



December 19, 2025

Mr. Chewe Peter Chilufya
Deputy Registrar, Intellectual Property
Patents and Companies Registration Agency (PACRA)
Head Office, Plot No. 8471, PACRA House Haile Selassie Avenue
Longacres
P.O. Box 32020
Lusaka, Zambia

Comments on the Trade Marks (General) Regulations, 2025 and the Trade Marks (Madrid Protocol) Regulations, 2025.

Dear Mr. Chilufya,

The International Trademark Association (INTA) thanks the Patents and Companies Registration Agency (PACRA) for the opportunity to submit comments to the Trade Marks (General) Regulations, 2025 and the Trade Marks (Madrid Protocol) Regulations, 2025, developed to implement the Trade Marks Act, 2023 (Act No. 11 of 2023).

INTA is a global association of brand owners and intellectual property (IP) professionals committed to elevating the understanding of and respect for IP rights to foster consumer trust, economic growth, and societal transformation. Founded in 1878, INTA members include 6,400+ organizations representing more than 37,000 individuals (trademark owners, professionals, academics, government officials and law students) from 185 countries who benefit from the Association's global trademark resources, policy development, education and training and international network. The Association is a not-for-profit organization headquartered in New York City, with offices in Beijing, Brussels, Dubai Santiago, Singapore, and Washington, D.C., Metro Area, and representatives in Nairobi, and New Delhi. For more information, please visit our website [here](#).

INTA highly commends PACRA for its proactive leadership in modernizing Zambia's intellectual property framework through the enactment of the Trade Marks Act, 2023 (Act No. 11 of 2023) and the subsequent drafting of the Trade Marks (General) Regulations, 2025 and the Trade Marks (Madrid Protocol) Regulations, 2025. This comprehensive revamp replaces the old Trade Marks Act Chapter 401 of 1958, aligning Zambia with contemporary international standards such as the TRIPS Agreement and the Madrid Protocol, while fostering a business-friendly environment that supports innovation, attracts foreign investment, and empowers local SMEs in a rapidly digitizing economy. The Act and the Regulations represent a significant leap forward, demonstrating PACRA's commitment to efficient administration, stakeholder consultation, and harmonization with global best practices as exemplified by the INTA's Model Trademark Law Guidelines (revised November 2024).

Trade Marks (General) Regulations, 2025

The draft Trade Marks (General) Regulations, 2025 align strongly with the INTA Model Trademark Law Guidelines (revised November 2024) (“the Model Guidelines”).

- The regulations implement key INTA procedural consensus points effectively, modernizing Zambia's trademark framework
- Opposition within 60 days post-publication, with counterstatements, evidence, hearings, and service (Regulation 11 - 12, 49), matching consensus point 5 in the Model Guidelines
- Well-known marks factors, including promotion-based knowledge (Regulation 50), as per consensus point 2 in the Model Guidelines
- Applications (series/division/priority/amendments) and indefinite 10-year renewals with restoration (Regulation 3 - 10, 16), aligning with consensus point 3.1/3.7 in the Model Guidelines
- Collective/certification/geographical indications and licensing rules (Reg 24 - 41), consistent with consensus point 15 – 17 in the Model Guidelines
- Border measures for counterfeits (Reg 42-44), supporting consensus point 14 in the Model Guidelines

Specific Recommendations to PACRA

Provision	Current Text (Summary)	Gap/Problem Identified	Specific Recommendations
General comment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of the word “A person and an applicant” • “the Act” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of “A person” in regulations 3 and 4 but “An applicant” in regulation 5 results in definitional ambiguity. • The Act referenced in the Regulation has no definition and can be easily misconstrued. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacing the term “a person” with “an applicant or applicant” to achieve uniformity. • A clear definition under the Interpretation section specifically defining “the Act” as the Trade Marks Act, 2023.
3	A person who intends to register a trademark in respect of a good or service shall apply to the Registrar in Form I set out in the First Schedule on payment of the fee set out the Second Schedule.	The provision contains grammatical errors, including the omission of “in” before “the Second Schedule” and the narrow phrasing “a good or service.” It also lacks clarity on minimum filing requirements, supporting documents, classification standards, permissible modes of filing, and the point at which an application is deemed properly filed.	<i>Suggested redraft</i> An applicant who intends to register a trademark in respect of any goods or services shall apply to the Registrar in Form I set out in the First Schedule and shall pay the prescribed fee in the Second Schedule, and the application shall comply with all filing requirements and classification guidelines issued by the Registrar and shall be deemed filed only upon submission of all required information and payment of the prescribed fee.

