中国アン	ケー	卜回答
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- 【1,制度】意匠に関する、貴国の産業財産権の制度について、以下の設問にお答え願います。
- Q1-1 貴国には、①意匠の法律(法的拘束力のあるもの)、②方式審査基準(法的拘束力のあるもの)や③意 匠審査基準(法的拘束力のないもの)がありますか。

意匠の法律 🗌 ある 🗌ない 方式審査基準 🗎 ある 🗍ない 意匠審査基準 🔀	ある □ない
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※②は施行規則等の法律の執行に必要な細則やその委任に基づく規定を意味し、③は審査上の運用を意味します。

Q1-2 貴国には、意匠出願の図面の記載要件の確認、公序良俗の審査を行う専門部署および分類付与・確認を行う専門部署がありますか。専門部署がある場合には、その専門部署の担当者数を記入願います。

意匠出願の図面の記載要件の確認、公序良俗の審査を行う専門部署	⊠ある(担当者数	人)	□ない
分類付与・確認を行う専門部署	⊠ある(担当者数	人)	□ない

**中国特許庁では、意匠審査部を設けているが、上記のような部署分けはない。意匠審査部には約 200 人の 担当者がいる。

意匠出願の新規性や創作性の有無について先行意匠調査を行って判断することを、「実体審査を行う」と呼ぶこととします。

Q1-3 貴国では、意匠出願の実体審査を行っていますか。

□すべての出願について行っている	□ 一部の意匠出願について行っている	◯行っていない

Q1-5 実体審査を行っている国に質問します。新規性の判断について、行っている先行調査に当てはまるものすべてにチェックして下さい。

自国の意匠公報	□他国の意匠公報(→どの国・地域ですか?			
□ 特許公報等	□公知資料(□雑誌・カタログ □インターネット □その他())		

Q1-6 以下の事項について貴国の状況を教えて下さい。

部分意匠制度	ある	⊠ない	早期審査制度	□ある	⊠ない
関連意匠制度	⊠ある	□ない	新規性喪失の例外	⊠ある	□ない
多意匠一出願制度	⊠ある	□ない	各種料金減免制度	⊠ある	□ない
特許、意匠の間での出願変更制度	□ある	⊠ない			

- 【2, 意匠の保護客体】貴国で保護される意匠について、以下の設問にお答え願います。
- Q2-1 貴国において、意匠の法律によって保護される意匠の定義について、記載して下さい。
- 例)日本では「意匠とは、物品(物品の部分を含む)の形状、模様若しくは色彩又はこれらの結合であって、視覚を通じて美感 を起こさせるもの」

中国では、「意匠とは、製品の形状、模様又はそれらの組合せ、及び色彩と形状、模様の組合せについて出された、美感に富み、工業的応用に適した新しいデザインをいう。」

Q2-2 貴国の意匠の法律に。	よって保	装護される意匠の保	護対象について、当	iてはまるものす	一べてにチェックし	
て下さい。選択肢以外に保護	養対象が	ある場合は、「その	他」欄に記載して丁	さい 。		
		□ 有体物(不動産を含まない)		3 次元(3D)画	像	
──極小意匠(肉眼で視認できない	もの)	☑建築物		□ホログラム	ホログラム	
動的意匠		□光(花火、イルミネ	ーション等)		ンボル	
□店舗等の室内ディスプレイやレ	イアウト	⊠包装ラッピング		□アイコン		
画像(表示される物品を特定し	て)	□画像のみ(表示され	れる物品を特定しない)	設計図		
☑テキスタイル(布として)		□テキスタイルのみ((物品を特定しない)	□その他()	
【3, 意匠の開示方法】貴国 Q3-1 貴国へ意匠出願する場 て下さい。選択肢以外に許容	場合に認	ぬられる意匠の <u>出</u> り	<u>願形式</u> について、当	行てはまるものす		
□電子的な記録	媒体	□電子メール	□インターネット	◯ その他(電	【子システム)	
Q3-2 貴国へ意匠出願する場で下さい。選択肢以外のもの 図面 図写真		·		iてはまるものす	ーベてにチェックし)	
Q3-3 意匠出願の表現形式	こ関連し	て特別な料金制度	がある場合、それに	はどのような制度	そですか。 当てはま	
るものすべてにチェックして	できい。	。選択肢以外のもの	つは、「その他」欄に	記載して下さい	· · · · · ·	
るものすべてにチェックして 課金制度	て下さい。	。選択肢以外のもの どのような	T		· · · · · ·	
	て下さい。		T) ₀	
課金制度	下さい。		T) ₀	
課金制度 □電子化手数料	て下さい。		T) ₀	
課金制度 □電子化手数料 □保管手数料	下さい。		場合に	料金) ₀	
課金制度 □電子化手数料 □保管手数料 □その他	て下さい。	どのような	場合に	料金	:内容	
課金制度 □電子化手数料 □保管手数料 □その他 減免制度	Ē	どのような	場合に	料金	、 :内容 :内容 Fのとおりである。	
課金制度 □電子化手数料 □保管手数料 □その他 減免制度 □出願数又は意匠数に関連して 図その他 Q3-4 貴国へ意匠出願するま それはどのようなものですか 欄をご利用下さい。	ま り え る る に 認	どのような特別でのような特別では、このような特別では、またでは、またでは、またでは、またでは、またでは、またでは、またでは、また	場合に 場合、特許庁に費 軽 ができる。この制 のみが対象にな 現手法について、何	料金減可能な費用は以下額料、不服審判請求	、。 :内容 :内容 Fのとおりである。 対料、年金	
課金制度 □電子化手数料 □保管手数料 □その他 減免制度 □出願数又は意匠数に関連して 図その他 なれはどのようなものですか	ま り え る る に 認	どのような特別でのような特別では、このような特別では、またでは、またでは、またでは、またでは、またでは、またでは、またでは、また	場合に 場合、特許庁に費 軽 ができる。この制 のみが対象にな 現手法について、何	料金減可能な費用は以下額料、不服審判請求	、。 :内容 :内容 Fのとおりである。 対料、年金	
課金制度 □電子化手数料 □保管手数料 □その他 減免制度 □出願数又は意匠数に関連して 図その他 Q3-4 貴国へ意匠出願するま それはどのようなものですか 欄をご利用下さい。	ま り え る る に 認	どのような特別でのような特別では、このような特別では、またでは、またでは、またでは、またでは、またでは、またでは、またでは、また	場合に 場合、特許庁に費 軽 ができる。この制 のみが対象にな 現手法について、何	料金減可能な費用は以下額料、不服審判請求	、。 :内容 :内容 Fのとおりである。 対料、年金	
課金制度 □電子化手数料 □保管手数料 □その他 減免制度 □出願数又は意匠数に関連して 図3-4 貴国へ意匠出願する場合 ですか機をご利用下さい。 図面による表現の場合	易合に認い、以下の	どのような特別でのような特別では、このような特別では、またでは、またでは、またでは、またでは、またでは、またでは、またでは、また	場合に 場合に 場合、特許庁に費 軽いができる。この制 出のみが対象にな 現手法について、何 る場合はチェック	料金減可能な費用は以下額料、不服審判請求	、。 :内容 :内容 Fのとおりである。 対料、年金	
課金制度 □電子化手数料 □保管手数料 □その他 減免制度 □出願数又は意匠数に関連して □ 公その他 Q3-4 貴国へ意匠出願するな それはどのようなものですか 欄をご利用下さい。 図面による表現の場合 規定	ま ま ま え 。以下の □ 一意 □ 3cm	どのような特別である。 費用納付に困難がある時間の軽減を請求すること度は中国国内の出願人である。 この選択肢に当てはまます。 なのような特別である。 この軽減を請求することである。 このではまする。	場合に 場合に 場合、特許庁に費 軽 ができる。この制 出 のみが対象にな 現手法について、何 そる場合はチェック	料金減可能な費用は以下額料、不服審判請求し、選択肢以外のサインの規定はあますが	、 :内容 :内容 Fのとおりである。	

	ビネット図又はカバリエ図)を認める。	
	☑(自由記載)	
	(正投影図法)	
	○ 向きや内容を示す 例)「正面図」、「使用状態参考図」等)	
図の表記	■番号の付記(例「fig.1」、「1.1」、「1-2」等)	□規定はない
	□その他()	
	○ 二次元であって裏面が無模様のものは裏面の省略可能	
	◯立体物で図が同一又は対称の場合はどちらか一方を省略可能	
図の省略	□その他(自由記載)	□規定はない
	(
	□認めていない	
	☑展開図、断面図、拡大図、斜視図、画像図等	
必要図以外の図の追加 	□その他(自由記載)	規定はない
	(
	□認めていない	
	◯意匠の理解を助ける必要がある場合に認める	
A 7 00		
参考図	□引き込み線や説明が記載された図を認める	<u> </u> 規定はない
	□その他(自由記載)	
	(
	☑透明部の表現でその他の線と使い分ける	
	□材質の表現でその他の線と使い分ける	
	具体的に→(自由記載)	
線の種類	【部分意匠制度のある国の方はお答え下さい】	□規定はない
	□ 意匠登録を受けようとする部分とその他の部分で使い分ける	
	□その他(自由記載)	
	(
	□線のみの図を認める / □線のみの図を認めない	
	◯ 色彩を含む図を認める / □ 色彩を含む図を認めない	
 色彩の有無及び表現	図面以外(願書の記載等)の記載による色彩の特定を認める	規定はない
己杉の有無及び衣坑	【部分意匠制度のある国の方はお答え下さい】	□ 祝足はない
	○ 色彩の塗り分けによって、意匠登録を受けようとする部分の特定を認	
	める	
	◯認めていない	
陰影等の表現	□認めているが一定の制約がある	│ │
	(どのような制約ですか?	
	→)	
対象となる意匠以外の記載	一背景の映り込みを認める	□規定はない
/ からるの心性のパツに戦	□マネキン、モデル(人物)等の映り込みを認める	□規定はない

	□ 引き込み線や図の中に記載された説明を認める	規定はない
	◯ その他、認められるもの(マネキンがないと、意匠をうまく表現できない	
	場合のみ、マネキンを認める)	
写真による表現の場合		

写真による表現の場合						
写真による表現を認めていない その理由()						
規定	どのような規定ですか					
写真の数	□一意匠あたり図まで	対規定はない				
写真の大きさ(1枚の大きさ)	☑(通常 A4 紙以下)	規定はない				
	◯(①写真は、合焦などによる不明瞭なところがないように物品					
	の意匠をはっきり示さなければならない。					
	②写真の背景を単一の色にし、当該意匠に係る物品以外の物					
	が現れないようにすべきである。物品の意匠をはっきり示すため					
	に、物品と背景との間に適切なコントラストがあるようにする必要					
鮮明度	がある。	□規定はない				
	③通常、透視歪によって物品の意匠が正しく表現されないことを					
	防ぐために、写真の撮影は正投影図法で行わなければならな					
	ι۱ _°					
	④強光、反射光、陰影、投影、などによる意匠の表現への影響					
	を避けなければならない。)					
	◯ モノクロ写真を認める / □モノクロ写真を認めない					
分泌の左無な がま現	☑カラー写真を認める / □カラー写真を認めない					
色彩の有無及び表現	【部分意匠制度のある国の方はお答え下さい】	規定はない				
	□写真の上から別の色彩で塗りつぶすことを認める					
	☑背景の映り込みを認める	□規定はない				
	☑マネキン、モデル(人物)等の映り込みを認める					
対象となる意匠以外の記載	(マネキンがないと、意匠をうまく表現できない場合のみ、マネキ	□規定はない				
	ンを認める)					
	□引き込み線や図の中に記載された説明を認める	□規定はない				
	•					
見本による表現の場合						
◯ 見本による表現を認めていない そ	の理由(中国特許法第 59 条第 2 項によれば、意匠の権利範囲は図	面または写真に示され				
た物品の意匠を基準とする。)						
規定	どのような規定ですか					
	□認めていない					
マネキン等の付属品	──認めているが一定の制約がある	□規定はない				
	(どのような制約ですか?→)					

CG(コンピュータ・グラフィックス)等	電子的な画像による表現の場合				
□ CG(コンピュータ・グラフィックス)	等電子的な画像による表現を認め	かていない			
その理由()
規定		どのよ	うな規定ですか		
画像の種類(制止画/動画)	□静止画のみ認める				■動画も認める
画像の数	□一意匠あたり図	まで			□規定はない
認められているデータフォーマット	□ JPEG □ BMP □ その他(TIIF)		GIF		□規定はない
画像データの量(重さ)	図画素 72~300、サイズ≦	150mm × 220ı	mm		規定はない
	 	/ □モノクロ	画像を認めない		
	 ⊠カラー画像を認める /		i像を認めない		
	── │ │ │ │ │ │ │ │ │ │ │ │ │ │ │ │ │ │	 ()の記載によ	る色彩の特定を記	忍める	
色彩の有無及び表現 	【部分意匠制度のある国のス	ちはお答え下:	さい】		<u> </u> 規定はない
	□ 色彩の塗り分けによって	、意匠登録を	受けようとする部分	分の特定	
	を認める				
て、以下の設問にお答え願います。 Q4-1 貴国へ意匠出願する場合の提出書面の内容(記載項目)について、当てはまるものすべてにチェックして下さい。 意匠に係る物品 図必須 日金 項目なし 物品の説明 図必須 日金 図項目なし 意匠の説明 図必須 日金 回項目なし					
部分意匠制度のある国の場合、部	3分意匠の表示 □ □	必須	任意	項目	なし
Q4-1-1 意匠に係る物品の欄の記載には、どのような規定がありますか。下欄に記載して下さい。 例1)日本の場合、経済産業省令で定める物品の区分(別表第1の下欄)によらなければならない。当該区分のいずれにも属さない物品については、物品の説明の欄に使用の目的、使用の状態等物品の理解を助けることができるような説明を記載する。 例2)ロカルノ分類に含まれる物品であれば認める。					
ロカルノ分類に含まれる物品であれば認める。					
Q4-1-2 願書の①「物品の説 ないものには N を、下欄の	明」及び②「意匠の説明」	の欄につい	って、認められ	るものに	は Y を、認められ
使用目的:①() /②(Y)	操作方法:①()/②(N)	材質·①	() /2 (N)	大きさ	: ① () /② (N)
	模様の連続性:①()/②(Y)				
その他、特に認められる記載(自)			クロマング (アンドリング) 特に認められなし		
① /(1			田記載》 構造、宣伝用語
	5	•	/ €/10/10 V/	7 115 (- 12 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	m是、 旦 区 刀 印

Q4-1-3 部分意匠制度のある国に質問します。願書に部分意匠である旨を記載する場合の規定について、記載して下さい。

例)日本の場合、願書に【部分意匠】の欄を設け、「意匠に係る物品」の欄に権利の客体となる物品の名称(カメラのグリップ 部の部分意匠である場合は、「カメラ」)を記載し、「意匠の説明」の欄に、図面等において意匠登録を受けようとする部分をど のようにして特定したか、その方法を記載しなければならない。

- 【5, 意匠の特定・認定・補正の考え方】意匠の特定・認定・補正について、どのようにお考えですか。
- **Q5-1** 出願日確保のために十分とされる意匠の開示要件について、どのような規定(法、施行規則、細則、運用、その他)がありますか。

中国特許法第27条第2項には、「出願人が提出した関係図面又は写真は、特許の保護を求める製品の意匠を明瞭に示さなければならない。」と規定されている。

中国の審査基準第 1 部第 3 章の 4.2 には、「立体物品に関する意匠は、創作の要点が六面のどの面にも及ぶ場合には、六面の正投影図を提出しなければならないが、創作の要点が一つもしくはいくつかの面のみに及ぶ場合には、少なくとも、関連する面の正投影図と斜視図を提出し、また意匠の簡単な説明には図面を省略する理由を説明する必要がある。平面物品に関する意匠は、創作の要点が一面のみに及ぶ場合には、当該面の正投影図を提出すればよいが、創作の要点が二つの面に及ぶ場合には、二面の正投影図を提出しなければならない。」という記載がある。

Q5-2 貴国で採用している分類はどのようなものですか。当てはまるもの総てにチェックして下さい。

自国	の意匠分類	□カルノ	分類	──他国σ)分類(国名:)	□その他()
Q5-3	分類は誰が付っ	与していまっ	ナか		出願人	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	一その他()
400)4)9((o:#mi)-11	, , ,						
Q5-4	付与した分類。	と物品類否と	この間に何られ	かの関係を	がありますだ	か。当ては言	 よるものにチェッ	クして下さい。
図同-	-となる分類内の	物品はすべ	□分類ごとに	物品の類似	以範囲が決定	□ その他	(自由記載)	
て類似物	勿品		している					

Q5-5 意匠の認定に至るまでの審査プロセス (方式審査・実体審査の両方を含む) について、教えて下さい。

		誰が何に基づいて行っていますか	認定できないときの扱い
	例)実体智	客査官が、願書の記載及び添付図面等により総	例)拒絶理由通知書の送付
物品の類似の範囲の特定	合的に判断	新する※	自由記載
	自由記載	(中国では、実体審査が行われないので、意匠	(補正通知書の送付)
	全体につい	いての審査は、方式審査官が一人で行う。方式	
	審査官は、	願書の記載及び添付図面等により総合的に判	
	断する。)		
	図法に	例)方式審査官が施行規則に基づいて行う。	例)方式却下、出願却下
形態の特定	ついて	自由記載(方式審査官が審査基準に基づいて	自由記載(補正通知書の送付)

	行う。)	
意 匠 :	例)実体審査官が意匠法等に基づいて行う※	例)拒絶理由通知書の送付
明確か	自由記載(方式審査官が審査基準に基づいて	自由記載(補正通知書の送付)
	行う。)	

※日本の場合、実体的事項はその意匠の属する分野における通常の知識に基づいて、①意匠に係る物品、②意匠に係る物品の形態に関して、願書の記載及び添付図面等により総合的に判断する。

Q5-6 実体審査における意匠の表現の規定について、記載不備があった場合の対応にはどのようなものがありますか。

アクション	具体的な対応	出願日の	の繰り下げ
例) 意匠が特定できない旨の拒絶理由通知書の送付	例)補正が認められない場合は補正却下	なし	
自由記載(中国では、方式審査官は図面の不一致など の記載不備があるかを審査し、ある場合には補正通知 書を発行して補正を命じる。)	自由記載(補正が認められない場合は補正 却下)	<u></u> あり	⊠なし
自由記載()	自由記載()	□あり	□なし

Q5-7 願書の記載について、貴国で必須となる記述総てにチェックして下さい。また、出願時において必須であるか、登録時において必須(補正を認める)かもチェックして下さい。

部分意匠制度のある国の場合、「部分意匠」の記載	□出願時に必須	□登録時に必須
◯機能・操作についての説明	出願時に必須	◯登録時に必須
◯大きさ、色彩	出願時に必須	☑登録時に必須
図の省略方法	出願時に必須	◯登録時に必須

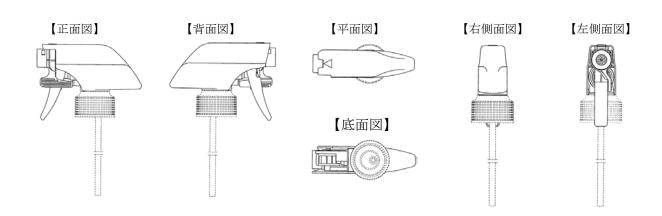
Q5-8 以下に示す事例は、日本で意匠の認定が可能とされる事例ですが、貴国において以下の事例は認定可能ですか。認定できない場合は、その理由を記載して下さい。

【意匠に係る物品】 包装用噴霧器のノズル

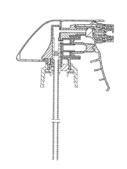
【部分意匠】

【物品の説明】本物品は、ノズルレバーを固定又は解放するつまみ部を有する包装用噴霧器のノズルである。

【意匠の説明】実線で表した部分が、部分意匠として意匠登録を受けようとする部分である。図面中、管の省略部分は願書添付図面上5cmである。



【内部機構を省略した 左側面図中央縦端面図】



【つまみ部を下ろした状態の参考斜視図】



【つまみ部を上げた状態の参考斜視図】



認められない場合、その理由を記載して下さい	
認められる。	

Q5-9 補正・分割・出願変更が認められる場合、意匠の認定の後、許容し得る補正・分割・変更の範囲について、教えて下さい。当てはまる項目があればすべてにチェックし、特記事項があれば自由記載欄に記載して下さい。

許容し得る補正			
① 意匠の種類を超えた補正	③ 図の種類を超えた補正		
□全体意匠 ⇔ 部分意匠の補正 / □部分意匠 ⇔ 部分意匠	図 斜視図の追加 / □斜視図 ⇔ 6面図		
の補正	④ 意匠の内容の補正		
② 図面の種類を超えた補正	■新規事項の追加(要旨変更)		
図面 ⇔ 写真の補正 / □図面 ⇔ 見本・ひな形の補正	○ 要旨の認定に影響のないレベルの補正		
□写真 ⇔ 見本・ひな形の補正	■類否判断に影響のないレベルの補正		
◯ 色彩あり ⇔ 色彩無しの補正	□意匠登録を受けようとする範囲の補正		
自由記載欄			
補正の要件について、中国特許法第33条の「意匠の特許出願書類の補正は、当初の図面又は写真に示された事項の範囲を超え			
てはならない」と規定されている。この要件を満たす補正であれば、通常認められる。			

Q5-10 願書の記載について、補正可能な項目と補正が可能な時期について、記載して下さい。

	補正の可否(自由記載)	補正可能な時期(自由記載)
意匠に係る物品	補正可能	自発補正の場合は出願日から2ヶ月以内、
		審査官に補正を命じられた場合は補正通
		知書の受領日から2ヶ月以内である。
意匠に係る物品の説明		
意匠の説明	補正可能	自発補正の場合は出願日から2ヶ月以内、
		審査官に補正を命じられた場合は補正通

		知書の受領日から2ヶ	月以内である。
1	-		
許容し得る分割(自由記載欄):組物意匠又は類似意匠、つま	り多意匠一出願の場合は	、分割出願が可能である	00
許容し得る出願変更 □ 意匠出願 ⇔ 特許/実用	新案出願	匠出願 ⇔ 商標出願	
【6, 意匠の単一性のとらえ方】複数意匠一括出願			
意匠の単一性について、どのようにお考えですか。	以下の設問にお答え	願います。	
Q6-1 貴国で「一意匠」と認められるための要件に	はどのようなものです	ーカュ	
「一意匠」の要件(自由記載)	根拠となる法、	規則、運用ありますか	(自由記載)
例)一の物品の区分に相当する一つの物品に係る意匠	例)意匠法第7条、経	済産業省令別表第1	
同一の製品に関する2つ以上の類似意匠、又は同一の分類	中国特許法第31条第2	2 項	
に属しかつ一組として販売又は使用される製品に用いられ			
る2つ以上の意匠は、一件の出願とすることができる。			
Q6-2 一つの出願に含むことができる意匠の範囲に	はどのようなものです	ナか。以下の事例に~	ついて、認められ
るか否かを選択して下さい。			
部品と完成品(例:自転車のサドルと自転車)		□認められる	⊠認められない
		⊠認められる	
同一分類内の複数物品(例:イスとテーブルが同一分類内にあ	(組物意匠であれ	□認められない	
	ば、認められる)		
同一物品の類似しない複数意匠(例:イスのみの複数意匠)	□認められる	◯認められない	
同一物品の類似する複数意匠(例:イスのみの複数意匠)		☑認められる	□認められない
複数物品を指定する一意匠	□認められる	◯認められない	
相互に類似しない複数意匠(物品の類否を考慮しない)		□認められる	◯認められない
相互に類似する複数意匠(物品の類否を考慮しない)		□認められる	⊠認められない
		•	
Q6-3 一意匠と認められる範囲はどのようなもので	ですか。以下の事例に	こついて、認められる	るか否かを選択し
て下さい。			
一の意匠を基にした複数の実施態様(例: 非包装物と包装された状態の複数の実施例) 図認められる 図認められる			◯認められない
ナイフ、フォーク及びスプーンなどのセットもの		⊠認められる	□認められない
セットものについて、出願人が自由に組み合わせて一の意匠として出願することを認めている			
か 認めている 認めていない			
物品の一部又は全体が動くあるいは変化するもの(例:組立てるとロボットになる自動車おも			
ちゃ)	─────────────────────────────────────	□□認められない	
遷移する画像(例:操作により展開する音楽再生装置の画像)			⊠認められない
			•

Q6-4 一意匠とは認められないケースについて、どのようなものか具体的に教えて下さい。

例えば、下記2件の意匠は一意匠とは認められない。





Q6-5 以下に示す事例では、貴国において一意匠と認められますか。また、認められない場合、その理由を 記載して下さい。

【意匠に係る物品】 一組のオーディオ機器セット

【意匠に係る物品の説明】本物品は、複数のオーディオ機能機器を内蔵した筐体である本体部と、本体部より出力された音声信号を入力して音声として放音する左側及び右側の二個のスピーカーボックスにより構成されておりそれらは分離可能である。







◯一意匠と認められる

◯ 一意匠と認められない その理由(

- 【7,意匠権】意匠権の効力について、どのようにお考えですか。以下の設問にお答え願います。
- **Q7-1** 意匠の開示内容と意匠権の効力の範囲について、どのようにお考えですか。当てはまるもの総てにチェックし、該当しない場合は自由記載欄をご利用下さい。

у , о , р, ц о о о о о		= 1 37 14 1 2 0	
	□願書に記載の物品と同一の範囲		☑願書に記載の物品の類似物品の範囲
物品名が含む類似範囲 物品名は例示		こ過ぎず、形態が同一であ	□ (自由記載)
	れば他の物品にも権利は及ぶ		
		この箇所が意匠の全体の視覚的効果に与える影響を考察する。特に影響がない	
図面等で開示されていない箇所について		場合は、意匠権の効力が及ぶ。大きな影響がある場合は、意匠権の効力が及ば	
		ない。	
4. 2. 2. 3. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4		色彩を保護する意匠の場合は、色彩の有無が意匠権の効力に影響を及ぼす。色	
色彩の有無		彩を保護しない意匠の場合は、色彩の有無を考慮しない。	
実施態様のみに類似する侵害品		登録意匠に類似しなければ、意匠権の効力が及ばない。	
図等に表された意匠の範囲 図等と同一の範囲		范囲	☑︎図等の類似の範囲まで及ぶ

Q7-2 意匠の開示内容について、権利行使における制限事項はありますか。

物品の一部又は全体が動くあるいは変化するものに関する意匠が変化状態図なしで登録になった場合、将来その 変化状態のみを模倣するものは、侵害とならない可能性がある。 Q7-3 意匠の開示内容に関わる無効事由にはどのようなものがありますか。

中国特許法第27条第2項(出願人が提出した関係図面又は写真は、特許の保護を求める製品の意匠を明瞭に示さなければならない)に違反することは、無効理由になる。

【8, その他】

Q8-1 へ一グ協定ジュネーブアクトでは提出可能な図面を 6 図以内としているが、貴国では意匠の開示として十分と考えますか。

☑+分である □不足している

Q8-2 貴国の裁判例で、6図では意匠の開示上不十分とされた例はありますか。

4°= %= %	SARE SPIRE TO CONTRACT TO STATE OF THE STATE	
◯そのような裁判例はない	ਡੈ 裁判例がある(具体的に)

Q8-3 貴国では、パリ条約による優先権の証明書の提出が必要ですか。

□不要

Q8-4 貴国では、パリ条約による優先権等の主張を伴う出願に際し、貴国への出願図面等と優先権の証明書類の図面等に差異がある場合、どのような対応をしますか。

□認める	□認めない	○ その他(実体審査制度がないため、審査官によって、認める場合と認めない場合と
		の両方がある。)

[情報収集依頼]

9-1 貴国における、意匠の表現を争点とした審決あるいは判決がありましたらお教えください。多数ある場合は著名な判決等3件程度お教えください。

回答:中国特許法は 2009 年に第 3 次改正が行われました(中国では意匠法はありません)。意匠に関する改正も多かったですが、改正事項に係る判例はまだありません。一方、意匠の明瞭性要件については改正されていないので、これを争点とした著名な判決を 1 件添付いたします。

9-2 貴国における法令、規則、基準、ガイドラインおよび、貴国の意匠制度における意匠の表現に関して特に参考となるWeb情報のURL、文献名及びそれらの該当箇所の要約、著作者名をお教えください。著作権が関わる場合は別途ご相談をさせていただきます。

回答:中国特許法、実施細則、審査基準の和訳を添付いたします(審査基準の和訳は貴国のジェトロが作成したものです)。また、弊所が作成した「中国意匠出願ガイドライン」もご参考までに添付いたします。

- [1. System] Please answer the following questions with regard to design-related industrial property right systems in your country.
- Q1-1 Does your country have (1) a design law (legally binding), (2) formality examination regulations (legally binding), and (3) design examination guidelines (not legally binding)?

Design law x Yes	□ No	Formality examination regulations	Design examination guidelines
	x res	⊔ NO	x Yes □ No

(2) refers to detailed rules, such as implementation regulations needed for the law or detailed provisions based on the law, and (3) refers to examination practices.

Q1-2 In your country, is there a special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order and morality? Is there also a special department that assigns and confirms classifications in your country? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in such special departments.

Special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for	x Yes (no. of persons in charge:	□ No
design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order	approx. 120)	
and morality	Technology Center 2900 in the USPTO	
	examines design patent applications	
Special department that assigns and confirms classifications	x Yes (no. of persons in charge: ??)	□ No

Determining whether a design application is novel/creative through prior design search is to be called "conducting substantive examination."

Q1-3 Is substantive examination conducted for design applications in your country?

x Yes (for all applications)	☐ Yes (for some design applications)	□ No
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Q1-4 Is there a special department that conducts substantive examinations? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in the special department.

x Yes (no. of persons in charge: approx. 120)	□ No
--	------

Q1-5 This question applies to countries in which substantive examinations are conducted. Please check the applicable boxes below in relation to the scope of prior design searches conducted to determine novelty.

x Design gazette of your	x Design gazette of other countries
country	(→ Which countries/regions? Not limited)
x Patent gazette, etc.	x Publicly known materials (□ magazines/catalogs □ internet □ other ())

Q1-6 Please let us know the situation in your country with regard to the following.

Partial design system x Available		□ Not available	Accelerated examination system
Partial design system	x Available	□ Not available	x Available □ Not available
Related design system	x Available	□ Not available	Exception to lack of novelty x Available Not available

One application for multiple designs system		Reduction and exemp	tion system for various fees
□ Available x Not available		x Available	ot available
System for converting a patent application to	a design application and		
vice versa 🗆 Available x Not available	2		
[2. Designs subject to protection] W	th regard to designs	protected in your co	ountry, please answer the following
questions.			
Q2-1 Please provide the definition of a	design protected by des	sign law in your count	ry.
e.g. In Japan, a design is defined as follows: "	Design' shall mean the	shape, patterns or colors,	or any combination thereof, of an article
(including a part of an article), which creat	es an aesthetic impression	through the eye."	
In the U.S., a design consists of the visual	ornamental characteristic	s embodied in, or applied	to, an article of manufacture. The subject
matter of a design patent application may	relate to the configuration	n or shape of an article, t	o the surface ornamentation applied to an
article, or to the combination of configuration	on and surface ornamenta	tion.	
Q2-2 Please check the applicable boxe	s below to indicate the	subjects of design lav	w protection in your country. If there
are any subjects of protection other than	those listed below, ple	ease describe them in t	the "Other" box.
x Tangible objects (including real property)	x Tangible objects (not	including real	x Three-dimensional (3D) images
A Tanigiote objects (including real property)	property)		
$\hfill \square$ Microscopic designs (those not visible to	x Buildings		□ Holograms
the naked eye)	x Buildings		
□ Motion designs	☐ Lighting (fireworks, i	lluminations, etc.)	x Graphic symbols
x Indoor displays and layouts of stores, etc.	x Packaging		x Icons
x Images (with specification of the articles	☐ Images alone (without specification of the		x Design drawings
on which the images are displayed) articles on which the image.		ages are displayed)	
x Textile designs (with specification of the	x Textile designs (with specification of the		□ Other ()
articles as textiles) of the articles in which th		the design is used)	
	•		
[3. Measures of design disclosure] Ple	ase answer the follow	ing questions with reg	gard to the measures of disclosing a
design in a design application in your co	ountry.		
Q3-1 Please check the applicable boxes	below to indicate the	permitted design appli	cation filing formats in your country.
If there are any permissible formats oth	er than those listed belo	ow, please describe the	em in the "Other" box.
x Paper x Electronic recording med	ia □ E-mail	□ Internet	□ Other ()
document			

Q3-3 If there are any special fee systems in relation to the format of a design application, please check the applicable boxes below to indicate their features. Please describe systems other than those listed below in the "Other" box.

Q3-2 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the permitted forms of expressing designs in design

□ Other (

applications in your country. Please describe forms other than those listed below in the "Other" box.

 $\quad \Box \ Specimens$

x Photographs

x Drawings

)

Fee system	In what cases	Details of the fees
□ Computerization fees		
□ Storage fees		
x Other	Design Application Size Fee - for each additional 50 sheets that exceeds 100 sheets	\$310
Reduction/exemption system	In what cases	Details of the fees
☐ In relation to the number of applications or the number of designs		
□ Other		

Q3-4 Are there any provisions concerning the permitted measures of expressing designs in design applications in your country? If so, what are their features? Please check the applicable boxes below and describe any features not listed below in the areas marked "free description".

In the case of expression by drawings				
Provisions	Details of the provisions			
Number of drawings	x Up to 100 sheets drawings per design	□ No provisions		
Size of drawings (size of each drawing)	x A specific size of paper and margins are required. See 37 CFR 1.84.	□ No provisions		
Drawing methods	e.g., The orthogonal drawing method; the isometric drawing method and the cabinet/cavalier drawing methods (cabinet drawings or cavalier drawings are permitted only for oblique-perspective drawings). □ (Free description) (Plan, elevation, section, perspective, and exploded views are allowed. See 37 CFR 1.84.)	□ No provisions		
Notation in drawings	x Indication of direction and content (e.g. "front view" and "reference drawing showing the conditions of use") x Appendix of reference numbers (e.g. "fig. 1," "1.1," and "1-2") Other (□ No provisions		
Omission of drawings	x For a two-dimensional subject whose reverse side lacks any design elements, a drawing of the reverse side may be omitted x For a three-dimensional subject, if two drawings are identical or symmetrical, either may be omitted Other (free description)	□ No provisions		
Addition of drawings other than necessary drawings	□ Not permitted x Development view, cross-section view, magnified view, perspective view, image view, etc. □ Other (free description)	□ No provisions		

	(
	□ Not permitted	
	☐ Permitted where necessary to help the examiner understand the design	
	☐ Permitted if a reference drawing is one that indicates the conditions of use	
Reference drawings	☐ Permitted if a reference drawing describes incoming lines and/or provides	X No provisions
	explanations	
	□ Other (free description)	
	(
	x Different lines are used to express transparent parts	
	□ Different lines are used to express materials	
	Specifically \rightarrow (Free description:	
Styles of lines	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]	= No mayisions
Styles of lines	x Different lines are used to distinguish a part for which an applicant	□ No provisions
	requests design registration from other parts	
	□ Other (free description)	
	(
	\boldsymbol{x} Drawings consisting solely of lines are permitted / \square Drawings consisting	
	solely of lines are not permitted	□ No provisions
	x Under a certain circumstance, Drawings which include color are permitted	
	$/ \Box$ Drawings which include color are not permitted	
Existence and expression of color	□ Color may be specified in a way other than by drawing (via a written	
	statement in an application, etc.)	
	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]	
	$\hfill\Box$ The part for which the applicant requests design registration may be	
	specified using different colors	
	□ Not permitted	
Expression of shading, etc.	x Permitted with certain restrictions	□ No provisions
Expression of shading, etc.	(What are the restrictions? \rightarrow does not reduce	
	legibility)	
	☐ The background may be included	□ No provisions
Description of materials other than	☐ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included	□ No provisions
the subject design	□ Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are permitted	□ No provisions
	□ Other material that may be included (free description)	

In the case of expression by photographs						
□ Expression by photographs is not permitted. Reasons (
Provisions	Details of the provisions					
Number. of photographs	☐ Up to photographs per design	x No provisions				

Size of photographs (size of each photograph)	□ (Free description)	x No provisions
Sharpness	□ (Free description)	x No provisions
Existence and expression of color	x Black-and-white photographs are permitted / □ Black-and-white photographs are not permitted x Color photographs are permitted / □ Color photographs are not permitted [Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system] □ Different colors may be applied to photographs	
	☐ The background may be included	□ No provisions
Description of materials other than the	☐ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included	□ No provisions
subject design	☐ Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are permitted	□ No provisions

In the case of expression by specimens						
x Expression by specimens is not permitted. Reasons (
Provisions	Details of the provisions					
	□ Not permitted					
Mannequins and other accessories	□ Permitted with certain restrictions	□ No provisions				
	(What are the restrictions? \rightarrow)					

In the case of expression by electronic images, such as CG (computer graphics)							
x Expression by electronic images, such as CG (computer graphics), is not permitted							
Reasons ()					
Provisions	Details of the provisions						
Types of images (still/moving images)	☐ Moving images are also permitted						
Number of images	□ Up to images per design	□ No provisions					
Permitted image formats	□ JPEG □ BMP □ GIF □ Other ()	□ No provisions					
Image data amount (size)	□ Up to	□ No provisions					
Existence and expression of color	□ Black-and-white images are permitted / □ Black-and-white images are not permitted □ Color images are permitted / □ Color images are not permitted □ Color may be specified in a way other than through the use of images (via a written statement in an application, etc.) [Please answer the following if your country has a partial design	□ No provisions					

system]	
$\hfill \square$ A part for which an applicant requests design registration may be	
specified by using different colors	

[4. Description in an application in relation to the expression of a design] With regard to the description in an application in relation to the expression of a design, please answer the following questions.

Q4-1 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the contents (items described) of documents submitted in filing a design application in your country.

Article to the design	x Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
Explanation of the article	x Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
Explanation of the design	□ Necessary	□ Voluntary	x No such item.
If your country has a partial design system, indication of partial design	x Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.

Q4-1-1 What provisions exist concerning statements in the "Article to the design" section? Please describe them below.

Example 1: In Japan, statements must follow the classification of articles specified in the Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (bottom column of Appended Table 1). If an article does not belong to any classification, the applicant provides explanations to help the examiner understand the article in the "Explanation of the article" section, such as its purpose and the conditions of its use.

Example 2: Articles included in the International Classification for Industrial Designs are permitted.

Needs to include a brief description of the nature and intended use of the article in which the design is embodied.

Q4-1-2 With regard to the (1) "Explanation of the article" and (2) "Explanation of the design" sections in an application, please write Y or N in the parentheses below to indicate whether or not the relevant matter can be stated in the respective section.

Purpose of use: (1) (Y)/(2) ()	Method of operation: (1) ()/(2)	Material: (1) ()/(2) ()	Size: (1) ()/(2) ()	
	()			
Colored/transparent parts: (1)	Continuity of a pattern: (1)	Features of the design: (1) ()	/(2) ()	
()/(2) ()	()/(2) ()			
Other statements permitted (free desc	ription)	Other statements not permitted (free description)		
(1)	/(2)	(1)	/(2)	

Q4-1-3 This question applies to countries with partial design systems. Please describe provisions concerning cases in which it is stated in an application that the design in the application concerned is a partial design.

Example: In Japan, the applicant must include a "Partial design" section in the application with the name of the article (e.g., "camera" in the case of a partial design of the grip part of a camera) subject to the right in the "Article to the design" section, and must also describe the method by which the part for which the applicant requests design registration is specified in drawings, etc., in the "Explanation of the design" section.

A broken line disclosure is understood to be for illustrative purposes only and forms no part of the claimed design.

[5. Understanding of specification/finding/amendment of a design] What is your understanding with regard to the

specification/finding/amendment of a design?

Q5-1 What provisions (laws, implementation regulations, detailed rules, guidelines, etc.) exist concerning the requirements for disclosure of a design considered sufficient to secure the filing date?

Design patents in the U.S. needs to comply at least with 35 U.S.C. 102, 103, 112, 132, 171, 173.					
O5.2 What alassifications does your country adopt? Places abook the applicable boyes below					

Q5-2 What classifications does your country adopt? Please check the applicable boxes below.

x Country's own design	□ International Classification	☐ Other country's classification (name	□ Other ()
classification	for Industrial Designs	of the country:		

Q5-3 Who assigns classifications?

□ Applicant	x Government office	□ Other	()	
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Q5-4 Is there any relationship between an assigned classification and the similarity of articles within it? Please check the applicable boxes below.

	All	articles	with	the	same	☐ The scope of the similarity of articles is	□ Other (free description)
cla	ssificat	tion are sin	nilar			decided for each classification	Classification of design patents is based on the
				concept of function or intended use of the industrial			
							design disclosed and claimed in the Design patent.

Q5-5 Please describe the examination process prior to the finding of a design (including both formality and substantive examinations).

	Who is e	mpowered to find a design, and	based on what	Handing of cases in	which a design cannot be	
		standards?		found		
	Example: A	n examiner in charge of substa	ntive examination	Example: Sending a ne	otice of reasons for refusal	
Specifying the scope of	makes a co	mprehensive determination bas	sed on statements	Free description		
similarity of articles	in an applic	ation and drawings, etc. attached	d to it.*	(The	application is	
	Free descrip	otion (The examination by ar	examiner entails	rejected.)	
	checking	for compliance with form	alities, ensuring			
	completenes	ss of the drawing disclosure and	d a comparison of			
	the clain	ned subject matter wi	th the prior			
	art.)			
	Regarding	Example: An examiner in ch	arge of formality	Example: Dismissal	for failure to comply with	
Specifying the form	drawing	examination makes a determ	ination based on	formalities and dismis	sal of the application	
	methods	implementation regulations		Free description		
		Free description		()	
		(See			
		above.)			
	Clarity of	Example: An examiner in cha	rge of substantive	Example: Sending a no	otice of reasons for refusal	

the design	examination makes a determination based on		Free description	
	design law, etc.*		()
	Free description			
	(

Q5-6 With regard to provisions on the expression of a design in substantive examinations, how are inadequate descriptions handled?

Action	Specific handling	Postponement of the filing date	
Example: Sending a notice of reasons for refusal to the	Example: Dismissing an amendment if the	Not postponed	
effect that the design cannot be specified	amendment is not permitted		
Ena description (Office action is	Free description (Amended if such an		x Not
Free description (Office action is issued.	amendment is	Postponed	postponed
issueu.	accepted.		
Free description (Free description (□ Not
Prec description (Prec description (Postponed	postponed

Q5-7 With regard to statements in an application, please check the boxes below to indicate information that must be provided in your country and the time at which the information is necessary (at the time of filing or registration (amendment is permitted)).

x For countries that have a partial design system, a statement to the	x Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
effect that the design in the application is a "partial design"	filing	registration
x Explanation of function/operation	x Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration
□ Size and color	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration
□ Method of omitting drawings	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration

Q5-8 In the example case shown below, a design can be found in Japan. Would a design be found in the following case in your country? If not, please describe why.

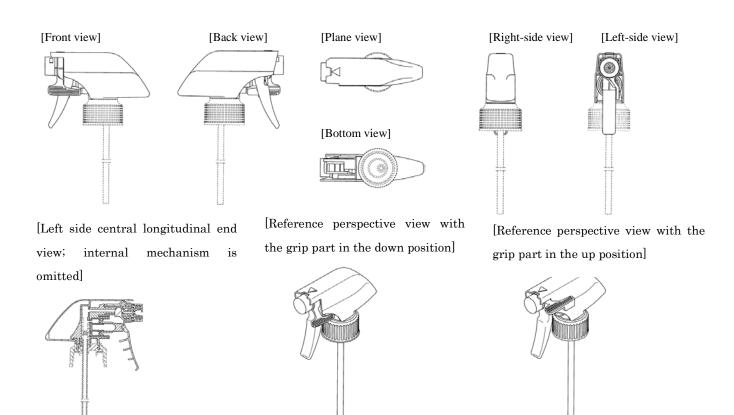
[Article to the design] Nozzle of a nebulizer for packaging

[Partial design]

[Explanation of the article] This article is a nozzle of a nebulizer for packaging with a grip part that fixes or releases the nozzle lever.

[Explanation of the design] The part expressed by solid lines is the part for which design registration as a partial design

^{*} In Japan, substantive matters regarding (1) the article to the design and (2) the form of the article to the design are comprehensively determined based on ordinary knowledge in the art to which the design pertains in light of statements in the application and drawings, etc. attached to it



Description of the reasons why a design would not be found in your country, if applicable.

Q5-9 If amendment/division/conversion of an application is permitted, please describe the scope of amendment/division/conversion that is permissible after a design is found. Please check the applicable boxes below and enter special instructions in the "Free description" column, if any.

Permissible amendments

(1) Amendment beyond the type of design	(3) Amendment beyond the type of view
x Amendment from a design for a whole article to a partial design and vice	x Addition of a perspective view / x Amendment from a
versa / Amendment from a partial design to another partial design	perspective view to a set of six drawings and vice versa
(2) Amendment beyond the type of drawing	(4) Amendment of the content of a design
☐ Amendment from a drawing to a photograph and vice versa / ☐	□ Addition of a new matter (change of the gist of the
Amendment from a drawing to a specimen/model and vice versa	design)
☐ Amendment from a photograph to a specimen/model and vice versa	x Amendment that does not affect the finding of the gist of
☐ Amendment from a color image to a monochrome image and vice versa	the design
	□ Amendment that does not affect the determination of
	similarity
	☐ Amendment to the scope of the design for which design
	registration is requested
Free description:	

Q5-10 With regard to statements in an application, please describe items which may be amended and the period during which amendments can be made.

