed exclusively by the Madrid Agreement and therefore did not require any translation (French being the only working language);

<sup>3</sup> For the purpose of the present document, for the sake of simplicity, the expression “international registration governed exclusively by the Agreement” must be understood as the abbreviated expression for “international registration resulting from an international application governed exclusively by the Agreement.” The same reasoning applies to the expression “international registration governed exclusively by the Protocol or by both the Agreement and the Protocol.”

<sup>4</sup> At present, 18 countries (out of the 70 members of the Madrid Union) are bound exclusively by the Protocol.

– 16,168(67%)weregovernedexclusivelybytheProtocolbyboththe AgreementandtheProtocol;totheextentthattheseinternationalregistrationshadtobe recordedandpublishedinbothEnglishandFrench,andnotifiedtoOfficesandholdersin EnglishorFrench(attheiropcion),atranslationintothesecondlanguagewastherefore required.

13. Inaddition, during theyear2001,around2,000internationalregistrationseffected *priorto 2001*,whichhadinitiallybeengovernedexclusivelybytheAgreement(andwereconsequently recordedandpublishedinFrenchonly),requiredatranslationintoEnglish followingafirst subsequentdesignationofaContractingPartyboundexclusivelybytheProtocol(see paragraph10,above) . Consideringthatthemajorityof internationalregistrations effected beforeApril1,1996,arestillgovernedexclusivelybytheAgreement,thereisstillthereforea largebodyofFrenchlanguageregistrationswhichmightultimatelybecomebilingualand requiretranslationintoEnglish.

#### *Statistics Concerning Translation of Communications Other Than International Registrations*

14. In2001,inrespectofallinternationalregistrationsinforce(around393,000),the InternationalBureaurecorded143,078othercommunications<sup>5</sup>.Ofthese:

– 47,216relatedtointernationalregistrationsgovernedexclusivelybythe Agreement(anddidnotrequiretranslation);

– 95,862relatedtointernationalregistrationsgovernedexclusivelybytheProtocol, orbybothtreaties,andrequiredtranslationofdatatoberecorded,notifiedandpublished; however,thetranslationofsuchdatawascomputerassisted(seeonthispointparagraphs 16 to18)andrequiredinpracticelittle directinterventionbythetranslatorsoftheInternational Bureau.

#### *Translation Process*

15. TheCommonRegulationsexpresslyprovide thathetranslationsneededforrecordings intheInternationalRegister,publicationintheWIPOGazetteandnotificationstoOffices and/orholders,aremadebytheInternationalBureau.Tothatend,theInternationalBureau employedin2001theequivalentof6.2translatorsfull-time.

16. Furthermore,theInternationalBureauisassistedbyasystemofcomputerprograms (calledMAPS andMATCHES)whichmakesavailableatranslation —intoEnglishor French—ofmostofthestandardtextsusedaspartoftheinternationalprocedure (suchasthe textofnoticesofirregularitiesortextsusedforthepurposesofrecordings,notificationsand publication).

<sup>5</sup> Thesecommunicationsconcerned6,432subsequentdesignations,1,076limitationsofthelistof goodsandservices,671renunciations,14,991changesofnameoraddress,11,397changesin ownership,403cancellations,82,715notificationsconcerningrefusalsofprotection, 636 invalidations,6,503renewalsand18,254otherchanges(suchasentriesconcerning representatives,corrections,etc.).

17. Thus, in practice, the intervention of the translator employed by the International Bureau is mainly (though not exclusively) required for the translation of the lists of goods and services covered by international registrations. The goods and services covered by other communications relating to such registrations (for example refusals of protection, subsequent designations, changes in ownership, etc.) are by definition already available in both languages when such communications are notified to the International Bureau.<sup>6</sup>

18. Most of the other matters to be recorded, notified and published are independent of language (such as the number of the international registration concerned or the name and address of the holder) or are matters the translation of which is computer assisted. While the latter translations remain of course under the direct control of the translators (which include their regular adaptation and updating), the workload relating thereto may be considered marginal for the purpose of the present document.

### III. ADVANTAGES OF ADDING SPANISH TO THE WORKING LANGUAGES OF THE MADRID SYSTEM

19. The main advantage of adding Spanish as a working language of the Madrid System must be appraised in terms of potential new accessions. In fact, Spanish is the official language of 20 countries in the world (representing around 400 million people), of which only two (Cuba and Spain) are currently party to the Madrid System. (These two countries are bound by both the Agreement and the Protocol.)