6	The Registrar may, three months before the expiry of the period referred to under section 7 of the Act, notify the applicant to complete the application for registration of a trade mark in Form II set out in the First Schedule.	It lacks coherence due to the structure of the sentence	The Registrar may, at least three months before the expiry of the period referred to under section 7 of the Act, notify the applicant to complete the application for registration of a trade mark in Form II set out in the First Schedule.
7	A person who has duly filed an application for registration of a trade mark in a Convention country and has filed an application for registration of the same trade mark in the Republic may claim a right of priority within a period of six months from the date of filing of the application for registration of the trade mark in the Convention country in Form III set out in the First Schedule.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of the word “a person” • The Republic has not been defined anywhere in the Regulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace “a person” with “an applicant” • Provide definition for “the Republic”
8	An applicant referred to in regulation 3 shall, where the Registrar conducts a formality examination in accordance with section 15 of the Act and requests the applicant, in writing, to make the necessary amendments to the application, file an amendment in Form IV set out in the First Schedule on payment of the fee set out in the Second Schedule.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It might be difficult to understand due to words clustered together. 	Proposed redraft: An applicant referred to in regulation 3 shall, where the Registrar conducts a formality examination under section 15 of the Act and requests in writing for necessary amendments to be made, file the required amendment in Form IV set out in the First Schedule upon payment of the prescribed fee in the Second Schedule
9	An applicant may, where an applicant fails to publish the acceptance of an application for registration of a trade mark in the Intellectual Property Journal within ninety days of receipt of the acceptance of the application from the Registrar, and the Registrar treats the application for	The sentence is extremely long, repetitive (“an applicant may, where an applicant...”), and not well structured, making the condition, consequence, and remedy difficult to follow	Redraft as thus: Where an applicant fails to publish the acceptance of an application for the registration of a trade mark in the Intellectual Property Journal within ninety days of receiving the Registrar’s acceptance and the application is treated as abandoned, the applicant may apply for its restoration in Form V set out in the First Schedule

	<p>registration of a trade mark as abandoned, apply for the restoration of an application for the registration of a trade mark in Form V set out in the First Schedule on payment of the fee set out in the Second Schedule.</p>		<p>and pay the prescribed fee in the Second Schedule.</p>
11	<p>(1) A person who has an interest or right in the trade mark for which an acceptance of an application for registration of the trade mark is published in the Intellectual Property Journal in accordance with section 17 of the Act may, within sixty days of the date of publication of the acceptance of the application for registration of a trade mark in the Intellectual Property Journal, file with the Registrar a notice of opposition to the registration of a trade mark in Form VII set out in the First Schedule on payment of the fee set out in the Second Schedule.</p> <p>(2) A notice of opposition shall be accompanied by evidence in support of the application.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision is overly long and repetitive (e.g., “shall be shall be”), and the timing, action, and form requirements are buried within one cumbersome sentence, making it hard to read and interpret. • The word “Journal” has been spelt incorrectly as “Journel” 	<p>(1) A person who has an interest or right in a trade mark for which acceptance of an application has been published in the Intellectual Property Journal under section 17 of the Act may, within sixty days of the publication, file a notice of opposition to the registration of the trade mark with the Registrar using Form VII set out in the First Schedule and pay the prescribed fee in the Second Schedule.</p> <p>(2) The notice of opposition shall be accompanied by evidence supporting the opposition.</p>
12(1) (a)	<p>(a) serve the notice of opposition to an applicant of the registration of a trade make, within fourteen days of filing the notice with the Registrar; and</p>	<p>The word “trade make” should read “trade mark”</p>	<p>a) serve the notice of opposition to an applicant of the registration of a trade mark, within fourteen days of filing the notice with the Registrar; and</p>
12(4)	<p>(4) The counter statement filed under subregulation (2) shall be accompanied by evidence in support of the application.</p>	<p>The reference to subregulation (2) is wrong as this speaks to abandonment and not counterstatement</p>	<p>The correct reference is subregulation 3 which speaks to the counterstatement filed by the applicant</p>