	Permissibility of amendment (free	Period during which amendments can be made	
	description)	(free description)	
Article to the design	Permitted	same as utility patent	
Explanation of the article to the design	Permitted	same as utility patent	
Explanation of the design			

Permissible division (free description):same as utility patent	

Permissible conversion of an	□ From a design application to a patent/utility	☐ From a design application to a trademark
application	model application and vice versa	application and vice versa

[6. Understanding of the unity of design] The following questions are to countries that adopt a one application for multiple designs system. What is your understanding of the unity of design? Please answer the following questions.

Q6-1 What are the requirements for being recognized to be a "single design" in your country?

Requirements for "one design" (free description)	Are there any governing laws, rules, or guidelines? (free description)		
Example: A design for one article that corresponds to a	Example: Article 7 of the Design Act and the Appended Table 1 of the		
classification of articles	Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry		
It is permissible to illustrate more than one embodi-ment of a	35 U.S.C. 121		
design invention in a single application. However, such			
embodiments may be presented only if they involve a single			
inventive concept .			

Q6-2 What is the scope of designs that can be included in a single application? Please indicate whether designs could be included in a single application in the following cases.

A part and a finished product (e.g. a bicycle saddle and a bicycle)	x Can be included	□ Cannot be included
Multiple articles within the same classification (e.g. if chairs and tables fall under the same classification, a chair and a table)	x Can be included	□ Cannot be included
Multiple dissimilar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	☐ Can be included	x Cannot be included
Multiple similar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	x Can be included	□ Cannot be included
A single design designating multiple articles	x Can be included	□ Cannot be included
Multiple dissimilar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles)	☐ Can be included	x Cannot be included
Multiple similar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles)	x Can be included	□ Cannot be included

Q6-3 What is the scope of a single design? Please choose whether the following are recognized to be single designs.

Multiple embodiments based on one design (e.g. an unpackaged article and multiple packaged working examples)	x Recognized	□ Not recognized
Sets, such as a set of knives, forks and spoons	□ Recognized	□ Not recognized
For such sets, are applicants permitted to freely combine articles and file an application for the combination as single design?	□ Recognized	□ Not recognized
Articles which move or change entirely or in part (e.g. a toy car that changes into a robot through assembly)	□ Recognized	□ Not recognized
Transitional images (e.g. an image that is developed through the operation of a music playing device)	□ Recognized	□ Not recognized

Q6-4 Please inform us of specific cases of not being recognized to be a single design.

A design application which contains more than one patentably distinct design will be subject to a restriction requirement.

Q6-5 In the example case shown below, would the set be recognized to be a single design in your country? If not, please provide the reasons.

[Article to the design] A set of audio equipment

[Explanation of the article to the design] This article consists of the body part which is a chassis that houses multiple types of audio equipment and two speaker boxes on its left and right sides which receive audio signal output from the body part and release it as sound. The body part and the two speaker boxes are separable.

r D	. •	
l Persi	pective	view
L CID	peeuve	*10 **]

[Perspective view of the body part]

[Perspective view of the speaker part]







☐ Recognized to be a single design	x Not recognized to be a single design					
	Reasons	(They	may	be	patentably
	district.)

- [7. Design right] What is your understanding of the effect of a design right? Please answer the following questions.
- Q7-1 What is your understanding of the content of a disclosure of a design and the scope of effect of a design right? Please check the applicable boxes below. If your understanding does not fall under any of the following, please elaborate in the "free description" box.

	☐ The scope is limit	ted to that of the article stated	x The scope extends to articles similar to the article	
Scope of the similarity	in the application		stated in the application	
included in the name of an	☐ The name of the a	article is a mere example, and	□ (Free description)	
article	the design right exte	ends to other articles with the	It will encompass a design that is substantially the	
	same form		same to the eye of an ordinary observer.	
Parts that are not disclosed in dra	awings, etc.	(Free description)		
Color or monochrome		(Free description)		
Infringing goods that are similar to products subject		(Free description)		
to a design right only in terms of embodiment				
Scope of a design depicted in	☐ The scope is the	same as that of the views,	☐ The scope extends to similar views, etc.	
views, etc.	etc.			

Q7-2 With regard to the content of a disclosure of a design, are there any restrictions in terms of the enforcement of rights?

Design patents are claimed as shown in drawings, and claims construction is adapted to a pictorial setting.

Q7-3 What are the grounds for invalidation in relation to the content of a disclosure of a design?

Design patents may be invalidated for lack novelty and obviousness. Also, the double patenting doctrine is applicable as well.

[8. Other]

Q8-1 The Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement provides that an applicant may submit up to six drawings. Is this considered to be sufficient disclosure of a design in your country?

x Sufficient	□ Insufficient
--------------	----------------

Q8-2 Are there any court precedents in your country in which a court determined that six drawings were insufficient disclosure of a design?

x No	□ Yes	
	(Please specifically describe:)

Q8-3 In your country, is it necessary to submit a priority certificate under the Paris Convention?

□ No	x Yes
	In what situation? → (Free description: When an application claims the benefit or priority from an application that
	was filed in a foreign country within 6 month from the date of the application.

Q8-4 For an application claiming priority under the Paris Convention, etc., where there are differences between the drawings, etc. attached to the application filed in your country and the drawings, etc. in a priority certificate, how would the application be handled in your country?

□ Accepted	□ Not accepted	x	Other	(Depend	on	if	the	difference	is	considered	to	be	a	new
		ma	tter.)	

[Request for information gathering]

9-1 Please inform us of trial decisions or judgments with regard to the expression of a design in your country, if any. If there are many such trial decisions and judgments, please inform us of approximately three of the most famous judgments, etc.

Egyptian Goddess, Inc. v. Swisa Inc., 543 F.3d 665 (Fed. Cir. 2008).

9-2 Please inform us of laws and regulations, rules, manuals, and guidelines in your country as well as URLs of websites and names of documents which are especially informative with regard to expression of a design under your country's design system, and provide summaries of the relevant parts and the names of the authors thereof. We will consult with you separately if copyrights are involved.

Relevant Rules: 37 CFR 1.84, 1.151-1.155.

USPTO site http://www.uspto.gov/patents/resources/types/designapp.jsp#def

OHIM アンケート回答		
[1. System] Please answer the following	questions with regard to design-related i	industrial property right systems in your
country (EU, OHIM).		
Q1-1 Does your country (Community)	have (1) a design law (legally binding)	, (2) formality examination regulations
(legally binding), and (3) design examina	ation guidelines (not legally binding)?	

Design law □ Yes □ No	□ No	Formality examination regulations	Design examination guidelines		
Design law	□ 1es	□ N 0	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	

(2) refers to detailed rules, such as implementation regulations needed for the law or detailed provisions based on the law, and (3) refers to examination practices.

Q1-2 In your country, is there a special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order and morality? Is there also a special department that assigns and confirms classifications in your country? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in such special departments.

Special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for	☐ Yes (no. of persons in charge:)	□ No
design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order	Design Service: 16 examiners	
and morality		
Special department that assigns and confirms classifications	☐ Yes (no. of persons in charge:)	□ No
	Design Service	

Determining whether a design application is novel/creative through prior design search is to be called "conducting substantive examination."

Q1-3 Is substantive examination conducted for design applications in your country?

☐ Yes (for all applications)	☐ Yes (for some design applications)	□ No

Q1-4 Is there a special department that conducts substantive examinations? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in the special department.

☐ Yes (no. of persons in charge:)	□ No
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Q1-5 This question applies to countries in which substantive examinations are conducted. Please check the applicable boxes below in relation to the scope of prior design searches conducted to determine novelty.

□ Design gazette of your □ Design gazette of other countries			
country	(→ Which countries/regions?)		
□ Patent gazette, etc.	□ Publicly known materials (□ magazines/catalogs □ internet □ other ())		

Q1-6 Please let us know the situation in your country with regard to the following.

Portial design system	□ Aveilable	□ Not available	Accelerated examination system
Fartiai desigii system	rtial design system Available		□ Available □ Not available
Related design system	□ Available	□ Not available	Exception to lack of novelty Available Not available

One application for multiple designs system		Reduction and exemp	otion system for various fees	
□ Available □ Not available		□ Available □ N	Not available	
System for converting a patent application to	a design application and			
vice versa □ Available □ Not available	e			
[2. Designs subject to protection] Wi questions. Q2-1 Please provide the definition of a ce.g. In Japan, a design is defined as follows: "I (including a part of an article), which create	design protected by desi	gn law in your coun	try.	
Art 3(a)CDR: Design means the appear the lines, contours, colours, shape, text	_	_		
Q2-2 Please check the applicable boxes are any subjects of protection other than	those listed below, plea	ase describe them in	the "Other" box.	
☐ Tangible objects (including real property)	☐ Tangible objects (not in property)	icluding real	☐ Three-dimensional (3D) images	
☐ Microscopic designs (those not visible to the naked eye)	□ Buildings		□ Holograms	
□ Motion designs	☐ Lighting (fireworks, illuminations, etc.)		□ Graphic symbols	
☐ Indoor displays and layouts of stores, etc.	□ Packaging		□ Icons	
☐ Images (with specification of the articles	□ Images alone (without s	-	□ Design drawings	
on which the images are displayed)	articles on which the imag			
☐ Textile designs (with specification of the	□ Textile designs alone (v	•	□ Other	
articles as textiles)	of the articles in which th	e design is used)	Animated icons, Graphical user interfaces	
[3. Measures of design disclosure] Please answer the following questions with regard to the measures of disclosing a design in a design application in your country. Q3-1 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the permitted design application <u>filing formats</u> in your country. If there are any permissible formats other than those listed below, please describe them in the "Other" box.				
□Paper □ Electronic recording med		□ Internet	□ Other Fax	
document				
Q3-2 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the permitted <u>forms of expressing</u> designs in design applications in your country. Please describe forms other than those listed below in the "Other" box.				
	□ Specimens □	□ Other		

Computer generated drawings

□ Drawings

□ Photographs

Q3-3 If there are any special fee systems in relation to the format of a design application, please check the applicable boxes below to indicate their features. Please describe systems other than those listed below in the "Other" box.

Fee system	In what cases	Details of the fees
□ Computerization fees		
□ Storage fees		
□ Other		
Reduction/exemption system	In what cases	Details of the fees
☐ In relation to the number of applications or the number of designs	Multiple applications	1^{st} design of a multiple application= registration 230€+ publication 120€+ deferment 40€ 2^{nd} up to 10^{th} design= 115 €+ 60 €+20€ >11 th design = 50 €+ 30 €+ 10 €
□ Other		

Q3-4 Are there any provisions concerning the permitted measures of expressing designs in design applications in your country? If so, what are their features? Please check the applicable boxes below and describe any features not listed below in the areas marked "free description".

In the case of expression by drawings			
Provisions	Details of the provisions		
Number of drawings	□ Up to <u>seven 7</u> drawings per design		□ No provisions
Size of drawings (size of each	☐ (Free description) paper: max 26.2 x 17cm,		□ No provisions
drawing)	e-filing: 5Mb/view, 17cm x 24 cm, 2008 x 2835 pixels		□ No provisions
Drawing methods	e.g., The orthogonal drawing method; the isometric drawing method and cabinet/cavalier drawing methods (cabinet drawings or cavalier drawings permitted only for oblique-perspective drawings).		□ No provisions
Notation in drawings	☐ Indication of direction and content (e.g. "front view" and "reference drawing showing the conditions of use") ☐ Appendix of reference numbers (e.g. "fig. 1," "1.1," and "1-2") ☐ Other ()	□ No provisions

	☐ For a two-dimensional subject whose reverse side lacks any design	
	elements, a drawing of the reverse side may be omitted	
	☐ For a three-dimensional subject, if two drawings are identical or	
Omission of drawings	symmetrical, either may be omitted	□ No provisions
	□ Other (free description)	
	□ Not permitted	
	☐ Development view, cross-section view, magnified view, perspective view,	
Addition of drawings other than	image view, etc.	□ No provisions
necessary drawings	□ Other (free description)	
	□ Not permitted	
	☐ Permitted where necessary to help the examiner understand the design	
	☐ Permitted if a reference drawing is one that indicates the conditions of use	
Reference drawings	☐ Permitted if a reference drawing describes incoming lines and/or provides	□ No provisions
	explanations	
	☐ Other (free description)	
	□ Different lines are used to express transparent parts	
	☐ Different lines are used to express materials	
	Specifically → (Free description:	
	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]	□ No provisions
Styles of lines	□ Different lines are used to distinguish a part for which an applicant	
	requests design registration from other parts (indicators of disclaimers)	
	☐ Other (free description)	
	☐ Drawings consisting solely of lines are permitted / ☐ Drawings consisting	
	solely of lines are not permitted	
	□ Drawings which include color are permitted / □ Drawings which include	
	color are not permitted	
Existence and expression of color	☐ Color may be specified in a way other than by drawing (via a written	□ No provisions
	statement in an application, etc.)	
	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]	
	☐ The part for which the applicant requests design registration may be	
	specified using different colors	
	□ Not permitted	
Expression of shading, etc.	□ Permitted with certain restrictions	□ No provisions
	(What are the restrictions? → used as indicators of disclaimer)	
Description of materials other than	☐ The background may be included NO	□ No provisions

the subject design	☐ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included NO	□ No provisions
	☐ Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are permitted NO	□ No provisions
	□ Other material that may be included (free description) NO	

In the case of expression by photographs		
☐ Expression by photographs is not permitted.	. Reasons ()
Provisions	Details of the provisions	
Number. of photographs	□ Up to photographs per design	□ No provisions
Size of photographs (size of each	□ (Free description) paper: max 26.2x17cm,	= No marrial and
photograph)	e-filing: 5Mb/view, 17cm x 24 cm, 2008 x 2835 pixels	□ No provisions
Sharpness	☐ (Free description) Printing resolution: Min 300 DPI	□ No provisions
Existence and expression of color	□ Black-and-white photographs are permitted / □ Black-and-white photographs are not permitted □ Color photographs are permitted / □ Color photographs are not permitted [Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system] □ Different colors may be applied to photographs NO	□ No provisions
	☐ The background may be included NO	□ No provisions
Description of materials other than the	☐ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included NO	□ No provisions
subject design	□ Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are permitted NO	□ No provisions

In the case of expression by specimens	Specimens are permitted		
□ Expression by specimens is not permitted. Reasons (
Provisions	Details of the provisions		
	□ Not permitted		
Mannequins and other accessories	□ Permitted with certain restrictions	□ No provisions	
	(What are the restrictions? →		

In the case of expression by electronic images, such as CG (computer graphics)			
□ Expression by electronic images, such as CG (computer graphics), is not permitted			
Reasons (
Provisions	Details of the provisions		
Types of images (still/moving images)	□ Only still images are permitted	☐ Moving images are	
Types of images (stiff/moving images)	Only still images are permitted	also permitted	
Number of images	□ Up to <u>7</u> images per design	□ No provisions	

Permitted image formats	□ JPEG □ BMP □ GIF □ Other ()	□ No provisions
Image data amount (size)	□ Up to 5Mb/image	□ No provisions
	□ Black-and-white images are permitted / □ Black-and-white images	
	are not permitted	
Existence and expression of color	□ Color images are permitted / □ Color images are not permitted	
	☐ Color may be specified in a way other than through the use of images	
	(via a written statement in an application, etc.) NO	□ No provisions
	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design	
	system]	
	☐ A part for which an applicant requests design registration may be	
	specified by using different colors	

[4. Description in an application in relation to the expression of a design] With regard to the description in an application in relation to the expression of a design, please answer the following questions.

Q4-1 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the contents (items described) of documents submitted in filing a design application in your country.

Article to the design	□ Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
Explanation of the article	□ Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
Explanation of the design	□ Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
If your country has a partial design system, indication of partial design	□ Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.

Q4-1-1 What provisions exist concerning statements in the "Article to the design" section? Please describe them below.

Example 1: In Japan, statements must follow the classification of articles specified in the Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (bottom column of Appended Table 1). If an article does not belong to any classification, the applicant provides explanations to help the examiner understand the article in the "Explanation of the article" section, such as its purpose and the conditions of its use.

Example 2: Articles included in the International Classification for Industrial Designs are permitted.

Locarno Classification system/ indication of product mandatory enabling the classification of the design in one Locarno class.

Q4-1-2 With regard to the (1) "Explanation of the article" and (2) "Explanation of the design" sections in an application, please write Y or N in the parentheses below to indicate whether or not the relevant matter can be stated in the respective section.

Purpose of use: (1) ()/	/(2) (Y)	Method of operation: (1) ()/(2)	Material: (1) ()/(2) (Y)	Size: (1) ()/(2) (Y)
		(Y)		
Colored/transparent p	parts: (1)	Continuity of a pattern: (1)	Features of the design: (1) (/(2) (Y)

()/(2) (Y)	()/(2) (Y)	
Other statements permitted (free description)		Other statements not permitted (free description)
(1)	/(2)	The explanation (description) is not published in the bulletin

Q4-1-3 This question applies to countries with partial design systems. Please describe provisions concerning cases in which it is stated in an application that the design in the application concerned is a partial design.

Example: In Japan, the applicant must include a "Partial design" section in the application with the name of the article (e.g., "camera" in the case of a partial design of the grip part of a camera) subject to the right in the "Article to the design" section, and must also describe the method by which the part for which the applicant requests design registration is specified in drawings, etc., in the "Explanation of the design" section.

- [5. Understanding of specification/finding/amendment of a design] What is your understanding with regard to the specification/finding/amendment of a design?
- Q5-1 What provisions (laws, implementation regulations, detailed rules, guidelines, etc.) exist concerning the requirements for disclosure of a design considered sufficient to secure the filing date?

CDR, CDIR, Examination Manual

Q5-2 What classifications does your country adopt? Please check the applicable boxes below.

classification for Industrial Designs of the country:	□ Country's own design	□ International Classification	☐ Other country's classification (name	□ Other ()
	classification	for Industrial Designs	of the country:	

Q5-3 Who assigns classifications?

□ Applicant	□ EU office (OHIM)	□ Other	()	
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Q5-4 Is there any relationship between an assigned classification and the similarity of articles within it? Please check the applicable boxes below.

	All	articles	with	the	same	☐ The scope of the similarity of articles is	□ Other (free description)
classification are similar			decided for each classification				

Q5-5 Please describe the examination process prior to the finding of a design (including both formality and substantive examinations).

	Who is empowered to find a design, and based on what	Handing of cases in which a design cannot	
	standards?	be found	
	Example: An examiner in charge of substantive examination	Example: Sending a notice of reasons for	

an application	on and drawings, etc. attached to it.*	
		Free description
Free description (
Regarding	Example: An examiner in charge of formality	Example: Dismissal for failure to comply
drawing	examination makes a determination based on	with formalities and dismissal of the
methods	implementation regulations	application
	Free description	Free description
	((
Clarity of	Example: An examiner in charge of substantive	Example: Sending a notice of reasons for
the design examination makes a determination based on		refusal
	design law, etc.*	Free description
	Free description	(
	(
R dı m	rawing nethods	legarding Example: An examiner in charge of formality examination makes a determination based on implementation regulations Free description () Elarity of Example: An examiner in charge of substantive examination makes a determination based on design law, etc.*

^{*} In Japan, substantive matters regarding (1) the article to the design and (2) the form of the article to the design are comprehensively determined based on ordinary knowledge in the art to which the design pertains in light of statements in the application and drawings, etc. attached to it

Q5-6 With regard to provisions on the expression of a design in substantive examinations, how are inadequate descriptions handled?

Action	Specific handling	Postponement of the filing date	
Example: Sending a notice of reasons for refusal to the	Example: Dismissing an amendment if the	Not postponed	
effect that the design cannot be specified	amendment is not permitted		
Free description (Free description ()		□ Not
Pree description (Pree description (Postponed	postponed
Free description (Free description ()		□ Not
Pree description (Tree description (Postponed	postponed

Q5-7 With regard to statements in an application, please check the boxes below to indicate information that must be provided in your country and the time at which the information is necessary (at the time of filing or registration (amendment is permitted)).

□ For countries that have a partial design system, a statement to the	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
effect that the design in the application is a "partial design"	filing	registration
□ Explanation of function/operation	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration
□ Size and color	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration
☐ Method of omitting drawings	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of

filing registration

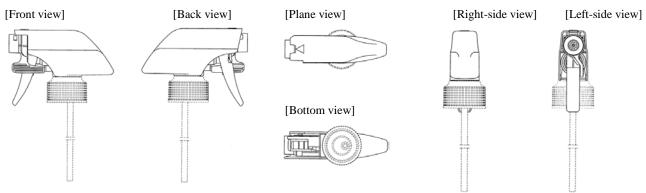
Q5-8 In the example case shown below, a design can be found in Japan. Would a design be found in the following case in your country? If not, please describe why.

[Article to the design] Nozzle of a nebulizer for packaging

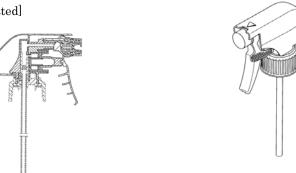
[Partial design]

[Explanation of the article] This article is a nozzle of a nebulizer for packaging with a grip part that fixes or releases the nozzle lever.

[Explanation of the design] The part expressed by solid lines is the part for which design registration as a partial design is requested. In the drawings attached to the application, the length of the omitted tube is 5 cm.



[Left side central longitudinal end view; internal mechanism is omitted]



[Reference perspective view with the grip part in the down position]



[Reference perspective view with the grip part in the up position]

Description of the reasons why a design would not be found in your country, if applicable.

No more than 7 views/ No explanatory notes on the views

Q5-9 If amendment/division/conversion of an application is permitted, please describe the scope of

amendment/division/conversion that is permissible after a design is found. Please check the applicable boxes below and enter special instructions in the "Free description" column, if any.

Permissible amendments				
(1) Amendment beyond the type of design	(3) Amendment beyond the type of view			
□ Amendment from a design for a whole article to a partial design and vice	□ Addition of a perspective view / □ Amendment from a			
versa / \square Amendment from a partial design to another partial design	perspective view to a set of six drawings and vice versa			
(2) Amendment beyond the type of drawing	(4) Amendment of the content of a design			
$\hfill\Box$ Amendment from a drawing to a photograph and vice versa / $\hfill\Box$	□ Addition of a new matter (change of the gist of the			
Amendment from a drawing to a specimen/model and vice versa	design)			
□ Amendment from a photograph to a specimen/model and vice versa	☐ Amendment that does not affect the finding of the gist of			
□ Amendment from a color image to a monochrome image and vice versa	the design			
	□ Amendment that does not affect the determination of			
	similarity			
	☐ Amendment to the scope of the design for which design			
	registration is requested			
Free description:				

Q5-10 With regard to statements in an application, please describe items which may be amended and the period during which amendments can be made.

Art 12.2 CDIR: only name and adress of the applicant, errors of wording or of copying, or obvious mistakes may be corrected at the request

of the applicant and provided that such correction does not change the representation of the design.

	Permissibility of amendment (free	Period during which amendments can be made
	description)	(free description)
Article to the design	Indication of product can be changed to a	Before registration
	more specific one	
Explanation of the article to the design		
Explanation of the design	Description can be submitted only together	Only at filing
	with the application	

Permissible division (free description):	
only in case of a multiple application where there is not unity of class among the designs	

Permissible conversion of an	☐ From a design application to a patent/utility	☐ From a design application to a trademark
application	model application and vice versa NO	application and vice versa NO

[6. Understanding of the unity of design] The following questions are to countries that adopt a one application for multiple designs system. What is your understanding of the unity of design? Please answer the following questions.

Q6-1 What are the requirements for being recognized to be a "single design" in your country?

Requirements for "one design" (free description)	Are there any governing laws, rules, or guidelines? (free description)
Example: A design for one article that corresponds to a	Example: Article 7 of the Design Act and the Appended Table 1 of the
classification of articles	Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
Design of one product or part of it, set of articles, complex	
products and components of complex products	

Q6-2 What is the scope of designs that can be included in a single application? Please indicate whether designs could be included in a single application in the following cases.

A part and a finished product (e.g. a bicycle saddle and a bicycle)	□ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
Multiple articles within the same classification (e.g. if chairs and tables fall under the same classification, a chair and a table)	☐ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
Multiple dissimilar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	☐ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
Multiple similar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	☐ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
A single design designating multiple articles	☐ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
Multiple dissimilar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles)	☐ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
Multiple similar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles)	□ Can be included	□ Cannot be included

Q6-3 What is the scope of a single design? Please choose whether the following are recognized to be single designs.

		<u> </u>
Multiple embodiments based on one design (e.g. an unpackaged article and multiple packaged working examples)	□ Recognized	□ Not recognized
Sets, such as a set of knives, forks and spoons	□ Recognized	□ Not recognized
For such sets, are applicants permitted to freely combine articles and file an application for the combination as single design?	□ Recognized	□ Not recognized
Articles which move or change entirely or in part (e.g. a toy car that changes into a robot through assembly)	□ Recognized	□ Not recognized
Transitional images (e.g. an image that is developed through the operation of a music playing device)	□ Recognized	□ Not recognized

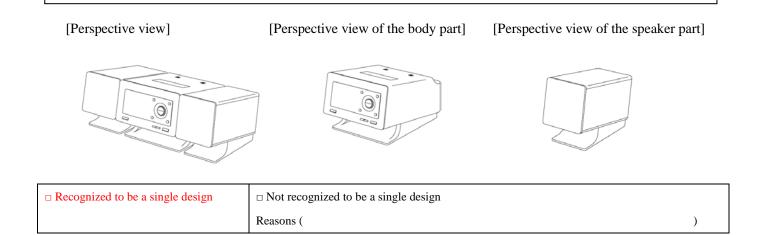
Q6-4 Please inform us of specific cases of not being recognized to be a single design.

Set of articles without features in common nor aesthetic or functional complementarity, variations of a product, identical products in different colours

Q6-5 In the example case shown below, would the set be recognized to be a single design in your country? If not, please provide the reasons.

[Article to the design] A set of audio equipment

[Explanation of the article to the design] This article consists of the body part which is a chassis that houses multiple types of audio equipment and two speaker boxes on its left and right sides which receive audio signal output from the body part and release it as sound. The body part and the two speaker boxes are separable.



- [7. Design right] What is your understanding of the effect of a design right? Please answer the following questions.
- Q7-1 What is your understanding of the content of a disclosure of a design and the scope of effect of a design right? Please check the applicable boxes below. If your understanding does not fall under any of the following, please elaborate in the "free description" box.

	☐ The scope is limit	ted to that of the article stated	☐ The scope extends to articles similar to the article
Scope of the similarity	in the application		stated in the application
included in the name of an	☐ The name of the article is a mere example, and		□ (Free description)
article	the design right extends to other articles with the		the design right extends to all designs that produce the
	same form		same overall impression to an informed user
Parts that are not disclosed in drawings, etc.		(Free description) not protected	
Color or monochrome		(Free description) whatever is shown in the representation	
Infringing goods that are similar to products subject		(Free description) it depends on the overall impression, taking into account	
to a design right only in terms of embodiment		differences that are not considered immaterial	

		ı				
Scope of a design d	lepicted in	□ The s	cope is the same as that	of the views,	□ The sc	ope extends to similar views, etc.
views, etc.		etc.			as far as	they produce the same overall impression to an
					informed	luser
Q7-2 With regard	d to the co	ontent of	a disclosure of a des	sign, are the	re any re	strictions in terms of the enforcement of
rights?						
Q7-3 What are the	e grounds	for inval	lidation in relation to the	he content o	f a disclo	sure of a design?
						<u> </u>
[8. Other]						
	a Act of	the Hao	ue Agreement provid	es that an a	annlicant	may submit up to six drawings. Is this
		_	e of a design in your c		аррисанс	may submit up to six drawings. Is this
considered to be a	, (3111010111)	210010001	o or a design in your e			
				□ Sufficien	t	□ Insufficient
Q8-2 Are there a disclosure of a de	-	preceden	ts in your country in	which a cou	urt deterr	nined that six drawings were insufficient
□ No			□ Yes			
			(Please specifically desc	cribe:)
Q8-3 In your cour	ntry, is it n	ecessary	to submit a priority co	ertificate und	der the Pa	aris Convention?
□ No	□ Yes					
	In what	situation?	\rightarrow			
	(Free de	scription:	when the prior right is no	t a Registered	Communit	y design)
Q8-4 For an app	lication cl	laiming	priority under the Par	ris Conventi	on, etc.,	where there are differences between the
drawings, etc. atta	ached to th	ne applic	ation filed in your cou	intry and the	e drawing	s, etc. in a priority certificate, how would
the application be	handled i	n your c	ountry?			
□ Accepted	□ Not acce	pted	□ Other ()
			1			
[Request for info	mation ga	theringl				

9-1 Please inform us of trial decisions or judgments with regard to the expression of a design in your country, if any. If there are many such trial decisions and judgments, please inform us of approximately three of the most famous judgments, etc.

BoA decisions

http://oami.europa.eu/search/legaldocs/la/EN_boa_index.cfm

General Court decisions

http://oami.europa.eu/ows/rw/pages/RCD/caseLaw/appealsOffice.en.do

9-2 Please inform us of laws and regulations, rules, manuals, and guidelines in your country as well as URLs of websites and names of documents which are especially informative with regard to expression of a design under your country's design system, and provide summaries of the relevant parts and the names of the authors thereof. We will consult with you separately if copyrights are involved.

CDR/CDIR/CDFR

Examination Manual

RCD Guidelines (OHIM website)

韓国アンケート回答

- 【1,制度】意匠に関する、貴国の産業財産権の制度について、以下の設問にお答え願います。
- Q1-1 貴国には、①意匠の法律(法的拘束力のあるもの)、②方式審査基準(法的拘束力のあるもの)や③意 匠審査基準(法的拘束力のないもの)がありますか。

意匠の法律 □ある □ない 方式審査基準 □ある □ない 意匠審査基準 □ある □ない

※②は施行規則等の法律の執行に必要な細則やその委任に基づく規定を意味し、③は審査上の運用を意味します。

Q1-2 貴国には、意匠出願の図面の記載要件の確認、公序良俗の審査を行う専門部署および分類付与・確認を行う専門部署がありますか。専門部署がある場合には、その専門部署の担当者数を記入願います。

意匠出願の図面の記載要件の確認、公序良俗の審査を行う専門部署	口ある(担当者数	人)	□ない ※
分類付与・確認を行う専門部署	ある(担当者数 約 3	人)	□ない

※公序良俗等の審査を行う専門部署はないものの、実体審査を行う専門部署(下記の Q1-4 に記載)で公序良俗等の審査を行う

意匠出願の新規性や創作性の有無について先行意匠調査を行って判断することを、「実体審査を行う」と呼ぶこととします。

Q1-3 貴国では、意匠出願の実体審査を行っていますか。

□すべての出願について行っている □一部の意匠出願について行っている □行っていない

- Q1-4 実体審査を行う専門部署がありますか。専門部署がある場合には、その専門部署の担当者数を記入願います。
 □専門部署がある(担当者数 約 40 人)
 □専門部署はない
- **Q1-5** 実体審査を行っている国に質問します。新規性の判断について、行っている先行調査に当てはまるものすべてにチェックして下さい。

□自国の意匠公報	□他国の意匠公報(→どの国・地域ですか? 日本、アメリカ、ヨーロッパ)
<mark>□</mark> 特許公報等	□公知資料(□雑誌・カタログ □インターネット □その他())

Q1-6 以下の事項について貴国の状況を教えて下さい。

部分意匠制度	<mark>□</mark> ある	口ない	早期審査制度	<mark>□</mark> ある	□ない
関連意匠制度	□ある	□ない※	新規性喪失の例外	<mark>□</mark> ある	□ない
多意匠一出願制度	<mark>□</mark> ある	口ない	各種料金減免制度	<mark>□</mark> ある	口ない
特許、意匠の間での出願変更制度	□ある	□ない			

- ※関連意匠制度はないものの、関連意匠制度と類似する類似デザイン制度を採用している
- 【2, 意匠の保護客体】貴国で保護される意匠について、以下の設問にお答え願います。
- **Q2-1** 貴国において、意匠の法律によって保護される意匠の定義について、記載して下さい。
- 例)日本では「意匠とは、物品(物品の部分を含む)の形状、模様若しくは色彩又はこれらの結合であって、視覚を通じて美感 を起こさせるもの」

「「デザイン」とは、物品(物品の部分(第 12 条を除く)及び書体を含む、以下同じ)の形状・模様・色彩又はこれらを結合したものであって、視覚を通して美観を起こさせるものをいう。」(デザイン保護法第 2 条第 1 号)

Q2-2 貴国の意匠の法律によって保護される意匠の保護対象について、当てはまるものすべてにチェックして下さい。選択肢以外に保護対象がある場合は、「その他」欄に記載して下さい。

□有体物(不動産を含む)	□有体物(不動産を含まない)	□3 次元(3D)画像
□極小意匠(肉眼で視認できないもの)	□建築物	ロホログラム
■動的意匠	口光(花火、イルミネーション等)	ログラフィックシンボル
口店舗等の室内ディスプレイやレイアウト	口包装ラッピング	アイコン
■画像(表示される物品を特定して)	□画像のみ(表示される物品を特定しない)	口設計図
		□その他
		(①不動産でも多量生産および運搬が可
		能なものは例外としてデザインの保護対
		象になる。例:バンガロー、公衆電話ボッ
		クス、移動販売台、詰め所、乗車台、移
□テキスタイル(布として)	ロテキスタイルのみ(物品を特定しない)	動トイレ、組立家屋など
		②デザインに関する物品の取引におい
		てルーペなどにより物品の形状を拡大し
		て観察することが一般的である場合は、
		デザインの保護対象になる。例;発光ダ
		イオード)

【3, 意匠の開示方法】貴国の意匠出願に関する、意匠の開示方法について、以下の設問にお答え願います。 Q3-1 貴国へ意匠出願する場合に認められる意匠の<u>出願形式</u>について、当てはまるものすべてにチェックして下さい。選択肢以外に許容し得るものがある場合は、「その他」欄に記載して下さい。

□書面 □電子的な記録媒化	口電子メール	□インターネット	口その他()
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Q3-2 貴国へ意匠出願する場合に認められる意匠の<u>表現形式</u>について、当てはまるものすべてにチェックして下さい。選択肢以外のものは、「その他」欄に記載して下さい。

□図面	<mark>□</mark> 写真	<mark>□</mark> 見本	<mark>□</mark> その他(3D Modeling ファイル)
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Q3-3 意匠出願の表現形式に関連して特別な料金制度がある場合、それはどのような制度ですか。当てはまるものすべてにチェックして下さい。選択肢以外のものは、「その他」欄に記載して下さい。

課金制度	どのような場合に	料金内容
□電子化手数料	電子文書で提出可能な書類を書面で提出	審査登録出願書:6 万ウォン→7 万ウォン
□ 电 于 化于数科	する大部分の場合(例;審査登録出願書)	番宜豆鋏山腺書;0 カウオン→1 カウオン
口保管手数料		
口その他		
減免制度	どのような場合に	料金内容
口出願数又は意匠数に関連して		
口その他		

Q3-4 貴国へ意匠出願する場合に認められる意匠の表現手法について、何らかの規定はありますか。また、それはどのようなものですか。以下の選択肢に当てはまる場合はチェックし、選択肢以外のものは、自由記載欄をご利用下さい。

図面による表現の場合		
規定	どのような規定ですか	
図の数	□一意匠あたり図まで	□規定はない
図の大きさ(1 図の大きさ)	口(自由記載)	□規定はない
	例)正投影図法。斜方向のものに限り、等角投影図法、斜投影図法(キャ	
	ビネット図又はカバリエ図)を認める。	
図法	(自由記載)	□規定はない
	(向きや内容を示す図面で提出する場合は正投象図法を用いなければな	
	らない)	
	□向きや内容を示す 例)「正面図」、「使用状態参考図」等)	
図の表記	□番号の付記(例「fig.1」、「1.1」、「1-2」等)	□規定はない
	口その他()	
	□二次元であって裏面が無模様のものは裏面の省略可能	
	□立体物で図が同一又は対称の場合はどちらか一方を省略可能	
図の少数	□その他(自由記載)	□規定はない
図の省略	(常に設置または固定されているため底面を見ることができない場合、お	口렸たはない
	よび画像デザインの場合)	
	※上記の内容は向きや内容を示す図面で提出する場合に該当	
	□認めていない	
· 次 亜 図 以 樹	■展開図、断面図、拡大図、斜視図、画像図等	
必要図以外の図の追加	口その他(自由記載)	□規定はない
	(
	□認めていない	
	口意匠の理解を助ける必要がある場合に認める	
	口使用状態を示した図であれば認める	
参考図	口引き込み線や説明が記載された図を認める	□規定はない
	□その他(自由記載)	
	(必要図のみでそのデザインを十分に表現することができない場合は、必	
	要な図面を参考図として追加可能)	
	□透明部の表現でその他の線と使い分ける	
	口材質の表現でその他の線と使い分ける	_
線の種類	具体的に→(自由記載)	規定はない
	【部分意匠制度のある国の方はお答え下さい】	
	□意匠登録を受けようとする部分とその他の部分で使い分ける	

	口その他(自由記載)	
	(
	□線のみの図を認める / □線のみの図を認めない	
	■色彩を含む図を認める / □色彩を含む図を認めない	
 色彩の有無及び表現	図面以外(願書の記載等)の記載による色彩の特定を認める	□規定はない
巴杉の有無及い衣坑	【部分意匠制度のある国の方はお答え下さい】	一口死たはない
	■色彩の塗り分けによって、意匠登録を受けようとする部分の特定を認め	
	ত	
	□認めていない	
	□認めているが一定の制約がある	
陰影等の表現	(どのような制約ですか?	□規定はない
	→模様と混同されない範囲内で細線、点または濃淡等を制限的に使	
	用可能)	
	口背景の映り込みを認める	□規定はない
対象となる意匠以外の記載	ロマネキン、モデル(人物)等の映り込みを認める	□規定はない
	口引き込み線や図の中に記載された説明を認める(※原則的に認めない	□規定はない
	が、そのデザインの要旨把握が可能な範囲内で可能)	口がたはない
	口その他、認められるもの(自由記載)	

写真による表現の場合					
□写真による表現を認めていない そ	の理由()			
規定	規定 どのような規定ですか				
写真の数	ロー意匠あたり図まで	□規定はない			
アウハナキナ(1 サのナキナ)	□(自由記載) 最大横 10cm×縦 15cm 以下、最小縦 7cm×横	口担党はない			
写真の大きさ(1 枚の大きさ)	10cm 以上	│□規定はない			
鮮明度	口(自由記載)	□規定はない			
	□モノクロ写真を認める / □モノクロ写真を認めない				
色彩の有無及び表現	□カラー写真を認める / □カラー写真を認めない				
色彩の有無及び表現	【部分意匠制度のある国の方はお答え下さい】	│ □規定はない │			
	写真の上から別の色彩で塗りつぶすことを認める				
	□背景の映り込みを認める(ただし、デザインの対象と混同を生				
	じさせない範囲で可能)	│ □規定はない │			
対象となる意匠以外の記載	ロマネキン、モデル(人物)等の映り込みを認める	□規定はない			
	口引き込み線や図の中に記載された説明を認める	□規定はない			

見本による表現の場合	
□見本による表現を認めていない そ	一の理由()
規定	どのような規定ですか

	□認めていない	
マネキン等の付属品	□認めているが一定の制約がある	□規定はない
	(どのような制約ですか?→)	
※ 見本の大きさ	口(自由記載) 厚さ 1cm、横 15cm、縦 22cm 以内。ただし、薄い布	□規定はない
※ 兄本の人ささ	または紙等を使用する場合、横と縦の合計が 200cm 以下なら可能。	口況たはない

CG(コンピュータ・グラフィックス)等電子的な画像による表現の場合				
□CG(コンピュータ・グラフィックス)等電	子的な画像による表現を認めていない			
その理由()		
規定	どのような規定ですか			
画像の種類(制止画/動画)	口静止画のみ認める	/─動画も認める		
画像の数	ロー意匠あたり図まで	□規定はない		
	□JPEG □BMP □GIF			
認められているデータフォーマット	ロその他(TIFF, 3DS, DWG, DWF, IGES,SWF, MPEG, WMV, Animated	口規定はない		
	GIF)			
画像データの量(重さ)	□ 1 出願 200MBまで	口規定はない		
	□モノクロ画像を認める / □モノクロ画像を認めない			
	□カラー画像を認める / □カラー画像を認めない			
色彩の有無及び表現	□画像以外(願書の記載等)の記載による色彩の特定を認める			
	【部分意匠制度のある国の方はお答え下さい】	口規定はない 		
	□色彩の塗り分けによって、意匠登録を受けようとする部分の特定を			
	認める			

- 【4, 意匠の表現に関する願書記載事項】貴国の意匠出願に関する、意匠の表現に関する願書記載事項について、以下の設問にお答え願います。
- **Q4-1** 貴国へ意匠出願する場合の提出書面の内容(記載項目)について、当てはまるものすべてにチェックして下さい。

意匠に係る物品	□必須	□任意	□項目なし
物品の説明	□必須	口任意	<mark>□</mark> 項目なし
意匠の説明	□必須	□任意	□項目なし
部分意匠制度のある国の場合、部分意匠の表示	□必須	口任意	□項目なし

- Q4-1-1 意匠に係る物品の欄の記載には、どのような規定がありますか。下欄に記載して下さい。
- 例1)日本の場合、経済産業省令で定める物品の区分(別表第1の下欄)によらなければならない。当該区分のいずれにも属さない物品については、物品の説明の欄に使用の目的、使用の状態等物品の理解を助けることができるような説明を記載する。
- 例2) ロカルノ分類に含まれる物品であれば認める。

韓国の場合、知識経済部令で定める物品の区分(デザイン保護法施行規則別表 4 物品の範囲)に従わなければならない。物品の区分のうち A1 ないし M3 および N1 の区分のいずれにも属さない物品については、N0 に分類する。

Q4-1-2 願書の①「物品の説明」及び②「意匠の説明」の欄について、認められるものには Y を、認められないものには N を、下欄の()に記載して下さい

使用目的:①()/②(]	Y) 操作方法:①()/②(Y)	材質:①()/②(Y)	大きさ:①()/②(Y)
色彩•透明部:①()/②(]	Y) 模様の連続性:①()/②(Y)	デザインの特徴:①()	/② (Y)
その他、特に認められる記載	(自由記載)	その他、特に認められない記	記載(自由記載)
1	/	1	2)
② i) (部分デザインに	関する説明) デザイン登録を受けよう		
とする部分を図面等	穿で特定している方法に関する説明が		
必要と認められる場	合に、それに関する説明		
ii)(書体デザインに	関する説明) 出願する当該書体デザイ		
ンの種類および使用	目目的などに関する説明		
iii) (動的デザインに	関する説明)物品がもつ機能によって変		
化するデザインであ	って、その変化前後の状態に関する説		
明が必要と認められ	る場合には、それに関する説明		

Q4-1-3 部分意匠制度のある国に質問します。願書に部分意匠である旨を記載する場合の規定について、記載して下さい。

例)日本の場合、願書に【部分意匠】の欄を設け、「意匠に係る物品」の欄に権利の客体となる物品の名称(カメラのグリップ 部の部分意匠である場合は、「カメラ」)を記載し、「意匠の説明」の欄に、図面等において意匠登録を受けようとする部分をど のようにして特定したか、その方法を記載しなければならない。

韓国の場合、出願書の【デザインの対象となる物品】欄に権利の客体となる物品の名称(ヤカンの取っ手の部分デザインである場合は、「ヤカン」)を記載し、【部分デザインの如何】欄に「部分デザイン」と記載する。「デザインの説明」欄に物品の部分を図面、写真または見本で特定している方法に関する説明が必要と認められる場合には、それに関する説明を記載する(「実線で表示された部分がヤカンの取っ手を示す部分デザインとして登録を受けようとする部分である」)。

- 【5,意匠の特定・認定・補正の考え方】意匠の特定・認定・補正について、どのようにお考えですか。
- **Q5-1** 出願日確保のために十分とされる意匠の開示要件について、どのような規定(法、施行規則、細則、運用、その他)がありますか。

出願日確保のためには出願デザインの表現が具体的でなくデザインが特定されない場合であるとしても、デザインを特定するための補正をしたとき、最初に出願されたデザインと補正されたデザインとの間に同一性が維持される程度には最初の出願デザインが具体的に表現されていなければならない(デザイン保護法第 18 条第 1 項)。即ち、出願デザインの表現が具体的でなく補正する場合、出願書に記載されたデザインの対象となる物品、図面(3D モデリング図面および見本を含む)および図面の記載事項などを総合的に判断して最初に出願されたデザインと補正されたデザインとの間に同一性が維持されている場合には、補正を認めて出願日に遡及して出願日が確保されるが、補正により同一性が維持されない場合(要旨変更)には補正却下決定しなければならず(デザイン保護法第 18 条の2 第 1 項)、拒絶理由が解消されず拒絶決定しなければならないので、出願日が確保されない。

また、補正が要旨変更に該当して補正を却下すべきであったにもかかわらず、これを看過してデザイン権の設定登録があった後に補正が要旨変更であると認められたときは、出願日はその補正書を提出した時とみなす(デザイン保護法第 18 条第 6 項)。

Q5-2	貴国で採用し	ている分類はどのような	ものですか。当	当てはまるもの)総てにチェ、	ックしてT	「さい。
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□自国の意匠分類	□□カルノ分類	□他国の:	分類(国名:)	口その他()	
		_					
Q5-3 分類は誰が付	与していますか		口出願人	<mark>□</mark> 官庁	口その他()