20. It is felt that the inclusion of Spanish would operate as a clear and strong incentive for Spanish-speaking countries (especially those from the Latin American region<sup>7</sup>) to join the Madrid System and/or would facilitate their accession process. Moreover, the inclusion of Spanish or the participation of new Spanish-speaking countries within the Madrid System would also likely encourage the accession to the Madrid System of new Contracting States (not necessarily hispanophone) or Contracting Organizations.

21. As regards users of the system, a possible extension of the geographical coverage of the Madrid System would benefit both:

- trademark owners established in the territories of the potential new Contracting Parties (who would be entitled to use the Madrid System following the accession of their country of origin and, therefore, be in a position to obtain protection for their marks with much fewer formalities and less cost) and,

- current users of the system (who would then be in a position to designate those new Contracting Parties and obtain protection on a broader geographical scale).

<sup>6</sup> It may occur, however, that the intervention of translators is still required (in the case where the wording of the goods and services is further specified, following, in particular, a request for limitation), but these situations are very infrequent.

<sup>7</sup> Latin-American countries are clearly under-represented within the Madrid Union: only Cuba is party to the Madrid System.

22. Having regard to the number of designations of Cuba and Spain under the Madrid system<sup>8</sup>, and to the high volume of national filings in the 18 remaining hispanophone countries, it is likely that the participation of the latter to the Madrid System would present a major interest for users of this system.

23. Furthermore, it is clear that adding Spanish as a working language of the Madrid System would be of immediate interest for those Offices of Spanish-speaking countries which are already party to the Madrid System (namely, Cuba and Spain at present), as well as for trademark owners established in those territories.

#### IV. POSSIBLE SCENARIOS FOR THE INCLUSION OF SPANISH AS A WORKING LANGUAGE IN THE MADRID SYSTEM

24. The present document focuses on two scenarios for the inclusion of Spanish as a working language in the Madrid System.

##### *Scenario A: Spanish Put on the Same Footing as English*

25. Under this first scenario, as under the current rules concerning the use of English (described in paragraph 8, above), the possibility of filing an international application in Spanish would be limited to those international applications governed exclusively by the Protocol or by both the Agreement and the Protocol. Any other communications relating thereto could likewise be filed in Spanish (or French or English).

26. The corresponding international registrations, and other communications relating thereto, would then be translated into the two remaining languages for the purposes of recordings in the International Register, publication in the WIPO Gazette and notification to the Offices of the designated Contracting Parties (in their preferred language).

27. In addition, international registrations effected *prior to the date of entry into force of the trilingual regime* (i.e., the date of entry into force of Rule 6 as amended), and which would previously have been therefore available either in French only (under the Agreement) or in both English and French (under the Protocol), would become the subject of a translation into Spanish whenever, as from the date of entry into force of Rule 6 as amended, a first subsequent designation was made under the Protocol.

28. If scenario A had been implemented in 2001, the 16,168 international registrations recorded by the International Bureau during that year, and governed exclusively by the Protocol or by both the Agreement and the Protocol, would have entailed one additional translation.

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<sup>8</sup> In 2001, Cuba and Spain were subject to, respectively, 2,085 and 10,742 designations under the Madrid System.

29. Accounts should also be taken of around 4,500 international registrations effected *prior to 2001*, which would have required a translation into Spanish following a first subsequent designation made under the Protocol *in 2001* (see paragraph 27). These 4,500 registrations comprise:

- 2,000 international registrations which only required a translation into English in 2001 (those governed exclusively by the Agreement), and which would have required an additional translation into Spanish under the trilingual regime; and

- 2,500 international registrations which did not require translation in 2001 (because they were *already* subject to the bilingual regime), and which would have required a translation into Spanish under the trilingual regime.

30. Thus, on the basis of the statistics for 2001, the implementation of scenario A would have required an additional translation for 20,668 (16,168 + 4,500) international registrations, plus a given number of other communications<sup>9</sup>.

#### *Scenario B: Full Integration*

31. Under this second scenario, *all* international applications and all other communications relating thereto could be filed in *any* of the three working languages and, consequently, would have to be recorded and published in French, English and Spanish, *regardless of whether the international applications concerned were governed by the Agreement, by the Protocol or by both treaties*.

32. It must be specified that, unlike the current situation, this course of action (apart from the possibility of filing in Spanish) would allow the use of English where the international application is governed *exclusively* by the Agreement.

