

SUPREMEiP

The renewal application should include details such as the trademark registration number, the date of registration, the renewal fee, and evidence of use of the trademark in connection with the registered goods or services. If the renewal application is accepted, the trademark registration will be renewed for ten years from the expiration of the previous registration.

It is important to note that if the renewal application is not filed or is filed after the expiration of the trademark registration, the trademark will be considered lapsed, and the owner will lose the exclusive right to use the mark. Therefore, trademark owners in Bangladesh need to renew their trademarks on time to maintain their protection and enforceability.



Trademark Renewal cost **BEFORE** the expiration date

In Bangladesh, a trademark can be renewed before the expiration of its registration period. The

renewal application can be filed with the Department of Patents, Designs, and Trademarks (DPDT) at least six months before the expiration date of the trademark registration.

It is recommended that the trademark be renewed before the expiration date to avoid any potential legal issues that may arise due to the expired trademark registration. If the trademark owner fails to renew the trademark before the expiration date, the trademark will be considered lapsed, and the owner will lose the exclusive right to use the mark.

Renewing the trademark before the expiration date ensures that the owner maintains the exclusive right to use the mark and protects against unauthorized use. It also ensures that trademark registration remains in force and the owner can take legal action against any mark infringement.

Cost: Official Fee: \$280 + Professional Fee: \$200

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Trademark Renewal cost **AFTER** the expiration date

In Bangladesh, a trademark can be renewed within six months from the expiration of its registration period. However, a late fee must be paid to renew an expired trademark.

If the trademark is not renewed within the six-month grace period, the trademark registration will be considered lapsed, and the owner will lose the exclusive right to use the mark. If a third party applies to register a similar or identical trademark, the owner of the lapsed trademark may face opposition or legal action.

It is important to note that the owner can still apply for a new trademark registration if it has lapsed. However, the new registration will be subject to examination and opposition by third parties.

Therefore, it is recommended that the trademark be renewed before the expiration date to avoid any potential legal issues and protect the exclusive right to use the mark. If the trademark has expired, the owner should renew it as soon as possible to minimize any potential loss of rights or legal challenges.

Cost: Official Fee: \$280+Late fine: \$70+Professional Fee: \$200

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Requirement for Trademark Renewal in Bangladesh

To renew a trademark in Bangladesh, the trademark owner must submit a renewal application to the Department of Patents, Designs, and Trademarks (DPDT) at least six months before the expiration of the current registration. The renewal application should include the following:

- Trademark registration number
- Date of registration
- Renewal fee payment receipt
- POA (simple)

If the renewal application is filed after the expiration of the trademark registration but within the six-month grace period, a late fee must be paid along with the renewal fee.

If the renewal application is accepted, the trademark registration will be renewed for ten years from the expiration of the previous registration.

It is important to note that failure to renew a trademark registration within the grace period will result in the trademark being considered lapsed, and the owner will lose the exclusive right to use the mark. Therefore, trademark owners in Bangladesh must renew their trademarks on time to maintain their trademark protection and enforceability.

Laws on Trademark Renewal in Bangladesh

According to Section 22 of the Trademark Act, 2009

1. The registration of a trademark shall be for seven years but may be renewed from time to time in accordance with the provisions of this section.
2. The Registrar shall, on an application made by the registered proprietor of a trademark in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed period, renew the trademark registration for 10 (ten) years from the date of expiration of the original registration or, as the case may be, of the last renewal of registration.
3. At the prescribed time before the expiration of the last registration of a trademark, the Registrar shall send notice in the prescribed manner to the registered proprietor of the date of expiry and the conditions as to payment of fees and otherwise upon which a renewal of registration may be obtained. If those conditions have not been duly complied with at the expiration of the time prescribed on that behalf, the Registrar may remove the trademark from the Register.
4. Where a trademark has been removed from the Register for non-payment of the prescribed fee, the Registrar may, within 1(one) year from the expiration of the last registration of the trademarks, on receipt of an application in the prescribed form, if satisfied that it is just so to do, restore the trademark to the Register and renew the registration of the trademark either generally or subject to such conditions or limitations as he thinks fit to impose, for 10(ten) years from the expiration of the last registration.

According to Section 23 of the Trademark Act, 2009

- Where a trademark has been removed from the Register for failure to pay the fee for renewal, it shall nevertheless, for any application for the registration of another trademark during 1(one) year next after the date of the removal, be deemed to be a trademark already on the Register, unless the Tribunal is satisfied.

- (a) that there has been no bona fide trade use of the trademark which has been removed during the 2(two) years immediately preceding its removal; and
- (b) No deception or confusion would likely arise from using the trademark, which is the subject of the application for registration, because of any previous use of the trademark that has been removed.