Q5-4 付与した分類と物品類否との間に何らかの関係がありますか。当てはまるものにチェックして下さい。

口同一となる分類内の物品はすべて	口分類ごとに物品の類似範囲が決定	□その他(自由記載)施行規則によると、 物
類似物品	している	品の区分はデザイン登録出願書作成の一貫性維
		持と統一された名称を使用するためのもので、デ
		ザイン物品相互間の類似範囲を定めるものでは
		ないとのこと

Q5-5 意匠の認定に至るまでの審査プロセス (方式審査・実体審査の両方を含む) について、教えて下さい。

		誰が何に基づいて行っていますか	認定できないときの扱い		
	例) 実体署	審査官が、願書の記載及び添付図面等により総	例)拒絶理由通知書の送付		
物品の類似の範囲の特定	合的に判断	新する ※	自由記載		
	自由記載	(実体審査官が、願書の記載及び添付図面等に	(拒絶理由通知書の送付)		
	より総合的	的に判断する)			
	図法に	例)方式審査官が施行規則に基づいて行う。	例)方式却下、出願却下		
形態の特定	ついて	自由記載(実体審査官が施行規則等に基づい	自由記載(拒絶理由通知書の送付)		
		て行う)			
	意匠が	例) 実体審査官が意匠法等に基づいて行う※	例)拒絶理由通知書の送付		
	明確か	自由記載(実体審査官が意匠法等に基づいて	自由記載(拒絶理由通知書の送付)		
		行う)			

※日本の場合、実体的事項はその意匠の属する分野における通常の知識に基づいて、①意匠に係る物品、②意匠に係る物品の形態に関して、願書の記載及び添付図面等により総合的に判断する。

Q5-6 実体審査における意匠の表現の規定について、記載不備があった場合の対応にはどのようなものがありますか。

アクション	具体的な対応	出願日の	の繰り下げ
例) 意匠が特定できない旨の拒絶理由通知書の送付	例)補正が認められない場合は補正却下	なし	
	自由記載(補正が認められない場合は補正	□あり	□なし
	却下)		
自由記載(意匠が特定できない旨の拒絶理由通知書	※デザイン権の設定登録があった後で補正		
の送付、拒絶理由;デザイン保護法第5条第1項本文)	が要旨変更であることが認められたときは、		
	その出願は補正書を提出した時に出願したも		
	のとみなす(デザイン保護法第 18 条第 6 項)。		

自由記載()) 自由記載()	□あり	ロなし
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Q5-7 願書の記載について、貴国で必須となる記述総てにチェックして下さい。また、出願時において必須であるか、登録時において必須(補正を認める)かもチェックして下さい。

□部分意匠制度のある国の場合、「部分意匠」の記載	□出願時に必須	□登録時に必須
	※(補正を認める)	
口機能・操作についての説明	□出願時に必須	□登録時に必須
口大きさ、色彩	□出願時に必須	□登録時に必須
□図の省略方法	□出願時に必須	□登録時に必須

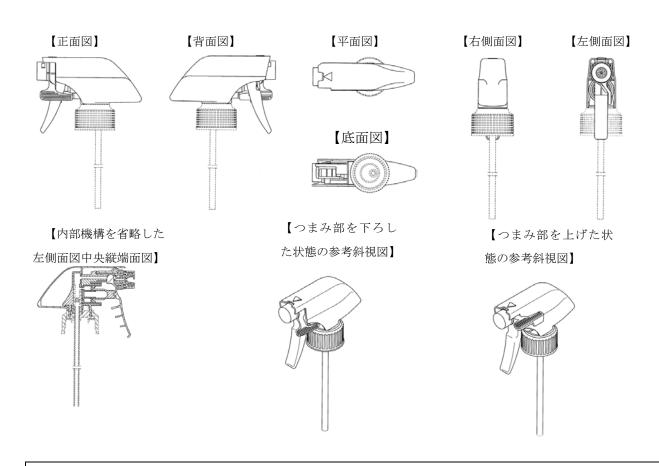
Q5-8 以下に示す事例は、日本で意匠の認定が可能とされる事例ですが、貴国において以下の事例は認定可能ですか。認定できない場合は、その理由を記載して下さい。**認定可能です。**

【意匠に係る物品】 包装用噴霧器のノズル

【部分意匠】

【物品の説明】本物品は、ノズルレバーを固定又は解放するつまみ部を有する包装用噴霧器のノズルである。

【意匠の説明】実線で表した部分が、部分意匠として意匠登録を受けようとする部分である。図面中、管の省略部分は願書添付図面上5cmである。



認められない場合、その理由を記載して下さい

Q5-9 補正・分割・出願変更が認められる場合、意匠の認定の後、許容し得る補正・分割・変更の範囲について、教えて下さい。当てはまる項目があればすべてにチェックし、特記事項があれば自由記載欄に記載して下さい

許容し得る補正			
① 意匠の種類を超えた補正	③ 図の種類を超えた補正		
□全体意匠 ⇔ 部分意匠の補正 / □部分意匠 ⇔ 部分意匠の	□斜視図の追加 / □斜視図 ⇔ 6面図		
補正	④ 意匠の内容の補正		
② 図面の種類を超えた補正	口新規事項の追加(要旨変更)		
□図面 ⇔ 写真の補正 / □図面 ⇔ 見本・ひな形の補正	■要旨の認定に影響のないレベルの補正		
写真 ⇔ 見本・ひな形の補正 □類否判断に影響のないレベルの補正			
□色彩あり ⇔ 色彩無しの補正	口意匠登録を受けようとする範囲の補正		
自由記載欄 ただし、図面を写真または見本に補正したり、その反対の場合は、いずれも図面または写真などのいずれかひとつに統一			
して補正しなければならない			

Q5-10 願書の記載について、補正可能な項目と補正が可能な時期について、記載して下さい。

	補正の可否(自由記載)	補正可能な時期(自由記載)
意匠に係る物品 誤記の訂正もしくは不明確な部分を明確		デザイン登録可否決定の通知書が送達され
	する場合にのみ許容	る前まで+再審査請求時には拒絶決定騰本
		の送達を受けた日から30日以内
意匠に係る物品の説明	同上	同上
意匠の説明	同上	同上

許容し得る分割(自由記載欄):原出願が2以上のデザインを含んでいなければならず、1デザイン1出願主義に違反したり複数デザイン登録出願した場合にのみその出願の一部を分割して出願することができる

許容し得る出願変更 □意匠出願 ⇔ 特許/	ミ用新案出願 □意匠出願 ⇔ 商標出願
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【6, 意匠の単一性のとらえ方】複数意匠一括出願制度を採用している国に質問します。 意匠の単一性について、どのようにお考えですか。以下の設問にお答え願います。

Q6-1 貴国で「一意匠」と認められるための要件はどのようなものですか

「一意匠」の要件(自由記載)	根拠となる法、規則、運用ありますか(自由記載)
例) 一の物品の区分に相当する一つの物品に係る意匠	例)意匠法第7条、経済産業省令別表第1
- 無審査登録の対象になる物品に関するデザインのみ複数デ	- デザイン保護法第 11 条の 2 第 2 項、デザイン保護法施行規則(知識
ザイン登録出願が可能	経済部令)第9条第4項および別表4
-物品の区分上分類が同一の物品とする	- デザイン保護法第 12 条
-2 以上の物品が組物として同時に使われる場合、当該組物の	

デザインが組物全体として統一性がある場合には、1 デザインとしてデザイン登録を受けることができる

Q6-2 一つの出願に含むことができる意匠の範囲はどのようなものですか。以下の事例について、認められるか否かを選択して下さい。

部品と完成品(例:自転車のサドルと自転車)	□認められる	□認められない
同一分類内の複数物品(例:イスとテーブルが同一分類内にある場合、イスとテーブル)	□認められる	□認められない
同一物品の類似しない複数意匠(例:イスのみの複数意匠)	□認められる	□認められない
同一物品の類似する複数意匠(例:イスのみの複数意匠)	□認められる	□認められない
複数物品を指定する一意匠	□認められる	□認められない
同一出願人による類似しない複数意匠	□認められる	□認められない
同一出願人による類似する複数意匠	□認められる	□認められない

Q6-3 一意匠と認められる範囲はどのようなものですか。以下の事例について、認められるか否かを選択して下さい。

一の意匠を基にした複数の実施態様(例:非包装物と包装された状態の複数の実施例)	□認められる	□認められない
ナイフ、フォーク及びスプーンなどのセットもの	□認められる	□認められない
セットものについて、出願人が自由に組み合わせて一の意匠として出願することを認めているか	□認めている	□認めていない
物品の一部又は全体が動くあるいは変化するもの(例:組立てるとロボットになる自動車おもちゃ)	□認められる	□認められない
遷移する画像(例:操作により展開する音楽再生装置の画像)	□認められる	□認められない

Q6-4 一意匠とは認められないケースについて、どのようなものか具体的に教えて下さい。

- 1. 2以上の物品名を「デザインの対象となる物品」欄に併記した場合
- 2. 2以上の物品を一つのデザインの図面に表示した場合
- 3. 部分デザイン登録出願で一つの物品の中に物理的に分離された2以上の部分デザインが表現された場合

Q6-5 以下に示す事例では、貴国において一意匠と認められますか。また、認められない場合、その理由を 記載して下さい。

【意匠に係る物品】 一組のオーディオ機器セット

【意匠に係る物品の説明】本物品は、複数のオーディオ機能機器を内蔵した筐体である本体部と、本体部より出力された音声信号を入力して音声として放音する左側及び右側の二個のスピーカーボックスにより構成されておりそれらは分離可能である。

【斜視図】

【本体部の斜視図】

【スピーカー部の斜視図】







一意匠と認められる

ロー意匠と認められない その理由(

【7, 意匠権】意匠権の効力について、どのようにお考えですか。以下の設問にお答え願います。

Q7-1 意匠の開示内容と意匠権の効力の範囲について、どのようにお考えですか。当てはまるもの総てにチェックし、該当しない場合は自由記載欄をご利用下さい。

	□願書に記載の物品と同一の範囲		■願書に記載の物品の類似物品の範囲
物品名が含む類似範囲	□物品名は例示に過ぎず、形態が同一であれ		口(自由記載)用途と機能が同一であれば同一物
	ば他の物品にも権	ば他の物品にも権利は及ぶ 品、用途が同一で機能が相違すれば類似物	
		途が相違すれば非類似物品とみなす。	
			例外的に、非類似物品である場合にも、用途上で混
			用され得るものは類似物品とみることもできる(例:
			箸入れと鉛筆入れ)。
図面等で開示されていない箇所について (自由記載)			
色彩の有無 (自由記載) 色彩は模様を		構成しない限り、類否判断の要素として考慮しない	
実施態様のみに類似する侵害品 (自由記載)			
図等に表された意匠の範囲	□図等と同一の範	囲	■図等の類似の範囲まで及ぶ

Q7-2 意匠の開示内容について、権利行使における制限事項はありますか。

- 登録デザインの保護範囲は、デザイン登録出願書の記載事項およびその出願書に添付した図面・写真または見本並びに図面に記載されたデザインの説明に表現されたデザインにより定められる(デザイン保護法第 43 条)。

-最近、特許法院は、参考図に示されたデザインの形態も出願対象デザインの形態であると明示されている等の特別な事情がない限り、参考図に示された図面は原則的に基本図面などに示されたデザインの形態を補充するものとみるべきで、新たな出願対象デザインの形態を示したものとみるべきではないと判示し、参考図に示されたデザインの形態の権利行使を制限する趣旨の判決をしたところがある(特許法院 2009 年 6 月 5 日付言渡し 2009 ホ 1736 判決)。

Q7-3 意匠の開示内容に関わる無効事由にはどのようなものがありますか。

デザインの表現が具体的でないデザインは、工業上利用することができないデザインとして扱われ、デザイン保護法第5条第1項本文の無効事由に該当する。

【8, その他】

Q8-1 へーグ協定ジュネーブアクトでは提出可能な図面を 6 図以内としているが、貴国では意匠の開示として十分と考えますか。

□十分である □不足している

Q8-2 貴国の裁判例で、6 図では意匠の開示上不十分とされた例はありますか。

□そのような裁判例はない □裁判例がある(具体的に)

Q8-3 貴国では、パリ条約による優先権の証明書の提出が必要ですか。

)

Q8-4 貴国では、パリ条約による優先権等の主張を伴う出願に際し、貴国への出願図面等と優先権の証明書類の図面等に差異がある場合、どのような対応をしますか。

□認める □ 認めない □ その他 ()

[情報収集依頼]

9-1 貴国における、意匠の表現を争点とした審決あるいは判決がありましたらお教えください。多数ある場合は著名な判決等3件程度お教えください。

デザインの表現が具体的でないデザインは図面やデザインの説明などの補正によってその拒絶理由を解消したり、または補正が認められず拒絶決定されることで大部分審査段階で登録の可否が決定されることが多いため、デザインの表現を争点とする審決例や判例は多くありませんが、ご参考までに以下の審決例をご紹介します。

意匠登録無効審判において、特許審判院は「本件意匠はその正面図と背面図のバーコード表示状態からみて側面図はその表示がなく図面が互いに一致しないものであるためその意匠が具体的ではないと認められ、意匠法第5条第1項本文規定の工業上利用可能性がない意匠に該当してその登録が無効にならなければならない」と判断したところがあります(特許審判院 1998 年 10 月 30 日付 1997 当 1104 審決)。

9-2 貴国における法令、規則、基準、ガイドラインおよび、貴国の意匠制度における意匠の表現に関して特に参考となるWeb情報のURL、文献名及びそれらの該当箇所の要約、著作者名をお教えください。著作権が関わる場合は別途ご相談をさせていただきます。

参考

(1) デザイン保護法 [施行 2012.3.15] [法律第 11111 号、2011.12.2、一部改正]

(http://www.law.go.kr/LSW/lsSc.do?mouseY=0&menuId=0&p1=&subMenu=1&searchChk=2&lawSearchName=LicLs%2C0&query=%EB%94%94%EC%9E%90%EC%9D%B8%EB%B3%B4%ED%98%B8%EB%B2%95#liBgcolor0)

(2) デザイン保護法施行令 [施行 2012.1.17] [大統領令第 23519 号、2012.1.17、一部改正]

(http://www.law.go.kr/LSW/lsSc.do?mouseY=0&menuId=0&p1=&subMenu=1&searchChk=2&lawSearchName=LicLs%2C0&query=%EB%94%94%EC%9E%90%EC%9D%B8%EB%B3%B4%ED%98%B8%EB%B2%95#liBgcolor1)

(3) デザイン保護法施行規則 [施行 2012.1.1] [知識経済部令第 228 号、2011.12.23、一部改正]

(http://www.law.go.kr/LSW/lsSc.do?mouseY=0&menuId=0&p1=&subMenu=1&searchChk=2&lawSearchName=LicLs%2C0&query=%EB%94%94%EC%9E%90%EC%9D%B8%EB%B3%B4%ED%98%B8%EB%B2%95#liBgcolor2)

(4) デザイン審査基準 [改正 2011.12.30、特許庁例規第 64 号]

 $(\underline{\mathsf{http://www.law.go.kr/admRulLsInfoP.do?admRulSeq=2000000017989}})$

(5) 出願方式審查指針書 [2011.12 発行、発行元(著作者): 大韓民国特許庁]

Q2-2 デザイン審査基準 関連条項

デザイン審査基準第2条第2項

- 1. デザインの物品性: デザイン保護法上、「物品」とは独立性のある具体的な物品であって有体動産を原則とする。従って、次に該当するものはデザイン登録の対象とならないが、「二」目及び「ホ」目の場合には部分デザインとして出願しデザイン登録を受けることができる
- イ. 不動産。ただし、不動産でも多量生産されることができ運搬が可能な場合には例外とする
 - ・物品性が認められない場合
 - (例)現場施工を通して建築される不動産(大法院 2007 フ 4311)

(汗蒸幕)

- ・物品性が認められる場合
- (例)バンガロー、公衆電話ボックス、移動販売台、詰め所、乗車台、移動トイレ、組立家屋等
- ロ. 一定の形体がないもの
 - (例)気体、液体、電気、光、熱及び音響等
- ハ. 粉状物又は粉状物の集合からなるもの
 - (例)セメント、砂糖等
- 二. 合成物の構成各片。ただし、組立玩具の構成各片のように独立取引の対象となっているものはデザイン登録の対象となる
- ホ. 独立して取引対象となり得ない物品の部分
 - (例)靴下のかかとの模様、瓶の口等
- へ. 物品自体の形態ではないもの
 - (例)ハンカチ又はタオルを折ってなる花の形のように商業的過程で作られるデザインであって、その物品自体の形態とみなすことができないもの

(中略)

- 3. デザインの視覚性:「視覚を通して」とは、肉眼で識別できることをいう。従って、次に該当するものはデザイン登録の対象とならない
- イ. 視覚以外の感覚を主として把握されるもの
- 口. 粉状物又は粉状物の1単位
- ハ. 外部から見ることができないところ。即ち、分解したり破壊しなければ見ることができないところ。ただし、蓋を閉けるような構造からなるものはその内部もデザインの対象となる
- ニ. ルーペなどにより拡大しなければ物品の形状などが把握されないもの。ただし、デザインに関する物品の取引でルーペなどにより物品の形状などを拡大して観察することが一般的である場合には、視覚性があるとみなす。
 - (例)視覚性があるとみなす場合

(デザインの説明)

- 1. 材質は金属材および合成樹脂である
- 2. 平面図において一辺の長さは 0.4mm である

(発光ダイオード)

Q3-4 デザイン保護法施行規則関連事項

[別紙第4号書式] 立体デザイン図面

[別紙第5号書式] 平面デザイン図面

Q3-4 デザイン審査基準 関連条項

デザイン審査基準第3条第3号(デザインの表現が具体的でなく工業上利用できないデザイン)

- ト. 図形のうち不必要な記載事項(デザインを構成しない線・符号又は文字等)を表示したもの。ただし、合理的に解釈した結果そのデザインの要旨把握が可能な場合、および図面(3D モデリング図面を含む)に陰影を表現するために模様と混同されない範囲で細線、点または濃淡を制限的に用いる場合には、この限りでない。
- チ. 立体的な物品を表現する図面が次に該当する場合。ただし、(4)~(7)の規定は図面を斜視図と正投象図法による六面図で提出した場合に適用する。
- (7)六面図のうち一部がない場合。次の場合には、一部図面を省略することができる。この場合には、図面の名称の下段に省略理由を 記載しなければならない。
 - (イ)正面図及び背面図が同一又は対称である場合にはその背面図
 - (ロ)左側面図及び右側面図が同一又は対称である場合には一方の側面図
 - (ハ)平面図及び底面図が同一又は対称である場合にはその底面図
 - (二)上の(イ)、(ロ)、(ハ)以外に六面図のなかに同じ図面が複数ある場合には、同じ図面のうちひとつを除いた残りの図面
 - (木)大型の機械(自動車、船舶等を含む)等で、設置又は定置されており常時底面を見ることができない場合にはその底面図
 - (へ)画像デザインを出願する場合には、正面図を除いた背面図、左側面図、右側面図、平面図、底面図
- リ. 平面的な物品を表現する図面が次に該当する場合(次の規定は図面を表面図と裏面図で提出した場合に適用する)
 - (2)二面図(表面図及び裏面図)のうち一部がない場合。ただし、表面図及び裏面図が同一又は対称(垂直線を軸に対称の場合に限る)であるか、又は裏面図が無模様の場合には裏面図を省略することができ、省略する図面の名称の下段に省略理由を記載しなければならない。

Q5-9, 5-10 デザイン保護法関連条項

デザイン保護法第 18 条

- ①デザイン登録出願人は、最初のデザイン登録出願の要旨を変更しない範囲内において、デザイン登録出願書の記載事項、デザイン登録出願書に添付した図面及び図面の記載事項並びに写真又は見本を補正することができる。
- ②デザイン登録出願人は、類似デザイン登録出願を単独のデザイン登録出願に、単独のデザイン登録出願を類似デザイン登録出願に変更する補正をすることができる。
- ④デザイン登録出願人は、デザイン無審査登録出願をデザイン審査登録出願に、デザイン審査登録出願をデザイン無審査登録出願に 変更する補正をすることができる。
- ⑤デザイン登録出願人は、第 1 項乃至第 4 項の規定による補正を第 28 条によるデザイン登録決定又は第 26 条によるデザイン登録の 拒絶決定に該当する決定(以下「デザイン登録可否決定」という)の通知書が送達されるまですることができる。ただし、第 27 条の 2 に 基づく再審査を請求する場合には、再審査を請求するときに補正することができる。

台湾アン	ケー	卜回答
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- [1. System] Please answer the following questions with regard to design-related industrial property right systems in your country.
- Q1-1 Does your country have (1) a design law (legally binding), (2) formality examination regulations (legally binding), and (3) design examination guidelines (not legally binding)?

Design law • Ye	■ Yes	es □ No	Formality examination regulations	Design examination guidelines
D congri ia w	105	2110	■ Yes □ No	■ Yes □ No

(2) refers to detailed rules, such as implementation regulations needed for the law or detailed provisions based on the law, and (3) refers to examination practices.

Q1-2 In your country, is there a special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order and morality? Is there also a special department that assigns and confirms classifications in your country? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in such special departments.

Special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for	☐ Yes (no. of persons in charge:)	■ No
design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order		
and morality		
Special department that assigns and confirms classifications	☐ Yes (no. of persons in charge:)	■ No

Determining whether a design application is novel/creative through prior design search is to be called "conducting substantive examination."

Q1-3 Is substantive examination conducted for design applications in your country?

Yes (for all applications)	☐ Yes (for some design applications)	□ No
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Q1-4 Is there a special department that conducts substantive examinations? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in the special department.

■ Yes (no. of persons in charge: about 14 persons) □ No

Q1-5 This question applies to countries in which substantive examinations are conducted. Please check the applicable boxes below in relation to the scope of prior design searches conducted to determine novelty.

■ Design gazette of your	■ Design gazette of other countries
country	(→ Which countries/regions? <u>Japan, U.S.A., China, Korea, Europe</u>)
□ Patent gazette, etc.	■ Publicly known materials (■ magazines/catalogs ■ internet □ other ())

Q1-6 Please let us know the situation in your country with regard to the following.

Partial design system	Accelerated examination system □ Available • Not available
Related design system • Available Not available	Exception to lack of novelty • Available Not available

* An invention an	d utility model appli	cation maybe conve	erted to a design ap	plication, a design app	lication maybe	
converted to a utility model application and a utility model application maybe converted to an invention application.						
However, a design a	However, a design application may not be directly converted to an invention application.					
questions.				country, please answer	the following	
-	e the definition of a de			•		
				or any combination thereof	, of an article	
(including a part of an	article), which creates	an aesthetic impression	through the eye."			
appeal.		-		combination thereof of an ar		
	_		e by the same person, w	hich is originated from and	similar to his/her	
original design. (Art	icle 109, prevailing Taiwa	n Patent Act)				
_	the applicable boxes by		· ·	w protection in your co	untry. If there	
□ Tangible objects (in	acluding real property)	Tangible objects (not property)	including real	☐ Three-dimensional (3D)	images	
 Microscopic design the naked eye) 	s (those not visible to	□ Buildings		□ Holograms		
□ Motion designs		□ Lighting (fireworks, i	lluminations, etc.)	☐ Graphic symbols		
□ Indoor displays and	layouts of stores, etc.	Packaging		□ Icons		
□ Images (with specif	ication of the articles	□ Images alone (withou	at specification of the	■ Design drawings		
on which the images a	are displayed)	articles on which the in	nages are displayed)			
■ Textile designs (with specification of the articles as textiles) □ Textile designs alone (without specification of the articles in which the design is used) □ Other (Icons, Graphic User Interface will be the subject of design patent protection starting from January 1, 2013					gn patent	
design in a design a	application in your cou	ntry.		egard to the measures o	J	
		1		em in the "Other" box.		
■Paper □ El	lectronic recording media	□ E-mail	■ Internet	□ Other ()	
document						

Reduction and exemption system for various fees

□ Not available

Available

One application for multiple designs system

Not available

System for converting a patent application to a design application and

□ Not available

□ Available

vice versa • Available *

Q3-2 Please	check t	the applicable	boxes	below	to	indicate	the	permitted	forms	of	expressing	designs	in	design
applications i	n your co	ountry. Please	describe	e forms	oth	er than th	ose l	isted below	v in the	"O	ther" box.			

Drawings	■ Photographs	□ Specimens	□ Other ()
ŭ	0 1	_		

Q3-3 If there are any special fee systems in relation to the format of a design application, please check the applicable boxes below to indicate their features. Please describe systems other than those listed below in the "Other" box.

Fee system	In what cases	Details of the fees
□ Computerization fees		
□ Storage fees		
□ Other		
Reduction/exemption system	In what cases	Details of the fees
☐ In relation to the number of applications		
or the number of designs		
□ Other		

Q3-4 Are there any provisions concerning the permitted measures of expressing designs in design applications in your country? If so, what are their features? Please check the applicable boxes below and describe any features not listed below in the areas marked "free description".

In the case of expression by drawings						
Provisions	Details of the provisions					
Number of drawings	■ Up to drawings per design	□ No provisions				
Size of drawings (size of each	□ (Free description)	 No provisions 				
drawing)	140 provisions					
	e.g., The orthogonal drawing method; the isometric drawing method and the					
	cabinet/cavalier drawing methods (cabinet drawings or cavalier drawings are					
	permitted only for oblique-perspective drawings).	□ No provisions				
	• (Free description)					
Drawing methods	Drawings shall be made in engineering drawing method and shall be clearly					
	illustrated by ink drawings, photographs or computer printouts, (Article					
	33, Paragraph 3 of prevailing Enforcement Rule of the Patent Act).					
	Axonometric drawing, oblique projection, perspective projection,					
	orthographic drawing, etc. are also acceptable, (pages 17-22 of "Manuel for					
	preparing the description and drawings of design patent specification").					
	■ Indication of direction and content (e.g. "front view" and "reference					
Notation in drawings	drawing showing the conditions of use")	□ No provisions				
Trotation in drawings	□ Appendix of reference numbers (e.g. "fig. 1," "1.1," and "1-2")	140 provisions				
	□ Other (

	For a two-dimensional subject whose reverse side lacks any design	
Omission of drawings	elements, a drawing of the reverse side may be omitted	
	• For a three-dimensional subject, if two drawings are identical or	- NIi-i
	symmetrical, either may be omitted	□ No provisions
	□ Other (free description)	
	(
	□ Not permitted	
A 11% C1 d d	Development view, cross-section view, magnified view, perspective view,	
Addition of drawings other than	image view, etc.	□ No provisions
necessary drawings	□ Other (free description)	
	□ Not permitted	
	Permitted where necessary to help the examiner understand the design	
	☐ Permitted if a reference drawing is one that indicates the conditions of use	
Reference drawings	☐ Permitted if a reference drawing describes incoming lines and/or provides	□ No provisions
	explanations	
	□ Other (free description)	
	□ Different lines are used to express transparent parts	
	□ Different lines are used to express materials	
	Specifically \rightarrow (Free description:	
a	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]	 No provisions
Styles of lines	☐ Different lines are used to distinguish a part for which an applicant	- No provisions
	requests design registration from other parts	
	□ Other (free description)	
	■ Drawings consisting solely of lines are permitted / □ Drawings consisting	
	solely of lines are not permitted	
	■ Drawings which include color are permitted / □ Drawings which include	
	color are not permitted	
Existence and expression of color	Color may be specified in a way other than by drawing (via a written)	□ No provisions
	statement in an application, etc.)	
	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]	
	☐ The part for which the applicant requests design registration may be	
	specified using different colors	
	□ Not permitted	
Expression of shading, etc.	□ Permitted with certain restrictions	 No provisions
	(What are the restrictions? \rightarrow)	
Description of materials other than	■ The background may be included – in the reference drawings	□ No provisions
1	L	L

the subject design	■ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included – in the reference drawings	□ No provisions
	■ Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are permitted – in the reference drawings	□ No provisions
	Other material that may be included (free description) – in the reference	
	drawings	

In the case of expression by photographs					
☐ Expression by photographs is not permitted.	□ Expression by photographs is not permitted. Reasons (
Provisions	Details of the provisions				
Number. of photographs	■ Up to photographs per design	□ No provisions			
Size of photographs (size of each	= (Free description)	 No provisions 			
photograph)	□ (Free description)	140 provisions			
	• (Free description)				
	Drawings shall be made in engineering drawing method and shall				
Sharpness	be clearly illustrated by ink drawings, photographs or computer	□ No provisions			
	printouts, (Article 33, Paragraph 3 of prevailing Enforcement				
	Rule of the Patent Act).				
	■ Black-and-white photographs are permitted / Black-and-white				
	photographs are not permitted				
	■ Color photographs are permitted / □ Color photographs are not				
Existence and expression of color	permitted	□ No provisions			
	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design				
	system]				
	☐ Different colors may be applied to photographs				
	■ The background may be included – in the reference drawings	□ No provisions			
Description of materials other than the	■ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included – in the	□ No provisions			
subject design	reference drawings	□ 140 provisions			
subject design	■ Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are	□ No provisions			
	permitted – in the reference drawings	□ No provisions			

In the case of expression by specimens					
□ Expression by specimens is not permitted. Reasons (
Provisions	Details of the provisions				
	□ Not permitted				
Mannequins and other accessories	□ Permitted with certain restrictions	□ No provisions			
	(What are the restrictions? \rightarrow)				

In the case of expression by electronic images, such as CG (computer graphics)			
□ Expression by electronic images, such	as CG (computer graphics), is not permitted		
Reasons ()	
Provisions	Details of the provisions		
Types of images (still/moving images)	□ Only still images are permitted	☐ Moving images are	
Types of images (still/moving images)	only sun images are permitted	also permitted	
Number of images	□ Up to images per design	□ No provisions	
Dommittad image formats	□ JPEG □ BMP □ GIF	= No mayisions	
Permitted image formats	□ Other (□ No provisions	
Image data amount (size)	□ Up to	□ No provisions	
	□ Black-and-white images are permitted / □ Black-and-white images		
	are not permitted		
	□ Color images are permitted / □ Color images are not permitted		
	☐ Color may be specified in a way other than through the use of images		
Existence and expression of color	(via a written statement in an application, etc.)	□ No provisions	
	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design		
	system]		
	☐ A part for which an applicant requests design registration may be		
	specified by using different colors		
[4. Description in an application in relation to the expression of a design] With regard to the description in an application			

Q4-1 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the contents (items described) of documents submitted in filing a design application in your country.

Article to the design	 Necessary 	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
Explanation of the article	Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
Explanation of the design	 Necessary 	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
If your country has a partial design system, indication of partial design *	□ Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.

^{*} The partial design system will be available starting from January 1, 2013, the date when the new Patent Act becomes effective, yet details of practice is still unknown.

^{[4.} Description in an application in relation to the expression of a design] With regard to the description in an application in relation to the expression of a design, please answer the following questions.

Q4-1-1 What provisions exist concerning statements in the "Article to the design" section? Please describe them below.

Example 1: In Japan, statements must follow the classification of articles specified in the Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (bottom column of Appended Table 1). If an article does not belong to any classification, the applicant provides explanations to help the examiner understand the article in the "Explanation of the article" section, such as its purpose and the conditions of its use.

Example 2: Articles included in the International Classification for Industrial Designs are permitted.

There is no express stipulation how the article to the design should be indicated. The classification (Taiwan adopts the International Classification for Industrial Designs) of the design is made by the examiners. Article 32, prevailing Enforcement Rules of Taiwan Patent Act, provided that:

"The title of the article for the design shall clearly designate the article to which the design applied, no irrelevant words shall be appended; if the subject matter is a component, a statement of the article in which assembly incorporated shall be included.

The description shall indicate the designed use of the article and the characteristics of the design. In case the appearance of the article shown in the drawings will change based on different materials used, the adjustment of function, or change of state of use, a concise description shall be provided.

Drawings disclosed in a design shall be annotated with titles for each figure. If there is any omission due to the identity or symmetry of figures or any other causes, it shall be clearly annotated in the description of figures in drawings."

Q4-1-2 With regard to the (1) "Explanation of the article" and (2) "Explanation of the design" sections in an application, please write Y or N in the parentheses below to indicate whether or not the relevant matter can be stated in the respective section.

Purpose of use: (1) (Y)/(2) (Y)	Method of operation: (1) (Y)/(2)	Material: (1) (Y)/(2) (Y)	Size: (1) (Y)/(2) (Y)
	(Y)		
Colored/transparent parts: (1) Continuity of a pattern: (1)		Features of the design: (1) (Y)/(2) (Y)	
(Y)/(2)(Y)	(Y) (Y)/(2)(Y)		
Other statements permitted (free desc	ription)	Other statements not permitted (free description)	
(1) /(2)		(1)	/(2)

Q4-1-3 This question applies to countries with partial design systems. Please describe provisions concerning cases in which it is stated in an application that the design in the application concerned is a partial design.

Example: In Japan, the applicant must include a "Partial design" section in the application with the name of the article (e.g., "camera" in the case of a partial design of the grip part of a camera) subject to the right in the "Article to the design" section, and must also describe the method by which the part for which the applicant requests design registration is specified in drawings, etc., in the "Explanation of the design" section.

The partial design system will be available starting from January 1, 2013, the date when the new Patent Act becomes effective, yet details of practice is still unknown.

[5. Understanding of specification/finding/amendment of a design] What is your understanding with regard to the

specification/finding/amendment of a design?

Q5-1 What provisions (laws, implementation regulations, detailed rules, guidelines, etc.) exist concerning the requirements for disclosure of a design considered sufficient to secure the filing date?

The documents required to be filed with Taiwan Intellectual Property Office (TIPO, the Patent Office) to obtain the filing date is stipulated under Article 116, Paragraph 3, prevailing Taiwan Patent Act that:

"For an application for a design patent, the date on which the written application and the accompanied specification and drawings are submitted shall be the filing date of the patent application."

The required contents of the specification and drawings are stipulated under Article 117, prevailing Taiwan Patent Act that:

"The specification and drawings as required in the preceding Paragraph shall contain the title of the article embodying the design, the description of the creation, the drawings or figures and the description thereof.

The descriptions and drawings shall provide sufficiently clear and complete disclosure so as to enable the ordinarily skilled persons in the relevant art to understand the contents of, and to practice said design.

The manner to disclose the specification and drawings of a design shall be prescribed in the Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act."

The details of the disclosure of specification and drawings are provided under Articles 30-33, prevailing Enforcement Rules of Taiwan Patent Act, and the "Manuel for preparing the description and drawings of the design patent specification."

Q5-2 What classifications does your country adopt? Please check the applicable boxes below.

□ Country's own design	■International Classification	on	itry's classification (name	□ Other ()	
classification	for Industrial Designs	of the country	7:)					
	_							
Q5-3 Who assigns class	sifications?	□ Applicant	■ Government office	□ Other	()		

Q5-4 Is there any relationship between an assigned classification and the similarity of articles within it? Please check the applicable boxes below.

	All	articles	with	the	same	☐ The scope of the similarity of articles is	Other (free description)	
classification are similar			decided for each classification	The same articles refer to articles having same				
							usage and same function. The similar articles	
							refer to articles having same usage with different	
							function, or having similar usage.	
							The sameness or similarity of articles, particularly	
							articles having similar usage, should be decided by	
							referring to marketing/sale of the merchandise or	
							the actual uses, and may refer to the "International	

Classification for Industrial Designs."	Classification for Industrial Designs."		
(page 3-3-6, Patent Examination Guideline	s,		
Published 2005)			

Q5-5 Please describe the examination process prior to the finding of a design (including both formality and substantive examinations).

	Who is empowered to find a design, and based on what		Handing of cases in which a design cannot	
		standards?	be found	
	Example: A	n examiner in charge of substantive examination	Example: Sending a notice of reasons for	
Specifying the scope of	makes a co	mprehensive determination based on statements in	refusal	
similarity of articles	an applicati	on and drawings, etc. attached to it.*	Free description	
	Free descri	ption (The examiner in charge of substantive	(Sending an office action to request the	
	examination	makes a comprehensive determination based on	applicant to make a response or	
	statements i	n an application and drawings.)	supplement.)	
	Regarding	Example: An examiner in charge of formality	Example: Dismissal for failure to comply	
Specifying the form	drawing	examination makes a determination based on	with formalities and dismissal of the	
	methods	implementation regulations	application	
		Free description	Free description	
		(The examiner in charge of substantive	(Sending an office action to request the	
		examination makes a determination based on	applicant to make a response or	
		implementation regulations and examination	supplement.)	
		guidelines.)		
	Clarity of	Example: An examiner in charge of substantive	Example: Sending a notice of reasons for	
	the design	examination makes a determination based on	refusal	
		design law, etc.*	Free description	
		Free description	(Sending an office action to request the	
		(The examiner in charge of substantive	applicant to make a response or	
		examination makes a determination based on	supplement.)	
		patent law, implementation regulations and		
		examination guidelines.)		

^{*} In Japan, substantive matters regarding (1) the article to the design and (2) the form of the article to the design are comprehensively determined based on ordinary knowledge in the art to which the design pertains in light of statements in the application and drawings, etc. attached to it

Q5-6 With regard to provisions on the expression of a design in substantive examinations, how are inadequate descriptions handled?

Action	Specific handling	Postponement of the filing	
Action	Specific flanding	date	
Example: Sending a notice of reasons for refusal to the	Example: Dismissing an amendment if the	Not postponed	

effect that the design cannot be specified	amendment is not permitted		
Euro description (Sanding on office action to request the	Free description (Sending another office		■ Not
Free description (Sending an office action to request the	action, or a formal decision rejecting the	Postponed	postponed
applicant to make a response or supplement.)	application.)		
For description (End description (□ Not
Free description ()	Free description ()	Postponed	postponed

Q5-7 With regard to statements in an application, please check the boxes below to indicate information that must be provided in your country and the time at which the information is necessary (at the time of filing or registration (amendment is permitted)).

□ For countries that have a partial design system, a statement to the	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
effect that the design in the application is a "partial design"	filing	registration
Explanation of function/operation	■ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration
Size and color	■ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration
Method of omitting drawings	■ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration

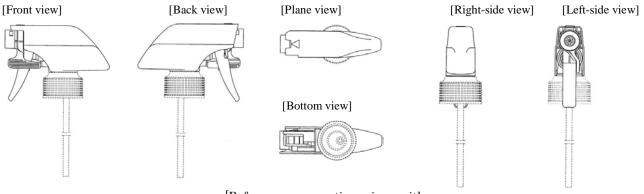
Q5-8 In the example case shown below, a design can be found in Japan. Would a design be found in the following case in your country? If not, please describe why.

[Article to the design] Nozzle of a nebulizer for packaging

[Partial design]

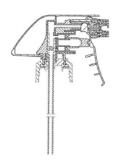
[Explanation of the article] This article is a nozzle of a nebulizer for packaging with a grip part that fixes or releases the nozzle lever

[Explanation of the design] The part expressed by solid lines is the part for which design registration as a partial design is requested. In the drawings attached to the application, the length of the omitted tube is 5 cm.



[Left side central longitudinal end view; internal mechanism is omitted] [Reference perspective view with the grip part in the down position]

[Reference perspective view with the grip part in the up position]







Description of the reasons why a design would not be found in your country, if applicable.

The partial design system will be available starting from January 1, 2013, the date when the new Patent Act becomes effective; currently only solid lines can be used in the drawing, but not dotted lines.

Q5-9 If amendment/division/conversion of an application is permitted, please describe the scope of amendment/division/conversion that is permissible after a design is found. Please check the applicable boxes below and enter special instructions in the "Free description" column, if any.

Permissible amendments (1) Amendment beyond the type of design (3) Amendment beyond the type of view ■ Addition of a perspective view / Amendment from a □ Amendment from a design for a whole article to a partial design and vice versa / □ Amendment from a partial design to another partial design perspective view to a set of six drawings and vice versa (2) Amendment beyond the type of drawing (4) Amendment of the content of a design Amendment from a drawing to a photograph and vice versa / □ Addition of a new matter (change of the gist of the Amendment from a drawing to a specimen/model and vice versa design) □ Amendment from a photograph to a specimen/model and vice versa Amendment that does not affect the finding of the gist of □ Amendment from a color image to a monochrome image and vice versa the design □ Amendment that does not affect the determination of □ Amendment to the scope of the design for which design registration is requested Free description:

Q5-10 With regard to statements in an application, please describe items which may be amended and the period during which amendments can be made.

	Permissibility of amendment (free	Period during which amendments can be made
	description)	(free description)
Article to the design	No	-
Explanation of the article to the design	Yes	During examination stage
Explanation of the design	Yes	During examination stage

Permissible division (free description): Yes, divisional application could be filed during examination stage if one design (parent)	
application contains two or more embodiments.	

Permissible conversion of an	■ From a design application to a patent/utility	☐ From a design application to a trademark	
application	model application and vice versa *	application and vice versa	

- * [6. Understanding of the unity of design] The following questions are to countries that adopt a one application for multiple designs system. What is your understanding of the unity of design? Please answer the following questions.
- * Taiwan does not allow one application for multiple designs system.

Q6-1 What are the requirements for being recognized to be a "single design" in your country?

Requirements for "one design" (free description)	Are there any governing laws, rules, or guidelines? (free description)
Example: A design for one article that corresponds to a	Example: Article 7 of the Design Act and the Appended Table 1 of the
classification of articles	Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Q6-2 What is the scope of designs that can be included in a single application? Please indicate whether designs could be included in a single application in the following cases.

A part and a finished product (e.g. a bicycle saddle and a bicycle)	☐ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
Multiple articles within the same classification (e.g. if chairs and tables fall under the same classification, a chair and a table)	□ Can be included	☐ Cannot be included
Multiple dissimilar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	☐ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
Multiple similar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	□ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
A single design designating multiple articles	□ Can be included	☐ Cannot be included
Multiple dissimilar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles)	□ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
Multiple similar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles)	☐ Can be included	□ Cannot be included

Q6-3 What is the scope of a single design? Please choose whether the following are recognized to be single designs.

Multiple embodiments based on one design (e.g. an unpackaged article and multiple packaged	□ Recognized	□ Not recognized
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^{*} An invention and utility model application maybe converted to a design application, a design application maybe converted to a utility model application and a utility model application maybe converted to an invention application. However, a design application may not be directly converted to an invention application.

working examples)		
Sets, such as a set of knives, forks and spoons	□ Recognized	□ Not recognized
For such sets, are applicants permitted to freely combine articles and file an application for the	□ Recognized	□ Not recognized
combination as single design?		
Articles which move or change entirely or in part (e.g. a toy car that changes into a robot	□ Recognized	□ Not recognized
through assembly)	- Recognized	1 Not recognized
Transitional images (e.g. an image that is developed through the operation of a music playing	□ Recognized	□ Not recognized
device)	- Recognized	1 Not recognized

Q6-4 Please inform us of specific cases of not being recognized to be a single design.

Q6-5 In the example case shown below, would the set be recognized to be a single design in your country? If not, please provide the reasons.

[Article to the design] A set of audio equipment

[Explanation of the article to the design] This article consists of the body part which is a chassis that houses multiple types of audio equipment and two speaker boxes on its left and right sides which receive audio signal output from the body part and release it as sound. The body part and the two speaker boxes are separable.

[Perspective view]

[Perspective view of the body part]

[Perspective view of the speaker part]







□ Recognized to be a single design	□ Not recognized to be a single design	
	Reasons ()

- [7. Design right] What is your understanding of the effect of a design right? Please answer the following questions.
- Q7-1 What is your understanding of the content of a disclosure of a design and the scope of effect of a design right? Please check the applicable boxes below. If your understanding does not fall under any of the following, please elaborate in the "free description" box.

				☐ The scope is limited to that of the article stated	■ The scope extends to articles similar to the article
Scope	of	the	similarity	in the application	stated in the application

included in the name of an	☐ The name of the	article is a mere example, and	□ (Free description)
article	the design right ext	ends to other articles with the	
	same form		
		(Free description)	
		The scope of the design pate	nt right shall be determined based on the drawings of the
Parts that are not disclosed in dra	awings, etc.	patented design. When interp	preting the scope of claim, the descriptions of the design
		patent made in the specifica	tion of the creation may be used as reference. (Article
		123, Paragraph 2, prevailing	Taiwan Patent Act)
		(Free description)	
		Although color may be cla	aimed in design patent applications, yet most of the
Color or monochrome		applicants prefer not to clair	n color. Also, to the extent that the color claimed in a
		design could be found in a de	esign infringement, it is not clearly explained in the Main
		Points on Patent Infringemen	t Verification.
		(Free description)	
Infringing goods that are similar to products subject		Not only identical, but also similar products may be judged as infringing a design	
to a design right only in terms of embodiment		patent; details are stipulated in pages 47-63 of the Patent Infringement Verification	
		Guidelines.	
Scope of a design depicted in	☐ The scope is the	same as that of the views,	The scope extends to similar views, etc.
views, etc.	etc.		

Q7-2 With regard to the content of a disclosure of a design, are there any restrictions in terms of the enforcement of rights?

The content of disclosure of a design may be restrictions in terms of the enforcement of right, as clearly stipulated under Article 123, Paragraph 2, prevailing Taiwan Patent Act that: "The scope of the design patent right shall be determined based on the drawings of the patented design. When interpreting the scope of claim, the descriptions of the design patent made in the specification of the creation may be used as reference."

Q7-3 What are the grounds for invalidation in relation to the content of a disclosure of a design?

The grounds for invalidation in relation to the content of a disclosure of a design is "The descriptions and drawings shall provide sufficiently clear and complete disclosure so as to enable the ordinarily skilled persons in the relevant art to understand the contents of, and to practice said design," as stipulated under Article 117, Paragraph 2, prevailing Taiwan Patent Act.