33. While the present study focuses on the implications and advantages of including Spanish as a third language in the language regime of the Madrid System, it would seem natural to also consider placing English on the same footing as French and Spanish in the case of international applications governed exclusively by the Agreement.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Concerning these other communications, as mentioned in paragraphs 16 to 18, translation work is computer assisted and requires little direct intervention of translators.

<sup>10</sup> Should such linguistic parity not be provided for, it would make the language regime of the Madrid System much more complex and would have the (probably unwanted) effect of isolating English *vis-à-vis* the other two languages of the Madrid System where the international application is governed exclusively by the Agreement. This would be even all the more anomalous given that, as already noted, virtually all international registrations governed exclusively by the Agreement will eventually be translated into English (see paragraph 10).

34. Scenario B would also entail that any international registration effected prior to the date of entry into force of Rule 6 as amended would become subject to a trilingual regime whenever any subsequent designation is presented to the International Bureau following the date of coming into force of Rule 6 as amended (regardless of whether the subsequent designation is made under the Agreement or Protocol).

35. If scenario B had been implemented in 2001 (when 23,985 international registrations were recorded by the International Bureau; see paragraph 12), it follows, first of all, that the 7,817 registrations governed exclusively by the Agreement (which did not require any translation) would have entailed, under this proposed scenario, the need for *two translations*. As regards the remaining 16,168 international registrations (governed exclusively by the Protocol, or by both the Agreement and the Protocol, and already requiring one translation), *one additional translation* would have been necessary under this proposed scenario.

36. In addition, account must be taken of international registrations which, following any subsequent designation presented to the International Bureau, would become the subject of a translation into Spanish and also, in the case of registrations governed exclusively by the Agreement, into English. According to the statistics for 2001, around 7,500 additional translations would have been required, namely 6,000 additional translations into Spanish and 1,500 additional translations into English.

37. Thus, on the basis of the statistics for 2001, the implementation of scenario B would have required 39,302 ( $7,817 \times 2 + 16,168 + 7,500$ ) additional translations concerning international registrations, plus a given number of other communications.

## V. IMPLICATIONS OF THE INCLUSION OF SPANISH AS A WORKING LANGUAGE OF THE MADRID SYSTEM

### Legal Implications

38. In order to proceed with a change of the current language regime of the Madrid System, the Assembly of the Madrid Union would need to amend Rule 6 of the Common Regulations. No draft amended provision has been prepared at this stage since it would first appear necessary that the Assembly pronounce itself on the matters set out in the present document. Following discussions within the Assembly of the Madrid Union and the emergence of principles, concrete proposals for amendments of Rule 6 could then be submitted to the Assembly of the Madrid Union.

### Implications for Computer Programs

39. Adding Spanish as a new working language would require adaptation of the computer programs used in the daily administration of the Madrid System and would also presuppose the creation of a user interface in Spanish. Moreover, two computer search tools which are currently at the disposal of the general public, namely, the CD-ROM "ROMARIN" and the "Madrid Express" IPDL Service, could also be made available in Spanish.



*Standard Letters and Texts Contained in Computer Programs*

40. In the administration of the Madrid System, as previously noted, the International Bureau is assisted by a system of computer programs which makes available standard texts (in English and French) in an electronic form. These texts are used for the composition of various types of communications and notifications sent by the International Bureau to Offices and holders, in accordance with the provisions of the Madrid System. They consist of:

- some 90 standard letters (which represent around 11,000 words), and
- 782 available standard texts (representing around 25,000 words), which are used in relation to irregularities contained in the international applications or other communications presented by Offices or holders.

41. The necessary adaptation of the system of computer programs used for the administration of the Madrid System would require the translation into Spanish of those standard letters and texts. This exercise would require some 30 working days for one translator. The time necessary for the subsequent incorporation of the Spanish texts into the computer system would be marginal. Testing of the functioning of the system of computer programs with the new Spanish texts would require some 45 working days for one hispanophonetrade mark examiner.

*User Interface*

42. The creation of a user interface in Spanish for the computer programs used in the daily administration of the Madrid System would require the translation of some 650 screens (around 14,000 words). The time necessary to achieve this would amount to approximately 12 working days for one translator. In addition, some 30 working days for one computer specialist would be necessary for programming and another 30 working days for testing by one hispanophonetrade mark examiner.