14	<p>The Registrar may, on an application made by a proprietor in Form XI set out in the First Schedule and on payment of the fee set out in the Second Schedule, and where the Registrar is satisfied that there is no likelihood of deception or confusion being caused if a trade mark is used by another person in relation to a good or service in respect of which that trade mark is registered, dissolve the association of trade marks and amend the Register accordingly.</p>	<p>For clarity, there is need to explicitly state “to dissolve the association of marks” early, in other to inform the reader of the purpose of the application.</p>	<p>Proposed redraft: The Registrar may, on an application made by a proprietor to dissolve the association of marks using Form XI set out in the First Schedule and on payment of the prescribed fee in the Second Schedule, and where satisfied that the use of the trade mark by another person is unlikely to cause deception or confusion in relation to the goods or services for which it is registered, dissolve the association of the trade marks and amend the Register accordingly.</p>
16	<p>16. (1) A proprietor or licensee who intends to renew the registration of a trade mark may apply to the Registrar for renewal of the registration of a trade mark within six months before the date of expiry of the registration of a trade mark in Form I set out in the First Schedule on payment of the fee set out in the Second Schedule. (2) The Registrar may, before the expiry of the registration of a trade mark, send a notice to a proprietor or a licensee of the date of expiration of a trade mark in Form XIII set out in the First Schedule. (3) The Registrar shall, on receipt of an application made under subregulation (1), grant or reject the application. (4) The Registrar shall, where the Registrar grants an application in accordance with subregulation (3), renew</p>	<p>The Regulation is repetitive and wordy, with long sentences that make it difficult to follow. Terms like “a proprietor or licensee” are repeated unnecessarily, and some subregulations mix multiple actions in one sentence, reducing clarity.</p>	<p>Recommended redraft:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A proprietor or licensee who intends to renew the registration of a trademark may apply to the Registrar for renewal within six months before the expiry date, using Form I set out in the First Schedule and paying the prescribed fee in the Second Schedule. 2. Before the expiry of a registered mark, the Registrar may send a notice to the proprietor or licensee indicating the date of expiration using Form XIII set out in the First Schedule. 3. On receipt of a renewal application under subregulation (1), the Registrar shall either grant or reject the application. 4. Where an application is granted, the Registrar shall renew the registration and issue a certificate of renewal in Form X set out in the First Schedule, provided the

	<p>the registration of a trade mark and issue a certificate of renewal in Form X set out in the First Schedule if the application for renewal complies with the Act and these Regulations.</p> <p>(5) The Registrar shall reject an application in accordance with subregulation (3), in Form XIV Set out in the First Schedule.</p> <p>(6) A proprietor or licensee may, where a proprietor or licensee does not make an application in accordance with subregulation (1) and the Registrar removes a trade mark from the Register six months after the expiry of registration of a trade mark, apply to the Registrar, within six months of the removal of a trade mark from the Register, for the restoration of a trade mark in Form V set out in the First Schedule on payment of the fee set out in the Second Schedule.</p>		<p>application complies with the Act and these Regulations.</p> <p>5. Where an application is rejected, the Registrar shall issue a notice of rejection in Form XIV set out in the First Schedule.</p> <p>6. Where a proprietor or licensee fails to apply for renewal and the Registrar removes the trademark from the Register six months after its expiry, the proprietor or licensee may, within six months of removal, apply for restoration using Form V set out in the First Schedule and pay the prescribed fee in the Second Schedule.</p> <p><i>This redraft improves readability, and clearly separates each procedural step.</i></p>
21	<p>Allows a proprietor to apply for amendment where a Trademark has acquired common usage under s.54 of the Act.</p>	<p>The provision does not clarify criteria the Registrar will use to determine “common usage.”</p>	<p>Provide clearer guidelines or evidentiary requirements (e.g., market surveys, sales data). Additional subregulations (2) and (3) has been included.</p> <p>Recommended Redraft: 21. (1) A proprietor may, where a trademark has acquired common usage in the circumstances referred to in section 54 of the Act, apply to the Registrar for the amendment of the registration of a registered trademark in Form XV set out in the First on payment of the fee set out in the Second Schedule. an amendment of the registration.</p>