Also, per Article 128, prevailing Taiwan Patent Act, it is provided:

"Under any of the following circumstances, a design patent right shall be revoked and the patent certificate shall be recalled within a given time limit by the Patent Authority, upon the institution of an invalidation action or ex officio and if a recall fails, a public notice for revocation of the patent certificate at issue shall be published:

1. If the design is in violation of the provisions of ... Article 117 ... of this Act;"

[8. Other]

Q8-1 The Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement provides that an applicant may submit up to six drawings. Is this considered to be sufficient disclosure of a design in your country?

Sufficient	□ Insufficient
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Q8-2 Are there any court precedents in your country in which a court determined that six drawings were insufficient disclosure of a design?

■ No	□ Yes	
	(Please specifically describe:)

Q8-3 In your country, is it necessary to submit a priority certificate under the Paris Convention?

□ No	• Yes			
	In what situation? → (Free description: The applicant shall, within four (4) months from the filing date,			
	submit the documents issued by the government of the foreign country or member region of the W			
	declared in the preceding Paragraph evidencing the acceptance of said foreign application. (Paragrap			
	Article 28, prevailing Taiwan Patent Act))			

Q8-4 For an application claiming priority under the Paris Convention, etc., where there are differences between the drawings, etc. attached to the application filed in your country and the drawings, etc. in a priority certificate, how would the application be handled in your country?

□ Accepted	□ Not accepted	■ Other		
·		If the drawings attached to the Taiwan design application, when compared with the drawings in		
		the priority certificate, produces no different visual effects, and can be directly obtained from the		
		persons having ordinary skill in the art based on the drawings and its description in the priority		
		certificate, it is considered that the designs are "identical design" and the priority claims may be		
		accepted. (page 3-3-6, Patent Examination Guidelines, Published 2005)		

[Request for information gathering]

9-1 Please inform us of trial decisions or judgments with regard to the expression of a design in your country, if any. If there are many such trial decisions and judgments, please inform us of approximately three of the most famous judgments, etc.

There are many trial decisions and judgments regarding design patent infringements and invalidation trials on design patent; however, no trial decisions or judgments with regard to the expression of a design were found.

Attached is a Japanese translation of a recent IP Court judgment on design infringement.

9-2 Please inform us of laws and regulations, rules, manuals, and guidelines in your country as well as URLs of websites

and names of documents which are especially informative with regard to expression of a design under your country's design system, and provide summaries of the relevant parts and the names of the authors thereof. We will consult with you separately if copyrights are involved.

Patent Act (Chinese) amended and promulgated on August 25, 2010 (prevailing Patent Act) (現行專利法·中國語)

http://www.tipo.gov.tw/ch/Download DownloadPage.aspx?path=1616&Language=1&UID=13&ClsID=14&ClsTwoID=
15&ClsThreeID=28

Enforcement Rules of Patent Act (Chinese) amended and announced on November 16, 2010 (prevailing Enforcement Rules) (現行專利法施行細則·中國語)

http://www.tipo.gov.tw/ch/Download_DownloadPage.aspx?path=1616&Language=1&UID=13&ClsID=14&ClsTwoID=15&ClsThreeID=28

Enforcement Rules of Patent Act (English translation) amended and announced on November 16, 2010 (prevailing Enforcement Rules) (現行專利法施行細則·英語)

 $\underline{\text{http://www.tipo.gov.tw/en/AllInOne_Show.aspx?path=2531\&guid=98c50f60-3afd-46ec-9a13-14289d2ba135\&lang=enus}$

Patent Act (Chinese) amended and promulgated on December 21, 2011, which will take effect on January 1, 2013 (new Patent Act 2011) (2013/01/01 施行預定專利法·中國語)

 $\underline{http://www.tipo.gov.tw/en/AllInOne_Show.aspx?path=2531\&guid=98c50f60-3afd-46ec-9a13-14289d2ba135\&lang=enus}\\$

Patent Act (English translation, Patent Act 2011) (2013/01/01 施行預定專利法·英語)

 $\frac{\text{http://www.tipo.gov.tw/en/AllInOne_Show.aspx?path=}2531\&guid=98c50f60-3afd-46ec-9a13-14289d2ba13}{5\&lang=en-us}$

Enforcement Rules of Patent Act (Chinese, Patent Act 2011) (2013/01/01 施行預定專利法施行細則·中國語)

http://www.tipo.gov.tw/ch/AllInOne_Show.aspx?path=4304&guid=f102eb34-f966-41f5-ae7d-7d159e6683de&lang=zh-tw

w

Patent Examination Guidelines (Chinese) (專利審查基準,中國語)

http://www.tipo.gov.tw/ch/Download DownloadPage.aspx?path=1627&Language=1&UID=21&ClsID=42&ClsTwoID=91&ClsThreeID=0

Manuel for preparing the description and drawings of the design patent specification (新式樣專利圖說圖面說明及圖面製作須知,中國語)

 $\underline{\text{http://www.tipo.gov.tw/ch/AllInOne_Show.aspx?path=3817\&guid=86c583f3-e876-4b84-ad13-e3c66a8e504c\&lang=zh-two.documents} \\ \underline{w}$

Main Points on Patent Infringement Verification (Chinese) (專利侵害鑑定要點,中國語)

 $\underline{http://www.tipo.gov.tw/ch/AllInOne_Show.aspx?path=819\&guid=af253442-f923-4ee3-9606-a2f8e691806d\&lang=zh-tw}$

香港アンケ	ート回答
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[1. System] Please answer the following questions with regard to design-related industrial property right systems in your	our
country.	

Q1-1 Does your country have (1) a design law (legally binding), (2) formality examination regulations (legally binding), and (3) design examination guidelines (not legally binding)?

	1		Formality examination regulations	Design examination guidelines
Design law	√ Yes	□ No	□ Yes √No	□ Yes √ No

Q1-2 In your country, is there a special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order and morality? Is there also a special department that assigns and confirms classifications in your country? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in such special departments.

Special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for	☐ Yes (no. of persons in charge:)	√No
design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order		
and morality		
Special department that assigns and confirms classifications	☐ Yes (no. of persons in charge:)	√ No

Determining whether a design application is novel/creative through prior design search is to be called "conducting substantive examination."

Q1-3 Is substantive examination conducted for design applications in your country?

☐ Yes (for all applications)	☐ Yes (for some design applications)	√No
------------------------------	--------------------------------------	-----

Q1-4 Is there a special department that conducts substantive examinations? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in the special department.

$\hfill\Box$ Yes (no. of persons in charge:)	√ No

Q1-5 This question applies to countries in which substantive examinations are conducted. Please check the applicable boxes below in relation to the scope of prior design searches conducted to determine novelty.

□ Design gazette of your	□ Design gazette of other countries		
country	(→ Which countries/regions?)		
□ Patent gazette, etc.	□ Publicly known materials (□ magazines/catalogs □ internet □ other ())	1	

Q1-6 Please let us know the situation in your country with regard to the following.

Partial design system	1 A 21 11	N. (2111	Accelerated examination system		
	√ Available	□ Not available	□ Available √ Not available		
Related design system	√ Available	□ Not available	Exception to lack of novelty □ Available √ Not available		

⁽²⁾ refers to detailed rules, such as implementation regulations needed for the law or detailed provisions based on the law, and (3) refers to examination practices.

System for conv	System for converting a patent application to a design application and								
vice versa □ Available √ Not available									
vice versa □ Available Not available									
O2 2 Plance of	acale th	e applicable boxes	halow to ind	lianta tha	subjects of do	sion lov	y protection in	. vous countr	y If there
_		rotection other than			•		•	·	y. II tilete
		uding real property)			including real		$\sqrt{\text{Three-dimens}}$		ges
Insufficient pre	ecedent		property)	Insuffic	ient precedent				
□ Microscopic d	lesigns	(those not visible to	D '11'	Te: 40	1 * .49 @		□ Holograms	Insufficient	precedent
the naked eye)			□ Buildings	If in "	kit" form				
□ Motion design	ıs		□ Lighting (fi	ireworks, i	lluminations, etc.)	$\sqrt{\text{Graphic symb}}$	ols	
□ Indoor display	s and la	ayouts of stores, etc.	√Packaging			√Icons			
√ Images (with	specific	ation of the articles	☐ Images alone (without specification of the		the	□ Design drawir	ngs		
on which the im	ages are	e displayed)	articles on wh	hich the in	ages are displaye	ed)			
√ Textile design	s (with	specification of the	□ Textile desi	igns alone	(without specifica	ation	□ Other ()
articles as textile	es)		of the articles	s in which	the design is used	l)			
[3. Measures of design disclosure] Please answer the following questions with regard to the measures of disclosing a design in a design application in your country. Q3-1 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the permitted design application <u>filingformats</u> in your country. If there are any permissible formats other than those listed below, please describe them in the "Other" box.									
$\sqrt{\text{Paper}}$	□ Elec	ctronic recording media	a □ E-mail		$\sqrt{\text{Internet}}$		□ Other ()
document					Electronic				
	Q3-2 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the permitted <u>formsofexpressing</u> designs in design applications in your country. Please describe forms other than those listed below in the "Other" box.								
√ Drawings		$\sqrt{\text{Photographs}}$	□ Specimens Except wher		strar requires	□ Other			,
v Diawings		v i notograpiis	Except where the Registrar requires, no specimens shall be filed.						

Reduction and exemption system for various fees

□ Not available

 $\sqrt{\text{Available}}$

One application for multiple designs system

□ Not available

 $\sqrt{\text{Available}}$

Q3-3 If there are any special fee systems in relation to the format of a design application, please check the applicable boxes below to indicate their features. Please describe systems other than those listed below in the "Other" box.

Fee system	In what cases	Details of the fees
□ Computerization fees		
□ Storage fees		
□ Other		
Reduction/exemption system	In what cases	Details of the fees
☐ In relation to the number of applications		
or the number of designs		
□ Other		

Q3-4 Are there any provisions concerning the permitted measures of expressing designs in design applications in your country? If so, what are their features? Please check the applicable boxes below and describe any features not listed below in the areas marked "free description".

In the case of expression by drawing	gs	
Provisions	Details of the provisions	
Number of drawings	□ Up to drawings per design	□ No provisions
Size of drawings (size of each drawing)	$\sqrt{\text{(Free description)}}$ See Note 1 below	□ No provisions
Drawing methods	e.g., The orthogonal drawing method; the isometric drawing method and the cabinet/cavalier drawing methods (cabinet drawings or cavalier drawings are permitted only for oblique-perspective drawings). √ (Free description) (See Note 1 below)	□ No provisions
Notation in drawings	√ Indication of direction and content (e.g. "front view" and "reference drawing showing the conditions of use") □ Appendix of reference numbers (e.g. "fig. 1," "1.1," and "1-2") □ Other (□ No provisions
Omission of drawings	□ For a two-dimensional subject whose reverse side lacks any design elements, a drawing of the reverse side may be omitted □ For a three-dimensional subject, if two drawings are identical or symmetrical, either may be omitted √ Other (free description) (See Note 1 below)	□ No provisions
Addition of drawings other than necessary drawings	☐ Not permitted ☐ Development view, cross-section view, magnified view, perspective view, image view, etc.	□ No provisions

		7
	$\sqrt{\text{Other (free description)}}$	
	(See Note 1 below)	
	□ Not permitted	
	□ Permitted where necessary to help the examiner understand the design	
	☐ Permitted if a reference drawing is one that indicates the conditions of use	
Reference drawings	☐ Permitted if a reference drawing describes incoming lines and/or provides	□ No provisions
	explanations	
	√ Other (free description)	
	(See Note 1 below)	
	□ Different lines are used to express transparent parts	
	□ Different lines are used to express materials	
	Specifically \rightarrow (Free description:	
G. 1	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]	
Styles of lines	□ Different lines are used to distinguish a part for which an applicant	□ No provisions
	requests design registration from other parts	
	$\sqrt{\text{Other (free description)}}$	
	(See Note 1 below)	
	□ Drawings consisting solely of lines are permitted / □ Drawings consisting	
	solely of lines are not permitted	
	$\sqrt{\text{Drawings which include color are permitted}} / \square \text{ Drawings which include}$	
	color are not permitted See Note 1 below	
Existence and expression of color	$\sqrt{\text{Color may be specified in a way other than by drawing (via a written}}$	□ No provisions
	statement in an application, etc.) See Note 1 below	
	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]	
	The part for which the applicant requests design registration may be	
	specified using different colors See Note 1 below	
	□ Not permitted	
Expression of shading, etc.	□ Permitted with certain restrictions See Note 1 below	□ No provisions
	(What are the restrictions? \rightarrow)	
	☐ The background may be included	√ No provisions
Description of materials other than Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included		√ No provisions
the subject design	Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are permitted	□ No provisions
	☐ Other material that may be included (free description)	

Note 1: IPD Guidelines exist

In the case of expression by photographs	See Note 2 below			
□ Expression by photographs is not permitted. Reasons (
Provisions	Details of the provisions			

Number. of photographs	√ Up to	photographs per design	See Note 2 below	□ No provisions
Size of photographs (size of each photograph)	√ (Free desc	cription)	See Note 2 below	□ No provisions
Sharpness	√ (Free desc	cription)	See Note 2 below	□ No provisions
Existence and expression of color	photographs √ Color pho permitted [Please answ system]	I-white photographs are permitted are not permitted otographs are permitted / wer the following if your countractions of the colors may be applied to photographs.	or photographs are not y has a partial design	□ No provisions
	☐ The backg	ground may be included	See Note 2 below	√ No provisions
Description of materials other than the subject design	☐ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included See Note 2 below		√ No provisions	
subject design	$\sqrt{\text{Incoming}}$ permitted	lines and explanations describe	d in drawings are See Note 2 below	□ No provisions

Note 2: IPD Guidelines exist

In the case of expression by specimens	N/A		
☐ Expression by specimens is not permit	ted. Reasons ()	
Provisions	Details of the provisions		
	□ Not permitted		
Mannequins and other accessories	□ Permitted with certain restrictions	□ No provisions	
	(What are the restrictions? \rightarrow)		

In the case of expression by electronic im-	See Note 3 below					
☐ Expression by electronic images, such as CG (computer graphics), is not permitted See Note			oelow			
Reasons ()					
Provisions	Details of the	Details of the provisions				
T	□ Only still images are permitted See Note 3 below		☐ Moving images are			
Types of images (still/moving images)			also permitted			
Number of images	□ Up toimages per design	See Note 3 below	□ No provisions			
Domnitted image formats	□ JPEG □ BMP □ GIF	See Note 3 below	= No provisions			
Permitted image formats	□ Other ()	□ No provisions			
Image data amount (size)	□ Up to	See Note 3 below	□ No provisions			
Frieton and amount of all a	☐ Black-and-white images are permitted / ☐ Bla	ck-and-white images	- Noi-i			
Existence and expression of color	are not permitted	See Note 3 below	□ No provisions			

☐ Color images are permitted / ☐ Color images ar	e not permitted
☐ Color may be specified in a way other than thro	ough the use of images
(via a written statement in an application, etc.)	
[Please answer the following if your country has	a partial design
system]	
☐ A part for which an applicant requests design re	egistration may be
specified by using different colors	See Note 3 below

Note 3: No relevant local case law exists

[4. Description in an application in relation to the expression of a design] With regard to the description in an application in relation to the expression of a design, please answer the following questions.

Q4-1 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the contents (items described) of documents submitted in filing a design application in your country.

Article to the design	√ Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
Explanation of the article	□ Necessary	□ Voluntary	√ No such item.
Explanation of the design	□ Necessary	□ Voluntary	√ No such item.
If your country has a partial design system, indication of partial design	√ Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.

Q4-1-1 What provisions exist concerning statements in the "Article to the design" section? Please describe them below.

Example 1: In Japan, statements must follow the classification of articles specified in the Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (bottom column of Appended Table 1). If an article does not belong to any classification, the applicant provides explanations to help the examiner understand the article in the "Explanation of the article" section, such as its purpose and the conditions of its use.

Example 2: Articles included in the International Classification for Industrial Designs are permitted.

Article means any article of manufacture and includes any part of an article if that part is made and sold.

Q4-1-2 With regard to the (1) "Explanation of the article" and (2) "Explanation of the design" sections in an application, please write Y or N in the parentheses below to indicate whether or not the relevant matter can be stated in the respective section.

Purpose of use: (1) (N)/(2) (N)	Method of operation: (1) (\mathbf{N})/(2)	Material: (1) (N)/(2) (N)	Size: (1) (N)/(2) (N)
	(N)		
Colored/transparent parts: (1)	Continuity of a pattern: (1)	Features of the design: (1) (N)/(2) (N)
(N)/(2)(B)	(N)/(2) (N)		
Other statements permitted (free desc	ription)	Other statements not permitted	(free description)
(1)	/(2)	(1)	/(2)

Q4-1-3 This question applies to countries with partial design systems. Please describe provisions concerning cases in which it is stated in an application that the design in the application concerned is a partial design.

Example: In Japan, the applicant must include a "Partial design" section in the application with the name of the article (e.g., "camera" in the case of a partial design of the grip part of a camera) subject to the right in the "Article to the design" section, and must also describe the

method by which the part for section.	or which the ap	plicant request	s design registrati	on is specifie	ed in drawings,	etc., in the "E	explanation of	the design"
[5. Understanding of specification/finding/an Q5-1 What provisions	nendment of a	a design?			·			
requirements for disclos			•		•	1105, 610.)	Mist conce	ming the
Law & Regulation								
Q5-2 What classificatio	ns does your	country adop	ot? Please checl	k the applic	able boxes b	pelow.		
□ Country's own design	√ Internationa	al Classificatio	n □ Other cour	ntry's classifi	cation (name	□ Other ()
classification	for Industrial	Designs	of the country	/:)				
		_	•					
Q5-3 Who assigns class	sifications?		√ Applicant	□ Governm	ent office	□ Other ()	
Q5-4 Is there any relationship between an assigned classification and the similarity of articles within it? Please check the applicable boxes below.								
□ All articles with	the same	□ The scope	of the similarity o	f articles is	□ Other (free	description)		
classification are similar		decided for e	ach classification		Similarity is	case law		
Q5-5 Please describe the examinations).	ne examinatio	on process pr	rior to the findi	ng of a des	sign (includir	ng both form	nality and s	ubstantive

	Who is	empowered to find a design, and based on what	Handing of cases in which a design cannot
		standards?	be found
	Example: A	an examiner in charge of substantive examination	Example: Sending a notice of reasons for
Specifying the scope of	makes a co	mprehensive determination based on statements in	refusal
similarity of articles	an application	on and drawings, etc. attached to it.*	Free description
	Free descrip	otion (N/A)	(Sending a notice of reasons for refusal)
	Regarding	Example: An examiner in charge of formality	Example: Dismissal for failure to comply
Specifying the form	drawing	examination makes a determination based on	with formalities and dismissal of the
	methods	implementation regulations	application
		Free description	Free description
		(Formality for drawing compliance Locarno	(Dismissal for failure to comply with
		classification, formality documents by	formalities and dismissal of the
		Examiner)	application)
	Clarity of	Example: An examiner in charge of substantive	Example: Sending a notice of reasons for

the design	examination makes a determination based on	refusal
	design law, etc.*	Free description
	Free description	(Sending a notice of reasons for refusal)
	(Formality for drawing compliance Locarno	
	classification, formality documents by	
	Examiner)	

Q5-6 With regard to provisions on the expression of a design in substantive examinations, how are inadequate descriptions handled?

Action	Creaifia bandlina	Postponement of the filing	
Action	Specific handling	date	
Example: Sending a notice of reasons for refusal to the	Example: Dismissing an amendment if the	Not postpone	d
effect that the design cannot be specified	amendment is not permitted		
Free description (N/A no substantive examination)	Free description ()		□ Not
Pree description (19/A no substantive examination)	Pree description (Postponed	postponed
Erro description (Free description (□ Not
Free description (Free description ()	Postponed	postponed

Q5-7 With regard to statements in an application, please check the boxes below to indicate information that must be provided in your country and the time at which the information is necessary (at the time of filing or registration (amendment is permitted)).

☐ For countries that have a partial design system, a statem	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of	
effect that the design in the application is a "partial design"	N/A	filing	registration
□ Explanation of function/operation	N/A	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
		filing	registration
□ Size and color	N/A	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
		filing	registration
		8	U
☐ Method of omitting drawings	N/A	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of

Q5-8 In the example case shown below, a design can be found in Japan. Would a design be found in the following case in your country? If not, please describe why.

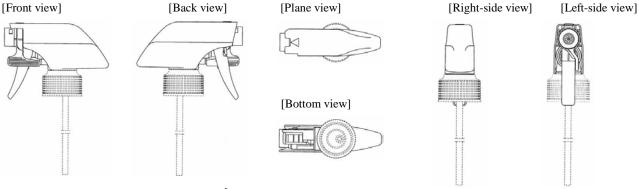
^{*} In Japan, substantive matters regarding (1) the article to the design and (2) the form of the article to the design are comprehensively determined based on ordinary knowledge in the art to which the design pertains in light of statements in the application and drawings, etc. attached to it

[Article to the design] Nozzle of a nebulizer for packaging

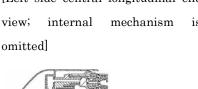
[Partial design]

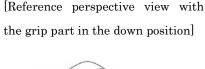
[Explanation of the article] This article is a nozzle of a nebulizer for packaging with a grip part that fixes or releases the nozzle lever.

[Explanation of the design] The part expressed by solid lines is the part for which design registration as a partial design is requested. In the drawings attached to the application, the length of the omitted tube is 5 cm.



[Left side central longitudinal end view; internal mechanism







[Reference perspective view with the grip part in the up position]



Description of the reasons why a design would not be found in your country, if applicable.

Q5-9 If amendment/division/conversion of an application is permitted, please describe the scope of amendment/division/conversion that is permissible after a design is found. Please check the applicable boxes below and enter special instructions in the "Free description" column, if any.

Permissible amendments

- (1) Amendment beyond the type of design
- □ Amendment from a design for a whole article to a partial design and vice versa / □ Amendment from a partial design to another partial design
- (2) Amendment beyond the type of drawing

- (3) Amendment beyond the type of view
- $\sqrt{\text{Addition of a perspective view}} / \sqrt{\text{Amendment from a}}$ perspective view to a set of six drawings and vice versa
- (4) Amendment of the content of a design

√ Amendment from a drawing to a photograph and vice versa / □	☐ Addition of a new matter (change of the gist of the
Amendment from a drawing to a specimen/model and vice versa	design)
☐ Amendment from a photograph to a specimen/model and vice versa	☐ Amendment that does not affect the finding of the gist of
☐ Amendment from a color image to a monochrome image and vice versa	the design
	☐ Amendment that does not affect the determination of
	similarity
	☐ Amendment to the scope of the design for which design
	registration is requested
	if broadening, then no.
Free description: N/A	
Q5-10 With regard to statements in an application, please describe	items which may be amended and the period during
25 To Will regard to statements in an appreciation, preuse describe	nome may be unlended that the period during

which amendments can be made.

	Permissibility of amendment (free	Period during which amendments can be made
description)		(free description)
Article to the design	YES	Prior to registration
Explanation of the article to the design	N/A	N/A
Explanation of the design	N/A	N/A

Permissible division (free description): N/A	

Permissible conversion of an	☐ From a design application to a patent/utility		☐ From a design application to a trademark	
application	model application and vice versa	N/A	application and vice versa	N/A

[6. Understanding of the unity of design] The following questions are to countries that adopt a one application for multiple designs system. What is your understanding of the unity of design? Please answer the following questions.

Q6-1 What are the requirements for being recognized to be a "single design" in your country?

Requirements for "one design" (free description)	Are there any governing laws, rules, or guidelines? (free description)
Example: A design for one article that corresponds to a	Example: Article 7 of the Design Act and the Appended Table 1 of the
classification of articles	Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
One design for one article	

Q6-2 What is the scope of designs that can be included in a single application? Please indicate whether designs could be included in a single application in the following cases.

A part and a finished product (e.g. a bicycle saddle and a bicycle)	☐ Can be included	√ Cannot be included
Multiple articles within the same classification (e.g. if chairs and tables fall under the same	□ Can be included	√ Cannot be
classification, a chair and a table) Multiple or separate Designs	- Can be included	included

Multiple dissimilar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	□ Can be included	√ Cannot be
Multiple or separate Designs	= cun co monuco	included
Multiple similar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	□ Can be included	$\sqrt{\text{Cannot be}}$
Multiple or separate Designs	- Can be included	included
A single design designating multiple articles Multiple or separate Designs	□ Can be included	√ Cannot be included
Multiple dissimilar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles) Multiple or separate Designs	□ Can be included	√ Cannot be included
Multiple similar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles) Multiple or separate Designs	□ Can be included	√ Cannot be included

Q6-3 What is the scope of a single design? Please choose whether the following are recognized to be single designs.

Multiple embodiments based on one design (e.g. an unpackaged article and multiple packaged working examples) Multiple or separate Designs	□ Recognized	√ Not recognized
Sets, such as a set of knives, forks and spoons see * below	√ Recognized	□ Not recognized
For such sets, are applicants permitted to freely combine articles and file an application for the combination as single design? No, see * below	□ Recognized	√ Not recognized
Articles which move or change entirely or in part (e.g. a toy car that changes into a robot through assembly)	√ Recognized	□ Not recognized
Transitional images (e.g. an image that is developed through the operation of a music playing device) If on visual display, possible.	√ Recognized	□ Not recognized

^{*} Set of articles means 2 or more articles of the same general character that are ordinarily on sale together or intended to be used together, to each of which the same design, or the same design with modifications or variations not sufficient to alter the character or substantially to affect the identity thereof.

Q6-4 Please inform us of specific cases of not being recognized to be a single design.

If not customarily sold together, can't be "set of articles" thereafter separate or multiple Design application.

Q6-5 In the example case shown below, would the set be recognized to be a single design in your country? If not, please provide the reasons.

[Article to the design] A set of audio equipment

[Explanation of the article to the design] This article consists of the body part which is a chassis that houses multiple types of audio equipment and two speaker boxes on its left and right sides which receive audio signal output from the body part and release it as sound. The body part and the two speaker boxes are separable.







√ Recognized to be a single design	□ Not recognized to be a single design	
Single Design if attached together, or	Reasons ()
"set of articles" as a single design.		

- [7. Design right] What is your understanding of the effect of a design right? Please answer the following questions.
- Q7-1 What is your understanding of the content of a disclosure of a design and the scope of effect of a design right? Please check the applicable boxes below. If your understanding does not fall under any of the following, please elaborate in the "free description" box.

	The scope is limited to that of the article stated		☐ The scope extends to articles similar to the article	
Scope of the similarity	in the application		stated in the application	
included in the name of an	☐ The name of the a	article is a mere example, and	√ (Free description)	
article	the design right ext	ends to other articles with the	Generally a relatively narrow scope.	
	same form			
Parts that are not disclosed in drawings, etc. (Free description) Not		(Free description) Not cov	t covered	
Color or monochrome (Free description) Deper		(Free description) Depend	ds on "Statement of Novelty"	
Infringing goods that are similar to products subject		(Free description) Depends how similar		
to a design right only in terms of	(Free description) Depen design right only in terms of embodiment		is now similar	
Scope of a design depicted in	$\sqrt{\text{The scope is the}}$	same as that of the views,	The scope extends to similar views, etc.	
views, etc.	etc.		Depends on scope	

Q7-2 With regard to the content of a disclosure of a design, are there any restrictions in terms of the enforcement of rights?

P	J	(ì
_	٦.	۹,	,

Q7-3 What are the grounds for invalidation in relation to the content of a disclosure of a design?

Prior disclosure, anticipation.

[8. Other]

Q8-1 The Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement provides that an applicant may submit up to six drawings. Is this considered to be sufficient disclosure of a design in your country?

√ Sufficient	□ Insufficient
V Sufficient	

Q8-2 Are there any court precedents in your country in which a court determined that six drawings were insufficient disclosure of a design?

√ No	□ Yes	
Not to our knowledge	(Please specifically describe:)

Q8-3 In your country, is it necessary to submit a priority certificate under the Paris Convention?

□ No	√ Yes
	In what situation? → (Free description: A photocopy of the priority application)

Q8-4 For an application claiming priority under the Paris Convention, etc., where there are differences between the drawings, etc. attached to the application filed in your country and the drawings, etc. in a priority certificate, how would the application be handled in your country?

√Accepted	□ Not accepted	□ Other ()
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[Request for information gathering]

- 9-1 Please inform us of trial decisions or judgments with regard to the expression of a design in your country, if any. If there are many such trial decisions and judgments, please inform us of approximately three of the most famous judgments, etc. (see below)
- 9-2 Please inform us of laws and regulations, rules, manuals, and guidelines in your country as well as URLs of websites and names of documents which are especially informative with regard to expression of a design under your country's design system, and provide summaries of the relevant parts and the names of the authors thereof. We will consult with you separately if copyrights are involved. (see below)

Hong Kong is a common law jurisdiction and as such, case law is relied upon for judicial precedent in respect of legal principles and interpretation.

Hong Kong is a relatively small jurisdiction and there do not exist expert Intellectual Property Judges in specific Intellectual Property. Accordingly, there does not exist a very large body of local generated case law in respect of Design law.

Note, Hong Kong was a Commonwealth common law jurisdiction, and much of the legislation, in particular the IP law including the Designs Ordinance, are based upon UK legislation. Furthermore, the legal principles of interpretation and applicable judicial guidance (although not legally binding) is that of UK case law.

As such, the principles and case law precedent of traditional UK Design law are generally directly applicable to the Design law of Hong Kong.

Also note, in the absence of local judicial guidance, it is likely that Hong Kong courts will look for relevant legal precedent and guidance from countries having applicable law to that of Hong Kong, those generally being Commonwealth common law jurisdictions such as the UK, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the like.

インドアンケート回答	
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- [1. System] Please answer the following questions with regard to design-related industrial property right systems in your country.
- Q1-1 Does your country have (1) a design law (legally binding), (2) formality examination regulations (legally binding), and (3) design examination guidelines (not legally binding)?

Design law*	√□ Yes	□ No	Formality examination regulations * * √□ Yes □ No	Design examination guidelines * * * √□ Yes □ No

- (2) refers to detailed rules, such as implementation regulations needed for the law or detailed provisions based on the law, and (3) refers to examination practices.
- * India has The Design Act, 2000 with Designs Rules, 2001 which constitute design law in India.
- * * Proviso to Section 5 of the Design Act, 2001 and Rule 18 of the Designs Rule, 2001 provides for examination regulation.
- * * *Manual of Design Practice and Procedure published by the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trademarks contained in chapter IV design examination guidelines. Although these guidelines do not have any statutory force, they are adhered to by the Applicants and officers in the Design Office.
- Q1-2 In your country, is there a special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order and morality? Is there also a special department that assigns and confirms classifications in your country? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in such special departments.

Special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for	☐ Yes (no. of persons in charge:)	√□ No*
design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order		
and morality		
Special department that assigns and confirms classifications	☐ Yes (no. of persons in charge:)	√□ No**

^{*} No special department as such. However, an Examiner may be appointed look into the matter.

Determining whether a design application is novel/creative through prior design search is to be called "conducting substantive examination."

Q1-3 Is substantive examination conducted for design applications in your country?

$\sqrt{\Box}$ Yes (for all applications)	☐ Yes (for some design applications)	□ No
--	--------------------------------------	------

Q1-4 Is there a special department that conducts substantive examinations? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in the special department.

☐ Yes (no. of persons in charge:)	√□ No*
------------------------------------	--------

- * No special department as such. A number of Examiners/ Assistant Controllers are entrusted to carry out substantive Examination.
- Q1-5 This question applies to countries in which substantive examinations are conducted. Please check the applicable boxes below in relation to the scope of prior design searches conducted to determine novelty.

^{**} No special department as such. However, an Examiner may be appointed look into the matter.

□ Design gazette of your	□ Design gazette of other countries	
country	(→ Which countries/regions?)
√□ Patent gazette, etc.*	□ Publicly known materials (□ magazines/catalogs □ internet □ other ())

Q1-6 Please let us know the situation in your country with regard to the following.

, , ,	
Partial design system* □ Available √□ Not available	Accelerated examination system
	□ Available
Related design system □ Available √□ Not available	Exception to lack of novelty** √□ Available □ Not
Related design system Available Vi Not available	available
One application for multiple designs system	Reduction and exemption system for various fees
□ Available √□ Not available	□ Available √□ Not available
System for converting a patent application to a design application and	
vice versa □ Available √□ Not available	

^{*} As such there is no partial design system in India. There is no statutory provision in the Design Act, 2000 or case law which recognize partial design system in India. However, if the design is applied to a part of an article, design registration can be obtained for the entire article with the part to which the design is applied. Further, if novelty of the design lies in a part of the design, a statement of novelty is inserted highlighting novelty of the design in that part. In such cases where novelty lies in a part of the design and not in the whole article to which the design is applied, the inclusion of statement of novelty in the Application is desirable in the interest of the registered proprietor of the design, for his statement of the features constituting the novelty of his design will protect him against the contention that difference in shape or configuration in features not so specified constitute a substantial change from his design. Thus, in such cases statement of novelty serves the goal of some protection of the partial design system in India.

- 1. Section 6(3) of the Act which provides for situation where the same design is sought to be registered in respect of articles different from the articles in the same class in respect of which it has already been registered by the same proprietor. In such situation, later application is only pre-dated without novelty being destroyed.
- 2. Section 16 of the Act which provides that publication or use of design by someone in breach of good faith does not result in novelty being destroyed.
- 3. Section 21 of the Act provides for display of the design or any article to which the design is applied in any industrial exhibition with the prior notice of such exhibition to the Examiner does not result in novelty being destroyed.

^{*} In India, scope of prior design search is conducted in the Official Journal of the Patent Office in which designs registered in India are published on the weekly basis. Although the Designs Act, 2000 provides for novelty to be judged on the basis of publication in India and anywhere else in the world, but in India substantive Examination is done on the basis of Indian database only and not on the basis of worldwide publications because of resource constraint. This may give rise to a ground for the cancellation of the design under the Section 19 of the Act as law provides that the novelty is to be judged in reference to worldwide publication. The limited substantive examination may not be able to cite all the relevant prior arts.

^{**} The Designs Act, 2000 provides for certain situation wherein publication or use of the design does not result in novelty being destroyed. These are following:

- 4. Section 44 provides that in case of convention application publication or use during the 6 months grace period from the priority date does not result in novelty being destroyed.
- [2. Designs subject to protection] With regard to designs protected in your country, please answer the following questions.
- Q2-1 Please provide the definition of a design protected by design law in your country.

e.g. In Japan, a design is defined as follows: "'Design' ... shall mean the shape, patterns or colors, or any combination thereof, of an article (including a part of an article ...), which creates an aesthetic impression through the eye."

Section 2(d) "design" means only the features of shape, configuration, pattern, ornament or composition of lines or colours applied to any article whether in two dimensional or three dimensional or in both forms, by any industrial process or means, whether manual, mechanical or chemical, separate or combined, which in the finished article appeal to and are judged solely by the eye; but does not include any mode or principle of construction or anything which is in substance a mere mechanical device, and does not include any trade mark as defined in clause (v) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 or property mark as defined in section 479 of the Indian Penal Code or any artistic work as defined in clause (c) of section 2 of the Copyright Act, 1957.

Q2-2 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the subjects of design law protection in your country. If there are any subjects of protection other than those listed below, please describe them in the "Other" box.

√□ Tangible objects (including real	√□ Tangible objects (not including real	√□ Three-dimensional (3D) images
property)	property)	Design Law Protection Available
Design Law Protection Available	Design Law Protection Available	
☐ Microscopic designs (those not visible to the naked eye) Design Law Protection Not Available	√□ Buildings* Design Law Protection Available	☐ Holograms Design Law Protection Not Available
□ Motion designs	☐ Lighting (fireworks, illuminations, etc.)	□ Graphic symbols
Design Law Protection Not Available	Design Law Protection Not Available	Design Law Protection Not Available
☐ Indoor displays and layouts of stores, etc. **	√□ Packaging Design Law Protection Available	□ Icons Design Law Protection Not Available
☐ Images (with specification of the articles on which the images are displayed) ***	☐ Images alone (without specification of the articles on which the images are displayed)***	☐ Design drawings Design Law Protection Not Available
$\sqrt{\Box}$ Textile designs (with specification of the	☐ Textile designs alone (without specification	□ Other (
articles as textiles)	of the articles in which the design is used)	
Design Law Protection Available	Design Law Protection Not Available	

^{*} In this connection, there is difference in what the Designs Act, 2000 says and what the Manual of Design Practice and Procedure states. In the Act, in class 25 of IIIrd schedule of the Act, it Building is specifically mentioned as one of the article to which design can applied.

However, Manual of Design Practice and Procedure excludes Buildings from the purview of the registrability. As per our understanding, Building design are registrable as it satisfies all the requirement of the definition of the design under Section 2(d) of the Act.

- ** Indoor displays and layouts of stores design are registrable if it satisfies all the requirement of the definition of the design under Section 2(d) of the Act. Clear answer is possible only when a particular indoor display or layout of store is in front of us
- *** This is a grey area. Images without specification of article are not allowed as no view of the article is possible which is a requirement of the Indian Designs Act. Further, in Images with the specification of article, there is 50% chance of success in getting registration. More specific answer can be given if you provide us particular image for which design registration is required.
- [3. Measures of design disclosure] Please answer the following questions with regard to the measures of disclosing a design in a design application in your country.
- Q3-1 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the permitted design application <u>filing formats</u> in your country. If there are any permissible formats other than those listed below, please describe them in the "Other" box.

√□Paper	□ Electronic recording media	□ E-mail	□ Internet	□ Other ()
document					

Q3-2 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the permitted <u>forms of expressing</u> designs in design applications in your country. Please describe forms other than those listed below in the "Other" box.

√□ Drawings	√□ Other (Tracing)
-------------	--------------------

Q3-3 If there are any special fee systems in relation to the format of a design application, please check the applicable boxes below to indicate their features. Please describe systems other than those listed below in the "Other" box.

Fee system	In what cases	Details of the fees
□ Computerization fees		
□ Storage fees		
Fee is paid either in cash or by cheque	In all cases	The First Schedule of The Design Act, 2000 provides for fees for different proceedings under the Act.
Reduction/exemption system	In what cases	Details of the fees
☐ In relation to the number of applications or the number of designs (Not Applicable)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
□ Other		

Q3-4 Are there any provisions concerning the permitted measures of expressing designs in design applications in your country? If so, what are their features? Please check the applicable boxes below and describe any features not listed below in the areas marked "free description".

In the case of expression by drawings				
Provisions	Provisions Details of the provisions			
Number of drawings $\sqrt{\Box}$ Up to $\underline{8}$ drawings per design. $\sqrt{\Box}$ No provision				

		1	
Size of drawings (size of each	There is no provision for the size of the drawings. However, the drawings	√□ No provisions	
drawing)	ng) should be such that details are clearly visible.		
	e.g., The orthogonal drawing method; the isometric drawing method and the		
	cabinet/cavalier drawing methods (cabinet drawings or cavalier drawings are		
	permitted only for oblique-perspective drawings).		
Drawing methods		□ No provisions	
	√□ (Free description)		
	(Perspective view, front view, and side view etc. are listed in Rule 14(3) of		
	the Design Rules, 2003)		
	☐ Indication of direction and content (e.g. "front view" and "reference		
	drawing showing the conditions of use")		
	□ Appendix of reference numbers (e.g. "fig. 1," "1.1," and "1-2")		
	$\sqrt{\Box}$ Other (Only indication of the direction e.g. "perspective view, front view		
Notation in drawings	etc." are allowed. But where words, letters or numerals are not of the essence	□ No provisions	
	of the design they shall be removed from the representations or specimens;		
	where they are of the essence of the design, the Examiner may require the		
	insertion of a disclaimer of any right to exclusive use Rule 14(6) of the		
	Design Rules, 2001)		
	√□ For a two-dimensional subject whose reverse side lacks any design		
	elements, a drawing of the reverse side may be omitted		
	$\sqrt{\ }$ For a three-dimensional subject, if two drawings are identical or	√□ No provisions	
Omission of drawings	symmetrical, either may be omitted		
	□ Other (free description)		
	√□ Not permitted		
	□ Development view, cross-section view, magnified view, perspective view,		
Addition of drawings other than	image view, etc.		
necessary drawings	√□ Other (free description)	□ No provisions	
	(Magnified view may be required to be submitted. But perspective view is		
	essential Rule 14(3) of the Design Rules, 2001)		
	√□ Not permitted		
	□ Permitted where necessary to help the Examiner understand the design		
	□ Permitted if a reference drawing is one that indicates the conditions of use		
Reference drawings	□ Permitted if a reference drawing describes incoming lines and/or provides	□ No provisions	
-	explanations		
	☐ Other (free description)		
	□ Different lines are used to express transparent parts		
Styles of lines	□ Different lines are used to express materials	□ No provisions	
	The same of the sa		

		1
	Specifically → (Free description: Dotted lines may be used in representation to indicate those elements of the article for which no protection is sought. Dotted lines identify elements which are not part of the claimed design. However, the Examiner generally objects to dotted lines at the time of the issuance of the Examination Report and ask for removal of the dotted lines from the drawings. Therefore, there exist an ambiguity, but as a matter of practice dotted lines are not allowed. Features of the design for which protection is sought must be shown in solid lines in the drawings)	
	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]**	
	□ Different lines are used to distinguish a part for which an applicant	
	requests design registration from other parts	
	□ Other (free description)	
	(
	$\sqrt{\Box}$ Drawings consisting solely of lines are permitted / \Box Drawings	
	consisting solely of lines are not permitted	
	$\sqrt{\Box}$ Drawings which include color are permitted / \Box Drawings which include	
	color are not permitted	
Existence and expression of color	□ Color may be specified in a way other than by drawing (via a written	√□ No provisions
Existence and expression of color	statement in an application, etc.)	v⊔ No provisions
	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]**	
	☐ The part for which the applicant requests design registration may be	
	specified using different colors	
	√□ Not permitted	
Expression of shading, etc.	□ Permitted with certain restrictions	□ No provisions
	(What are the restrictions? \rightarrow)	
	☐ The background may be included	□ No provisions
Description of materials other than	☐ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included	□ No provisions
the subject design***	☐ Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are permitted	□ No provisions
	☐ Other material that may be included (free description)	
		l

^{*} However, the Examiners are satisfied with sufficient number of drawings even if they are not 8 in numbers.

^{**} As such there is no partial design system in India. There is no statutory provision in the Design Act, 2000 or case law which recognize partial design system in India. However, if the design is applied to a part of an article, design registration can be obtained for the entire article with the part to which the design is applied. Further, if novelty of the design lies in a part of the design, a statement of novelty is inserted highlighting novelty of the design in that part. In such cases where novelty lies in a part of the design and not in the whole article to which the design is applied, the inclusion of statement of novelty in the Application is desirable in the interest of the registered proprietor of the design, for his statement of the features constituting the novelty of his design will protect

him against the contention that difference in shape or configuration in features not so specified constitute a substantial change from his design. Thus, in such cases statement of novelty serves the goal of some protection of the partial design system in India.

***NOT ALLOWED

In the case of expression by photographs				
☐ Expression by photographs is not permitted	. Reasons ()		
Provisions	Details of the provisions			
Number. of photographs	□ Up to 8 photographs per design. *	√□ No provisions		
Size of photographs (size of each photograph)	(There is no provision for the size of the drawings. However, the photographs should be such that details are clearly visible.)	√□ No provisions		
Sharpness	□ (Details should be clearly visible)	□ No provisions		
Existence and expression of color	\times_Black-and-white photographs are permitted / □ Black-and-white photographs are not permitted \times_Color photographs are permitted / □ Color photographs are not permitted permitted [Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]** □ Different colors may be applied to photographs			
	☐ The background may be included	□ No provisions		
Description of materials other than the	☐ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included	□ No provisions		
subject design***	☐ Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are permitted	□ No provisions		

^{*} However, the Examiners are satisfied with sufficient number of photographs even if they are not 8 in number.

***NOT ALLOWED

In the case of expression by specimens: Specimen is submitted either on its own or on the requisition by the Examiner and such requisition					
is rare.					
☐ Expression by specimens is not permitte	□ Expression by specimens is not permitted. Reasons (
Provisions Details of the provisions					
	$\sqrt{\ }$ Not permitted				
Mannequins and other accessories	□ Permitted with certain restrictions	$\sqrt{\ }$ No provisions			
(What are the restrictions? \rightarrow)					

^{**} As such there is no partial design system in India. There is no statutory provision in the Design Act, 2000 or case law which recognize partial design system in India. However, if the design is applied to a part of an article, design registration can be obtained for the entire article with the part to which the design is applied. Further, if novelty of the design lies in a part of the design, a statement of novelty is inserted highlighting novelty of the design in that part. In such cases where novelty lies in a part of the design and not in the whole article to which the design is applied, the inclusion of statement of novelty in the Application is desirable in the interest of the registered proprietor of the design, for his statement of the features constituting the novelty of his design will protect him against the contention that difference in shape or configuration in features not so specified constitute a substantial change from his design. Thus, in such cases statement of novelty serves the goal of some protection of the partial design system in India.

In the case of expression by electronic images, such as CG (computer graphics) *					
☐ Expression by electronic images, such	as CG (computer graphics), is not permitted				
Reasons ()			
Provisions	Provisions Details of the provisions				
Types of images (still/moving images)	s of images (still/moving images) □ Only still images are permitted				
Number of images	□ Up to images per design	□ No provisions			
Permitted image formats	□ No provisions				
Image data amount (size)	□ Up to	□ No provisions			
Existence and expression of color	□ No provisions				

[4. Description in an application in relation to the expression of a design] With regard to the description in an application in relation to the expression of a design, please answer the following questions.

Q4-1 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the contents (items described) of documents submitted in filing a design application in your country.

Article to the design	√ □ Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
	√ □ Necessary		
	If Controls		
Explanation of the article	desires	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
	explanation of		
	the article		
Explanation of the design	□ Necessary	□ Voluntary	√ □ No such item.
If your country has a partial design system, indication of partial	= Nagaggarry	= Volunters	□ No such item.
design	□ Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.