*CD-ROM "ROMARIN"*

43. ROMARIN is the name given to an electronic publication issued by the International Bureau (but totally independent of the WIPO Gazette), which reflects the current status of all international registrations in force. This electronic publication comprises two discs. The first, called "BIBLIO," contains the bibliographic data of all international registrations in force and the images of figurative marks registered in the current year. This disc is published every four weeks. The second disc, called "IMAGES," contains the images of all marks in the International Register, up to the end of the preceding calendar year. This disc is published once a year at the same time as the first "BIBLIO" disc.

44. The configuration of the CD-ROM ROMARIN would have to be adapted in order to also include relevant information in Spanish. The necessary adaptation would be entrusted to an external contractor at the estimated cost of 10,000 Swiss francs.

*“MadridExpress” IPDL Service*

45. The *MadridExpress* IPDL Service is a search tool available on WIPO's Internet website containing, in particular, data concerning all international registrations, international applications and subsequent designations, including those *not yet published in the WIPO Gazette*. The adjustments needed in order to enable this service to present data from the International Register that was recorded in Spanish would require 10 working days for a computer specialist.

Implications for Examination by the International Bureau of International Applications (and Other Communications) Filed in Spanish

46. As a result of the inclusion of Spanish in the language regime of the Madrid System, the International Trademark Registry would be required to examine international applications and other communications filed in Spanish and to deal with related correspondence.

47. Based on the statistics for 2001, approximately 600 international applications filed in Spanish would have been received by the International Bureau under scenario A (all international applications originating from Spain and Cuba, except those governed exclusively by the Agreement) and 916 under scenario B (all international applications originating from Spain and Cuba).<sup>11</sup> As far as other communications filed in Spanish are concerned, their number would have been low in 2001 but, as the number of international registrations subject to a trilingual regime would grow, the number of other communications relating thereto, filed in Spanish, would increase in the years immediately following.

48. The examination by the International Bureau of those international applications and other communications relating thereto could at present be undertaken by existing staff within the International Trademark Registry.

Implications Resulting From the Additional Translations of International Registrations and Other Communications Relating Thereto

49. One of the main consequences of the inclusion of Spanish in the language regime of the Madrid System would concern the additional translations that would be required (mainly from and into Spanish) of international registrations, and other communications relating thereto, recorded by the International Bureau.

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<sup>11</sup> In 2001, 908 international applications originated from Spain and 8 from Cuba.

50. Based on the experience of the International Bureau in recent years, one translator is expected to translate, on average, 3,000 international registrations (plus a proportionate number of other communications) per year. In fact, in 2001, the equivalent of 6.2 translators dealt with the required translations in respect of 18,168 international registrations<sup>12</sup>, plus a proportionate number of other communications.

51. Based on the above-mentioned standards, the number of translators that would be required to absorb the additional translation workload resulting from the inclusion of Spanish in the language regime of the Madrid System is estimated below.

#### *Under Scenario A*

52. The implementation of scenario A in 2001 would have required 20,668 additional translations of international registrations (see paragraph 30): around 600 such translations from Spanish into French and around 20,100 from French or English into Spanish.

53. This would have entailed the recruitment of seven (7) additional translators (20,668 ÷ 3,000).

#### *Under Scenario B*

54. The implementation of scenario B in 2001 would have required 39,302 additional translations of international registrations (see paragraph 37): around 1,000 such translations from Spanish into French (2.5%), around 9,300 from French into English (23.5%) and around 29,000 from French or English into Spanish (74%).

55. This would have entailed the recruitment of 13 additional translators (39,302 ÷ 3,000).

#### Implications Concerning the WIPO Gazette of International Marks

56. The *WIPO Gazette of International Marks*, published by the International Bureau, contains all relevant data on international registrations, renewals, subsequent designations, changes and other entries affecting international registrations. The bibliographic data is identified by INID codes<sup>13</sup>, which are the codes of Standard ST.60 ("Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data Relating to Marks") and the codes of Standard ST.3 ("Recommended Standard Two-Letter Code for the Representation of States, Other Entities and International Organizations Issuing or Registering Industrial Property Titles").

<sup>12</sup> That is, 16,168 international registrations recorded in 2001 (governed exclusively or partly by the Protocol), plus 2,000 international registrations effected prior to 2001, which were subject to a translation following a first subsequent designation made under the Protocol in 2001 (see paragraph 10).

<sup>13</sup> INID stands for "Internationally agreed Numbers for the Identification of Data".