			<p>(2) An application under subregulation (1) shall include evidence demonstrating common usage, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) market surveys; (b) sales and distribution data; (c) duration and extent of use; and (d) evidence of consumer perception. <p>(3) The Registrar shall determine the application based on the evidentiary materials submitted and the likelihood of consumer confusion.</p>
22	The Registrar must endorse the Register when a charge/security is registered.	The provision is silent on timelines and silent on required supporting documents.	<p>Insert timeline and specify required documents (e.g., security deed, proof of registration). An additional subregulation (2) has been included.</p> <p>Proposed redraft:</p> <p>22. (1) Upon registration of a charge or security interest under section 55 of the Act, the Registrar shall, within fourteen (14) days, endorse the particulars of the charge or security on the Register.</p> <p>(2) An application for endorsement shall be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a certified copy of the instrument creating the charge or security; (b) evidence of execution by the parties; and (c) any additional documents the Registrar may require.
24	A Proprietor applies to register a licensee; Registrar issues certificate if requirements met.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no provision for clarity on mandatory contents of licence. • Regulation 24(2) mistakenly makes reference to subregulation (2) instead of subregulation (1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specify minimum licence terms (quality control, territory, duration). • Amend accordingly. <p>Additional subregulations (3) and (4) have been included.</p>

			<p>Redraft as follows:</p> <p>24. (1) A proprietor may apply to the Registrar for registration of a person with permitted use of a registered trademark as a licensee in Form XX set out in the First Schedule on payment of the fee set out in the Second Schedule.</p> <p>(2) The Registrar shall, where an application under subregulation (1) meets the requirements of the Act and these Regulations, register a person with permitted use as a licensee in respect of a registered trade mark and issue a certificate of registration as licensee in Form XXI set out in the First Schedule.</p> <p>(3) An application for registration of a licensee shall include a copy of the licence agreement, which must specify:</p> <p>(a) quality control obligations; (b) territorial scope; (c) duration; and (d) permitted uses.</p> <p>(4) The Registrar may require evidence demonstrating that adequate quality control measures are in place.</p>
25	Allows variation of licensee registration.	The provision does not provide details on what variations are permissible or material.	<p>Provide examples or expatiate on permissible variations. An additional subregulation (2) has been included.</p> <p>Redraft as follows:</p> <p>25(1) A proprietor or licensee may apply to the Registrar for the variation of the registration of a licensee in Form XXII set out in the First Schedule on payment of the fee set out in the Second Schedule.</p>

			<p>(2) An application for variation of licensee registration shall specify the nature of the variation and provide supporting documents. Variations may include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) changes in scope of permitted use; (b) changes in quality standards; (c) amendments to territorial limitations; or (d) renewal or extension of the licence period.
28	Proprietor of a collective mark may amend rules governing the use of a collective mark, subject to Registrar’s approval.	There is no provision for criteria for approval by the registrar.	<p>Provide assessment criteria, for example, non-discrimination, consumer protection, etc. An additional subregulation (3) has been included.</p> <p>Redraft as follows:</p> <p>28 (1) A proprietor of a collective mark may apply to the Registrar to amend the rules governing the use of a collective mark in Form XXVI set out in the First Schedule on payment of the fee set out in the Second Schedule. 10</p> <p>(2) The Registrar shall grant an application under subregulation (1) if the application meets the requirements of the Act and these Regulations.</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding the above, the Registrar may approve amendments to the rules if satisfied that the amendments—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) do not mislead the public; (b) ensure transparency and non-discrimination among members; and (c) maintain adequate quality standards.
31	Proprietor of a certification mark may apply to the registrar to amend rules governing	The regulation lacks criteria for Registrar’s decision.	Populate assessment criteria. An additional subregulation (3) has been included.

	the use of a certification mark.		<p>Redraft as follows:</p> <p>31. (1) A proprietor of a certification mark may apply to the Registrar to amend the rules governing the use of a certification mark in Form XXVI set out in the First Schedule on payment of the fee set out in the Second Schedule.</p> <p>(2) The Registrar shall grant an application under subregulation (1) if the application meets the requirements of the Act and these Regulations.</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding the above, the Registrar may approve amended rules where:</p> <p>(a) the amendments protect consumers;</p> <p>(b) the certification standards remain objective;</p> <p>(c) the independence of the certifying body is maintained.</p>
33 (5)	Registrar may cancel registration of certification mark suo motu or on an application made by a person with an interest in a certification mark, procedure included.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No definition of “person with an interest” • No conditions to be met for cancellation. 	<p>Provide conditions to be met for cancellation of a certification mark.</p> <p>Redraft as follows:</p> <p>33(5) Registrar may cancel registration of certification mark suo motu or on an application made by a person with an interest in a certification mark, provided the conditions for cancellation as proscribed by the Registrar have been met.</p>
34	Producers or competent authority may apply for the registration of Geographical Indication (GI) in prescribed form.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No detail on content requirements. • No definition of “competent authority” 	<p>Provide checklist on content requirements, for example, description, link to region, production methods, boundaries, proof of reputation. An additional subregulation (2) has been included.</p> <p>Redraft as follows:</p> <p>34 (1) A producer carrying on an activity in a specified geographical area, or competent authority</p>