Q4-1-1 What provisions exist concerning statements in the "Article to the design" section? Please describe them below.

Example 1: In Japan, statements must follow the classification of articles specified in the Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (bottom column of Appended Table 1). If an article does not belong to any classification, the applicant provides explanations to help

^{*} Although the The Designs Act, 2000 permits expression in the form of computer graphics, but there are no guidelines on such use. (Rule 14(1) of the Design Rules, 2001). Therefore, we are unable to answer any further question in this connection.

the Examiner understand the article in the "Explanation of the article" section, such as its purpose and the conditions of its use.

Example 2: Articles included in the International Classification for Industrial Designs are permitted.

In India in IIIrd schedule of the Designs Act, 2000 provides for the classification of the article which is based on the Locarno system of International Classification for Industrial Designs. In case of any doubt as to class in which design ought to be registered, the Examiner in consultation with the Applicant may decide the question. Section 5(3) of the Act and Rule 10(2) of the Design Rules, 2001. In this connection, the Examiner may require the Applicant to state the purpose for which the article (to which design is applied) is used, Rule 11(4) of the Design Rules, 2001.

Q4-1-2 With regard to the (1) "Explanation of the article" and (2) "Explanation of the design" sections in an application, please write Y or N in the parentheses below to indicate whether or not the relevant matter can be stated in the respective section.

Purpose of use: (1) (Y)/(2) (N)*	Method of operation: (1) (N)/(2)	Material: (1) (N)/(2) (N)	Size: (1) (N)/(2) (N)
	(N)		
Colored/transparent parts: (1) Continuity of a pattern: (1)		Features of the design*: (1) (N)/(2) (Y)	
(N)/(2) (N) (N)/(2) (N)			
Other statements permitted (free desc	ription)	Other statements not permitted	(free description)
(1) Statement of Novelty/ (2) S	tatement of Disclaimer	(1)	/(2)

^{*} The abovementioned relevant matters are required to be stated only when required by the Examiner.

Q4-1-3 This question applies to countries with partial design systems. Please describe provisions concerning cases in which it is stated in an application that the design in the application concerned is a partial design.

Example: In Japan, the applicant must include a "Partial design" section in the application with the name of the article (e.g., "camera" in the case of a partial design of the grip part of a camera) subject to the right in the "Article to the design" section, and must also describe the method by which the part for which the applicant requests design registration is specified in drawings, etc., in the "Explanation of the design" section.

As such there is no partial design system in India. There is no statutory provision in the Design Act, 2000 or case law which recognize partial design system in India. However, if the design is applied to a part of an article, design registration can be obtained for the entire article with the part to which the design is applied. Further, if novelty of the design lies in a part of the design, a statement of novelty is inserted highlighting novelty of the design in that part. In such cases where novelty lies in a part of the design and not in the whole article to which the design is applied, the inclusion of statement of novelty in the Application is desirable in the interest of the registered proprietor of the design, for his statement of the features constituting the novelty of his design will protect him against the contention that difference in shape or configuration in features not so specified constitute a substantial change from his design. Thus, in such cases statement of novelty serves the goal of some protection of the partial design system in India.

specification/finding/amendment of a design?

Q5-1 What provisions (laws, implementation regulations, detailed rules, guidelines, etc.) exist concerning the

requirements for disclosure of a design considered sufficient to secure the filing date?

Section 5 of the Act provides that an application for registration of design may be registered if the Application relates to new or original design not previously published in any country. Further as explained in Q1-6, in certain situations disclosure of design shall not be deemed to publication of design. These are provided in the Section 6(3), Section 16, Section 21 and Section 44 of Act.

Rule 14 of the Designs Rules, 2001 and Manual of Design Practice and Procedure provides for the mode and manner of submission of representations of design in the Design Office.

Q5-2 What classifications does your country adopt? Please check the applicable boxes below.

□ Country's own design	√□International □ Other co		ntry's classification (name	□ Other ()
classification	Classification for Industria	al of the country	y:)	
	Designs			
	_			
Q5-3 Who assigns classifications?		□ Applicant	□ Government office	$\sqrt{\Box}$ Other (Initially at the time of
				filing the Application, the Applicant
				put classification. However,
				Examiner in consultation with the
				Applicant assigns classification in
				case of any doubt. Otherwise

Q5-4 Is there any relationship between an assigned classification and the similarity of articles within it? Please check the applicable boxes below.

	All	articles	with	the	same	☐ The scope of the similarity of articles is	$\sqrt{\ }$ Other (All articles in same classification have
cla	ssificat	ion are sir	nilar			decided for each classification	similar purpose and use)

Q5-5 Please describe the examination process prior to the finding of a design (including both formality and substantive examinations).

	Who is empowered to find a design, and based on what	Handing of cases in which a design cannot be found		
	standards?			
	Example: An examiner in charge of substantive examination	Example: Sending a notice of reasons for		
Specifying the scope of	makes a comprehensive determination based on statements in	refusal		
similarity of articles	an application and drawings, etc. attached to it.*	Free description		
	Free description (A single Examiner makes substantive as	(A single examination report is sent listing		
	well formality Examination. Although the Designs Act, 2000	the objections whether formal or		
	provides for substantive Examination i.e. novelty search on	substantive. After the Applicant files		

Applicant specifies the class in the

Application)

	the basis of	f publication in India and anywhere else in the	response to the Examination Report, the
	world, but	in India substantive Examination is done on the	Examiner may register the design or may
	basis of Ir	ndian database only and not on the basis of	appoint a hearing if the requirements of the
	worldwide p	publications because of resource constraint)	Examiner are not met.)
	Regarding	Example: An examiner in charge of formality	Example: Dismissal for failure to comply
Specifying the form	drawing	examination makes a determination based on	with formalities and dismissal of the
	methods	implementation regulations	application
			Free description
		Free description	(A single examination report is sent listing
		(A single Examiner makes substantive as well	the objections whether formal or
		formality Examination. Formality check is	substantive. After the Applicant files
		made on the basis of provisions in the Designs	response to the Examination Report, the
		Act, 2002 and Designs Rules, 2001 alongwith	Examiner may register the design or may
		Examination guidelines in the Manual of	appoint a hearing if the requirements of the
		Design Practice and Procedure)	Examiner are not met.)
	Clarity of	Example: An examiner in charge of substantive	Example: Sending a notice of reasons for
	the design	examination makes a determination based on	refusal
		design law, etc.*	Free description
		Free description	(A single examination report is sent listing
		(Part of formality check in examination)	the objections whether formal or
			substantive. After the Applicant files
			response to the Examination Report, the
			Examiner may register the design or may
			appoint a hearing if the requirements of the
			Examiner are not met.)
	•		

^{*} In Japan, substantive matters regarding (1) the article to the design and (2) the form of the article to the design are comprehensively determined based on ordinary knowledge in the art to which the design pertains in light of statements in the application and drawings, etc. attached to it

Q5-6 With regard to provisions on the expression of a design in substantive examinations, how are inadequate descriptions handled?

Action	Creatific bandling	Postponement of the filing	
Action	Specific handling	date	
Example: Sending a notice of reasons for refusal to the	Example: Dismissing an amendment if the	Not postponed	
effect that the design cannot be specified	amendment is not permitted		
Free description (A single Examiner is sent listing all	Free description (Amendments are demanded		√□ Not
types of objection whether formal or substantive)	by the Examiner and there is no voluntary	Postponed	postponed*
types of objection whether formal of substantive)	amendments)		

^{*}Not postponed generally. However, if the Applicant makes a formal request a further period of 3 months is given for removal of the

objections.

Q5-7 With regard to statements in an application, please check the boxes below to indicate information that must be provided in your country and the time at which the information is necessary (at the time of filing or registration (amendment is permitted)).

☐ For countries that have a partial design system, a statement to the	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
effect that the design in the application is a "partial design"*	filing	registration
√□ Explanation of function/operation**	□ Necessary at the time of	√□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration
√□ Size and color***	□ Necessary at the time of	√□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration
√□ Method of omitting drawings****	□ Necessary at the time of	√□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration

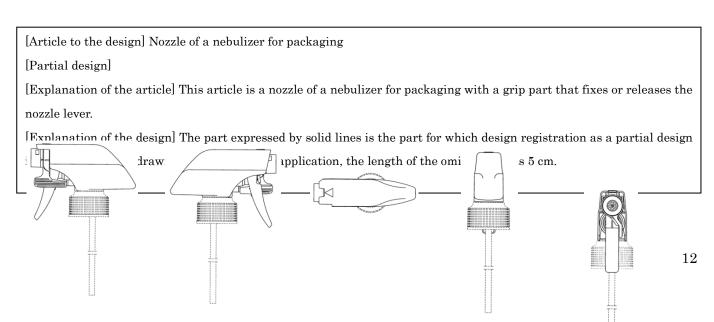
* As such there is no partial design system in India. There is no statutory provision in the Design Act, 2000 or case law which recognize partial design system in India. However, if the design is applied to a part of an article, design registration can be obtained for the entire article with the part to which the design is applied. Further, if novelty of the design lies in a part of the design, a statement of novelty is inserted highlighting novelty of the design in that part. In such cases where novelty lies in a part of the design and not in the whole article to which the design is applied, the inclusion of statement of novelty in the Application is desirable in the interest of the registered proprietor of the design, for his statement of the features constituting the novelty of his design will protect him against the contention that difference in shape or configuration in features not so specified constitute a substantial change from his design. Thus, in such cases statement of novelty serves the goal of some protection of the partial design system in India.

**Explanation of the function is given if demanded by the Examiner at the time of filing response. Explanation of the operation is not given nor asked.

***Information is given if demanded by the Examiner at the time of filing response. However, Examiner may also desire to file disclaimer stating that size and colour do not constitute novelty in the design.

****We believe your question pertains to whether the omitting of drawings is permissible. We are answering this question based on this understanding of ours. If you think otherwise, kindly revert to us.Drawings are omitted or added if demanded by the Examiner.

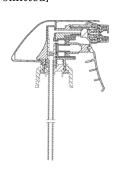
Q5-8 In the example case shown below, a design can be found in Japan. Would a design be found in the following case in your country? If not, please describe why.



[Bottom view]



[Left side central longitudinal end view; internal mechanism is omitted]



[Reference perspective view with the grip part in the down position]



[Reference perspective view with the grip part in the up position]



Description of the reasons why a design would not be found in your country, if applicable.

In India, design protection will not be available to the above mentioned example because as per the Design Act, 2000, it is the finished article judged solely by the eye which comes under the ambit of the design protection. Therefore, anything which in finished product is not visible to the eye cannot be subject matter of the design protection. Therefore, left side central longitudinal end view cannot be protected. Further, functional aspect of the design cannot be protected. Thus, Reference perspective view with the grip part in the down position and Reference perspective view with the grip part in the up position views cannot be protected.

Q5-9 If amendment/division/conversion*of an application is permitted, please describe the scope of amendment/division/conversion that is permissible after a design is found. Please check the applicable boxes below and enter special instructions in the "Free description" column, if any.

Permissible amendments

- (1) Amendment beyond the type of design
- $\ \square$ Amendment from a design for a whole article to a partial design and vice versa / $\ \square$ Amendment from a partial design to another partial design
- (2) Amendment beyond the type of drawing
- ☐ Amendment from a drawing to a photograph and vice versa / ☐ Amendment from a drawing to a specimen/model and vice versa
- □ Amendment from a photograph to a specimen/model and vice versa
- □ Amendment from a color image to a monochrome image and vice versa

- (3) Amendment beyond the type of view
- ☐ Addition of a perspective view / ☐ Amendment from a perspective view to a set of six drawings and vice versa
- (4) Amendment of the content of a design
- $\hfill\Box$ Addition of a new matter (change of the gist of the design)
- $\hfill\Box$ Amendment that does not affect the finding of the gist of the design
- $\hfill\Box$ Amendment that does not affect the determination of similarity
- $\hfill\Box$ Amendment to the scope of the design for which design registration is requested

Free description:		

* Amendments are allowed only to comply with the requirement of the Examiner in the Examination Report. There is no provision of voluntary amendment nor such amendments are allowed by the Examiner. No division or conversion of the application is allowed under The Designs Act, 2000.

Q5-10 With regard to statements in an application, please describe items which may be amended and the period during which amendments* can be made.

	Permissibility of amendment (free	Period during which amendments can be made
	description)	(free description)
Article to the design		
Explanation of the article to the design		
Explanation of the design		

Permissible division (free description):	
--	--

Permissible conversion of an	☐ From a design application to a patent/utility	☐ From a design application to a trademark
application	model application and vice versa	application and vice versa

^{*} Amendments are allowed only to comply with the requirement of the Examiner in the Examination Report. There is no provision of voluntary amendment nor such amendments are allowed by the Examiner. No division or conversion of the application is allowed under The Designs Act, 2000.

[6. Understanding of the unity of design] The following questions are to countries that adopt a one application for multiple designs system.* What is your understanding of the unity of design? Please answer the following questions.

*NOTE: In India, one application for multiple design is not permissible. However, in one application a design for multiple articles can be claimed. Further, in India, design protection is allowed for the set. Therefore, in view of the above we are answering questions below.

Q6-1 What are the requirements for being recognized to be a "single design" in your country?

Requirements for "one design" (free description)	Are there any governing laws, rules, or guidelines? (free description)
Example: A design for one article that corresponds to a	Example: Article 7 of the Design Act and the Appended Table 1 of the
classification of articles	Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
A design may be registered in respect of more than one article in	Section 5(3) of the Designs Act, 2000 and Rule 11(2) of the Designs
a class of goods. But a design cannot be registered for more than	Rules, 2001 and 3 rd schedule of the Act.
one class of goods.	

Q6-2 What is the scope of designs that can be included in a single application? Please indicate whether designs could be included in a single application in the following cases.

A part and a finished product (e.g. a bicycle saddle and a bicycle)	☐ Can be included	√□ Cannot be included
Multiple articles within the same classification (e.g. if chairs and tables fall under the same	√□ Can be	□ Cannot be
classification, a chair and a table)	included	included

Multiple dissimilar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	□ Can be included	√□ Cannot be
Multiple similar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	☐ Can be included	√□ Cannot be included
A single design designating multiple articles	√□ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
Multiple dissimilar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles)	☐ Can be included	√□ Cannot be included
Multiple similar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles)	□ Can be included	√□ Cannot be included

Q6-3 What is the scope of a single design? Please choose whether the following are recognized to be single designs.

Multiple embodiments based on one design (e.g. an unpackaged article and multiple packaged working examples)	□ Recognized	√□ Not recognized
Sets, such as a set of knives, forks and spoons	√□ Recognized	□ Not recognized
For such sets, are applicants permitted to freely combine articles and file an application for the combination as single design?	□ Recognized	√□ Not recognized
Articles which move or change entirely or in part (e.g. a toy car that changes into a robot through assembly)	□ Recognized	√□ Not recognized
Transitional images (e.g. an image that is developed through the operation of a music playing device)	□ Recognized	√□ Not recognized

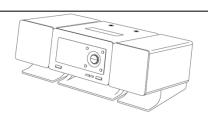
Q6-4 Please inform us of specific cases of not being recognized to be a single design.

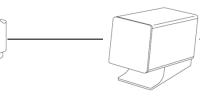
In India, application which relates to multiple designs are objected to at the time of examination and such application are required to be amended by the Examiner/Controller to make them relate to single design. Such matters are not reported in journal and we have not encountered any such cases in our practice.

Q6-5 In the example case shown below, would the set be recognized to be a single design in your country? If not, please provide the reasons.

[Article to the design] A set of audio equipment

[Explanation of the article to the design] This article consists of the body part which is a chassis that houses multiple types of audio equipment and two speaker boxes on its left and right sides which receive audio signal output from the body part and release it as sound. The body part and the two speaker boxes are separable.





√□ Recognized to be a single design*	□ Not recognized to be a single design	
	Reasons ()

^{*} Only if the design of set shown in perspective view is claimed in a single application rather than three designs claimed in a single application. The three designs as indicated above can be claimed in three separate applications.

- [7. Design right] What is your understanding of the effect of a design right? Please answer the following questions.
- Q7-1 What is your understanding of the content of a disclosure of a design and the scope of effect of a design right? Please check the applicable boxes below. If your understanding does not fall under any of the following, please elaborate in the "free description" box.

in the free description box		ted to that of the article stated	☐ The scope extends to articles similar to the article	
C£ 41ii1i4	☐ The scope is limited to that of the article stated			
Scope of the similarity	in the application.		stated in the application.	
included in the name of an				
article	☐ The name of the a	article is a mere example, and	√□ (Free description)	
	the design right exte	ends to other articles with the	The scope of design right in addition to the article	
			stated in the application also extends to articles in the	
			class in which the design is registered and it also	
			prohibit any fraudulent or obvious imitation of the	
			design. Section 22 of The Designs Act, 2000.	
Parts that are not disclosed in dra	awings, etc.	(Design protection is not av	nilable)	
		(In India colour is included	in the definition of the design in Section 2(d) of the Act.	
Colon on monochromo		The colour may form an element in a design, colour or colouring as such does not		
Color or monochrome		constitute design, that is unless the changes of colour creates a new pattern or		
ornament.)				
		(Under Section 22 of the Act, there is infringement of the registered design if any		
		person, without consent of	the of the registered proprietor, for the purpose of sale	
		apply or cause to be applied to any article in any class of articles in which the design		
		is registered, the design or any fraudulent or obvious imitation thereof, or to do		
		anything with a view to e	nable the design to be so applied. Further, Section 22	
Infringing goods that are similar		prohibits import for the purpose of sale, without consent of the of the registered		
to a design right only in terms of	embodiment	proprietor, any article belonging to the class in which the design has been registered,		
		and having applied to it the design or any fraudulent or obvious imitation		
		thereof. Thus, under the Act, protection is also extend to articles in the class in which		
		the design is registered and it also prohibits any fraudulent or obvious imitation of the		
		design.)		
Scope of a design depicted in	$\sqrt{\Box}$ The scope is the	e same as that of the views,	☐ The scope extends to similar views, etc.	
views, etc.	etc.*	,	-	

^{*} However, scope of design right also extends to any fraudulent or obvious imitation of the design. Section 22 of The Designs Act, 2000.

Q7-2 With regard to the content of a disclosure of a design, are there any restrictions in terms of the enforcement of rights?

The restriction in the enforcement of rights of a design in respect of disclosure of a design is provided under the Designs Act, 2000. Section 4(b) of the Act provides a design shall not be registered if the design has been disclosed to public anywhere in India or any other country by publication in tangible form or by use in any other way prior to the filing date, or where applicable, the priority date of the application for registration.

Q7-3 What are the grounds for invalidation in relation to the content of a disclosure of a design?

A design can be invalidated if it has been previously registered in India; or it has been published in India or in any other country prior to the date of registration; or the design is not new or original (Section 19 of the Act.)

[8. Other]

Q8-1 The Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement provides that an applicant may submit up to six drawings. Is this considered to be sufficient disclosure of a design in your country?*

□ Sufficient	
	Insufficient

Q8-2 Are there any court precedents in your country in which a court determined that six drawings were insufficient disclosure of a design?

√□ No	□ Yes	
	(Please specifically describe:)

Q8-3 In your country, is it necessary to submit a priority certificate under the Paris Convention?

□ No	√□ Yes
	In what situation? — (Free description: Where a design application claims priority from an Application in a
	convention country - Rule 15(2) of the Design Rules, 2001)

Q8-4 For an application claiming priority under the Paris Convention, etc., where there are differences between the drawings, etc. attached to the application filed in your country and the drawings, etc. in a priority certificate, how would the application be handled in your country?

□ Accepted	√□ Not accepted	☐ Other (Objection on the ground of requirement under Rule 15(2) of the Design Rules, 2001)
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^{*} In Indian Design Regulation, there is no particular number of drawings but the number of drawings should be sufficient to describe the design. Perspective view is mandatory as per Indian Law.

- 9-1 Please inform us of trial decisions or judgments with regard to the expression of a design in your country, if any. If there are many such trial decisions and judgments, please inform us of approximately three of the most famous judgments, etc.
 - 1. *Microfibers Inc. v. Girdhar Co. & Another*: Interpretation of Section 2(d) of the Designs Act, 2000 and Section 15 (Artistic work) of the Copyright Act, 1957
 - 2. **Bharat Glass Tube Ltd. v. Gopal Glass Works Ltd.:** The court Examined the nature of proof required to establish prior publication.
 - 3. Escorts construction Equipment Ltd. v. Action construction Equipment Pvt Ltd. 1999 PTC 36 (Del) at pp. 39, 40, 48: Purely functional part are incapable of registration under the Design Act, 2000.
 - 4. *Glaxo Smithkline CH GmBH & Co. v. Anchor Health & Beautycare P. Ltd.* 2004 (29) *PTC* 72 (*del*): Mere mechanical contrivance does not qualify for design registration.
 - 5. Rotela Auto Components (P) Ltd Vs Jaspal Singh reported in 2002(24)PTC449(Del), it was held by the court in word 'published' used in section 19 or under section 4 of the Designs Act has not been defined under the Designs Act, 2000. It is published if a design is no longer a secret. There is publication if the design has been disclosed to the public or public has been put in possession of the design.
 - 6. Gopal Glass Works Ltd Vs Asstt. Controller of Patents and Designs [2006(33) PTC434 (Cal)], it was held by the court that to constitute prior disclosure by publication to destroy the novelty of the registered design, the publication would have to be intangible form, of the design applied to the same article. Prior publication of a trade catalogue, brochure, book, journal, magazine, or news paper containing photographs or explicit picture illustrations that clearly depict the application of the design on same article with the same visual effect would be sufficient.
 - 7. M/s Brighto AutoIndustries Vs Shri Raj Chawla (ILR 1978 (I) Delhi) it was held by the Honorable Court —_new is taken generally to mean as different to what has gone before and original as something originating from the author. In the matter of novelty the eye has to be the ultimate arbiter and the determination has to rest on the general ocular impression. To secure recognition for its newness or originality it is imperative that a design identical with or even materially similar to the relevant design should not have been published or registered previously. A slight trivial or infinitesimal variation from a pre-existing design will not qualify it for registration taking into account the nature involved the change introduced should be substantial. It is no t necessary to justify registration that the whole of the design should be new, the newness may be confined to only a part of it but that part must be a significant one and it should be potent enough to impart to the whole design a distinct identity, unless the registration sought for the said part alone. Further it was held that it is the duty of the court to take special care that no design shall be counted new or original, unless it is distinct from what previously existed by something essentially new or original which is different from ordinary trade variants, which may have lost, been common matters of test or choice in that trade.
 - 8. *Disney Enterprise Inc. v. Prime Housewives Ltd.:* Issue of international registration of industrial design and requirement of Indian Law came into conflict and Indian court refused to recognize international registration.
 - 9. Cow & Co. Ltd. v Cannon Rubber Manufacturers, Ltd (1959) RPC 240, 347: If the design is not an essentially a mechanical contrivance but also meets the criterion for registration apart from its functionality, it may qualify

for registration.

9-2 Please inform us of laws and regulations, rules, manuals, and guidelines in your country as well as URLs of websites and names of documents which are especially informative with regard to expression of a design under your country's design system, and provide summaries of the relevant parts and the names of the authors thereof. We will consult with you separately if copyrights are involved.

- 1. The Designs Act, 2000 available on http://www.ipindia.nic.in/
- 2. The Designs Rules, 2000 available on http://www.ipindia.nic.in/
- 3. Manual of Design Practice and Procedure published by the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trademarks available on http://www.ipindia.nic.in/
- 4. Information booklet for Application For Registration of Designs by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. available on http://www.ipindia.nic.in/
- 5. P. Narayanan, Law of Copyright and Industrial Designs, Eastern Law House.

ロシアアンケート回答

[1. SYSTEM] PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS WITH REGARD TO DESIGN-RELATED INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHT SYSTEMS IN YOUR COUNTRY.

Q1-1 Does your country have (1) a design law (legally binding)	, (2) formality examination regulations (legally bind	ing),
and (3) design examination guidelines (not legally binding)?		

Design law Yes No Formality examination regulations Yes No	Design examination guidelines ☐ Yes ☐ No

(2) refers to detailed rules, such as implementation regulations needed for the law or detailed provisions based on the law, and (3) refers to examination practices.

Q1-2 In your country, is there a special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order and morality? Is there also a special department that assigns and confirms classifications in your country? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in such special departments.

Special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for	☐ Yes (no. of persons in charge:	□ No
design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order	approximately	
and morality	Design department of the Russian	
	Patent Office (number of persons in	
	charge: approximately 50)	
Special department that assigns and confirms classifications	☐ Yes (no. of persons in charge:)	□ No

Determining whether a design application is novel/creative through prior design search is to be called "conducting substantive examination."

Q1-3 Is substantive examination conducted for design applications in your country?

☐ Yes (for all applications)	☐ Yes (for some design applications)	□ No
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Q1-4 Is there a special department that conducts substantive examinations? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in the special department.

☐ Yes (no. of persons in charge:) Design department of the	
Russian Patent Office (number of persons in charge:	□No
approximately 50)	

Q1-5 This question applies to countries in which substantive examinations are conducted. Please check the applicable boxes below in relation to the scope of prior design searches conducted to determine novelty.

□ Design gazette of your	□ Design gazette of other countries		
country	(→ Which countries/regions? Obligatory search: Japan, USA, France, Great Britain, Germany, Spain,		
	WIPO, OHIM)		
□ Patent gazette, etc.	□ Publicly known materials (□ magazines/catalogs □ internet □ other ())		

Partial design system	□ Available	□ Not available	Accelerated examination system	
			□ Available □ Not available	
Related design system	□ Available	□ Not available	Exception to lack of novelty Available Not available	

One application for multiple designs system

Reduction and exemption system for various fees

□ Available □ Not available □ Not available □ Not available

Q1-6 Please let us know the situation in your country with regard to the following.

System for converting a patent application to a design application and vice versa

Available

Not available

[2. DESIGNS SUBJECT TO PROTECTION] WITH REGARD TO DESIGNS PROTECTED IN YOUR COUNTRY, PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Q2-1 Please provide the definition of a design protected by design law in your country.

e.g. In Japan, a design is defined as follows: "'Design' ... shall mean the shape, patterns or colors, or any combination thereof, of an article (including a part of an article ...), which creates an aesthetic impression through the eye."

An industrial design is an artistic and constructive solution defining the outer appearance of an industrial or a handicraft

Q2-2 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the subjects of design law protection in your country. If there are any subjects of protection other than those listed below, please describe them in the "Other" box.

☐ Tangible objects (including real property)	☐ Tangible objects (not including real	□ Three-dimensional (3D) images
Tangible objects (including lear property)	property)	
$\hfill \square$ Microscopic designs (those not visible to	□ Buildings	□ Holograms
the naked eye)	- Buildings	
□ Motion designs	☐ Lighting (fireworks, illuminations, etc.)	□ Graphic symbols
☐ Indoor displays and layouts of stores, etc.	□ Packaging	□ Icons
☐ Images (with specification of the articles	□ Images alone (without specification of the	□ Design drawings
on which the images are displayed)	articles on which the images are displayed)	
☐ Textile designs (with specification of the	☐ Textile designs alone (without specification	□ Other ()
articles as textiles)	of the articles in which the design is used)	

[3. MEASURES OF DESIGN DISCLOSURE] PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE MEASURES OF DISCLOSING A DESIGN IN A DESIGN APPLICATION IN YOUR COUNTRY.

Q3-1 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the permitted design application filing formats in your coun	try.
If there are any permissible formats other than those listed below, please describe them in the "Other" box.	

	Paper	□ Electronic recording media	□ E-mail	□ Internet	□ Other ()
documen	ıt					

Q3-2 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the permitted <u>forms of expressing</u> designs in design applications in your country. Please describe forms other than those listed below in the "Other" box.

☐ Drawings ☐ Photographs ☐ Specimens	Other (Computer generated pictures)
--------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Q3-3 If there are any special fee systems in relation to the format of a design application, please check the applicable boxes below to indicate their features. Please describe systems other than those listed below in the "Other" box.

Fee system	In what cases	Details of the fees
□ Computerization fees		
□ Storage fees		
□ Other		
Reduction/exemption system	In what cases	Details of the fees
☐ In relation to the number of applications		
or the number of designs		
□ Other		

Q3-4 Are there any provisions concerning the permitted measures of expressing designs in design applications in your country? If so, what are their features? Please check the applicable boxes below and describe any features not listed below in the areas marked "free description".

In the case of expression by drawings				
Provisions	Details of the provisions			
	□ Up to drawings per design("a set of drawings of the			
	article, which must provide a full detailed perception of the			
Number of drawings	outer appearance of the article: perspective view, front view,	□ No provisions		
	rear view, top view, bottom view, left side view, right side			
	view")			
Size of drawings (size of each	(Fire description) A4 formest	□ No provisions		
drawing)	□ (Free description) A4 format	□ No provisions		
Drawing matheda	e.g., The orthogonal drawing method; the isometric drawing method and the	No marriai ana		
Drawing methods	cabinet/cavalier drawing methods (cabinet drawings or cavalier drawings are	□ No provisions		

1		•
	permitted only for oblique-perspective drawings).	
	□ (Free description)	
	(
	☐ Indication of direction and content (e.g. "front view" and "reference	
	drawing showing the conditions of use")	
Notation in drawings	□ Appendix of reference numbers (e.g. "fig. 1," "1.1," and "1-2")	□ No provisions
	□ Other (a title of a design)	
	☐ For a two-dimensional subject whose reverse side lacks any design	
	elements, a drawing of the reverse side may be omitted (it is sufficient to	
	submit only one view for two-dimensional subject)	
0	☐ For a three-dimensional subject, if two drawings are identical or	NT
Omission of drawings	symmetrical, either may be omitted	□ No provisions
	☐ Other (free description)	
	(if two drawings are identical or symmetrical it is necessary to submit both	
	drawings)	
	□ Not permitted	
	☐ Development view, cross-section view, magnified view, perspective view,	
	image view, etc.	
Addition of drawings other than	Other (free description)	= No mayisisms
necessary drawings	(Necessary views are following: perspective view, front view, rear view, top	□ No provisions
	view, bottom view, left side view and right side view. Magnified view	
	can be filed in addition to the necessary views for better understanding of the	
	design by the Examiner)	
	□ Not permitted	
	□ Permitted where necessary to help the examiner understand the design	
	□ Permitted if a reference drawing is one that indicates the conditions of use	
Reference drawings	□ Permitted if a reference drawing describes incoming lines and/or provides	□ No provisions
Reference drawings	explanations	1 10 provisions
	☐ Other (free description)	
	(Reference views are not published but can be helpful for better	
	understanding of the design by the Examiner)	
	☐ Different lines are used to express transparent parts	
	☐ Different lines are used to express materials	
	Specifically \rightarrow (Free description:	_
Styles of lines	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]	□ No provisions
	☐ Different lines are used to distinguish a part for which an applicant	
	requests design registration from other parts	
	☐ Other (free description)	

	(
	□ Drawings consisting solely of lines are permitted / □ Drawings consisting	
	solely of lines are not permitted	
	☐ Drawings which include color are permitted / ☐ Drawings which include	
	color are not permitted	
Existence and expression of color	□ Color may be specified in a way other than by drawing (via a written	□ No provisions
	statement in an application, etc.)	
	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]	
	☐ The part for which the applicant requests design registration may be	
	specified using different colors	
	□ Not permitted	
Expression of shading, etc.	□ Permitted with certain restrictions	□ No provisions
	(What are the restrictions? \rightarrow)	
	☐ The background may be included	□ No provisions
Description of materials other than	☐ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included	□ No provisions
the subject design	☐ Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are permitted	□ No provisions
	□ Other material that may be included (free description)	

In the case of expression by photographs			
☐ Expression by photographs is not permitted.	Reasons ()	
Provisions	Details of the provisions		
Number. of photographs	□ Up to photographs per design ("a set of photographs of the article, which must provide a full detailed perception of the outer appearance of the article")	□ No provisions	
Size of photographs (size of each photograph)	☐ (Free description) Size of photographs is 18x24 cm, 13x18 cm or 9x12 cm	□ No provisions	
Sharpness	□ (photographs shall be clear)	□ No provisions	
Existence and expression of color	□ Black-and-white photographs are permitted / □ Black-and-white photographs are not permitted □ Color photographs are permitted / □ Color photographs are not permitted [Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system] □ Different colors may be applied to photographs	□ No provisions	
	☐ The background may be included	□ No provisions	
Description of materials other than the subject design	☐ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included	□ No provisions	
subject design	☐ Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are	□ No provisions	

permitted	

In the case of expression by specimens				
Expression by specimens is not permitted. Reasons (All features of the list of essential features which defines the scope of protection				
must be identifiable in the representations of the design)				
Provisions Details of the provisions				
	□ Not permitted			
Mannequins and other accessories	□ No provisions			
	(What are the restrictions? \rightarrow)			

In the case of expression by electronic images, such as CG (computer graphics)				
□ Expression by electronic images, such as CG (computer graphics), is not permitted				
Reasons ()		
Provisions	Details of the provisions			
Types of images (still/moving images)	Only still images are permitted	☐ Moving images are also permitted		
	□ Up to images per design("a set of photographs of the			
Number of images	article, which must provide a full detailed perception of	□ No provisions		
	the outer appearance of the article'')			
Permitted image formats	□ JPEG □ BMP □ GIF	□ No provisions		
Termitica image formats	□ Other			
Image data amount (size)	□ Up toA4 format	□ No provisions		
Existence and expression of color	□ Black-and-white images are permitted / □ Black-and-white images are not permitted □ Color images are permitted / □ Color images are not permitted □ Color may be specified in a way other than through the use of images (via a written statement in an application, etc.) [Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system] □ A part for which an applicant requests design registration may be specified by using different colors	□ No provisions		

[4. DESCRIPTION IN AN APPLICATION IN RELATION TO THE EXPRESSION OF A DESIGN] WITH REGARD TO THE DESCRIPTION IN AN APPLICATION IN RELATION TO THE EXPRESSION OF A DESIGN, PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Q4-1 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the contents (items described) of documents submitted in filing a design application in your country.

Article to the design	□ Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
Explanation of the article	□ Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
Explanation of the design	□ Necessary (it is necessary to submit a description of the design)	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
If your country has a partial design system, indication of partial design	□ Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.

Q4-1-1 What provisions exist concerning statements in the "Article to the design" section? Please describe them below.

Example 1: In Japan, statements must follow the classification of articles specified in the Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (bottom column of Appended Table 1). If an article does not belong to any classification, the applicant provides explanations to help the examiner understand the article in the "Explanation of the article" section, such as its purpose and the conditions of its use.

Example 2: Articles included in the International Classification for Industrial Designs are permitted.

In Russia, the Locarno class is indicated in the description of the design by the applicant. If it is impossible to determine the Locarno class of the design the Examiner of the Russian Patent Office determines the Locarno class in accordance with the paragraph "destination and field of use of the design" of the description.

Q4-1-2 With regard to the (1) "Explanation of the article" and (2) "Explanation of the design" sections in an application, please write Y or N in the parentheses below to indicate whether or not the relevant matter can be stated in the respective section.

Purpose of use: (1) (Y)/(2) (N)	Method of operation: (1)	Material: (1) (Y)/(2) (N)	Size: (1) (N)/(2) (N)	
	(<mark>N</mark>)/(2) (<mark>N</mark>)			
Colored/transparent parts: (1)	Continuity of a pattern: (1)	Features of the design: (1) (N)/(2) (<mark>Y</mark>)	
(<mark>Y</mark>)/(2)(N)	(N)/(2)(Y)			
Other statements permitted (free desc	ription)	Other statements not permitted (free description)		
(1)	/(2)	(1)	/(2)	

Q4-1-3 This question applies to countries with partial design systems. Please describe provisions concerning cases in which it is stated in an application that the design in the application concerned is a partial design.

Example: In Japan, the applicant must include a "Partial design" section in the application with the name of the article (e.g., "camera" in the case of a partial design of the grip part of a camera) subject to the right in the "Article to the design" section, and must also describe the method by which the part for which the applicant requests design registration is specified in drawings, etc., in the "Explanation of the design" section.

[5. UNDERSTANDING OF SPECIFICATION/FINDING/AMENDMENT OF A DESIGN] WHAT IS YOUR UNDERSTANDING WITH REGARD TO THE SPECIFICATION/FINDING/AMENDMENT OF A DESIGN?

Q5-1 What provisions (laws, implementation regulations, detailed rules, guidelines, etc.) exist concerning the requirements for disclosure of a design considered sufficient to secure the filing date?

There is a 6-month novelty grace period from the date when the design became available to the public till filing the

application to the Russi	<mark>an Patent Off</mark>	<mark>ice.</mark>						
According to Point 4 of article 1352 of the Fourth Part of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation "Disclosure of information relating								
to a design by the author of the design, applicant, or other person who received this information directly or indirectly from								
them, as a result of which information on the nature of the design became publicly available shall not be a circumstance								
precluding the recogniti	precluding the recognition of the patentability of the design if an application for the issuance of a patent for the design has							
been filed with the Russ	sian Patent O	ffice within the	course of six n	nonths from	the day of di	sclosure of the ir	<mark>iformation.</mark>	The
burden of proof that the	circumstance	es have taken	place by virtue	of which th	e disclosure	<mark>of information do</mark>	oes not pre	<mark>vent</mark>
the recognition of the pa	atentability of	<mark>the design sh</mark> a	<mark>ll rest on the a</mark>	<mark>pplicant"</mark>				
Q5-2 What classificatio	ns does your	country adop	t? Please chec	k the applic	cable boxes l	below.		
□ Country's own design	□ Internation	al Classification	□ Other cour	ntry's classifi	cation (name	□ Other ()
classification	for Industrial	Designs	of the country	y:)				
Q5-3 Who assigns class	ifications?		Applicant	□ Governm	ent office	□ Other ()	
Q5-4 Is there any relation	•	en an assigne	d classification	n and the si	imilarity of a	articles within it	? Please c	heck the
applicable boxes below.								
□ All articles with	the same	□ The scope of	f the similarity o	of articles is	□ Other (free	description)		
classification are similar		decided for each	ch classification		There is the	International Lo	carno Clas	sification
					for Industria	l Designs in Rus	ssia. Article	es within
					each class ar	e related to each o	ther in such	way that
					they fulfill the	he same function	indicated in	the title
					of the corresp	ponding class.		

Q5-5 Please describe the examination process prior to the finding of a design (including both formality and substantive examinations).

	Who is	empowered to find a design, and based on what	Handing of cases in which a design cannot
		standards?	be found
	Example: A	n examiner in charge of substantive examination	Example: Sending a notice of reasons for
Specifying the scope of	makes a con	mprehensive determination based on statements in	refusal
similarity of articles	an application	on and drawings, etc. attached to it.*	Free description
	Free descrip	otion ((
)
	Regarding	Example: An examiner in charge of formality	Example: Dismissal for failure to comply
Specifying the form	drawing	examination makes a determination based on	with formalities and dismissal of the
	methods	implementation regulations	application
		Free description	Free description
		((
	Clarity of	Example: An examiner in charge of substantive	Example: Sending a notice of reasons for
	the design	examination makes a determination based on	refusal
		design law, etc.*	Free description
		Free description	()
		(

^{*} In Japan, substantive matters regarding (1) the article to the design and (2) the form of the article to the design are comprehensively determined based on ordinary knowledge in the art to which the design pertains in light of statements in the application and drawings, etc. attached to it

Design application in Russia undergoes formal and substantive examinations. During the formal examination the presence of the necessary documents and their correspondence to established requirements are verified. The substantive examination starts automatically after a positive result of the formal examination. Substantive examination includes the verification of the correspondence of the claimed industrial design to the conditions of patentability (i.e. the criteria of worldwide novelty and originality). If the design satisfies the criteria of world-wide novelty and originality, Decision of Grant is issued. After the payment of Grant fee the registration and subsequent publication take place.

At the stage of formal examination the Patent Office can issue an Official Action and an Official Notification and at the stage of substantive examination the Patent Office can issue an Official Action.

A response to the Official Action should be submitted within two months. We can make maximum extension of the term for response to the Official Action for 10 months.

A response to the Official Notification should be submitted within two months. The term of the response to the Official Notification cannot be extended.

Q5-6 With	regard	to	provisions	on	the	expression	of	a	design	in	substantive	examinations,	how	are	inadequate
descriptions	handle	d?													

Action	Specific handling	Postponement of the filing		
Action	Specific handling	(date	
Example: Sending a notice of reasons for refusal to the	Example: Dismissing an amendment if the	Not postponed		
effect that the design cannot be specified	amendment is not permitted			
Free description (The Examiner of the Russian Patent			□ Not	
Office issues an Official action with requirement to	Free description (Postponed	postponed	
make amendments in the description)				
Free description (Free description (□ Not	
Free description (Free description (Postponed	postponed	

Q5-7 With regard to statements in an application, please check the boxes below to indicate information that must be provided in your country and the time at which the information is necessary (at the time of filing or registration (amendment is permitted)).

□ For countries that have a partial design system, a statement to the	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
effect that the design in the application is a "partial design"	filing	registration
□ Explanation of function/operation	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration
□ Size and color	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration
☐ Method of omitting drawings	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration

Q5-8 In the example case shown below, a design can be found in Japan. Would a design be found in the following case in your country? If not, please describe why.

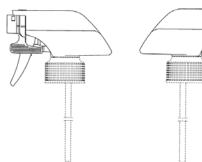
Γ	Article to	the d	esion	Nozz	le of a	nehul	izer for	nackao	rino

[Partial design]

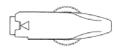
[Explanation of the article] This article is a nozzle of a nebulizer for packaging with a grip part that fixes or releases the nozzle lever.

[Explanation of the design] The part expressed by solid lines is the part for which design registration as a partial design is requested. In the drawings attached to the application, the length of the omitted tube is 5 cm.

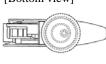
[Front view] [Back view] [Plane view] [Right-side view] [Left-side view]

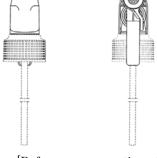






[Bottom view]

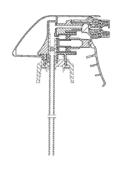




[Left side central longitudinal end view; internal mechanism omitted]

[Reference perspective view with the grip part in the down position]

Reference perspective view with the grip part in the up position]







Description of the reasons why a design would not be found in your country, if applicable.

In accordance with our legislation the above object shown in front view, back view, plan view, right-side view, left-side view is not a finished article and therefore such object cannot be patentable

If amendment/division/conversion of an application is permitted, please describe the scope amendment/division/conversion that is permissible after a design is found. Please check the applicable boxes below and enter special instructions in the "Free description" column, if any.

Permissible amendments

- (1) Amendment beyond the type of design
- □ Amendment from a design for a whole article to a partial design and vice versa /

 Amendment from a partial design to another partial design
- Amendment beyond the type of drawing
- Amendment from a drawing to a photograph and vice versa / Amendment from a drawing to a specimen/model and vice versa
- ☐ Amendment from a photograph to a specimen/model and vice versa
- □ Amendment from a color image to a monochrome image and vice versa

- (3) Amendment beyond the type of view
- □ Addition of a perspective view / □ Amendment from a perspective view to a set of six drawings and vice versa
- (4) Amendment of the content of a design
- □ Addition of a new matter (change of the gist of the design)
- □ Amendment that does not affect the finding of the gist of the design
- □ Amendment that does not affect the determination of similarity
- □ Amendment to the scope of the design for which design registration is requested

Free description: it is possible to make any amendments in the description and the list of essential features of the design till a Decision of Grant. It is impossible to amend the representations of the design after filing the application.

Q5-10 With regard to statements in an application, please describe items which may be amended and the period during which amendments can be made.

	Permissibility of amendment (free	Period during which amendments can be made
	description)	(free description)
Article to the design		
Explanation of the article to the design		
Explanation of the design	The applicant shall have the right to make amendments and clarifications in the application materials for an industrial design if these amendments and clarifications do not change the essence of the industrial design	Amendments can be made till a Decision of Grant

Permissible division (free description): Divisional design application can be filed at any time before a Decision of Grant

Permissible conversion of an	□ From a design application to a patent/utility	☐ From a design application to a trademark	
application	model application and vice versa	application and vice versa	

[6. UNDERSTANDING OF THE UNITY OF DESIGN] THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE TO COUNTRIES THAT ADOPT A ONE APPLICATION FOR MULTIPLE DESIGNS SYSTEM. WHAT IS YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE UNITY OF DESIGN? PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Q6-1 What are the requirements for being recognized to be a "single design" in your country?

Requirements for "one design" (free description)	Are there any governing laws, rules, or guidelines? (free description)
Example: A design for one article that corresponds to a	Example: Article 7 of the Design Act and the Appended Table 1 of the
classification of articles	Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
An application for a design must relate to one design or to	Point 1 of the article 1377 of the Fourth Part of the Civil Code of
a group of designs connected with one another to the	the Russian Federation.
extent that they form a unified creative idea (requirement	
of unity of the industrial design).	
One design application can contain one design or variants	
or one design and independent parts thereof if they relate	
to one Locarno subclass.	

Q6-2 What is the scope of designs that can be included in a single application? Please indicate whether designs could be included in a single application in the following cases.

A part and a finished product (e.g. a bicycle saddle and a bicycle)	☐ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
Multiple articles within the same classification (e.g. if chairs and tables fall under the same classification, a chair and a table)	☐ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
Multiple dissimilar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	☐ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
Multiple similar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	☐ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
A single design designating multiple articles	☐ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
Multiple dissimilar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles)	☐ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
Multiple similar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles)	☐ Can be included	□ Cannot be included

Q6-3 What is the scope of a single design? Please choose whether the following are recognized to be single designs.