57. At present, the WIPO Gazette is available in both paper and, since the beginning of 1999, in electronic form (on CD-ROM). The paper form of the Gazette is published every two weeks, while the CD-ROM edition is published every four weeks and is cumulative over a calendar year (in this sense that the second disc of each year contains all the data published in the first disc, the third disc contains all the data published in the first two discs, and so on for a period of one calendar year).

58. As a result of the inclusion of Spanish in the language regime of the Madrid System, it would become necessary for the International Bureau to make arrangements for the publication in the WIPO Gazette of the data concerned, in three languages. This would initially entail some translation work with respect to the current bilingual introductory part of the Gazette and the various current bilingual headings throughout the publication. This translation work, however, can be considered to be relatively insignificant. Moreover, the application of a trilingual regime to the WIPO Gazette would increase the overall size of the Gazette by about 15% under scenario A and about 28% under scenario B.

#### Financial Implications of the Inclusion of Spanish as a Working Language of the Madrid System

##### *Financial Implications Resulting From the Adaptation of Computer Programs*

59. The adaptation of the computer programs necessary to prepare the inclusion of Spanish in the language regime of the Madrid System would have the following financial implications, irrespective of whether scenario A or B were selected:

	(Swiss francs)
– 42 working days (translator)	35,000
– 40 working days (computer specialist)	33,000
– 75 working days (hispanophon trademark examiner)	62,000
– External contractor (for ROMARIN)	10,000
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<u>Total:</u>	140,000

60. These costs would be construed as set-up costs, i.e., one-off costs which would no longer be incurred the following years.

##### *Financial Implications Resulting From the Additional Translation of International Registrations and Other Communications Relating Thereto*

61. Under scenario A, the costs resulting from the recruitment of seven (7) additional translators would amount to approximately 1,134,000 Swiss francs a year.

62. Under scenario B, the costs resulting from the recruitment of 13 additional translators would amount to approximately 2,106,000 Swiss francs a year.

63. The costing of staff posts includes salaries and renting of office space, as described in appendix 3 of the 2002 -2003 Program and Budget (see document WO/PBC/4/2).

*Financial Implications Resulting From the Publication of the WIPO Gazette in Three Languages*

64. As previously indicated, the application of a trilingual regime to the WIPO Gazette would increase the overall size of the Gazette by about 15% under scenario A and about 28% under scenario B. Such an increase in the size of the Gazette would not entail any additional costs regarding its electronic edition (on CD ROM). However, concerning *the paper form* of the Gazette, which is sent by mail by the International Bureau to Offices and subscribers, there would be an increase in the annual mailing costs since such costs depend to a large extent on the weight of the Gazette.

65. Therefore, depending on whether scenario A or B were adopted, the additional costs of publishing the WIPO Gazette *in paper form* in three languages would amount to approximately 36,000 Swiss francs or 67,000 Swiss francs a year, respectively.

*Summary Financial Implications*

66. In summary, should the Assembly of the Madrid Union decide upon the adoption of either of the two scenarios presented in this document for the implementation of a new language regime of the Madrid System, this would imply:

- one-off costs of 140,000 Swiss francs (whether scenario A or B were selected), and
- *annual* operating costs of either 1,170,000 Swiss francs (under scenario A) or 2,173,000 Swiss francs (under scenario B); in this regard, it should be noted that should the level of activities of the International Trademark Registry be higher or lower than in 2001 (used as a basis for calculation), these operating costs would vary accordingly.

67. These set-up costs resulting from the adaptation of computer programs (140,000 Swiss francs) could be absorbed through the re-prioritization of activities of the International Bureau within the Program and Budget for the 2002 -2003 biennium.

68. The annual operating costs mentioned above could become part of the 2004 -2005 Program and Budget proposal. This proposal might include an adjustment to the flexibility formula for establishing posts in the International Registrations Department (see appendix 3 of document WO/PBC/4/2) in order to take into account the increased workload resulting from the new language regime of the Madrid System.

69. The adoption of a new language regime as described above is expected to lead to new accessions and increased use of the Madrid System and, consequently, result in increased income for the Madrid Union. While these benefits would take a certain time to fully materialize, it can be expected that after a relatively short period of time, the increased income resulting from increased use of the Madrid System would be enough to cover the operating costs referred to in paragraph 66, above. Taking this into account and in view of the overall financial situation of the Madrid Union, the Secretariat does not anticipate the need to modify the current Schedule of Fees of the Madrid System.

*70. The Assembly is invited to comment on this study, and decide on any action that it feels might be required.*

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