





Design protection in the EU

2022 EU-Taiwan Seminar on Design Protection

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Programme

Design protection in the EU

What can (not) be protected?

Why protect a design?



The EU design landscape



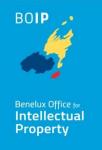




- Community designs (registered / unregistered) - CDR
- National (or BeNeLux) designs BCIP (harmonised by Designs Directive (1998, 98/71/EC)



- IR designs (Hague Agreement)

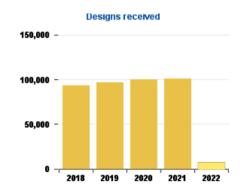


Community design (registered)

- Valid in all (27) EU countries
- Filed at EUIPO
- Valid for max 25 years (5x5)
- Protection against deliberate copy + independent development
- +/- 100K designs (>30K applications) p/y







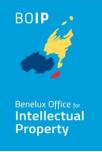


Community design (unregistered)



- Valid in all (27) EU countries
- No filing required
- Valid for 3 years after first public disclosure
- Protection only against deliberate copy
- Numbers

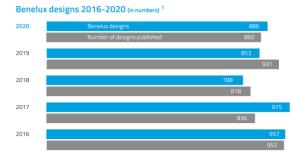




Benelux design (only registered)

- Valid in 3 countries (BeNeLux)
- Filed at BOIP
- Valid for max 25 years (5x5)
- Protection against deliberate copy + independent development
- +/- 1.000 designs p/y (100% e-filing)







IR design

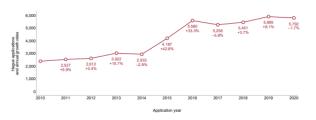
 One single application for different MS (or group of MS) to the Hague Agreement



- Filed directly at WIPO no basic registration required (≠ TM)
- Protected under the legislation of the designated MS concerned.

+/- 6.000 designs p/y

International applications declined 1.7% in 2020 to 5,792 applications. A1. Trend in international applications, 2010–2020





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Why protect a design?



Definition of a design

- The appearance of the whole or a part of a product shall be regarded as a design
- A product shall mean any industrial or handicraft item
- A design shall be protected to the extent that it is new and has individual character



What can be a design?





















R









Other: copyright, unfair competition... ???



Excluded as a design

- 1. If it is **not new** (i.e. no identical design has been made available to the public)
- 2. If it has **no individual character** (i.e. if the overall impression it produces on the informed user differs from the overall impression produced on such a user by any design which has been made available to the public)
- * A design is deemed to have been made available to the public if it has been disclosed in any way, except where this could not reasonably have become known to the specialized circles operating within the EU (both CD and national/Benelux designs)



Also excluded as a design





Some examples:

- Designs exclusively dictated by their technical function
- Flags and other symbols (Art. 6ter Paris Convention)
- Designs contrary to public policy or morality

NB: Ex officio examination (both EUIPO and BOIP) is very limited. Invalidity can be requested by any interested party, either before the Office or Court (only option in Benelux)



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Weapon against copying

- The scope of the protection conferred by a **registered design** shall include **any design which does not produce on the informed user a different overall impression**.
- A registered design shall confer on its holder the exclusive right to use it and to prevent any third party not having his consent from using it. (i.e. making, offering, putting on the market, importing, exporting or stocking such a product).
- Enforcement measures (recall, destruction, damages...) make design protection an effective weapon against look-a-likes.



Monopolies stimulate creativity (but there must be limits...)

- Protection should be the exception, not the rule...
- A limited period is preferable.





Intellectual Property

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Thank you for your attention!

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