	C	0
Multiple embodiments based on one design (e.g. an unpackaged article and multiple packaged working examples)	□ Recognized	□ Not recognized
Sets, such as a set of knives, forks and spoons	□ Recognized	□ Not recognized
For such sets, are applicants permitted to freely combine articles and file an application for the combination as single design?	□ Recognized	□ Not recognized
Articles which move or change entirely or in part (e.g. a toy car that changes into a robot through assembly)	□ Recognized	□ Not recognized
Transitional images (e.g. an image that is developed through the operation of a music playing device)	□ Recognized	□ Not recognized

Q6-4 Please inform us of specific cases of not being recognized to be a single design.

The example from our practice. We filed a design application for two designs: a confectionery and a confectionery in envelope. The examiner of the Russian Patent office issued an official action, in which it was indicated that the claimed group of designs did not correspond to the unity requirement. As a response to the Official action we kept the confectionery in this application and filed a divisional application for the confectionery in envelope.

Q6-5 In the example case shown below, would the set be recognized to be a single design in your country? If not, please provide the reasons.

[Article to the design] A set of audio equipment

[Explanation of the article to the design] This article consists of the body part which is a chassis that houses multiple types of audio equipment and two speaker boxes on its left and right sides which receive audio signal output from the body part and release it as sound. The body part and the two speaker boxes are separable.

[Perspective view] [Perspective view of the body part] [Perspective view of the speaker part]

Recognized to be a single design

Reasons (

[7. DESIGN RIGHT] WHAT IS YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE EFFECT OF A DESIGN RIGHT? PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Q7-1 What is your understanding of the content of a disclosure of a design and the scope of effect of a design right? Please check the applicable boxes below. If your understanding does not fall under any of the following, please elaborate in the "free description" box.

	☐ The scope is limited to that of the article stated		☐ The scope extends to articles similar to the article
Scope of the similarity	in the application		stated in the application
included in the name of an	☐ The name of the article is a mere example, and		□ (Free description)
article	the design right exte	ends to other articles with the	
	same form		
Parts that are not disclosed in drawings, etc.		(Free description)	
Color or monochrome		(Free description)	
Infringing goods that are similar to products subject			
to a design right only in terms of embodiment		(Free description)	
Scope of a design depicted in	☐ The scope is the same as that of the views, ☐		☐ The scope extends to similar views, etc.
views, etc.	etc.		

Free description: the scope of protection of a design is determined by the list of essential features that have found reflection in the representations of the design and are included in the list of essential features of the design.

Q7-2 With regard to	the content	of a disclosure	of a	design,	are there	any	restrictions	in terms	of the	enforcement	t of
rights?											

In accordance with our legislation there are any restrictions in terms of the enforcement of rights

Q7-3 What are the grounds for invalidation in relation to the content of a disclosure of a design?

According to article 1398 of the Fourth Part of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation:

- 1. A patent for an industrial design may be recognized, during the course of its term of effectiveness as invalid in whole or in part in cases of:
- 1) an industrial design does not correspond to the conditions of patentability established by the Civil Code of the Russian Federation;
- 2) presence in the list of essential features of an industrial design that are contained in the decision of grant of features that were absent on the filing date of the application in representations of an article;
- 3) issuance of a patent in the presence of several applications for identical industrial designs having one and the same priority date in violation of the conditions indicated in Article 1383 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation;
- 4) issuance of a patent with an indication in it as the author or patent holder of a person who is not such in accordance with the Civil Code of the Russian Federation or without the indication in the patent as the author or patent holder of a person who is such in accordance with the Civil Code of the Russian Federation.

In accordance with article 1358(3), of the Fourth Part of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation "an industrial design is considered used in an article if the article contains all the essential features of the industrial design which found reflection in the representations of the article and which were stated in the list of essential features of the industrial design".

[8. OTHER]

Q8-1 The Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement provides that an applicant may submit up to six drawings. Is this considered to be sufficient disclosure of a design in your country?

Sufficient (Please note that representations of the design should provide a full	□ Insufficient
detailed perception of appearance of the design).	

Q8-2 Are there any court precedents in your country in which a court determined that six drawings were insufficient disclosure of a design?

□ No	□ Yes	
	(Please specifically describe:)

Q8-3 In your country, is it necessary to submit a priority certificate under the Paris Convention?

□ No	□ Yes
	In what situation? → (Free description: An applicant wishing to use the right of Convention priority with respect to
	an application for an industrial design must submit a certified copy of the first application before the expiration of
	three months from the day of filing with the Russian Patent Office of the application for which Convention priority is
	requested)

Q8-4 For an application claiming priority under the Paris Convention, etc., where there are differences between the drawings, etc. attached to the application filed in your country and the drawings, etc. in a priority certificate, how would the application be handled in your country?

□ Accepted	□ Not accepted	Other (According to our legislation for claiming the convention priority the
		representations of the design in the Russian application should exactly correspond
		to the representations of this design in the first application on the basis of which the
		convention priority is claimed. Otherwise the convention priority will not be
		established.)

[REQUEST FOR INFORMATION GATHERING]

9-1 Please inform us of trial decisions or judgments with regard to the expression of a design in your country, if any. If there are many such trial decisions and judgments, please inform us of approximately three of the most famous judgments, etc.

There is a small number of court cases involving designs. One of these cases (in 2011) involved a design of bakery products and packaging. The infringer produced bakery products the shape of which was similar to the pictures placed on the packaging of the plaintiff. The court satisfied the claims of the plaintiff and banned further production of the respondent.

In yet another case the design at issue was a "sugar tube". The picture of the sugar tube was created by a private person. Later, another person obtained a patent for design for a modified image of the sugar tube. The author of the picture initiated a court action claiming his copyright but could not prove that he was the author of the sugar tube. Hence the owner of the design retained his rights for the patent

- 9-2 Please inform us of laws and regulations, rules, manuals, and guidelines in your country as well as URLs of websites and names of documents which are especially informative with regard to expression of a design under your country's design system, and provide summaries of the relevant parts and the names of the authors thereof. We will consult with you separately if copyrights are involved.
 - 1) The Administrative Regulations for execution by the Federal Service on Intellectual Property, Patents and Trade Marks of state duty on organizing reception of applications for industrial design and consideration thereof, examination and granting in accordance with established procedure patents of the Russian Federation for industrial design

Unfortunately, the English translation of the "Administrative Rules" is not available yet.

 Civil Code of the Russian Federation. Fourth Part (English and Russian Edition) by Alexej N. Zhiltsov and Peter B. Maggs (Hardcover - Jun 1, 2010)

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3) The Russian Patent Office: Website: http://www.rupto.ru/.

ブラジルアンケート回答

- [1. System] Please answer the following questions with regard to design-related industrial property right systems in your country.
- Q1-1 Does your country have (1) a design law (legally binding), (2) formality examination regulations (legally binding), and (3) design examination guidelines (not legally binding)?

Design law	X Yes	□No	Formality examination regulations	Design examination guidelines
Design law	ATES		X Yes □ No	□ Yes X No

(2) refers to detailed rules, such as implementation regulations needed for the law or detailed provisions based on the law, and (3) refers to examination practices.

Q1-2 In your country, is there a special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order and morality? Is there also a special department that assigns and confirms classifications in your country? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in such special departments.

Special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for	X Yes (no. of persons in charge:)	<u>+</u> 4
design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order		
and morality		
Special department that assigns and confirms classifications	Yes (no. of persons in charge:)	The same

Determining whether a design application is novel/creative through prior design search is to be called "conducting substantive examination."

Q1-3 Is substantive examination conducted for design applications in your country?

☐ Yes (for all applications)	☐ Yes (for some design applications)	X No
------------------------------	--------------------------------------	------

Q1-4 Is there a special department that conducts substantive examinations? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in the special department.

Merit examination is made upon request of the Applicant or of a third party.

☐ Yes (no. of persons in charge:)	□ No
------------------------------------	------

Q1-5 This question applies to countries in which substantive examinations are conducted. Please check the applicable boxes below in relation to the scope of prior design searches conducted to determine novelty.

□ Design gazette of your	□ Design gazette of other countries
country	(→ Which countries/regions?)
□ Patent gazette, etc.	□ Publicly known materials (□ magazines/catalogs □ internet □ other ())

Q1-6 Please let us know the situation in your country with regard to the following.

Dantiel design content	_ A:1-1-1-	V N-4:1-1-1-	Accelerated examination system	
Partial design system	□ Available	X Not available	X Available (in some instances) □ Not available	
Related design system	Available	X Not available	Exception to lack of novelty Available X Not available	

One application for multiple designs system	Reduction and exemption system for various fees			
X Available □ Not available	□ Available X Not available			
System for converting a patent application to a design application and				
vice versa □ Available X Not available				
[2. Designs subject to protection] With regard to designs protected in your country, please answer the following				
questions.				
Q2-1 Please provide the definition of a design protected by design	gn law in your country.			
e.g. In Japan, a design is defined as follows: "'Design' shall mean the sh	ape, patterns or colors, or any combination thereof, of an article			
(incl In Brazil, an industrial design is considered to be any ornamental plastic form of an object or an				
ornamental arrangement of lines and colors that r	nay be applied to a product, that provides a new ar			

original visual result in its external configuration, and that may serve as a type for industrial

Q2-

manufacture.

are any subjects of protection other than those listed below, please describe them in the "Other" box.

X Tangible objects (including real property)	☐ Tangible objects (not including real property)	X Three-dimensional (3D) images
☐ Microscopic designs (those not visible to the naked eye)	X Buildings	X Holograms (as applied to an article)
□ Motion designs	X Lighting (fireworks, illuminations, etc.	X Graphic symbols
☐ Indoor displays and layouts of stores, etc.	X Packaging	X Icons
☐ Images (with specification of the articles	X Images alone (without specification of the	□ Design drawings
on which the images are displayed)	articles on which the images are displayed)	
☐ Textile designs (with specification of the	X Textile designs alone (without specification	□ Other ()
articles as textiles)	of the articles in which the design is used)	

- [3. Measures of design disclosure] Please answer the following questions with regard to the measures of disclosing a design in a design application in your country.
- Q3-1 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the permitted design application <u>filing formats</u> in your country. If there are any permissible formats other than those listed below, please describe them in the "Other" box.

X	Paper	□ Electronic recording media	□ E-mail	□ Internet	□ Other ()
documer	nt					

Q3-2 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the permitted <u>forms of expressing</u> designs in design applications in your country. Please describe forms other than those listed below in the "Other" box.

X Drawings X Photographs □ Specimens	□ Other ()
--	-------------

Q3-3 If there are any special fee systems in relation to the format of a design application, please check the applicable boxes below to indicate their features. Please describe systems other than those listed below in the "Other" box.

Fee system	In what cases	Details of the fees
□ Computerization fees		
X Storage fees		
□ Other		
Reduction/exemption system	In what cases	Details of the fees
☐ In relation to the number of applications		
or the number of designs		
□ Other		

Q3-4 Are there any provisions concerning the permitted measures of expressing designs in design applications in your country? If so, what are their features? Please check the applicable boxes below and describe any features not listed below in the areas marked "free description".

In the case of expression by drawing	gs		
Provisions	Details of the provisions		
Number of drawings	□ Up to drawings per design	X No provisions	
Size of drawings (size of each drawing)	□ (Free description)	X No provisions	
Drawing methods	e.g., The orthogonal drawing method; the isometric drawing method and the cabinet/cavalier drawing methods (cabinet drawings or cavalier drawings are permitted only for oblique-perspective drawings).	X No provisions	
	(
Notation in drawings (not permitted)	☐ Indication of direction and content (e.g. "front view" and "reference drawing showing the conditions of use") ☐ Appendix of reference numbers (e.g. "fig. 1," "1.1," and "1-2") ☐ Other (□ No provisions	
Omission of drawings	X□ For a two-dimensional subject whose reverse side lacks any design elements, a drawing of the reverse side may be omitted X For a three-dimensional subject, if two drawings are identical or symmetrical, either may be omitted □ Other (free description)	□ No provisions	
Addition of drawings other than necessary drawings	X Not permitted □ Development view, cross-section view, magnified view, perspective view, image view, etc. (not accepted) □ Other (free description)	□ No provisions	

	(
	X Not permitted	
	☐ Permitted where necessary to help the examiner understand the design	
	☐ Permitted if a reference drawing is one that indicates the conditions of use	
Reference drawings	☐ Permitted if a reference drawing describes incoming lines and/or provides	□ No provisions
	explanations	
	□ Other (free description)	
	□ Different lines are used to express transparent parts	
	□ Different lines are used to express materials	
	Specifically \rightarrow (Free description:	
	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]	
Styles of lines	□ Different lines are used to distinguish a part for which an applicant	No provisions
	requests design registration from other parts	
	□ Other (free description)	
	(no broken lines are accepted at all)	
	X Drawings consisting solely of lines are permitted / □ Drawings consisting	
	solely of lines are not permitted	
	X Drawings which include color are permitted / □ Drawings which include	
	color are not permitted	
Existence and expression of color	□ Color may be specified in a way other than by drawing (via a written	□ No provisions
	statement in an application, etc.)	
	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]	
	☐ The part for which the applicant requests design registration may be	
	specified using different colors	
	□ Not permitted	
Expression of shading, etc.	□ Permitted with certain restrictions	X No provisions
	(What are the restrictions? \rightarrow)	
	☐ The background may be included	X No provisions
Description of materials other than	☐ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included	X No provisions
the subject design	☐ Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are permitted	X No provisions
	☐ Other material that may be included (free description)	

In the case of expression by photographs			
□ Expression by photographs is not permitted.	Reasons ()	
Provisions	Details of the provisions		
Number. of photographs	□ Up to photographs per design	X No provisions	
Size of photographs (size of each	□ (Free description)	X No provisions	

photograph)		
Sharpness	□ (Free description)	X No provisions
Existence and expression of color	X Black-and-white photographs are permitted / □ Black-and-white photographs are not permitted X Color photographs are permitted / □ Color photographs are not permitted [Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system] X Different colors may be applied to photographs	□ No provisions
	The background may be included	X No provisions
Description of materials other than the	☐ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included	X No provisions
subject design	□ Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are permitted	X No provisions

In the case of expression by specimens		
□ Expression by specimens is not permitted	d. Reasons ()
Provisions	Details of the provisions	
	□ Not permitted	
Mannequins and other accessories	□ Permitted with certain restrictions	□ No provisions
	(What are the restrictions? \rightarrow)	

In the case of expression by electronic images, such as CG (computer graphics)						
□ Expression by electronic images, such as CG (computer graphics), is not permitted						
Reasons (
Provisions	Details of the provisions					
Types of images (atill/maying images)	X Only still images are permitted	☐ Moving images are				
Types of images (still/moving images)	A Only still images are permitted	also permitted				
Number of images	□ Up to images per design	x No provisions				
Domnitted image formets	□ JPEG □ BMP □ GIF	v No massisions				
Permitted image formats	□ Other (x No provisions				
Image data amount (size)	□ Up to	x No provisions				
	\mathbf{X} Black-and-white images are permitted / \square Black-and-white images					
	are not permitted					
	X Color images are permitted / □ Color images are not permitted					
Existence and expression of color	□ Color may be specified in a way other than through the use of images	□ No provisions				
	(via a written statement in an application, etc.)					
	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design					
	system]					

☐ A part for which an applicant requests design registration may be	
specified by using different colors	

[4. Description in an application in relation to the expression of a design] With regard to the description in an application in relation to the expression of a design, please answer the following questions.

Q4-1 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the contents (items described) of documents submitted in filing a design application in your country.

Article to the design	X Necessary	Voluntary	□ No such item.
Explanation of the article	X Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
Explanation of the design	□ Necessary	X Voluntary	□ No such item.
If your country has a partial design system, indication of partial design	□ Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.

Q4-1-1 What provisions exist concerning statements in the "Article to the design" section? Please describe them below.

Example 1: In Japan, statements must follow the classification of articles specified in the Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (bottom column of Appended Table 1). If an article does not belong to any classification, the applicant provides explanations to help the examiner understand the article in the "Explanation of the article" section, such as its purpose and the conditions of its use.

Example 2: Articles included in the International Classification for Industrial Designs are permitted.

The identification of the article is made through a box named "field of application" by the Applicant. The Patent Office is in charge of providing the respective classification.

please write Y or N in the parentheses below to indicate whether or not the relevant matter can be stated in the respective section.

Purpose of use: (1) (N)/(2) (Y)	Method of operation: (1) (\mathbf{N})/(2)	Material: (1) (N)/(2) (N)	Size: (1) (N)/(2) (N)	
	(N)			
Colored/transparent parts: (1)	Continuity of a pattern: (1)	Features of the design: (1) ()/(2) (Y , voluntarily)	
(N)/(2) (N)	(N)/(2)(N)			
Other statements permitted (free desc	ription)	Other statements not permitted (free description)		
(1)	/(2)	(1)	/(2)	

Q4-1-3 This question applies to countries with partial design systems. Please describe provisions concerning cases in which it is stated in an application that the design in the application concerned is a partial design.

Example: In Japan, the applicant must include a "Partial design" section in the application with the name of the article (e.g., "camera" in the case of a partial design of the grip part of a camera) subject to the right in the "Article to the design" section, and must also describe the method by which the part for which the applicant requests design registration is specified in drawings, etc., in the "Explanation of the design" section.

[5. Understanding of specification/finding/amendment of a design] What is your understanding with regard to the specification/finding/amendment of a design?

Q5-1 What provisions (laws, implementation regulations, detailed rules, guidelines, etc.) exist concerning the requirements for disclosure of a design considered sufficient to secure the filing date?

Brazilian Law states on article 96: Article 96 - An industrial design is considered to be new when not

Q5-2 What classifications does your country adopt? Please check the applicable boxes below.

□ Country's own design	A International	U Other cour	itry's classification (name	□ Otner ()
classification	Classification for Industrial	of the country	y:)				
	Designs						
Q5-3 Who assigns class	sifications?	Applicant	X Government office	□ Other	()	

Q5-4 Is there any relationship between an assigned classification and the similarity of articles within it? Please check the applicable boxes below.

	All	articles	with	the	same	☐ The scope of the similarity of articles is	X Other (free description)There is not a direct	
classification are similar					decided for each classification	relationship between the similarity of articles		
				and the classification				

Q5-5 Please describe the examination process prior to the finding of a design (including both formality and substantive examinations).

CAMINIMATIONS).			
	Who is	empowered to find a design, and based on what	Handing of cases in which a design cannot
		standards?	be found
	Example: A	n examiner in charge of substantive examination	Example: Sending a notice of reasons for
Specifying the scope of	makes a con	mprehensive determination based on statements in	refusal
similarity of articles	an application	on and drawings, etc. attached to it.*	Free description
	Free descrip	otion (Ae Design in Brazil is registered always if it	
	fulfils the no	ecessary formal conditions)	
	Regarding	Example: An examiner in charge of formality	Example: Dismissal for failure to comply
Specifying the form	drawing	examination makes a determination based on	with formalities and dismissal of the
	methods	implementation regulations	application
		Free description	Free description
		((
	Clarity of	Example: An examiner in charge of substantive	Example: Sending a notice of reasons for
	the design	examination makes a determination based on	refusal
		design law, etc.*	Free description
		Free description	(
		(

^{*} In Japan, substantive matters regarding (1) the article to the design and (2) the form of the article to the design are comprehensively

determined based on ordinary knowledge in the art to which the design pertains in light of statements in the application and drawings, etc. attached to it

Q5-6 With	regard	to	provisions	on	the	expression	of	a	design	in	substantive	examinations,	how	are	inadequate
descriptions	handle	d?													

Action	Specific handling	Postponement of the filing			
1.00.00	specific managing	date			
Example: Sending a notice of reasons for refusal to the	Example: Dismissing an amendment if the	Not postponed			
effect that the design cannot be specified	amendment is not permitted				
Ence description (Free description (□ Not		
Free description (Free description (Postponed	postponed		
Ence description (Erea description (□ Not		
Free description (Free description ()	Postponed	postponed		

Q5-7 With regard to statements in an application, please check the boxes below to indicate information that must be provided in your country and the time at which the information is necessary (at the time of filing or registration (amendment is permitted)).

$\hfill\Box$ For countries that have a partial design system, a statement to the	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
effect that the design in the application is a "partial design"	filing	registration
□ Explanation of function/operation	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration
□ Size and color	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration
☐ Method of omitting drawings	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration

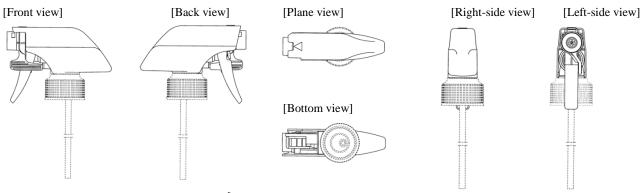
Q5-8 In the example case shown below, a design can be found in Japan. Would a design be found in the following case in your country? If not, please describe why.

[Article to the design] Nozzle of a nebulizer for packaging

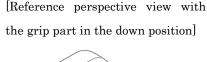
[Partial design]

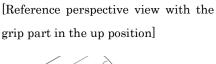
[Explanation of the article] This article is a nozzle of a nebulizer for packaging with a grip part that fixes or releases the nozzle lever.

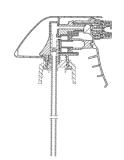
[Explanation of the design] The part expressed by solid lines is the part for which design registration as a partial design is requested. In the drawings attached to the application, the length of the omitted tube is 5 cm.



[Left side central longitudinal end view; internal mechanism is omitted]











Description of the reasons why a design would not be found in your country, if applicable.

Q5-9 If amendment/division/conversion of an application is permitted, please describe the scope of amendment/division/conversion that is permissible after a design is found. Please check the applicable boxes below and enter special instructions in the "Free description" column, if any.

Permissible amendments (1) Amendment beyond the type of design Amendment from a design for a whole article to a partial design and vice Permissible amendment beyond the type of view Amendment from a design for a whole article to a partial design and vice Permissible amendment beyond the type of view Amendment from a design for a whole article to a partial design and vice Permissible amendment beyond the type of view Amendment from a partial design to another partial design perspective view to a set of six drawings and vice versa (4) Amendment of the content of a design Amendment from a drawing to a specimen/model and vice versa design Amendment from a photograph to a specimen/model and vice versa Amendment that does not affect the finding of the gist of

X Amendment from a color image to a monochrome image and vice versa	the design
	□ Amendment that does not affect the determination of
	similarity
	☐ Amendment to the scope of the design for which design
	registration is requested
Free description:	

Q5-10 With regard to statements in an application, please describe items which may be amended and the period during which amendments can be made.

	Permissibility of amendment (free description)	Period during which amendments can be made (free description)
Article to the design		Before the register
Explanation of the article to the design		
Explanation of the design		

Permissible division (free description): Divsions are permitted (usuallu it is required by the Examiners)

Permissible conversion of an	□ From a design application to a patent/utility	☐ From a design application to a trademark
application	model application and vice versa	application and vice versa

[6. Understanding of the unity of design] The following questions are to countries that adopt a one application for multiple designs system. What is your understanding of the unity of design? Please answer the following questions.

Q6-1 What are the requirements for being recognized to be a "single design" in your country?

A multiple design can include up to 20 variants, provided that these variants keep between them a same preponderant overall aspect or shape.

Requirements for "one design" (free description)	Are there any governing laws, rules, or guidelines? (free description)	
Example: A design for one article that corresponds to a	Example: Article 7 of the Design Act and the Appended Table 1 of the	
classification of articles	Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	

Q6-2 What is the scope of designs that can be included in a single application? Please indicate whether designs could be included in a single application in the following cases.

A part and a finished product (e.g. a bicycle saddle and a bicycle)	X □ Can be	□ Cannot be
Triplet and a minusion product (eight a croyers stands and a croyers)	included	included
Multiple articles within the same classification (e.g. if chairs and tables fall under the same	☐ Can be included	X □ Cannot be
classification, a chair and a table)	□ Can be included	included

Multiple dissimilar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	☐ Can be included	X □ Cannot be included
Multiple similar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	X □ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
A single design designating multiple articles	☐ Can be included	X □ Cannot be included
Multiple dissimilar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles)	☐ Can be included	X □ Cannot be included
Multiple similar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles)	X Can be included	□ Cannot be included

Q6-3 What is the scope of a single design? Please choose whether the following are recognized to be single designs.

		<u> </u>
Multiple embodiments based on one design (e.g. an unpackaged article and multiple packaged working examples)	X □ Recognized	□ Not recognized
Sets, such as a set of knives, forks and spoons	X □ Recognized	□ Not recognized
For such sets, are applicants permitted to freely combine articles and file an application for the combination as single design?	X □ Recognized	□ Not recognized
Articles which move or change entirely or in part (e.g. a toy car that changes into a robot through assembly)	X □ Recognized	□ Not recognized
Transitional images (e.g. an image that is developed through the operation of a music playing device)	□ Recognized	X □ Not recognized

Q6-4 Please inform us of specific cases of not being recognized to be a single design.

Q6-5 In the example case shown below, would the set be recognized to be a single design in your country? If not, please provide the reasons.

[Article to the design] A set of audio equipment

[Explanation of the article to the design] This article consists of the body part which is a chassis that houses multiple types of audio equipment and two speaker boxes on its left and right sides which receive audio signal output from the body part and release it as sound. The body part and the two speaker boxes are separable.

[Perspective view]

[Perspective view of the body part]

[Perspective view of the speaker part]







X Recognized to be a single design Not recognized to be a single design		
	Reasons ()

- [7. Design right] What is your understanding of the effect of a design right? Please answer the following questions.
- Q7-1 What is your understanding of the content of a disclosure of a design and the scope of effect of a design right? Please check the applicable boxes below. If your understanding does not fall under any of the following, please elaborate in the "free description" box.

	The scope is limited to that of the article		☐ The scope extends to articles similar to the article
Scope of the similarity	stated in the applic	cation	stated in the application
included in the name of an	☐ The name of the a	article is a mere example, and	□ (Free description)
article	the design right extends to other articles with the		
	same form OK		
Parts that are not disclosed in drawings, etc.		(Free description)	
Color or monochrome		(Free description)	
Infringing goods that are similar to products subject			
to a design right only in terms of embodiment		(Free description)	
Scope of a design depicted in $\ \square$ The scope is the		same as that of the views,	X The scope extends to similar views, etc.
views, etc. etc.			

Q7-2 With regard to the content of a disclosure of a design, are there any restrictions in terms of the enforcement of rights?

Only the design that has been disclosed enjoy protection

Q7-3 What are the grounds for invalidation in relation to the content of a disclosure of a design?

If the design, as disclosed, is not novel

[8. Other]

Q8-1 The Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement provides that an applicant may submit up to six drawings. Is this considered to be sufficient disclosure of a design in your country?

	□ Sufficient	□ Insufficient
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Note that in Brazil there are necessary for 3D designs at least one perspective view and all other elevational and plan views for each variant of the design,

Q8-2 Are there any court precedents in your country in which a court determined that six drawings were insufficient

disclosure of a design?

X □ No	□ Yes	
	(Please specifically describe:)

Q8-3 In your country, is it necessary to submit a priority certificate under the Paris Convention?

□ No	X Yes
	In what situation? \rightarrow (Free description: when priority is claimed)

Q8-4 For an application claiming priority under the Paris Convention, etc., where there are differences between the drawings, etc. attached to the application filed in your country and the drawings, etc. in a priority certificate, how would the application be handled in your country?

□ Accepted	Not accepted	□ Other (if the overall article is the same this can be accepted)
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[Request for information gathering]

9-1 Please inform us of trial decisions or judgments with regard to the expression of a design in your country, if any. If there are many such trial decisions and judgments, please inform us of approximately three of the most famous judgments, etc.

Examples

1) Lawsuit nº.: 2010.51.01.809326-0 Judge: Guilherme Bollorini Pereira 25th Federal Court of Rio de Janeiro

ORGUS INDÚSTRIA E COMÉRCIO LTDA. filed a lawsuit against FORD MOTOR COMPANY BRASIL LTDA., FORD MOTOR COMPANY, FORD GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES and the Brazilian PTO, seeking the annulment of administrative decisions that granted several Industrial Design registrations referenced to cars' lights and bumpers.

The Author argued that these parts of the vehicles alone cannot constitute independent Industrial Designs, and that the ID registrations in these cases should be granted alongside with the vehicle design as a whole and not independently.

The Author also claimed the granting of these registrations infringe articles 95 and 100 of Brazilian Intellectual Property Law no 9.279/96, since unattached parts of vehicles cannot be subject to independent registrations.

The Author's pleadings were granted by the 25th Federal Court of Rio de Janeiro in decision published on May 16, 2012, and the administrative decision that granted the above mentioned ID's registrations were annulled.

The defendants appealed from the Lower Court's decision, and the Appeal is still pending a decision from the

Federal Court Of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit.

2) Lawsuit nº.: 2004.51.01.250066-0

Judge: Guilherme Bollorini Pereira

25th Federal Court of Rio de Janeiro

SCHOELLER PLAST DO BRASIL LTDA. filed a lawsuit against LINPAC PISANI LTDA and the Brazilian PTO,

seeking the annulment of the administrative decision that cancelled an Industrial Design registration referenced

to boxes for bottles ("settings applied to a recipient box"), claiming the ID did not comply with the legal

requirement novelty.

The Judge granted the preliminary injunction to the Author, to grant the pleaded effects until the rendering of a

final decision on the lawsuit.

The 25th Federal Court of Rio de Janeiro decided in favor of the Author, recognizing novelty on the registration

and reestablishing the ID registration before the Brazilian PTO. However, the Brazilian PTO filed an Appeal from

this decision before the Federal Court Of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit. On April 2008, the Federal Court of

Appeals upheld the lower Court's decision, maintaining its effects, clarifying that the novelty requirement is

relative, since the simple combination of known elements that result in a different composition can be subject to

IDs registrations.

The Brazilian PTO did not appeal from this decision and lawsuit was shelved.

3) Lawsuit nº.: 2005.51.01.522888-1

Judge: Daniela Pereira Madeira

13th Federal Court of Rio de Janeiro

PERFECTA COMERCIAL IMPORTADORA E EXPORTADORA LTDA. filed a lawsuit against ALI AHAMAD

ZAIOUN and the Brazilian PTO, seeking the annulment of the administrative decision that granted 04 Industrial

Designs registrations referenced to electronic games or calculators configurations, claiming the IDs did not

comply with the legal requirement novelty, since they conflicted with other IDs applications previously registered.

The 13th Federal Court of Rio de Janeiro denied the preliminary injunction to the Author, but partially granted

the Author's pleadings, recognizing the lack of novelty and annulling one of the IDs registrations, but not on the

other three, stating the pictures brought to by the Author were inconclusive since it only showed the front of the

designs.

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The Brazilian PTO filed an Appeal from this decision before the Federal Court Of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit, arguing the documents presented regarding the annulled ID registration were not be able to prove the existence of previous similar IDs registrations. The Federal Court Of Appeals denied the Brazilian PTO's appeal in decision published on January 2009, finding the IDs confusingly similar.

The Brazilian PTO did not appeal from this decision and lawsuit was shelved."

9-2 Please inform us of laws and regulations, rules, manuals, and guidelines in your country as well as URLs of websites and names of documents which are especially informative with regard to expression of a design under your country's design system, and provide summaries of the relevant parts and the names of the authors thereof. We will consult with you separately if copyrights are involved.

Please see attached the Brazilian Law Articles and Normative Act 161 relative to the prosecution of Industrial Designs in Brazil.

UMMARY

In Brazil, in most of the cases a design application is granted in more or less one year from the filing date, provided that it meets the general conditions (for example, drawings or photographs in

オーストラリアアング	ケート回答
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- [1. System] Please answer the following questions with regard to design-related industrial property right systems in your country.
- Q1-1 Does your country have (1) a design law (legally binding), (2) formality examination regulations (legally binding), and (3) design examination guidelines (not legally binding)?

Design law	•□ Yes	□ No	Formality examination regulations	Design examination guidelines
			●□ Yes □ No	●□ Yes □ No

(2) refers to detailed rules, such as implementation regulations needed for the law or detailed provisions based on the law, and (3) refers to examination practices.

Q1-2 In your country, is there a special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order and morality? Is there also a special department that assigns and confirms classifications in your country? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in such special departments.

Special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for	•□ Yes (no. of persons in charge: 4)	□ No
design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order		
and morality		
Special department that assigns and confirms classifications	•□ Yes (no. of persons in charge: 4)	□ No

Determining whether a design application is novel/creative through prior design search is to be called "conducting substantive examination."

Q1-3 Is substantive examination conducted for design applications in your country?

☐ Yes (for all applications)	 ◆□ Yes (for some design applications) On request after registration 	□ No

Q1-4 Is there a special department that conducts substantive examinations? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in the special department.

•□ Yes (no. of persons in charge:	6)	□ No
-----------------------------------	----	------

Q1-5 This question applies to countries in which substantive examinations are conducted. Please check the applicable boxes below in relation to the scope of prior design searches conducted to determine novelty.

●□ Design gazette of your	●□ Design gazette of other countries	
country	(→ Which countries/regions? <u>US, EP, UK, FI</u>	
•□ Patent gazette, etc.	•□ Publicly known materials (•□ magazines/catalogs •□ internet □ other ())	

Q1-6 Please let us know the situation in your country with regard to the following.

Partial design system ●□ Availa	•□ Available	□ Not available	Accelerated examination system		
Partiai desigii system	• Available	□ Not available	□ Available •□ Not available		
Related design system	□ Available	□ Not available	Exception to lack of novelty • Available □ Not available		

One application for multiple designs system	Reduction and exemption system for various fees	
■□ Available □ Not available	□ Available •□ Not available	
System for converting a patent application to a design application and		
vice versa □ Available •□ Not available		

- [2. Designs subject to protection] With regard to designs protected in your country, please answer the following questions.
- Q2-1 Please provide the definition of a design protected by design law in your country.
- e.g. In Japan, a design is defined as follows: "'Design' ... shall mean the shape, patterns or colors, or any combination thereof, of an article (including a part of an article ...), which creates an aesthetic impression through the eye."

Design, in relation to a product, means the overall appearance of the product resulting from one or more visual features of the product.

Definition of product

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, a thing that is manufactured or hand made is a product (but see subsections (2), (3) and (4)).
- (2) A component part of a complex product may be a product for the purposes of this Act, if it is made separately from the product.
- (3) A thing that has one or more indefinite dimensions is only a product for the purposes of this Act if any one or more of the following applies to the thing:
- (a) a cross-section taken across any indefinite dimension is fixed or varies according to a regular pattern;
- (b) all the dimensions remain in proportion;
- (c) the cross-sectional shape remains the same throughout, whether or not the dimensions of that shape vary according to a ratio or series of ratios;
- (d) it has a pattern or ornamentation that repeats itself.
- (4) A kit which, when assembled, is a particular product is taken to be that product.
- Q2-2 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the subjects of design law protection in your country. If there are any subjects of protection other than those listed below, please describe them in the "Other" box.

●□ Tangible objects (including real	●□ Tangible objects (not including real	●□ Three-dimensional (3D) images
property)	property)	(where incorporated in a product)
●□ Microscopic designs (those not visible to	 ■□ Buildings (portable manufactured or hand 	□ Holograms
the naked eye) Possibly where informed user would be normally use a microscope	made products)	
□ Motion designs	☐ Lighting (fireworks, illuminations, etc.)	☐ Graphic symbols
☐ Indoor displays and layouts of stores, etc.	●□ Packaging possibly where related to a	●□ Icons poosibly when part of a product
and any only of stores, etc.	product e.g. wrapping paper	and not transient
●□ Images (with specification of the articles	☐ Images alone (without specification of the	 ■□ Design drawings (must be related to a
on which the images are displayed)	articles on which the images are displayed)	product)
●□ Textile designs (with specification of the	☐ Textile designs alone (without specification	□ Other ()
articles as textiles)	of the articles in which the design is used)	

- [3. Measures of design disclosure] Please answer the following questions with regard to the measures of disclosing a design in a design application in your country.
- Q3-1 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the permitted design application <u>filing formats</u> in your country. If there are any permissible formats other than those listed below, please describe them in the "Other" box.

●□Paper	□ Electronic recording media	□ E-mail	□ Internet	• 🗆	Other	(facsimile,	business	to
document				busi	ness (B2	2B))		

Q3-2 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the permitted <u>forms of expressing</u> designs in design applications in your country. Please describe forms other than those listed below in the "Other" box.

		•□ Specimens where	●□ Other (digital images where printable)
		• Specimens where	Other (digital images where printable)
		easily mounatble on a	
•□ Drawings	□ Photographs	flat surface and easily	
		stored with other	
		documents	

Q3-3 If there are any special fee systems in relation to the format of a design application, please check the applicable boxes below to indicate their features. Please describe systems other than those listed below in the "Other" box.

Fee system	In what cases	Details of the fees
□ Computerization fees		
□ Storage fees		
□ Other		
Reduction/exemption system	In what cases	Details of the fees
☐ In relation to the number of applications		
or the number of designs		
•□ Other	Electronic and B2B filing of application	\$AUD100 reduction

Q3-4 Are there any provisions concerning the permitted measures of expressing designs in design applications in your country? If so, what are their features? Please check the applicable boxes below and describe any features not listed below in the areas marked "free description".

	1		
In the case of expression by drawings			
Provisions	Details of the provisions		
Number of drawings	■□ Up to drawings per design. 5 copies of each sheet of drawings.No limit on number of sheets or views	□ No provisions	
Size of drawings (size of each drawing)	 •□ (Free description) Each representation should be printed or mounted on an A4 sheet 	□ No provisions	
Drawing methods	e.g., The orthogonal drawing method; the isometric drawing method and the cabinet/cavalier drawing methods (cabinet drawings or cavalier drawings are	□ No provisions	

	permitted only for oblique-perspective drawings).	
	●□ (Free description)	
	(No specific drawing method is stipulated so long as the drawing is clear	
	and reproducible by copying)	
Notation in drawings	●□ Indication of direction and content (e.g. "front view" and "reference	□ No provisions
	drawing showing the conditions of use")	
	●□ Appendix of reference numbers (e.g. "fig. 1," "1.1," and "1-2")	
	●□ Other (Schedule of drawings giving description of each view or figure)	
Omission of drawings	●□ For a two-dimensional subject whose reverse side lacks any design	□ No provisions
	elements, a drawing of the reverse side may be omitted	
	●□ For a three-dimensional subject, if two drawings are identical or	
	symmetrical, either may be omitted	
	●□ Other (free description)	
	(No specific requirements)	
	□ Not permitted	
	●□ Development view, cross-section view, magnified view, perspective	
Addition of drawings other than	view, image view, etc.	
necessary drawings	●□ Other (free description)	□ No provisions
	(No limit on number and type of representations but unnecessary views may	
	limit scope)	
Reference drawings	□ Not permitted	□ No provisions
	☐ Permitted where necessary to help the examiner understand the design	
	☐ Permitted if a reference drawing is one that indicates the conditions of use	
	☐ Permitted if a reference drawing describes incoming lines and/or provides	
	explanations	
	●□ Other (free description)	
	(Permitted with no specific justification)	
	●□ Different lines are used to express transparent parts	□ No provisions
	□ Different lines are used to express materials	
	Specifically \rightarrow (Free description:	
Styles of lines	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]	
	●□ Different lines are used to distinguish a part for which an applicant	
	requests design registration from other parts	
	□ Other (free description)	

	●□ Drawings consisting solely of lines are permitted / □ Drawings consisting	
	solely of lines are not permitted	
	●□ Drawings which include color are permitted / □ Drawings which include	
	color are not permitted	
Existence and expression of color	●□ Color may be specified in a way other than by drawing (via a written	□ No provisions
	statement in an application, etc.)	
	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]	
	●□ The part for which the applicant requests design registration may be	
	specified using different colors	
	□ Not permitted	
Expression of shading, etc.	●□ Permitted with certain restrictions	□ No provisions
	(What are the restrictions? \rightarrow No restrictions)	
	☐ The background may be included	□ No provisions
	●□ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included	
Description of materials other than ☐ Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are permitted		□ No provisions
the subject design •Other material that may be included (free description) Descriptive text		
must not be included except where necessary for understanding the		
	representation=	

In the case of expression by photographs			
☐ Expression by photographs is not permitte	d. Reasons ()	
Provisions	Details of the provisions		
Number. of photographs	□ Up to photographs per design	●□ No provisions	
Size of photographs (size of each photograph)	●□ (Free description) Must be mountable on an A4 sheet	□ No provisions	
Sharpness	 •□ (Free description) Must be original and clear. Must be durable over time ["Polaroid" not acceptable] and should be reproducible by photcopying. 	□ No provisions	
Existence and expression of color	 ■□ Black-and-white photographs are permitted / □ Black-and-white photographs are not permitted ■□ Color photographs are permitted / □ Color photographs are not permitted [Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system] ■□ Different colors may be applied to photographs 	□ No provisions	
Description of materials other than the	 ■□ The background may be included [should be plain or contrasting background] 	□ No provisions	
subject design	●□ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included	□ No provisions	

	☐ Incoming lines a	□ No provisions				
	1					
In the case of expression by specimens						
☐ Expression by specimens is not permitte	ed. Reasons ()	
Provisions		Details of the provisions				
	□ Not permitted					
	●□ Permitted with cer	●□ Permitted with certain restrictions				
Mannequins and other accessories	(What are the restr	ictions? → Must be	mounable flat on an	A4	□ No provisions	
	sheet and reproducible	by photocopying, e	e.g. flat textile, photo	graphs		
	preferred)					
In the case of expression by electronic image	ages, such as CG (comp	uter graphics)				
□ Expression by electronic images, such a	s CG (computer graphic	es), is not permitted				
Reasons ()	
Provisions		Details	of the provisions		Г	
Types of images (still/moving images) •□ Only still images are permitted				☐ Moving images are		
				also permitted		
Number of images	Number of images Up to images per design				●□ No provisions	
Permitted image formats	•□ JPEG •□ BMP •□ GIF □ Other ()			□ No provisions		
Image data amount (size)	□ Up to)	■□ No provisions	
mage data amount (SEE)	•□ Black-and-white im	ages are permitted /	 ☐ Black-and-white	images	- E T VO PTO VIDIONO	
	are not permitted	ages are permitted?	Black and white	mages		
	□ Color images are per	ermitted / Color in	nages are not permitt	ted		
	•□ Color may be speci:					
Existence and expression of color	images (via a written st	atement in an applic	eation, etc.)		□ No provisions	
	[Please answer the following t	owing if your countr	y has a partial design	n		
	system]					
	•□ A part for which an	applicant requests d	lesign registration m	ay be		
specified by using different colors						
[4. Description in an application in re	elation to the express	ion of a design]	With regard to the	descrip	tion in an application	
in relation to the expression of a desi	gn, please answer the	e following questi	ions.			
Q4-1 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the contents (items described) of documents submitted in filing						
a design application in your country.	a design application in your country.					
Article to the design		•□ Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No su	ch item.	
Explanation of the article			□ Voluntary	□ No su	ch item.	

Explanation of the design	□ Necessary	■□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
If your country has a partial design system, indication of partial design	□ Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.

Q4-1-1 What provisions exist concerning statements in the "Article to the design" section? Please describe them below.

Example 1: In Japan, statements must follow the classification of articles specified in the Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (bottom column of Appended Table 1). If an article does not belong to any classification, the applicant provides explanations to help the examiner understand the article in the "Explanation of the article" section, such as its purpose and the conditions of its use.

Example 2: Articles included in the International Classification for Industrial Designs are permitted.

Products included in the International Classification of Designs are permitted. The Examiner may request an explanation of the product where the name of the product is unclear or it is not possible to classify the product based on its name. There is no mandatory requirement to provide details of the product apart from its name at filing.

Q4-1-2 With regard to the (1) "Explanation of the article" and (2) "Explanation of the design" sections in an application, please write Y or N in the parentheses below to indicate whether or not the relevant matter can be stated in the respective section.

Purpose of use: (1) ()/(2) ()	Method of operation: (1) ()/(2)	Material: (1) ()/(2) ()	Size: (1) ()/(2) ()		
	()				
Colored/transparent parts: (1)	Continuity of a pattern: (1)	Features of the design: (1) (/(2) (Y)		
()/(2) ()					
Other statements permitted (free desc	ription)	Other statements not permitted	(free description)		
(1) / (2) A statement of newness an	d distinctiveness is permitted which	(1)	/(2)		
highlights the new and distinctive fea	tures of the design				

Q4-1-3 This question applies to countries with partial design systems. Please describe provisions concerning cases in which it is stated in an application that the design in the application concerned is a partial design.

Example: In Japan, the applicant must include a "Partial design" section in the application with the name of the article (e.g., "camera" in the case of a partial design of the grip part of a camera) subject to the right in the "Article to the design" section, and must also describe the method by which the part for which the applicant requests design registration is specified in drawings, etc., in the "Explanation of the design" section.

No specific section or requirement to specify the partial design but the name of the product and the Statement of Newness and Distinctiveness may be used to identify the partial design in the product

- [5. Understanding of specification/finding/amendment of a design] What is your understanding with regard to the specification/finding/amendment of a design?
- Q5-1 What provisions (laws, implementation regulations, detailed rules, guidelines, etc.) exist concerning the requirements for disclosure of a design considered sufficient to secure the filing date?

Section 21(2) of the Act describes the minimum filing requirements and refers to the Regulation 3.01
3.01 Minimum filing requirements
For subsection 21 (2) of the Act, each of the following requirements is prescribed:
(a) the application must include information that indicates that what is filed is intended to be a design application;
(b) the application must include information that:
(i) allows the identity of the applicant to be established; and
(ii) allows the applicant to be contacted;
(c) the application must include a representation, or information that appears to be a representation, of each design.

Q5-2 What classifications does your country adopt? Please check the applicable boxes below.