			<p>responsible for a geographical indication, may apply to the Registrar for the registration of a geographical indication in Form XXIX set out in the First Schedule on payment of the fee set out in the second Schedule.</p> <p>(2) An application shall include—</p> <p>(a) product specification;</p> <p>(b) description of geographical area and map;</p> <p>(c) proof of link between quality/reputation and origin;</p> <p>(d) production methods;</p> <p>(e) details of inspection or control procedures.</p>
35	Applicant must amend GI application where Registrar requests.	Refers mistakenly to regulation 35 instead of regulation 34	This should be amended accordingly.
37	Registrar registers GI and issues certificate of registration if requirements are met.	The provision does not make reference to publication of the certificate after registration.	<p>Align with trademark regime by providing mandatory pre-registration publication. An additional subregulation (2) has been included.</p> <p>Redraft as follows:</p> <p>37 (1) The Registrar shall register a geographical indication and issue a certificate of registration to the applicant in Form XXX set out in the First Schedule on payment of a fee set out in the Second Schedule, where the Registrar is satisfied that the application complies with the requirements of the Act and these Regulations.</p> <p>(2) The Registrar shall publish the proposed geographical indication in the Intellectual Property Journal within thirty days of application.</p>
39	Proprietor applies to transfer GI, Registrar may reject or approve within 60 days.	Transferability of GIs is generally restricted under international IP norms. GIs are usually non-transferable except with undertaking.	Clarify conditions under which GIs may be transferred, align with Paris Convention/TRIPS principles. An additional subregulation (3) has been included.

			<p>Redraft as follows:</p> <p>39 (1) A proprietor who intends to transfer a registered geographical indication to another person shall apply to the Registrar for the transfer of that registered geographical indication in Form XVIII set out in the First Schedule on payment of the fee set out in the Second Schedule.</p> <p>(2) The Registrar shall, within sixty days of receipt of an application under subregulation (1)-</p> <p>(a) reject an application under subregulation (1) under the circumstances referred to under section 106 of the Act and notify the applicant of the decision, in Form XIV set out in the First Schedule, stating the reasons for the rejection; or</p> <p>(b) approve the application and issue a certificate of registration to the transferee in Form XXX set out in the First Schedule.</p> <p>(3) The Registrar may approve an application under subregulation where satisfied that:</p> <p>(a) the transferee is capable of administering, monitoring and enforcing the standards and specifications relating to the geographical indication;</p> <p>(b) the geographical link, product qualities, and production standards associated with the geographical indication remain unaffected; and</p> <p>(c) producers within the defined geographical area will continue to enjoy the right to use the geographical indication.</p>
43	111. (1) The Commissioner-General may, on an application	There is an error in the provision, specifically the inclusion of "111" before	It is recommended that "111" and 1 of this section be