□ Country's own design	●□ International	☐ Other country's classification (name	□ Other ()
classification	Classification for Industrial	of the country:	
	Designs		

Q5-3 Who assigns classifications?	pplicant	●□ Government office	\Box Other	()
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Q5-4 Is there any relationship between an assigned classification and the similarity of articles within it? Please check the applicable boxes below.

		All	articles	with	the	same	☐ The scope of the similarity of articles is	●□ Other (free description)	Not applicable
classification are similar			decided for each classification						

Q5-5 Please describe the examination process prior to the finding of a design (including both formality and substantive examinations).

	Who is 6	empowered to find a design, and based on what	Handing of cases in which a design cannot
		standards?	be found
	Example: A	n examiner in charge of substantive examination	Example: Sending a notice of reasons for
Specifying the scope of	makes a cor	mprehensive determination based on statements in	refusal
similarity of articles	an application	on and drawings, etc. attached to it.*	Free description
	Free descri	ption (A substantive examiner in charge of	(Sending Notice of reasons for refusal)
	substantive	examination makes a comprehensive	
	determination	on based on statements in an application and	
	drawings, e	etc. attached to it and implementing law and	
	regulations)		
	Regarding	Example: An examiner in charge of formality	Example: Dismissal for failure to comply
Specifying the form	drawing	examination makes a determination based on	with formalities and dismissal of the

methods	implementation regulations	application
	Free description	Free description
	(A formalities examiner makes a	(
	determination based on design law, etc.*)	
Clarity of	Example: An examiner in charge of substantive	Example: Sending a notice of reasons for
the design	examination makes a determination based on	refusal
	design law, etc.*	Free description
	Free description	(Sending formalities notice or reason for
	(A formalities or substantive examiner makes a	refusal)
	determination based on design law, etc.*)	

Q5-6 With regard to provisions on the expression of a design in substantive examinations, how are inadequate descriptions handled?

Action		Creaifia handling	Postponement of the filing		
		Specific handling	date		
Example: Sending a notice of reasons for refusal to the	Example: Dismissing an amendment if the	Not postponed			
effect that the design cannot be specified	amendment is not permitted				
Free description (Sending an Official		Free description (Dismissing an amendment if		•□ Not	
Report)		not allowed or raising further objection)	Postponed	postponed	
Eran description (`	Free description (□ Not	
Free description (,	Pree description (Postponed	postponed	

Q5-7 With regard to statements in an application, please check the boxes below to indicate information that must be provided in your country and the time at which the information is necessary (at the time of filing or registration (amendment is permitted)).

□ For countries that have a partial design system, a statement to the	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
effect that the design in the application is a "partial design"	filing	registration
□ Explanation of function/operation	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration
□ Size and color	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration
☐ Method of omitting drawings	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration

^{*} In Japan, substantive matters regarding (1) the article to the design and (2) the form of the article to the design are comprehensively determined based on ordinary knowledge in the art to which the design pertains in light of statements in the application and drawings, etc. attached to it

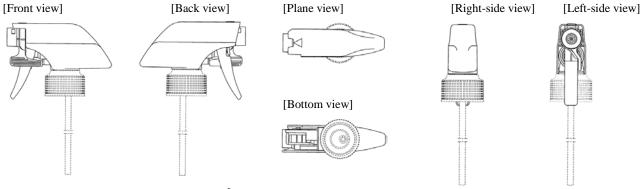
Q5-8 In the example case shown below, a design can be found in Japan. Would a design be found in the following case in your country? **Design would be found in all cases**. If not, please describe why.

[Article to the design] Nozzle of a nebulizer for packaging

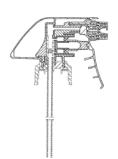
[Partial design]

[Explanation of the article] This article is a nozzle of a nebulizer for packaging with a grip part that fixes or releases the nozzle lever.

[Explanation of the design] The part expressed by solid lines is the part for which design registration as a partial design is requested. In the drawings attached to the application, the length of the omitted tube is 5 cm.



[Left side central longitudinal end view; internal mechanism is omitted]



[Reference perspective view with the grip part in the down position]



[Reference perspective view with the grip part in the up position]



Description of the reasons why a design would not be found in your country, if applicable.

Q5-9 If amendment/division/conversion of an application is permitted, please describe the scope of

amendment/division/conversion that is permissible after a design is found. Please check the applicable boxes below and enter special instructions in the "Free description" column, if any.

Permissible amendments (1) Amendment beyond the type of design (3) Amendment beyond the type of view • Amendment from a design for a whole article to a partial design and vice •□ Addition of a perspective view / □ Amendment from a versa / ●□ Amendment from a partial design to another partial design perspective view to a set of six drawings and vice versa (2) Amendment beyond the type of drawing (4) Amendment of the content of a design Amendment from a drawing to a photograph and vice versa / \square □ Addition of a new matter (change of the gist of the Amendment from a drawing to a specimen/model and vice versa design) ●□ Amendment from a photograph to a specimen/model and vice versa ■ Amendment that does not affect the finding of the gist ●□ Amendment from a color image to a monochrome image and vice versa of the design

•□ Amendment that does not affect the determination of

●□ Amendment to the scope of the design for which

Free description: All of the above type of amendements are not allowable in so far as they define a design disclosed in the design application, in such a way as to alter the scope of the application by the inclusion of matter which was not in substance disclosed in the original design application, representations or other documents. After registration, an amendment to increase the scope of the design registration is not allowable

similarity

design registration is requested

Q5-10 With regard to statements in an application, please describe items which may be amended and the period during which amendments can be made.

	Permissibility of amendment (free	Period during which amendments can be made
	description)	(free description)
Article to the design	Allowable see Q 5-9	Before registration and during Substantive
		Examination.
Explanation of the article to the design		
Explanation of the design	Allowable see Q 5-9	Before registration and in limited
		circumstances during substantive examination

Permissible division (free description): While application is pending before registration. Must be for a design excluded from the parent.

Permissible conversion of an	☐ From a design application to a patent/utility	☐ From a design application to a trademark
application	model application and vice versa	application and vice versa

[6. Understanding of the unity of design] The following questions are to countries that adopt a one application for multiple designs system. What is your understanding of the unity of design? Please answer the following questions.

Q6-1 What are the requirements for being recognized to be a "single design" in your country?

Requirements for "one design" (free description)	Are there any governing laws, rules, or guidelines? (free description)
Example: A design for one article that corresponds to a	Example: Article 7 of the Design Act and the Appended Table 1 of the
classification of articles	Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Q6-2 What is the scope of designs that can be included in a single application? Please indicate whether designs could be included in a single application in the following cases.

	•□ Can be	
	included[where the	
A part and a finished product (e.g. a bicycle saddle and a bicycle)	part and the	□ Cannot be
A part and a finished product (e.g. a bicycle saddle and a bicycle)	product are in same	included
	Locarno	
	classification]	
	•□ Can be	
Multiple price printing the course beside of the first and tables followed as the course	included [where	□ Cannot be
Multiple articles within the same classification (e.g. if chairs and tables fall under the same	each product in	included
classification, a chair and a table)	same Locarno	included
	classification]	
Multiple dissipation designs for the same satisfies a multiple shair designs)	•□ Can be	□ Cannot be
Multiple dissimilar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	included	included
Multiple similar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple about designs)	•□ Can be	□ Cannot be
Multiple similar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	included	included
A simple design design attitude modeling and de-	•□ Can be	□ Cannot be
A single design designating multiple articles	included	included
	•□ Can be	
	included [where	□ Cannot be
Multiple dissimilar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles)	each product in	
	same Locarno	included
	classification]	
	•□ Can be	
	included[where	□ Cannot be
Multiple similar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles)	each product in	
	same Locarno	included
	classification]	

Q6-3 What is the scope of a single design? Please choose whether the following are recognized to be single designs.

Multiple embodiments based on one design (e.g. an unpackaged article and multiple packaged working examples) OK where there is a single common design in relation to the products.	●□ Recognized	□ Not recognized
Sets, such as a set of knives, forks and spoons. OK where there is a single common design.	●□ Recognized	□ Not recognized
For such sets, are applicants permitted to freely combine articles and file an application for the combination as single design? OK where there is a single common design in relation to the products	●□ Recognized	□ Not recognized
Articles which move or change entirely or in part (e.g. a toy car that changes into a robot through assembly). Products which move but remain the same product are OK. (e.g. expandable bag)	●□ Recognized	□ Not recognized
Transitional images (e.g. an image that is developed through the operation of a music playing device) Needs to be related to a "product" as defined above	□ Recognized	□ Not recognized

Q6-4 Please inform us of specific cases of not being recognized to be a single design.

Embodiments of a product where the features of the design vary.

Q6-5 In the example case shown below, would the set be recognized to be a single design in your country? If not, please provide the reasons.

[Article to the design] A set of audio equipment

[Explanation of the article to the design] This article consists of the body part which is a chassis that houses multiple types of audio equipment and two speaker boxes on its left and right sides which receive audio signal output from the body part and release it as sound. The body part and the two speaker boxes are separable.

[Perspective view]

[Perspective view of the body part]

[Perspective view of the speaker part]







- □ Recognized to be a single design
- □ Not recognized to be a single design

Reasons (There is no common design between each of the three parts. The body part and the speaker part could each constitute a single design.)

- [7. Design right] What is your understanding of the effect of a design right? Please answer the following questions.
- Q7-1 What is your understanding of the content of a disclosure of a design and the scope of effect of a design right?

Please check the applicable boxes below. If your understanding does not fall under any of the following, please elaborate in the "free description" box.

	☐ The scope is limited to that of the article stated		☐ The scope extends to articles similar to the article	
Scope of the similarity	in the application		stated in the application	
included in the name of an	☐ The name of the a	article is a mere example, and	●□ The scope is limited to that of the product stated in	
article	the design right exte	ends to other articles with the	the application	
	same form			
Parts that are not disclosed in drawings, etc.		(Free description)		
Color or monochrome		(Free description)		
Infringing goods that are similar to products subject		(Free description)		
to a design right only in terms of embodiment				
Scope of a design depicted in ●□ The scope is the		e same as that of the views,	□ The scope extends to similar views, etc.	
views, etc. etc.				

Q7-2 With regard to the content of a disclosure of a design, are there any restrictions in terms of the enforcement of rights?

The infringement must relate to a product, in relation to which the design is registered, which embodies a design that is identical to, or substantially similar in overall impression to, the registered design. The registered design must be certified (substantively examined) before it can be enforced.

Q7-3 What are the grounds for invalidation in relation to the content of a disclosure of a design?

A Design may be revoked on the grounds that it is not a registrable design

- (1) A design is a *registrable design* if the design is new and distinctive when compared with the prior art base for the design as it existed before the priority date of the design.
- (2) The *prior art base* for a design (the *designated design*) consists of:
- (a) designs publicly used in Australia; and
- (b) designs published in a document within or outside Australia; and
- (c) designs in relation to which each of the following criteria is satisfied:
- (i) the design is disclosed in a design application;
- (ii) the design has an earlier priority date than the designated design;
- (iii) the first time documents disclosing the design are made available for public inspection under section 60 is on or after the priority date of the designated design.

[8. Other]

Q8-1 The Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement provides that an applicant may submit up to six drawings. Is this considered to be sufficient disclosure of a design in your country?

●□ Sufficient	□ Insufficient
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Q8-2 Are there any court precedents in your country in which a court determined that six drawings were insufficient

1. 1	1	C	1		0
disc	losure	ot a	า d	es19	m'/

●□ No	□ Yes	
	(Please specifically describe:)

Q8-3 In your country, is it necessary to submit a priority certificate under the Paris Convention?

●□ No	□ Yes	
	In what situation? \rightarrow (Free description:)

Q8-4 For an application claiming priority under the Paris Convention, etc., where there are differences between the drawings, etc. attached to the application filed in your country and the drawings, etc. in a priority certificate, how would the application be handled in your country?

□ Accepted	□ Not accepted	●□ Other (May be accepted where it is considered that the design disclosed in the priority
		application is substantially similar in overall appearance to the design of the design application)

[Request for information gathering]

9-1 Please inform us of trial decisions or judgments with regard to the expression of a design in your country, if any. If there are many such trial decisions and judgments, please inform us of approximately three of the most famous judgments, etc.

Sportservice Pty Ltd [2007] ADO 6

Review 2 v Redberry Enterprise [2008] FCA155

LED Technologies v Elecspess [2008] FCA 1941

9-2 Please inform us of laws and regulations, rules, manuals, and guidelines in your country as well as URLs of websites and names of documents which are especially informative with regard to expression of a design under your country's design system, and provide summaries of the relevant parts and the names of the authors thereof. We will consult with you separately if copyrights are involved.

The IP Australia website at www.ipaustralia.gov.au provides useful information, in particular, under the "FOR IP PROFESSIONALS" tab.

南アフ	IJ	カフ	ン	ケー	ト回答
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- [1. System] Please answer the following questions with regard to design-related industrial property right systems in your country.
- Q1-1 Does your country have (1) a design law (legally binding), (2) formality examination regulations (legally binding), and (3) design examination guidelines (not legally binding)?

Design Law	Formality examination regulations	Design examination guidelines
✓ Yes □ No	Yes □ No	□ Yes No

(2) refers to detailed rules, such as implementation regulations needed for the law or detailed provisions based on the law, and (3) refers to examination practices.

Q1-2 In your country, is there a special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order and morality? Is there also a special department that assigns and confirms classifications in your country? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in such special departments.

Special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for	☐ Yes (no. of persons in charge:)	ĎNo
design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order		
and morality		
Special department that assigns and confirms classifications	☐ Yes (no. of persons in charge:)	√No

Determining whether a design application is novel/creative through prior design search is to be called "conducting substantive examination."

Q1-3 Is substantive examination conducted for design applications in your country?

☐ Yes (for all applications)	☐ Yes (for some design applications)	√No
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Q1-4 Is there a special department that conducts substantive examinations? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in the special department.

	☐ Yes (no. of persons in charge:)	1	No
--	------------------------------------	---	----

Q1-5 This question applies to countries in which substantive examinations are conducted. Please check the applicable boxes below in relation to the scope of prior design searches conducted to determine novelty.

□ Design gazette of your	□ Design gazette of other countries
country	(→ Which countries/regions?)
□ Patent gazette, etc.	□ Publicly known materials (□ magazines/catalogs □ internet □ other ())

Q1-6 Please let us know the situation in your country with regard to the following.

Partial design system	√Available	□ Not available	Accelerated examination system ✓ Available □ Not available
Related design system		□ Not available	Exception to lack of novelty Available Not available

One application for multiple designs system	Reduction and exemption system for various fees					
□ Available Not available	□ Available ✓ Not available					
System for converting a patent application to a design application and vice versa □ Available ☑ Not available						
[2. Designs subject to protection] With regard to designs p	protected in your country, please answer the following					
questions.						
Q2-1 Please provide the definition of a design protected by design law in your country.						
e.g. In Japan, a design is defined as follows: "'Design' shall mean the shape, patterns or colors, or any combination thereof, of an article						
(including a part of an article), which creates an aesthetic impression through the eye."						
"Design" means an aesthetic design or a functional design. "Aesthetic design" means any design applied to any article, whether for the pattern or the shape or the						
configuration or the ornamentation thereof, or for any two or more of those purposes, and by whatever means it is applied, having features which appeal to and are						

judged solely by the eye, irrespective of the aesthetic quality thereof. "Functional design" means any design applied to any article, whether for the pattern or the shape or the configuration thereof, or for any two or more of those purposes, and by whatever means it is applied, having features which are necessitated by the function which the article to which the design is applied, is to perform, and includes an integrated circuit topography, a mask work and a series of mask works Q2-2 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the subjects of design law protection in your country. If there

are any subjects of protection other than those listed below, please describe them in the "Other" box.

Tangible objects (including real property)	▼ Tangible objects (not including real	✓Three-dimensional (3D) images
- rangiole sejects (metablig real property)	property)	
✓Microscopic designs (those not visible to	As the state of the form	□ Holograms
the naked eye)	★ Buildings If it is an article of manufacture	
□ Motion designs	☐ Lighting (fireworks, illuminations, etc.)	□ Graphic symbols
✓Indoor displays and layouts of stores, etc.	Packaging	□ Icons
✓ Images (with specification of the articles	√Images alone (without specification of the	□ Design drawings
on which the images are displayed)	articles on which the images are displayed)	
▼Textile designs (with specification of the	Textile designs alone (without specification	□ Other ()
articles as textiles)	of the articles in which the design is used)	

[3. Measures of design disclosure] Please answer the following questions with regard to the measures of disclosing a design in a design application in your country.

Q3-1 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the permitted design application <u>filing formats</u> in your country. If there are any permissible formats other than those listed below, please describe them in the "Other" box.

√ Paper	□ Electronic recording media	□ E-mail	□ Internet	□ Other ()
document					

Q3-2 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the permitted <u>forms of expressing</u> designs in design applications in your country. Please describe forms other than those listed below in the "Other" box.

-							
Ī	Y	Drawings	¥	Photographs	□ Specimens	□ Other ()

Q3-3 If there are any special fee systems in relation to the format of a design application, please check the applicable boxes below to indicate their features. Please describe systems other than those listed below in the "Other" box.

Fee system	In what cases	Details of the fees
□ Computerization fees		
□ Storage fees		
□ Other		
Reduction/exemption system	In what cases	Details of the fees
☐ In relation to the number of applications		
or the number of designs		
□ Other		

Q3-4 Are there any provisions concerning the permitted measures of expressing designs in design applications in your country? If so, what are their features? Please check the applicable boxes below and describe any features not listed below in the areas marked "free description".

In the case of expression by drawir	gs	
Provisions	Details of the provisions	
Number of drawings	□ Up to drawings per design	✓ No provisions
Size of drawings (size of each drawing)	(Free description) A4 paper	□ No provisions
Drawing methods	√ No provisions	
Notation in drawings	Indication of direction and content (e.g. "front view" and "reference drawing showing the conditions of use") □ Appendix of reference numbers (e.g. "fig. 1," "1.1," and "1-2") □ Other (□ No provisions
For a two-dimensional subject whose reverse side lacks any design elements, a drawing of the reverse side may be omitted For a three-dimensional subject, if two drawings are identical or		□ No provisions
Addition of drawings other than necessary drawings	 □ Not permitted ✓ Development view, cross-section view, magnified view, perspective view, image view, etc. □ Other (free description) () 	□ No provisions
Reference drawings	□ Not permitted	✓No provisions

□ Permitted where necessary to help the examiner understand the design □ Permitted if a reference drawing is one that indicates the conditions of use □ Permitted if a reference drawing describes incoming lines and/or provides explanations □ Other (free description) (
□ Permitted if a reference drawing describes incoming lines and/or provides explanations □ Other (free description) (
explanations Other (free description) Different lines are used to express transparent parts Different lines are used to express materials	
□ Other (free description) () □ Different lines are used to express transparent parts □ Different lines are used to express materials	
Different lines are used to express transparent parts Different lines are used to express materials	
□ Different lines are used to express materials	
□ Different lines are used to express materials	
-	
Specifically \rightarrow (Free description:	
[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]	
Different lines are used to distinguish a part for which an applicant	□ No provisions
requests design registration from other parts	
□ Other (free description)	
(
☐ Drawings consisting solely of lines are permitted / ☐ Drawings consisting	
solely of lines are not permitted	
Drawings which include color are permitted / □ Drawings which include	
color are not permitted	
Color may be specified in a way other than by drawing (via a written	□ No provisions
statement in an application, etc.)	
[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]	
☐ The part for which the applicant requests design registration may be	
specified using different colors	
□ Not permitted	
□ Permitted with certain restrictions	✓ No provisions
(What are the restrictions? \rightarrow)	
□ The background may be included	✓No provisions
☐ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included	✓ No provisions
☐ Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are permitted	√No provisions
☐ Other material that may be included (free description)	
	Other (free description) Drawings consisting solely of lines are permitted / □ Drawings consisting olely of lines are not permitted Drawings which include color are permitted / □ Drawings which include color are not permitted Color may be specified in a way other than by drawing (via a written tatement in an application, etc.) Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system] The part for which the applicant requests design registration may be specified using different colors Not permitted Permitted with certain restrictions (What are the restrictions? →) The background may be included Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are permitted

In the case of expression by photographs				
□ Expression by photographs is not permitted. Reasons ()				
Provisions Details of the provisions				
Number. of photographs	□ Up to photographs per design	√No provisions		
Size of photographs (size of each	√ (Free description) A4 paper	□ No provisions		
photograph)	(Free description) A4 paper	□ No provisions		
Sharpness	□ (Free description)	✓No provisions		

Existence and expression of color	Black-and-white photographs are permitted / photographs are not permitted Color photographs are permitted / Color photographs are not permitted [Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system] Different colors may be applied to photographs	□ No provisions
	☐ The background may be included	√ No provisions
Description of materials other than the	☐ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included	√ No provisions
subject design	☐ Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are permitted	√ No provisions

In the case of expression by specimens					
Expression by specimens is not permitted. Reasons (
Provisions Details of the provisions					
Mannequins and other accessories	 □ Not permitted □ Permitted with certain restrictions (What are the restrictions? →)	No provisions		

In the case of expression by electronic im	nages, such as CG (computer graphics)	
✓ Expression by electronic images, such	as CG (computer graphics), is not permitted	
Reasons (No means for storage)
Provisions Details of the provisions		
Types of images (still/moving images)	Types of images (still/moving images) □ Only still images are permitted	
Number of images	□ Up to images per design	□ No provisions
Permitted image formats	□ JPEG □ BMP □ GIF □ Other ()	□ No provisions
Image data amount (size)	□ Up to	□ No provisions
Existence and expression of color	□ Black-and-white images are permitted / □ Black-and-white images are not permitted □ Color images are permitted / □ Color images are not permitted □ Color may be specified in a way other than through the use of images (via a written statement in an application, etc.) [Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system] □ A part for which an applicant requests design registration may be specified by using different colors	□ No provisions

- [4. Description in an application in relation to the expression of a design] With regard to the description in an application in relation to the expression of a design, please answer the following questions.
- Q4-1 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the contents (items described) of documents submitted in filing a design application in your country.

Article to the design	Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
Explanation of the article	√Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
Explanation of the design	□ Necessary	√ Voluntary	□ No such item.
If your country has a partial design system, indication of partial design	□ Necessary	Voluntary	□ No such item.

Q4-1-1 What provisions exist concerning statements in the "Article to the design" section? Please describe them below.

Example 1: In Japan, statements must follow the classification of articles specified in the Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (bottom column of Appended Table 1). If an article does not belong to any classification, the applicant provides explanations to help the examiner understand the article in the "Explanation of the article" section, such as its purpose and the conditions of its use.

Example 2: Articles included in the International Classification for Industrial Designs are permitted.

Articles included in the International Classification for Industrial Designs are permitted.

Q4-1-2 With regard to the (1) "Explanation of the article" and (2) "Explanation of the design" sections in an application, please write Y or N in the parentheses below to indicate whether or not the relevant matter can be stated in the respective section.

Purpose of use: (1) $(^{Y})/(2)$ $(^{Y})$	Method of operation: (1) $(^{N})/(2)$	Material: (1) (Y)/(2) (Y)	Size: (1) (Y)/(2) (Y)
	(^N)		
Colored/transparent parts: (1)	Continuity of a pattern: (1)	Features of the design: (1) (Y)/(2) (Y)	
(Y)/(2) (Y)	(Y)/(2)(Y)		
Other statements permitted (free desc	ription)	Other statements not permitted	(free description)
(1)	/(2)	(1)	/(2)

Q4-1-3 This question applies to countries with partial design systems. Please describe provisions concerning cases in which it is stated in an application that the design in the application concerned is a partial design.

Example: In Japan, the applicant must include a "Partial design" section in the application with the name of the article (e.g., "camera" in the case of a partial design of the grip part of a camera) subject to the right in the "Article to the design" section, and must also describe the method by which the part for which the applicant requests design registration is specified in drawings, etc., in the "Explanation of the design" section.

The partial design should be shown in solid lines and in "location" as part of the whole article.

- [5. Understanding of specification/finding/amendment of a design] What is your understanding with regard to the specification/finding/amendment of a design?
- Q5-1 What provisions (laws, implementation regulations, detailed rules, guidelines, etc.) exist concerning the requirements for disclosure of a design considered sufficient to secure the filing date?

A non-convention application must disclose the design drawings, while an application claiming priority must cite the priority application.	

Q5-2 What classifications does your country adopt? Please check the applicable boxes below.

□ Country's own design	✓ International Classification	☐ Other country's classification (name		□ Other ()	,
classification	for Industrial Designs	of the country:					
	_						
Q5-3 Who assigns class	sifications?	Applicant	☐ Government office	□ Other	()	

Q5-4 Is there any relationship between an assigned classification and the similarity of articles within it? Please check the applicable boxes below.

V	All	articles	with	the	same	☐ The scope of the similarity of articles is	□ Other (free description)
classification are similar			decided for each classification				

Q5-5 Please describe the examination process prior to the finding of a design (including both formality and substantive examinations).

	Who is	empowered to find a design, and based on what	Handing of cases in which a design cannot
		standards?	be found
	Example: A	an examiner in charge of substantive examination	Example: Sending a notice of reasons for
Specifying the scope of	makes a co	mprehensive determination based on statements in	refusal
similarity of articles	an application	on and drawings, etc. attached to it.*	Free description
	Free descrip	otion (N/A)	(N/A)
	Regarding	Example: An examiner in charge of formality	Example: Dismissal for failure to comply
Specifying the form	drawing	examination makes a determination based on	with formalities and dismissal of the
	methods	implementation regulations	application
		Free description	Free description
		(Registrar of Designs)	(Application refused)
	Clarity of	Example: An examiner in charge of substantive	Example: Sending a notice of reasons for
	the design	examination makes a determination based on	refusal
		design law, etc.*	Free description
		Free description	(Application refused)
		(Registrar of Designs)	

^{*} In Japan, substantive matters regarding (1) the article to the design and (2) the form of the article to the design are comprehensively determined based on ordinary knowledge in the art to which the design pertains in light of statements in the application and drawings, etc. attached to it

Q5-6 With regard to provisions on the expression of a design in substantive examinations, how are inadequate descriptions handled?

No substantive examination is conducted

Action	Specific handling	Postponement of the filing	
Action	Specific handing		date
Example: Sending a notice of reasons for refusal to the	Example: Dismissing an amendment if the	Not postponed	
effect that the design cannot be specified	amendment is not permitted		
Eros description (Free description ()		□ Not
Free description (Pree description (Postponed	postponed
Free description (Free description (□ Not
Free description (Free description ()	Postponed	postponed

Q5-7 With regard to statements in an application, please check the boxes below to indicate information that must be provided in your country and the time at which the information is necessary (at the time of filing or registration (amendment is permitted)).

□ For countries that have a partial design system, a statement to the	✓ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
effect that the design in the application is a "partial design"	filing	registration
□ Explanation of function/operation	✓ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration
□ Size and color	Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration
☐ Method of omitting drawings	✓ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration

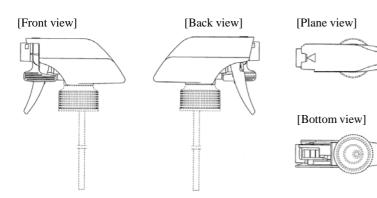
Q5-8 In the example case shown below, a design can be found in Japan. Would a design be found in the following case in your country? If not, please describe why.

[Article to the design] Nozzle of a nebulizer for packaging

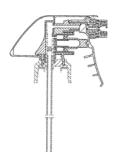
[Partial design]

[Explanation of the article] This article is a nozzle of a nebulizer for packaging with a grip part that fixes or releases the nozzle lever.

[Explanation of the design] The part expressed by solid lines is the part for which design registration as a partial design is requested. In the drawings attached to the application, the length of the omitted tube is 5 cm.



[Left side central longitudinal end view; internal mechanism is omitted]



[Reference perspective view with the grip part in the down position]



[Right-side view]

[Reference perspective view with the grip part in the up position]



Description of the reasons why a design would not be found in your country, if applicable.

Q5-9 If amendment/division/conversion of an application is permitted, please describe the scope of amendment/division/conversion that is permissible after a design is found. Please check the applicable boxes below and enter special instructions in the "Free description" column, if any.

Permissible amendments

- (1) Amendment beyond the type of design
- ☐ Amendment from a design for a whole article to a partial design and vice versa / ☐ Amendment from a partial design to another partial design
- (2) Amendment beyond the type of drawing
- Amendment from a drawing to a photograph and vice versa /
 Amendment from a drawing to a specimen/model and vice versa
- ☐ Amendment from a photograph to a specimen/model and vice versa
- ▲ Amendment from a color image to a monochrome image and vice versa

- (3) Amendment beyond the type of view
- ☐ Addition of a perspective view / ☐ Amendment from a perspective view to a set of six drawings and vice versa
- (4) Amendment of the content of a design
- ☐ Addition of a new matter (change of the gist of the design)
- $\hfill\Box$ Amendment that does not affect the finding of the gist of the design
- □ Amendment that does not affect the determination of similarity
- $\hfill\Box$ Amendment to the scope of the design for which design registration is requested

Free description: An amendment of an application for the registration of a design, or the registration of a design, may be allowed if it is by way of correction, including the correction of a mistake

Q5-10 With regard to statements in an application, please describe items which may be amended and the period during which amendments can be made.

	Permissibility of amendment (free	Period during which amendments can be made
	description)	(free description)
Article to the design	No	None
Explanation of the article to the design	Yes	Prior to grant
Explanation of the design	Yes	Prior to grant

Permissible division (free description):	None

Permissible conversion of an	□ From a design application to a patent/utility	☐ From a design application to a trademark
application None	model application and vice versa	application and vice versa

[6. Understanding of the unity of design] The following questions are to countries that adopt a one application for multiple designs system. What is your understanding of the unity of design? Please answer the following questions.

N/A

Q6-1 What are the requirements for being recognized to be a "single design" in your country?

Requirements for "one design" (free description)	Are there any governing laws, rules, or guidelines? (free description)	
Example: A design for one article that corresponds to a	Example: Article 7 of the Design Act and the Appended Table 1 of the	
classification of articles	Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	

Q6-2 What is the scope of designs that can be included in a single application? Please indicate whether designs could be included in a single application in the following cases.

A part and a finished product (e.g. a bicycle saddle and a bicycle)	☐ Can be included	☐ Cannot be included
Multiple articles within the same classification (e.g. if chairs and tables fall under the same classification, a chair and a table)	☐ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
Multiple dissimilar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	☐ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
Multiple similar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	☐ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
A single design designating multiple articles	☐ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
Multiple dissimilar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles)	☐ Can be included	□ Cannot be included

Multiple similar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles)	□ Can be included	□ Cannot be
Multiple similar designs (the designs may be used for the same of different articles)	Lan be included	included

Q6-3 What is the scope of a single design? Please choose whether the following are recognized to be single designs.

Multiple embodiments based on one design (e.g. an unpackaged article and multiple packaged working examples)	Recognized	□ Not recognized
Sets, such as a set of knives, forks and spoons	Recognized	□ Not recognized
For such sets, are applicants permitted to freely combine articles and file an application for the combination as single design?	Recognized	□ Not recognized
Articles which move or change entirely or in part (e.g. a toy car that changes into a robot through assembly)	Recognized	□ Not recognized
Transitional images (e.g. an image that is developed through the operation of a music playing device)	□ Recognized	✓ Not recognized

Q6-4 Please inform us of specific cases of not being recognized to be a single design.

Not known.

Q6-5 In the example case shown below, would the set be recognized to be a single design in your country? If not, please provide the reasons.

[Article to the design] A set of audio equipment

[Explanation of the article to the design] This article consists of the body part which is a chassis that houses multiple types of audio equipment and two speaker boxes on its left and right sides which receive audio signal output from the body part and release it as sound. The body part and the two speaker boxes are separable.

[Perspective view]

[Perspective view of the body part]

[Perspective view of the speaker part]







Recognized to be a single design	□ Not recognized to be a single design	
	Reasons ()

Protection will be for the set as a unit, i.e. the separate parts will not be individually protected.

[7. Design right] What is v	your understanding of the e	ffect of a design right? Please	answer the following questions.
[,, 5 651811 118110]	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		

Q7-1 What is your understanding of the content of a disclosure of a design and the scope of effect of a design right? Please check the applicable boxes below. If your understanding does not fall under any of the following, please elaborate in the "free description" box.

in the description com			
$\hfill\Box$ The scope is limited to that of the article stated		☐ The scope extends to articles similar to the article	
in the application		stated in the application	
√ The name of the a	article is a mere example, and	□ (Free description)	
the design right exte	ends to other articles with the		
same form			
Parts that are not disclosed in drawings, etc. (Free description) Not prot		tected	
Color or monochrome (Free description) Only if s		ited in explanation of design.	
to products subject	(Error description)		
of embodiment (Free description)			
☐ The scope is the	The scope is the same as that of the views, The scope extends to similar views, etc.		
etc.		Depends on prior art	
	□ The scope is limit in the application The name of the a the design right exte same form awings, etc. to products subject embodiment □ The scope is the	□ The scope is limited to that of the article stated in the application The name of the article is a mere example, and the design right extends to other articles with the same form wings, etc. (Free description) Not protection (Free description) Only if state to products subject (Free description) □ The scope is the same as that of the views,	

Q7-2 With regard to the content of a disclosure of a design, are there any restrictions in terms of the enforcement of rights?

No			
NO			

Q7-3 What are the grounds for invalidation in relation to the content of a disclosure of a design?

That the design is not new or not original.

[8. Other]

Q8-1 The Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement provides that an applicant may submit up to six drawings. Is this considered to be sufficient disclosure of a design in your country?

Sufficien	□ Insufficient	
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Q8-2 Are there any court precedents in your country in which a court determined that six drawings were insufficient disclosure of a design?

No	□ Yes	
	(Please specifically describe:)

Q8-3 In your country, is it necessary to submit a priority certificate under the Paris Convention?

□ No	√Yes		
	In what situation? \rightarrow (Free description:	If priority is claimed)

Q8-4 For an application claiming priority under the Paris Convention, etc., where there are differences between the drawings, etc. attached to the application filed in your country and the drawings, etc. in a priority certificate, how would the application be handled in your country?

ì	Accepted	□ Not accepted	□ Other (

[Request for information gathering]

- 9-1 Please inform us of trial decisions or judgments with regard to the expression of a design in your country, if any. If there are many such trial decisions and judgments, please inform us of approximately three of the most famous judgments, etc.

 Vari-Deals 101 (Pty) Ltd v Sunsmart Products (Pty) Ltd [2007] SCA 123

 Clipsal Australia (Pty) Ltd v Trust Electrical Wholesalers [2007] SCA 24
- 9-2 Please inform us of laws and regulations, rules, manuals, and guidelines in your country as well as URLs of websites and names of documents which are especially informative with regard to expression of a design under your country's design system, and provide summaries of the relevant parts and the names of the authors thereof. We will consult with you separately if copyrights are involved.

Designs Act, No 195 of 1993 http://www.cipc.co.za/Design.aspx

トルコアンケート回答

- [1. System] Please answer the following questions with regard to design-related industrial property right systems in your country.
- Q1-1 Does your country have (1) a design law (legally binding), (2) formality examination regulations (legally binding), and (3) design examination guidelines (not legally binding)?

Design law	Formality examination regulations	Design examination guidelines
E YES □ No	E YES □ No	E YES □ No

(2) refers to detailed rules, such as implementation regulations needed for the law or detailed provisions based on the law, and (3) refers to examination practices.

Q1-2 In your country, is there a special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order and morality? Is there also a special department that assigns and confirms classifications in your country? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in such special departments.

Special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for	☐ Yes (no. of persons in charge:)	⊠ NO
design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order		
and morality		
Special department that assigns and confirms classifications	☐ Yes (no. of persons in charge:)	⊠ NO

Determining whether a design application is novel/creative through prior design search is to be called "conducting substantive examination."

Q1-3 Is substantive examination conducted for design applications in your country?

☐ Yes (for all applications)	☐ Yes (for some design applications)	⊠ NO
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Q1-4 Is there a special department that conducts substantive examinations? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in the special department.

☐ Yes (no. of persons in charge:)	₩ NO
------------------------------------	------

Q1-5 This question applies to countries in which substantive examinations are conducted. Please check the applicable boxes below in relation to the scope of prior design searches conducted to determine novelty. (N/A)

□ Design gazette of your country	□ Design gazette of other countries	
	(→ Which countries/regions?)
□ Patent gazette, etc.	☐ Publicly known materials (☐ magazines/catalogs ☐ internet ☐ other ())

Q1-6 Please let us know the situation in your country with regard to the following.

Partial design system	□ Available	☑ Not available	Accelerated examination system Available Not available
Deleted design system	= Available	☑ Not available	Exception to lack of novelty
Related design system Available		Mot available	(Grace period of 12 months)
One application for multiple designs system		n	Reduction and exemption system for various fees

☑ Available	□ Not availabl	e	□ Available	☑ Not available
System for converting a patent application to a design application				
and vice versa	□ Available	☑ Not available		

- [2. Designs subject to protection] With regard to designs protected in your country, please answer the following questions.
- Q2-1 Please provide the definition of a design protected by design law in your country.

e.g. In Japan, a design is defined as follows: "'Design' ... shall mean the shape, patterns or colors, or any combination thereof, of an article (including a part of an article ...), which creates an aesthetic impression through the eye."

Article 3a of Industrial Design Decree Law 554 'design' means the entirety of the various features such as lines, colour, texture, shape, sound, elasticity, material or other characteristics perceived by the human senses of the appearance of the whole or part of a product or its ornamentation.

Q2-2 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the subjects of design law protection in your country. If there are any subjects of protection other than those listed below, please describe them in the "Other" box.

☑ Tangible objects (including real	☒ Tangible objects (not including real	☑ Three-dimensional (3D) images	
property)	property)		
☐ Microscopic designs (those not visible to	M Duildings	≅ Holograms	
the naked eye)	■ Buildings		
□ Motion designs	☑ Lighting (fireworks, illuminations, etc.)	☑ Graphic symbols	
☑ Indoor displays and layouts of stores,	M Dooksoins	☑ Icons	
etc.	■ Packaging		
☑ Images (with specification of the articles	☑ Images alone (without specification of the	☑ Design drawings	
on which the images are displayed)	articles on which the images are displayed)		
☑ Textile designs (with specification of the	☒ Textile designs alone (without specification	□ Other ()	
articles as textiles)	of the articles in which the design is used)		

- [3. Measures of design disclosure] Please answer the following questions with regard to the measures of disclosing a design in a design application in your country.
- Q3-1 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the permitted design application <u>filing formats</u> in your country. If there are any permissible formats other than those listed below, please describe them in the "Other" box.

E Paper document	☑ Electronic recording media	□ E-mail	□ Internet	□ Other ()
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Q3-2 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the permitted <u>forms of expressing</u> designs in design applications in your country. Please describe forms other than those listed below in the "Other" box.

☑ Drawings □ Specimens □ Other (a short description in addition to the design itse

Q3-3 If there are any special fee systems in relation to the format of a design application, please check the applicable

boxes below to indicate their features. Please describe systems other than those listed below in the "Other" box.

Fee system	In what cases	Details of the fees
E Computerization fees (bank receipt)	In all cases	Fees to be paid for application: - filing fee, - additional fee for each further view of the same design, - additional fee for each further design in the same class (for multiple applications), - publication fee for each picture in black&white or in color, - priority fee (if any), - postponement of publication.
□ Storage fees		
□ Other		
Reduction/exemption system	In what cases	Details of the fees
☐ In relation to the number of applications or the number of designs		
or the number of designs		

Q3-4 Are there any provisions concerning the permitted measures of expressing designs in design applications in your country? If so, what are their features? Please check the applicable boxes below and describe any features not listed below in the areas marked "free description".

In the case of expression by draw	ings			
Provisions	Details of the provisions			
Number of drawings	□ Up to drawings per design	☑ No provisions		
Size of drawings (size of each drawing)	☑ (Free description) 8x8 cm, 8x16 cm OR 16x16 cm	□ No provisions		
Drawing methods	e.g., The orthogonal drawing method; the isometric drawing method and the cabinet/cavalier drawing methods (cabinet drawings or cavalier drawings are permitted only for oblique-perspective drawings). E (Free description) (Perspective-style technical drawings are recommended and can be supported with two or more flat views)	□ No provisions		
Notation in drawings	■ Indication of direction and content (e.g. "front view" and "reference drawing showing the conditions of use") Particularly cited in the description □ Appendix of reference numbers (e.g. "fig. 1," "1.1," and "1-2") ■ Other (reference numbers cannot be used)	□ No provisions		
Omission of drawings	 ■ For a two-dimensional subject whose reverse side lacks any design elements, a drawing of the reverse side may be omitted ■ For a three-dimensional subject, if two drawings are identical or symmetrical, either may be omitted 	□ No provisions		

	☑ Other (free description)	
	(at least one three dimensional drawing of the subject is recommended, if	
	applicable)	
	□ Not permitted	
	□ Development view, cross-section view, magnified view, perspective view,	
Addition of drawings other than	image view, etc.	□ No provisions
necessary drawings	☑ Other (free description)	
	(each type of view mentioned above is acceptable except cross section view)	
	□ Not permitted	
	☐ Permitted where necessary to help the examiner understand the design	
	☐ Permitted if a reference drawing is one that indicates the conditions of use	
Reference drawings	☐ Permitted if a reference drawing describes incoming lines and/or provides	□ No provisions
	explanations	
	□ Other (free description) (
	□ Different lines are used to express transparent parts	
	□ Different lines are used to express materials	
	Specifically \rightarrow (Free description:	
a	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]	
Styles of lines	☑ Different lines are used to distinguish a part for which an applicant	□ No provisions
	requests design registration from other parts (
	Other (free description) (dotted/dashed lines are used to indicate	
	irrelavant part/s for the design registration)	
	☑ Drawings consisting solely of lines are permitted / □ Drawings consisting	
	solely of lines are not permitted	
	☐ Drawings which include color are permitted / E Drawings which include	
	color are not permitted	
Existence and expression of color	□ Color may be specified in a way other than by drawing (via a written	□ No provisions
	statement in an application, etc.)	
	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]	
	☐ The part for which the applicant requests design registration may be specified	
	using different colors	
	☑ Not permitted	NT
Expression of shading, etc.	\Box Permitted with certain restrictions (What are the restrictions? \rightarrow)	□ No provisions
	☐ The background may be included	□ No provisions
	☐ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included	□ No provisions
Description of materials other than	☐ Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are permitted	□ No provisions
the subject design	☑ Other material that may be included (free description)	
	There is a provision (Article 9 of Implementing Regulation) regarding the	
	above materials but it says that they are not acceptable.	

Number. of photographs	□ Up to photographs per design	□ No provisions			
Size of photographs (size of each	(Tour description) 9. 9 on 9. 16 on 16. 16 on	- Ni-i			
photograph)	☑ (Free description) 8x8 cm, 8x16 cm, 16x16 cm	□ No provisions			
Sharpness	□ (Free description)	□ No provisions			
	■ Black-and-white photographs are permitted / □				
	Black-and-white photographs are not permitted				
	☑ Color photographs are permitted / □ Color photographs are				
Existence and expression of color	not permitted	□ No provisions			
	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design				
	system]				
	□ Different colors may be applied to photographs				
	☐ The background may be included	□ No provisions			
Description of materials other than the	☐ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included	□ No provisions			
subject design	☐ Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are				
	permitted	□ No provisions			
There is a provision (Article 9 of Implementing Regulation) regarding the above					
	There is a provision (Article 9 of Implementing Regulation) rega	aruing the above			
	There is a provision (Article 9 of Implementing Regulation) regarderials but it says that they are not acceptable	arding the above			
		arung the above			
In the case of expression by specimens		arung the above			
		arung the above			
	materials but it says that they are not acceptable	arung the above			
■ Expression by specimens is not per	materials but it says that they are not acceptable mitted. Reasons (Article 9 of Implementing Regulation)	arung the above			
■ Expression by specimens is not per	materials but it says that they are not acceptable mitted. Reasons (Article 9 of Implementing Regulation) Details of the provisions	□ No provisions			
Expression by specimens is not per Provisions	materials but it says that they are not acceptable mitted. Reasons (Article 9 of Implementing Regulation) Details of the provisions □ Not permitted				
Expression by specimens is not per Provisions	materials but it says that they are not acceptable mitted. Reasons (Article 9 of Implementing Regulation) Details of the provisions Not permitted Permitted with certain restrictions				
Expression by specimens is not per Provisions	materials but it says that they are not acceptable mitted. Reasons (Article 9 of Implementing Regulation) Details of the provisions □ Not permitted □ Permitted with certain restrictions (What are the restrictions? →)				
Provisions Mannequins and other accessories In the case of expression by electronic in	materials but it says that they are not acceptable mitted. Reasons (Article 9 of Implementing Regulation) Details of the provisions □ Not permitted □ Permitted with certain restrictions (What are the restrictions? →)				
Provisions Mannequins and other accessories In the case of expression by electronic in	materials but it says that they are not acceptable mitted. Reasons (Article 9 of Implementing Regulation) Details of the provisions □ Not permitted □ Permitted with certain restrictions (What are the restrictions? →)	□ No provisions			
Provisions Expression by specimens is not per Provisions Mannequins and other accessories In the case of expression by electronic in Expression by electronic images, such Provisions	mitted. Reasons (Article 9 of Implementing Regulation) Details of the provisions □ Not permitted □ Permitted with certain restrictions (What are the restrictions? →) mages, such as CG (computer graphics) as CG (computer graphics), is not permitted. Reasons (Details of the provisions	□ No provisions			
Provisions Mannequins and other accessories In the case of expression by electronic in Expression by electronic images, such	materials but it says that they are not acceptable mitted. Reasons (Article 9 of Implementing Regulation) Details of the provisions □ Not permitted □ Permitted with certain restrictions (What are the restrictions? →) mages, such as CG (computer graphics) as CG (computer graphics), is not permitted. Reasons (□ No provisions			
Provisions Expression by specimens is not per Provisions Mannequins and other accessories In the case of expression by electronic in Expression by electronic images, such Provisions	mitted. Reasons (Article 9 of Implementing Regulation) Details of the provisions □ Not permitted □ Permitted with certain restrictions (What are the restrictions? →) mages, such as CG (computer graphics) as CG (computer graphics), is not permitted. Reasons (Details of the provisions	□ No provisions) □ Moving images are			
Provisions Mannequins and other accessories In the case of expression by electronic in Expression by electronic images, such Provisions Types of images (still/moving images) Number of images	mitted. Reasons (Article 9 of Implementing Regulation) Details of the provisions Not permitted Permitted with certain restrictions (What are the restrictions? →) mages, such as CG (computer graphics) as CG (computer graphics), is not permitted. Reasons (Details of the provisions Permitted with certain restrictions? The provisions of the provisions of the provisions	□ No provisions □ Moving images are also permitted □ No provisions			
Provisions Mannequins and other accessories In the case of expression by electronic in Expression by electronic images, such Provisions Types of images (still/moving images)	mitted. Reasons (Article 9 of Implementing Regulation) Details of the provisions □ Not permitted □ Permitted with certain restrictions (What are the restrictions? →) mages, such as CG (computer graphics) as CG (computer graphics), is not permitted. Reasons (Details of the provisions E Only still images are permitted □ Up to images per design	□ No provisions) □ Moving images are also permitted			

)

Details of the provisions

In the case of expression by photographs

Provisions

□ Expression by photographs is not permitted. Reasons (

	■ Black-and-white images are permitted / □ Black-and-white images	
	are not permitted	
	☑ Color images are permitted / □ Color images are not permitted	
	□ Color may be specified in a way other than through the use of images	
Existence and expression of color	(via a written statement in an application, etc.)	□ No provisions
	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design	
	system]	
	☐ A part for which an applicant requests design registration may be	
	specified by using different colors	

[4. Description in an application in relation to the expression of a design] With regard to the description in an application in relation to the expression of a design, please answer the following questions.