	by a proprietor, licensee, importer or exporter, made in Form XXXIII, authorise the inspection, in writing, by the proprietor, licensee, importer or exporter of seized and detained goods.	subregulation (1). This is clearly a typographical mistake.	removed for the regulation to now read: The Commissioner-General may, on an application by a proprietor, licensee, importer or exporter, made in Form XXXIII, authorise the inspection, in writing, by the proprietor, licensee, importer or exporter of seized and detained goods
46(3)	The Registrar shall, where the Registrar grants an application in accordance with subregulation (2), renew the certificate and issue a certificate of renewal in Form XXXVI set out in the First Schedule if the application for renewal complies with the Act and these Regulations.	The provision is unnecessarily wordy and repetitive, especially with the repeated reference to “the Registrar,” which makes the sentence harder to read. It tries to convey too many conditions at once, leading to a cluttered structure.	Where the Registrar approves an application under subregulation (2), the Registrar shall renew the certificate and issue a renewal certificate in Form XXXVI set out in the First Schedule, provided the application complies with the Act and these Regulations.
48(1)	48. (1) A trade mark agent whose certificate has been cancelled under regulation 48, may apply to the Registrar, in Form XXXV set out in the First Schedule on payment of a fee set out in the Second Schedule.	The regulation refers to the provisions concerning the cancellation of a trademark agent’s certificate, which are set out in Regulation 47; however, it mistakenly cites Section 48.	It is recommended that this be amended to reflect the accurate regulation which will now read: 48. (1) A trade mark agent whose certificate has been cancelled under regulation 47, may apply to the Registrar, in Form XXXV set out in the First Schedule on payment of a fee set out in the Second Schedule.
51	51. The Agency shall, in addition to the matters specified under section 133 of the Act, enter the following in the Register of trademarks and geographical indications: (a) Type of goods; (b) Specification; (c) Name of the geographical indication and particulars; (d) description of the goods; (e) Geographical area of production and map in the case of geographical indication;	The word description in paragraph (d) starts with a small letter d.	This should be redrafted as: “Description of the goods.”
54(2)	The Registrar shall, where an error in a document filed with the Agency is identified by	The provision is wordy, repetitive, and harder to read	Where the Registrar identifies an error in a document filed with the Agency, the Registrar shall notify the applicant to

	the Registrar, notify an applicant to correct the clerical error in Form XXXIX set out in the First Schedule on payment of the fee set out in the Second Schedule.		correct the clerical error using Form XXXIX set out in the First Schedule, upon payment of the fee specified in the Second Schedule.
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Other Observations

1. Regulation 23 (2) provides that The Registrar shall, on receipt of an application referred to under subregulation (1), in the case of an application for registration of an assignment with goodwill, record the assignment in the Register and issue a certificate of assignment in **Form XIX** set out in the First Schedule. INTA recommends that this provision also refer to assignment applications without goodwill.
2. Parts V and VI of the draft Trade Marks (General) Regulations, 2025 do not contain provisions for the renewal of collective and certification marks.
3. Form I:
 - a. It is not clear where the mark should be inserted.
 - b. If this form is to be used for both registration and renewal, the heading should refer to both.
 - c. The heading in Part C should perhaps just read DIVISION OF APPLICATION
 - d. The relevant attachments should be listed in Part E
4. Form IV: It is not clear whether this same form will be used for an amendment or variation of an already registered trade mark or geographical indication
5. Form V:
 - a. This form should also include a reference to Regulation 16.
 - b. The heading should be amended to provide for the restoration of a registration and not just an application for registration
6. Form VI: The heading should read “APPLICATION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF APPLICATION”.
7. Form XV: The article “THE” should be before “ALTERATION” and not before “TRADE MARKS” – should read APPLICATION FOR THE ALTERATION OF TRADE MARKS”.
8. Form XXIV:
 - a. This form provides for renewal of collective and certification marks, but there are no regulations for this
 - b. If this form will be used for renewal, this should be mentioned in the heading.
 - c. Should the relevant attachments be listed under Part C?
9. Form XXIX: The form should make reference to Regulation 38 at the top.

Trade Marks (Madrid Protocol) Regulations, 2025

1. The Regulations ought to include provisions for notifiable transactions/ recordals (e.g. assignments, licences, security interests etc.) In order to be entered locally on the Register/for enforceability, the Applicant or its agent must also notify PACRA as is the practice in some jurisdictions. Zambia largely relies on the International Register and allows the Registrar to deny national effect but lacks automated domestic notification requirements.

2. Regulation 25(2) provides that application for transformation of an international registration into a national registration must be made in Form MP5, but this form is for requesting grounds of decisions. This requires a new form.
3. Regulation 30(2) provides that application for replacement of a national registration by an international registration must be made in Form MP7, but this form is for merger of international registrations. This also requires a new form.
4. Form MP4 is missing a reference to Regulation 25(5).

INTA again thanks the the Patents and Companies Registration Agency (PACRA) for the opportunity to comment on the the Trade Marks (General) Regulations, 2025 and the Trade Marks (Madrid Protocol) Regulations, 202. Please reach out to Hazel Okoth, Africa Consultant, at hokoth.consultant@inta.org, if we can be of any assistance now or in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Etienne Sanz de Acedo". The signature is stylized and cursive.

Etienne Sanz de Acedo
Chief Executive Officer