Q4-1 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the contents (items described) of documents submitted in filing a design application in your country.

Article to the design	☑ Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
Explanation of the article	□ Necessary	□ Voluntary	☑ No such item.
Explanation of the design	☑ Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
If your country has a partial design system, indication of partial design N/A	□ Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.

Q4-1-1 What provisions exist concerning statements in the "Article to the design" section? Please describe them below.

Example 1: In Japan, statements must follow the classification of articles specified in the Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (bottom column of Appended Table 1). If an article does not belong to any classification, the applicant provides explanations to help the examiner understand the article in the "Explanation of the article" section, such as its purpose and the conditions of its use.

Example 2: Articles included in the International Classification for Industrial Designs are permitted.

The known article of design should be written on the application form according to the Article 8 of Implementation Regulation

Q4-1-2 With regard to the (1) "Explanation of the article" and (2) "Explanation of the design" sections in an application, please write Y or N in the parentheses below to indicate whether or not the relevant matter can be stated in the respective section.

Purpose of use: (1) ()/(2) (N)	Method of operation: (1) ($)/(2)$ (N)	Material: (1) ()/(2) (N)	Size: (1) ()/(2) (N)
Colored/transparent parts: (1)	Continuity of a pattern: (1) ()/(2)	Features of the design: (1) ()/(2) (Y)
()/(2) (N)	() N/A		
Other statements permitted (free description)		Other statements not permitt	ed (free description)
(1)	/(2)	(1)	/(2)

Q4-1-3 This question applies to countries with partial design systems. Please describe provisions concerning cases in which it is stated in an application that the design in the application concerned is a partial design. N/A

Example: In Japan, the applicant must include a "Partial design" section in the application with the name of the article (e.g., "camera" in the

case of a partial design of the grip part of a camera) subject to the right in the "Article to the design" section, and must also describe the method by which the part for which the applicant requests design registration is specified in drawings, etc., in the "Explanation of the design" section.

It is stated in the description part of the design and irrelevant parts of the new design is represented by dotted or dashed lines

- [5. Understanding of specification/finding/amendment of a design] What is your understanding with regard to the specification/finding/amendment of a design?
- Q5-1 What provisions (laws, implementation regulations, detailed rules, guidelines, etc.) exist concerning the requirements for disclosure of a design considered sufficient to secure the filing date?

Article 13 of Implementing Regulation

The application shall be accorded the filing date, as of the date, the hour and the minute when an application petition conforming to the sample in Annex-1, and a drawing, painting, graphic, photographic or similar representation of the design suitable for reproduction reflecting all of its specific features as provisioned in the sub-paragraph (b) of the first paragraph of Article 26 of The Decree-Law, and the original receipt for the payment of fees have been deposited. Where these documents have not been submitted at filing of the application, the Institute shall allow one month for remedying these the deficiencies, and the filing date shall be the date these deficiencies are remedied.

Q5-2	. What	classific	cations d	loes you	r countr <u>y</u>	y adopt's	? Please (check t	he app	lıcal	ole	boxes	belo	ow.
------	--------	-----------	-----------	----------	-------------------	-----------	------------	---------	--------	-------	-----	-------	------	-----

□ Country's own design	International	Classification	□ Other country's classi	fication	□ Other ()
classification	for Industrial Designs		(name of the country:)		
Q5-3 Who assigns class	sifications?	☑ Applicant	□ Government office	≥ Othe	er (Representative/De	esign Attorney)

Q5-4 Is there any relationship between an assigned classification and the similarity of articles within it? Please check the applicable boxes below.

☑ All articles with the same	☐ The scope of the similarity of articles is	□ Other (free description)
classification are similar	decided for each classification	

Q5-5 Please describe the examination process prior to the finding of a design (including both formality and substantive examinations).

	Who is empowered to find a design, and based on what standards?	Handing of cases in which a design cannot
		be found
Specifying the	N/A	N/A
scope of similarity		
of articles		

	Regarding	An examiner in charge of formality examination	Sending a notice of reasons for deficiency
Specifying the	drawing methods	makes a determination based on implementation	
form		regulations	
	Clarity of the	An examiner in charge of formality	Sending a notice of reasons for deficiency
	design	examination makes a determination based on	
		design law, etc.*	

^{*} In Japan, substantive matters regarding (1) the article to the design and (2) the form of the article to the design are comprehensively determined based on ordinary knowledge in the art to which the design pertains in light of statements in the application and drawings, etc. attached to it

Q5-6 With regard to provisions on the expression of a design in substantive examinations, how are inadequate descriptions handled? N/A

Action	Specific handling	Postponement of the filing date	
Example: Sending a notice of reasons for refusal to	Example: Dismissing an amendment if the	Not postponed	
the effect that the design cannot be specified	amendment is not permitted		
Free description (Free description ()	□ Postponed □ Not postponed	
Free description (Free description (□ Postponed □ Not postponed	

Q5-7 With regard to statements in an application, please check the boxes below to indicate information that must be provided in your country and the time at which the information is necessary (at the time of filing or registration (amendment is permitted)).

☐ For countries that have a partial design system, a statement	□ Necessary at the time of filing	□ Necessary at the time of registration
to the effect that the design in the application is a "partial		
design" NA		
□ Explanation of function/operation NA	□ Necessary at the time of filing	□ Necessary at the time of registration
□ Size and color NA	□ Necessary at the time of filing	□ Necessary at the time of registration
□ Method of omitting drawings NA	□ Necessary at the time of filing	□ Necessary at the time of registration

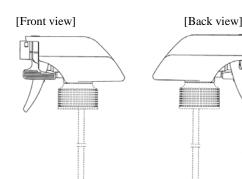
Q5-8 In the example case shown below, a design can be found in Japan. Would a design be found in the following case in your country? If not, please describe why.

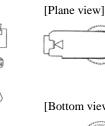
[Article to the design] Nozzle of a nebulizer for packaging YES

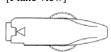
[Partial design] N/A

[Explanation of the article] This article is a nozzle of a nebulizer for packaging with a grip part that fixes or releases the nozzle lever. N/A

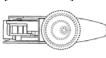
[Explanation of the design] The part expressed by solid lines is the part for which design registration as a partial design is requested. In the drawings attached to the application, the length of the omitted tube is 5 cm. YES, but size or colors are not described, only features of design are accepted in the explanation.

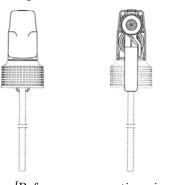






[Bottom view]





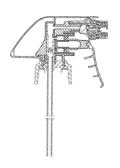
[Left-side view]

[Right-side view]

[Left side central longitudinal end view; mechanism internal omitted]

[Reference perspective view with the grip part in the down position]

Reference perspective view with the grip part in the up position]







Description of the reasons why a design would not be found in your country, if applicable.

All of the above designs would be found in our country but only the one which names as "left side central longitudinal end view; internal mechanism is omitted" cannot be added as it is a cross section view and this kind of views are not acceptable in TURKEY.

Q5-9 If amendment/division/conversion of an application is permitted, please describe the scope of amendment/division/conversion that is permissible after a design is found. Please check the applicable boxes below and enter special instructions in the "Free description" column, if any.

Permissible amendments

- (1) Amendment beyond the type of design
- □ Amendment from a design for a whole article to a partial design and vice versa /

 Amendment from a partial design to another partial design
- (2) Amendment beyond the type of drawing
- ☐ Amendment from a drawing to a photograph and vice versa / 区 Amendment from a drawing to a specimen/model and vice versa
- Amendment from a photograph to a specimen/model and vice
- ☑ Amendment from a color image to a monochrome image and vice versa

- (3) Amendment beyond the type of view
- Addition of a perspective view / Amendment from a perspective view to a set of six drawings and vice versa
- (4) Amendment of the content of a design
- □ Addition of a new matter (change of the gist of the design)
- □ Amendment that does not affect the finding of the gist of the design
- □ Amendment that does not affect the determination of similarity
- □ Amendment to the scope of the design for which design

	registration is requested
Free description:	

Q5-10 With regard to statements in an application, please describe items which may be amended and the period during which amendments can be made.

	Permissibility of amendment (free	Period during which amendments can be made
	description)	(free description)
Article to the design	It is permissible	Until grant decision
Explanation of the article to the design	N/A	N/A
Explanation of the design	It is permissible	Until publication

Permissible division (free description): N/A

Permissible conversion of an	☐ From a design application to a patent/utility	☐ From a design application to a trademark
application N/A	model application and vice versa	application and vice versa

[6. Understanding of the unity of design] The following questions are to countries that adopt a one application for multiple designs system. What is your understanding of the unity of design? Please answer the following questions.

Q6-1 What are the requirements for being recognized to be a "single design" in your country?

Requirements for "one design" (free description)	Are there any governing laws, rules, or guidelines? (free description)
Example: A design for one article that corresponds to a	Example: Article 7 of the Design Act and the Appended Table 1 of the
classification of articles	Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
A design that has different views of a single body which have the	Article 9 of the Implementing Regulation
same article of same classification is recognized as "one design".	

Q6-2 What is the scope of designs that can be included in a single application? Please indicate whether designs could be included in a single application in the following cases.

A part and a finished product (e.g. a bicycle saddle and a bicycle)	☐ Can be included	☑ Cannot be included
Multiple articles within the same classification (e.g. if chairs and tables fall under the same classification, a chair and a table)	☐ Can be included	■ Cannot be included
Multiple dissimilar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	□ Can be included	☑ Cannot be included
Multiple similar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	□ Can be included	☑ Cannot be included
A single design designating multiple articles	☐ Can be included	☑ Cannot be included
Multiple dissimilar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles)	□ Can be included	☑ Cannot be included

Q6-3 What is the scope of a single design? Please choose whether the following are recognized to be single designs.

Multiple embodiments based on one design (e.g. an unpackaged article and multiple packaged working examples)	□ Recognized	☑ Not recognized
Sets, such as a set of knives, forks and spoons	□ Recognized	☑ Not recognized
For such sets, are applicants permitted to freely combine articles and file an application for the combination as single design?	□ Recognized	☒ Not recognized
Articles which move or change entirely or in part (e.g. a toy car that changes into a robot through assembly)	≅ Recognized	□ Not recognized
Transitional images (e.g. an image that is developed through the operation of a music playing device)	□ Recognized	■ Not recognized

Q6-4 Please inform us of specific cases of not being recognized to be a single design.

Please refer to our answers of Q6-2 and Q6-3

Q6-5 In the example case shown below, would the set be recognized to be a single design in your country? If not, please provide the reasons.

[Article to the design] A set of audio equipment

[Explanation of the article to the design] This article consists of the body part which is a chassis that houses multiple types of audio equipment and two speaker boxes on its left and right sides which receive audio signal output from the body part and release it as sound. The body part and the two speaker boxes are separable.

[Perspective view]

[Perspective view of the body part]

[Perspective view of the speaker part]







□ Recognized to be a single design

☒ Not recognized to be a single design

Reasons (it consists of 3 designs ad it is recognized as multiple design in Tukey)

[7. Design right] What is your understanding of the effect of a design right? Please answer the following questions.

Q7-1 What is your understanding of the content of a disclosure of a design and the scope of effect of a design right? Please check the applicable boxes below. If your understanding does not fall under any of the following, please elaborate in the "free description" box.

	☑ The scope is limited to that of the article		☐ The scope extends to articles similar to the article	
Scope of the similarity	stated in the application		stated in the application	
included in the name of an	☐ The name of the a	article is a mere example, and	□ (Free description)	
article	the design right exte	ends to other articles with the		
	same form			
Parts that are not disclosed in drawings, etc.		(Free description) if the parts that are not disclosed in drawings, they are not in		
		the scope of effect of a design right.		
Color or monochrome		(Free description) N/A		
Infringing goods that are similar to products subject		(Free description) they should be similar in terms of visual properties		
to a design right only in terms of embodiment				
Scope of a design depicted in The scope is the		same as that of the views,	☐ The scope extends to similar views, etc.	
views, etc.	etc.			

Q7-2 With regard to the content of a disclosure of a design, are there any restrictions in terms of the enforcement of rights?

YES, there are some restrictions according to the Article 21-24 of Decree Law 554 (attached).

Q7-3 What are the grounds for invalidation in relation to the content of a disclosure of a design?

Article 43 of Decree Law 554: Invalidity

A registered design shall be declared invalid by the court in following cases:

- a) Where proved that the design is not eligible for protection under the provisions of the Articles 5 through 10 of this Decree-Law;
- b) Where proved that the entitlement to the design right as provided in Articles 13, 14, 15 and 16 of this Decree-Law, actually belongs to another person or persons.
- c) Where there exists a conflicting design which has been made available to the public at a later date but having an earlier date of filing;

[8. Other]

Q8-1 The Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement provides that an applicant may submit up to six drawings. Is this considered to be sufficient disclosure of a design in your country?

☑ Sufficient □ Insufficient

Q8-2 Are there any court precedents in your country in which a court determined that six drawings were insufficient disclosure of a design?

□ Yes (Please specifically describe:)
--

Q8-3 In your country, is it necessary to submit a priority certificate under the Paris Convention?

□ No	≅ Yes In what situation? → (Free description: in applications claiming priority)
------	---

Q8-4 For an application claiming priority under the Paris Convention, etc., where there are differences between the drawings, etc. attached to the application filed in your country and the drawings, etc. in a priority certificate, how would the application be handled in your country?

M A control	□ Not accepted	□ Other (
M Accepted	□ Not accepted	U Other (

[Request for information gathering]

- 9-1 Please inform us of trial decisions or judgments with regard to the expression of a design in your country, if any. If there are many such trial decisions and judgments, please inform us of approximately three of the most famous judgments, etc.
- 9-2 Please inform us of laws and regulations, rules, manuals, and guidelines in your country as well as URLs of websites and names of documents which are especially informative with regard to expression of a design under your country's design system, and provide summaries of the relevant parts and the names of the authors thereof. We will consult with you separately if copyrights are involved.

The website of Turkish Patent Institute is given below, the regulations and laws are attached. http://www.tpe.gov.tr/portal/default_en.jsp

ニュージーランドアンケート回答

- [1. System] Please answer the following questions with regard to design-related industrial property right systems in your country.
- Q1-1 Does your country have (1) a design law (legally binding), (2) formality examination regulations (legally binding), and (3) design examination guidelines (not legally binding)?

Design law	X Yes	□ No	Formality examination regulations X Yes □ No	Design examination guidelines X (but not readily obtainable) Yes No
------------	-------	------	---	---

(2) refers to detailed rules, such as implementation regulations needed for the law or detailed provisions based on the law, and (3) refers to examination practices.

Q1-2 In your country, is there a special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order and morality? Is there also a special department that assigns and confirms classifications in your country? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in such special departments.

Special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for	X Yes (no. of persons in charge: 2 but	□ No
design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order	public order and morality not	
and morality	examined)	
Special department that assigns and confirms classifications	X Yes (no. of persons in charge: 2)	□ No

Determining whether a design application is novel/creative through prior design search is to be called "conducting substantive examination."

Q1-3 Is substantive examination conducted for design applications in your country?

X Yes (for all applications)	☐ Yes (for some design applications)	□ No
, 11	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	l

Q1-4 Is there a special department that conducts substantive examinations? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in the special department.

X Yes (no. of persons in charge: 2)	□ No

Q1-5 This question applies to countries in which substantive examinations are conducted. Please check the applicable boxes below in relation to the scope of prior design searches conducted to determine novelty.

X Design gazette of your	□ Design gazette of other countries
country	(→ Which countries/regions? The examiner may look at other documents in cases where the examiner
	thinks it appropriate. Local novelty applies)
□ Patent gazette, etc.	□ Publicly known materials (□ magazines/catalogs □ internet □ other ())

Q1-6 Please let us know the situation in your country with regard to the following.

Partial design system	X Available	□ Not available	Accelerated examination system]
i arriar design system	A Available	□ Not available	□ Available □ Not available	

Related design system Available Not available	Exception to lack of novelty X Available for confidential disclosure and gazetted Industrial Exhibitions Not available
One application for multiple designs system X Available (the same design can be registered for other articles) □ Not available	Reduction and exemption system for various fees Available X Not available
System for converting a patent application to a design application and vice versa Available X Not available	

- [2. Designs subject to protection] With regard to designs protected in your country, please answer the following questions.
- Q2-1 Please provide the definition of a design protected by design law in your country.
- e.g. In Japan, a design is defined as follows: "'Design' ... shall mean the shape, patterns or colors, or any combination thereof, of an article (including a part of an article ...), which creates an aesthetic impression through the eye."

Design means features of shape, configuration, pattern, or ornament applied to an article by any industrial process or means, being features which in the finished article appeal to and are judged solely by the eye; but does not include a method or principle of construction or features of shape or configuration which are dictated solely by the function which the article to be made in that shape or configuration has to perform.

Q2-2 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the subjects of design law protection in your country. If there are any subjects of protection other than those listed below, please describe them in the "Other" box.

Tancible chicate (including real property)	X Tangible objects (not including real	□ Three-dimensional (3D) images-
☐ Tangible objects (including real property)	property)	Unknown but possibly yes
☐ Microscopic designs (those not visible to	X Buildings (if movable)	□ Holograms (unknown)
the naked eye)	A Buildings (ii inlovable)	
☐ Motion designs	☐ Lighting (fireworks, illuminations, etc.)	☐ Graphic symbols
☐ Indoor displays and layouts of stores, etc.	X Packaging	X Icons (at least as part of an article)
X Images (with specification of the articles	☐ Images alone (without specification of the	☐ Design drawings (printed matter is
on which the images are displayed)	articles on which the images are displayed)	excluded)
X Textile designs (with specification of the	☐ Textile designs alone (without specification	□ Other ()
articles as textiles)	of the articles in which the design is used)	

- [3. Measures of design disclosure] Please answer the following questions with regard to the measures of disclosing a design in a design application in your country.
- Q3-1 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the permitted design application <u>filing formats</u> in your country. If there are any permissible formats other than those listed below, please describe them in the "Other" box.

XPaper	□ Electronic recording media	□ E-mail	X Internet (preferred	□ Other ()
document			method)		

Q3-2 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the permitted <u>forms of expressing</u> designs in design applications in your country. Please describe forms other than those listed below in the "Other" box.

X Drawings	X Photographs	□ Specimens	□ Other ()
	6	- Springer	2 Outer (,

Q3-3 If there are any special fee systems in relation to the format of a design application, please check the applicable boxes below to indicate their features. Please describe systems other than those listed below in the "Other" box.

Fee system	In what cases	Details of the fees
□ Computerization fees		
□ Storage fees		
□ Other		
Reduction/exemption system	In what cases	Details of the fees
☐ In relation to the number of applications		
or the number of designs		
□ Other		

Q3-4 Are there any provisions concerning the permitted measures of expressing designs in design applications in your country? If so, what are their features? Please check the applicable boxes below and describe any features not listed below in the areas marked "free description".

In the case of expression by drawing	gs	
Provisions	Details of the provisions	
Number of drawings	□ Up to drawings per design	X No provisions
Size of drawings (size of each drawing)	X (Free description) Must be A4 with 5 cm left hand margin	□ No provisions
Drawing methods	e.g., The orthogonal drawing method; the isometric drawing method and the cabinet/cavalier drawing methods (cabinet drawings or cavalier drawings are permitted only for oblique-perspective drawings). X (Free description) (lines and gray scale are allowed)	X No provisions
Notation in drawings	X Indication of direction and content (eg "front view") □ Appendix of reference numbers (e.g. "fig. 1," "1.1," and "1-2") □ Other (□ No provisions
Omission of drawings	□ For a two-dimensional subject whose reverse side lacks any design elements, a drawing of the reverse side may be omitted □ For a three-dimensional subject, if two drawings are identical or	□ No provisions

	symmetrical, either may be omitted]
	X Other (free description)	
	(In theory both of the above should be permitted however examiners usually	
	require the whole article (as opposed to the design) to be shown)	
	□ Not permitted	
	□ Development view, cross-section view, magnified view, perspective view,	
Addition of drawings other than	image view, etc.	□ No provisions
necessary drawings	X Other (free description)	
	(Such drawings will usually be allowed)	
	□ Not permitted	
	□ Permitted where necessary to help the examiner understand the design	
	□ Permitted if a reference drawing is one that indicates the conditions of use	
Reference drawings	□ Permitted if a reference drawing describes incoming lines and/or provides	X No provisions
	explanations	-
	□ Other (free description)	
	□ Different lines are used to express transparent parts	
	□ Different lines are used to express materials	
	Specifically → (Free description:)	
	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]	
Styles of lines	X Different lines are used to distinguish a part for which an applicant	□ No provisions
•	requests design registration from other parts	a rive providence
	□ Other (free description)	
	(Dotted lines to distinguish a part in the case of a partial design. Also to	
	show breaks in a design of constant cross section but indefinite length)	
	X Drawings consisting solely of lines are permitted / Drawings consisting	
	solely of lines are not permitted	
	X Drawings which include color are permitted / □ Drawings which include	
	color are not permitted	
Existence and expression of color	□ Color may be specified in a way other than by drawing (via a written	□ No provisions
r	statement in an application, etc.)	DIVO PIO VIBIOLIO
	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]	
	X The part for which the applicant requests design registration may be	
	specified using different colors	
	□ Not permitted	
Expression of shading, etc.	X Permitted with certain restrictions	□ No provisions
1	(What are the restrictions? → Gray scale is permitted)	= 1.0 provisions
Description of materials other than	☐ The background may be included	X No provisions
the subject design	☐ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included:	X No provisions
and another manifer	2 Managanis and moders (persons), etc. may be included.	22 140 provisions

☐ Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are permitted	X No provisions
☐ Other material that may be included (free description) dotted or other lines	
to direct design to specific parts of the article	

In the case of expression by photographs			
☐ Expression by photographs is not permitted	. Reasons ()	
Provisions	Details of the provisions		
Number. of photographs	□ Up to photographs per design	X No provisions	
Size of photographs (size of each photograph)	X (Free description) Must be mounted on or copied onto an A4 page with 5 cm left hand margin	□ No provisions	
Sharpness	X (Free description) must be clear (able to be clearly reproduced)	□ No provisions	
Existence and expression of color	X Black-and-white photographs are permitted / □ Black-and-white photographs are not permitted X Color photographs are permitted if permanent / □ Color photographs are not permitted [Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system] □ Different colors may be applied to photographs	□ No provisions	
	☐ The background may be included	X No provisions	
Description of materials other than the	☐ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included	X No provisions	
subject design	□ Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are permitted	X No provisions	

In the case of expression by specimens		
X Expression by specimens is not permi	tted. Reasons (recent changes in legislation have repealed the provision wh	ich allowed specimens)
Provisions	Details of the provisions	
Mannequins and other accessories	□ Not permitted □ Permitted with certain restrictions	X No provisions
	(What are the restrictions? →	-

In the case of expression by electronic images, such as CG (computer graphics)			
□ Expression by electronic images, such as CG (computer graphics), is not permitted			
Reasons (
Provisions	Details of the provisions		
Types of images (still/moving images)	X Only still images are permitted	☐ Moving images are also permitted	
Number of images	□ Up to images per design	□ No provisions	
Permitted image formats	□ JPEG □ BMP □ GIF	□ No provisions	

	□ Other (PDF)	
Image data amount (size)	□ Up to	X No provisions
Existence and expression of color	X Black-and-white images are permitted / □ Black-and-white images are not permitted X Color images are permitted / □ Color images are not permitted □ Color may be specified in a way other than through the use of images (via a written statement in an application, etc.) [Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system] □ A part for which an applicant requests design registration may be specified by using different colors	□ No provisions

[4. Description in an application in relation to the expression of a design] With regard to the description in an application in relation to the expression of a design, please answer the following questions.

Q4-1 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the contents (items described) of documents submitted in filing a design application in your country.

Article to the design (TITLE)	X Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
Explanation of the article	□ Necessary	□ Voluntary	X No such item.
Explanation of the design (Statement of novelty)	X Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
If your country has a partial design system, indication of partial design	X Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.

Q4-1-1 What provisions exist concerning statements in the "Article to the design" section? Please describe them below.

Example 1: In Japan, statements must follow the classification of articles specified in the Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (bottom column of Appended Table 1). If an article does not belong to any classification, the applicant provides explanations to help the examiner understand the article in the "Explanation of the article" section, such as its purpose and the conditions of its use.

Example 2: Articles included in the International Classification for Industrial Designs are permitted.

Applications must state the article to which the design is to be applied

Q4-1-2 With regard to the (1) "Explanation of the article" and (2) "Explanation of the design" sections in an application, please write Y or N in the parentheses below to indicate whether or not the relevant matter can be stated in the respective section.

Purpose of use: (1) ()/(2) (Y)	Method of operation: (1) ()/(2)	Material: (1) ()/(2) (N)	Size: (1) ()/(2) (N)
	(N)		
Colored/transparent parts: (1)	Continuity of a pattern: (1)	Features of the design: (1) ()/(2) (Y)
()/(2) (Y)	()/(2) (Y)		
Other statements permitted (free description)		Other statements not permitted	(free description)
(1)	/ (2) The novelty in parts of an	(1)	/(2)
article can be disclaimed and it can be indicated that the article is of			
constant cross-section and indefinite	length		

Q4-1-3 This question applies to countries with partial design systems. Please describe provisions concerning cases in which it is stated in an application that the design in the application concerned is a partial design.

Example: In Japan, the applicant must include a "Partial design" section in the application with the name of the article (e.g., "camera" in the case of a partial design of the grip part of a camera) subject to the right in the "Article to the design" section, and must also describe the method by which the part for which the applicant requests design registration is specified in drawings, etc., in the "Explanation of the design" section.

Reference is made in the statement of novelty as to which is the novel part. This should also be indicated in the representations

- [5. Understanding of specification/finding/amendment of a design] What is your understanding with regard to the specification/finding/amendment of a design?
- Q5-1 What provisions (laws, implementation regulations, detailed rules, guidelines, etc.) exist concerning the requirements for disclosure of a design considered sufficient to secure the filing date?

Designs Act 1953, Designs Regulations 1954, Filing to secure a filing date requires (a) application form, (b) fee, (c) at least one representation, (d) statement of novelty

Q5-2 What classifications does your country adopt? Please check the applicable boxes below.

Q5-3 Who assigns classifications?

□ Country's own design	X International	□ Other country's classification (name	□ Other ()
classification	Classification for Industrial	of the country:	
	Designs		
O5-3 Who assigns class	rifications?	Applicant X Government office	□ Other ()

Q5-4 Is there any relationship between an assigned classification and the similarity of articles within it? Please check the applicable boxes below.

	All	articles	with	the	same	X The scope of the similarity of articles	□ Other (free description)
cla	ssificat	ion are sin	nilar			is decided for each classification	

Q5-5 Please describe the examination process prior to the finding of a design (including both formality and substantive examinations).

	Who is empowered to find a design, and based on what	Handing of cases in which a design cannot
	standards?	be found
	Example: An examiner in charge of substantive examination	Example: Sending a notice of reasons for
Specifying the scope of	makes a comprehensive determination based on statements in	refusal
similarity of articles	an application and drawings, etc. attached to it.*	Free description
	Free description (Examiner examines for formalities and	(Examiner sends reasons for refusal. 12

			there is a 12 month period from filing to
			overcome objections)
	Regarding	Example: An examiner in charge of formality	Example: Dismissal for failure to comply
Specifying the form	drawing	examination makes a determination based on	with formalities and dismissal of the
	methods	implementation regulations	application
		Free description	Free description
		(Yes)	(Yes, 12 months to overcome
			objections as above)
	Clarity of	Example: An examiner in charge of substantive	Example: Sending a notice of reasons for
	the design	examination makes a determination based on	refusal
		design law, etc.*	Free description
		Free description	(Yes, 12 months to overcome
		(Yes)	objections as above)

^{*} In Japan, substantive matters regarding (1) the article to the design and (2) the form of the article to the design are comprehensively determined based on ordinary knowledge in the art to which the design pertains in light of statements in the application and drawings, etc. attached to it

Q5-6 With regard to provisions on the expression of a design in substantive examinations, how are inadequate descriptions handled?

Action	Specific handling	Postponement of the filing date	
Example: Sending a notice of reasons for refusal to the effect that the design cannot be specified	Example: Dismissing an amendment if the amendment is not permitted	Not postponed	
Free description (an examination report is sent to the applicant)	Free description (responses can be dismissed but the applicant can try again. Maximum period to overcome objections is 12 months as above)	Postponed	X Not postponed
Free description (Free description (□ Postponed	X Not postponed

Q5-7 With regard to statements in an application, please check the boxes below to indicate information that must be provided in your country and the time at which the information is necessary (at the time of filing or registration (amendment is permitted)).

X For countries that have a partial design system, a statement to the	X Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
effect that the design in the application is a "partial design"	filing by including in wording	registration
	of statement of novelty	
☐ Explanation of function/operation	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of

	filing	registration
□ Size and color	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration
☐ Method of omitting drawings	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration

Q5-8 In the example case shown below, a design can be found in Japan. Would a design be found in the following case in your country? If not, please describe why.

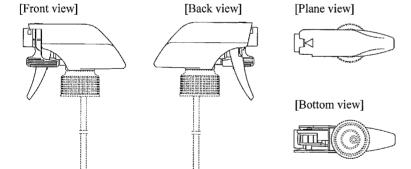
[Article to the design] Nozzle of a nebulizer for packaging

[Partial design]

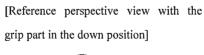
[Explanation of the article] This article is a nozzle of a nebulizer for packaging with a grip part that fixes or releases the nozzle lever.

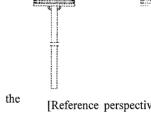
[Explanation of the design] The part expressed by solid lines is the part for which design registration as a partial design is requested. In the drawings attached to the application, the length of the omitted tube is 5 cm.

"Nozzle" or "Nozzle for Nebulizer" would probably be sufficient. However objection would likely require the whole article (ie including the bottle) to be shown. Novelty in the bottle could be disclaimed in the statement of novelty.



[Left side central longitudinal end view; internal mechanism is omitted]

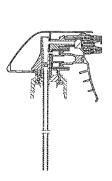




[Right-side view]

[Reference perspective view with the grip part in the up position]

[Left-side view]







Description of the reasons why a design would not be found in your country, if applicable.

central longitudinal end view may be objected to as showing internal parts not seen in the article.

Q5-9 If amendment/division/conversion of an application is permitted, please describe the scope of amendment/division/conversion that is permissible after a design is found. Please check the applicable boxes below and enter special instructions in the "Free description" column, if any.

Permissible amendments			
(1) Amendment beyond the type of design	(3) Amendment beyond the type of view		
X Amendment from a design for a whole article to a partial design and vice	X Addition of a perspective view / Amendment from a		
versa / X Amendment from a partial design to another partial design	perspective view to a set of six drawings and vice versa		
(2) Amendment beyond the type of drawing	(4) Amendment of the content of a design		
X Amendment from a drawing to a photograph and vice versa / \square	□ Addition of a new matter (change of the gist of the		
Amendment from a drawing to a specimen/model and vice versa	design)		
☐ Amendment from a photograph to a specimen/model and vice versa	X Amendment that does not affect the finding of the gist of		
X Amendment from a color image to a monochrome image and vice versa	the design can probably be made		
	X Amendment that does not affect the determination of		
	similarity can probably be made		
	X Amendment to the scope of the design for which design		
	registration is requested can probably be made		
	The items marked "X" above may be requested by the		
	examiner.		
Free description: Once registered there is no provision for amendment			

Q5-10 With regard to statements in an application, please describe items which may be amended and the period during which amendments can be made.

	Permissibility of amendment (free	Period during which amendments can be made
	description)	(free description)
Article to the design		
Explanation of the article to the design	May be required by examiner to aid classification	Before registration period limited to 12 months from filing
Explanation of the design	Yes, probably	Before registration period limited to 12 months from filing

Permissible division (free description): Division is available if multiple designs are filed in one application

Permissible conversion of an	☐ From a design application to a patent/utility	☐ From a design application to a trademark

	T	
application	model application and vice versa	application and vice versa

[6. Understanding of the unity of design] The following questions are to countries that adopt a one application for multiple designs system. What is your understanding of the unity of design? Please answer the following questions.

Q6-1 What are the requirements for being recognized to be a "single design" in your country?

Requirements for "one design" (free description)	Are there any governing laws, rules, or guidelines? (free description)
Example: A design for one article that corresponds to a	Example: Article 7 of the Design Act and the Appended Table 1 of the
classification of articles	Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
An application may be filed for a set of articles but the designs	
office require the set to be of articles that are of the same general	
character, ordinarily on sale together and intended to be used	
together.	

Q6-2 What is the scope of designs that can be included in a single application? Please indicate whether designs could be included in a single application in the following cases.

A part and a finished product (e.g. a bicycle saddle and a bicycle)	□ Can be included	X Cannot be
Multiple articles within the same classification (e.g. if chairs and tables fall under the same classification, a chair and a table)	☐ Can be included	X Cannot be included
Multiple dissimilar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	☐ Can be included	X Cannot be included
Multiple similar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	☐ Can be included	X Cannot be included
A single design designating multiple articles	□ Can be included	X Cannot be included unless it is a set
Multiple dissimilar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles)	□ Can be included	X Cannot be included
Multiple similar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles)	☐ Can be included	X Cannot be included

Q6-3 What is the scope of a single design? Please choose whether the following are recognized to be single designs.

		0 0
Multiple embodiments based on one design (e.g. an unpackaged article and multiple packaged working examples)	d Recognized	X Not recognized
Sets, such as a set of knives, forks and spoons	X Recognized	□ Not recognized
For such sets, are applicants permitted to freely combine articles and file an application for the combination as single design?	e X Recognized	□ Not recognized

Articles which move or change entirely or in part (e.g. a toy car that changes into a robot through assembly)	X Recognized but only in one state	□ Not recognized
Transitional images (e.g. an image that is developed through the operation of a music playing device)	□ Recognized	X Not recognized

Q6-4 Please inform us of specific cases of not being recognized to be a single design.

Articles usually on sale together but not intended to be used together.

Q6-5 In the example case shown below, would the set be recognized to be a single design in your country? If not, please provide the reasons.

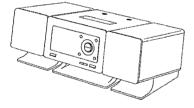
[Article to the design] A set of audio equipment

[Explanation of the article to the design] This article consists of the body part which is a chassis that houses multiple types of audio equipment and two speaker boxes on its left and right sides which receive audio signal output from the body part and release it as sound. The body part and the two speaker boxes are separable.

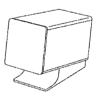
[Perspective view]

[Perspective view of the body part]

[Perspective view of the speaker part]







□ Recognized to be a single design

X Not recognized to be a single design

Reasons (Items are not of the same general character

[7. Design right] What is your understanding of the effect of a design right? Please answer the following questions.

Q7-1 What is your understanding of the content of a disclosure of a design and the scope of effect of a design right? Please check the applicable boxes below. If your understanding does not fall under any of the following, please elaborate in the "free description" box.

	☐ The scope is limited to that of the article stated	X The scope extends to articles similar to the article
Scope of the similarity	in the application	stated in the application
included in the name of an	☐ The name of the article is a mere example, and	☐ (Free description) Includes designs not substantially
article	the design right extends to other articles with the	different from the registered design. Also includes
	same form	anything for enabling such articles to be made.

Parts that are not disclosed in drawings, etc.		(Free description) A part w of a decision on this point	ould probably not infringe a registration. I am unawa
Color or monochrome		(Free description) Colour is generally not relevant	
Infringing goods that are similar to products subject to a design right only in terms of embodiment		(Free description) This que	estion is not clear.
Scope of a design depicted in	X The scope is the	same as that of the views,	☐ The scope extends to similar views, etc.
views, etc.	etc.		

Q7-2 With regard to the content of a disclosure of a design, are there any restrictions in terms of the enforcement of rights?

The question to be tried is is the similarity of the design applied to an article.

Q7-3 What are the grounds for invalidation in relation to the content of a disclosure of a design?

The subject matter of the design is not new or original at the date of registration(filing or priority date) or any other ground on which the Commissioner could have refused registration.

[8. Other]

Q8-1 The Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement provides that an applicant may submit up to six drawings. Is this considered to be sufficient disclosure of a design in your country?

Q8-2 Are there any court precedents in your country in which a court determined that six drawings were insufficient disclosure of a design?

X Sufficient but the	□ Insufficient
designs office	
usually require a	
perspective view.	

X No	□ Yes	
	(Please specifically describe:)

Q8-3 In your country, is it necessary to submit a priority certificate under the Paris Convention?

□ No	X Yes	
	In what situation? \rightarrow (Free description: within 3 months of filing)	

Q8-4 For an application claiming priority under the Paris Convention, etc., where there are differences between the drawings, etc. attached to the application filed in your country and the drawings, etc. in a priority certificate, how would the application be handled in your country?

□ Accepted	X Not accepted	□ Other (Convention documents can have multiple applications only one of which is filed in
		New Zealand are aceptable)

[Request for information gathering]

9-1 Please inform us of trial decisions or judgments with regard to the expression of a design in your country, if any. If

there are many such trial decisions and judgments, please inform us of approximately three of the most famous

judgments, etc.

There are not many New Zealand decisions in relation to registered Designs. British decisions are usually relevant.

Of the New Zealand decisions many relate to Interim Injunctions.

BEP Marine Ltd v Aquatech Marine Ltd – Defendants arguments which urged isolation of features with eye appeal,

rather than visual comparison, overstated the importance of individual features.

Sutton v Bay Masonry Ltd - this related to a fence post with "Z" cross-section. It was held that the Z-post achieved

shape or configuration by an industrial process applied to an article however the shape of Z-post was functional and

could not be said to appeal to the eye and therefore registration was revoked. The Z-post was too general for

registration as a design and amounted to a method or principle of construction.

Permanent Promotions Pty Ltd v Independent Liquor (NZ) Ltd - Registration of a design conferred a prima facie

right sufficient to overcome the hurdle of establishing that a serious question existed to be tried. Overall interests of

justice required grant of an interim injunction on strict terms which included the plaintiff giving an undertaking as to

damages if the plaintiff lost the substantive case. (Such undertaking is required fro an interim injunction) (It is not clear

that registration does in fact overcome the hurdle referred to in all cases).

In Brand Developers v Ezibuy (alleged infringing product outside statement of novelty), and Viscount Plastics Ltd. v

Lamnei Plastics Ltd interim injunctions were not granted although in Viscount a direction that the matter be brought on

for trial quickly was given.

9-2 Please inform us of laws and regulations, rules, manuals, and guidelines in your country as well as URLs of websites

and names of documents which are especially informative with regard to expression of a design under your country's

design system, and provide summaries of the relevant parts and the names of the authors thereof. We will consult with

you separately if copyrights are involved.

Designs Act 1953

Designs regulations 1954

www.legislation.govt.nz

14

アラブ首長国連邦アンケート回答	-
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[1. System] Please answer the following questions with regard to design-related industrial property right systems in your country.

Q1-1 Does your country have (1) a design law (legally binding), (2) formality examination regulations (legally binding), and (3) design examination guidelines (not legally binding)?

Design law	⊠ Yes	□ No	Formality examination regulations	Design examination guidelines
			⊠ Yes □ No	□ Yes ⊠ No

(2) refers to detailed rules, such as implementation regulations needed for the law or detailed provisions based on the law, and (3) refers to examination practices.

Q1-2 In your country, is there a special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order and morality? Is there also a special department that assigns and confirms classifications in your country? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in such special departments.

Special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for	⊠Yes (no. of persons in charge: 2)	□ No
design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order		
and morality		
Special department that assigns and confirms classifications	Yes (no. of persons in charge: 2)	⊠ No

Determining whether a design application is novel/creative through prior design search is to be called "conducting substantive examination."

Q1-3 Is substantive examination conducted for design applications in your country?

		No (i.e. substantive
		examination is provided for by
Yes (for all applications)	☐ Yes (for some design applications)	regulations, however this
		practice not yet adopted by the
		patent office)

Q1-4 Is there a special department that conducts substantive examinations? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in the special department.

☐ Yes	⊠ No

Q1-5 This question applies to countries in which substantive examinations are conducted. Please check the applicable boxes below in relation to the scope of prior design searches conducted to determine novelty.

□ Design gazette of your	□ Design gazette of other countries	
country	(→ Which countries/regions?)
□ Patent gazette, etc.	☐ Publicly known materials (☐ magazines/catalogs ☐ internet ☐ other ())

Q1-6 Please let us know the situation in your country with regard to the following.

Partial design system Available	⊠Not available	Accelerated examina	ition system Not available	
Related design system	Not available ■	Exception to lack of	novelty	⊠Not available
One application for multiple designs system		Reduction and exem	ption system for various	fees
		Available [□ Not available	
System for converting a patent application to a	a design application and			
vice versa □ Available 🔀 Not availab	ble			
[2. Designs subject to protection] Wit questions. Q2-1 Please provide the definition of a d	lesign protected by design	gn law in your cour	ntry.	
e.g. In Japan, a design is defined as follows: "T	Design' shall mean the sh	ape, patterns or colors	, or any combination ther	eof, of an article
(including a part of an article), which creates	s an aesthetic impression the	rough the eye."		
Industrial drawing: Any creative	composition of lines	or colours that h	as a special appear	rance and that
can be used for an industrial or ha	andicraft product.			
Industrial Design: Any creative th	ree dimensional forn	n that can be use	d for any industria	l or handicraft
product.				
Q2-2 Please check the applicable boxes	below to indicate the s	ubjects of design la	w protection in your	country. If there
are any subjects of protection other than	those listed below, plea	se describe them in	the "Other" box.	
☐ Tangible objects (including real property)	☐ Tangible objects (not in property)	cluding real	☐ Three-dimensional (3	BD) images
☐ Microscopic designs (those not visible to the naked eye)	□ Buildings		□ Holograms	
□ Motion designs	☐ Lighting (fireworks, illu	iminations, etc.)	☐ Graphic symbols	
☐ Indoor displays and layouts of stores, etc.	□ Packaging		□ Icons	
☐ Images (with specification of the articles	☐ Images alone (withou	t specification of the	Design drawings	
on which the images are displayed)	articles on which the imag	ges are displayed)		
☐ Textile designs (with specification of	□ Textile designs alone (w	vithout specification	□ Other ()
the articles as textiles)	of the articles in which the	e design is used)		
[3. Measures of design disclosure] Pleadesign in a design application in your co	untry. below to indicate the pe	ermitted design app	lication filing formats	in your country.
If there are any permissible formats othe	r tnan tnose listed belov	v, piease describe th	iem in the "Other" bo	х.

Q3-2 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the permitted <u>forms of expressing</u> designs in design applications in your country. Please describe forms other than those listed below in the "Other" box.

 $\quad \Box \ Internet$

□ Other (

 $\quad \square \; E\text{-mail}$

 \boxtimes

document

Paper

□ Electronic recording media

)

☑Drawings ☑Photographs ☐ Specimens	□ Other ()
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Q3-3 If there are any special fee systems in relation to the format of a design application, please check the applicable boxes below to indicate their features. Please describe systems other than those listed below in the "Other" box.

Fee system	In what cases	Details of the fees
□ Computerization fees		
□ Storage fees		
□ Other		
Reduction/exemption system	In what cases	Details of the fees
☐ In relation to the number of applications		
or the number of designs		
⊠ Other	Individual vs. Corporation	

Q3-4 Are there any provisions concerning the permitted measures of expressing designs in design applications in your country? If so, what are their features? Please check the applicable boxes below and describe any features not listed below in the areas marked "free description".

In the case of expression by drawing	gs		
Provisions	Details of the provisions		
Number of drawings	□ Up to 20 drawings per design	□ No provisions	
Size of drawings (size of each drawing)	☐ (Free description) 10 x 20 cm Max	□ No provisions	
Drawing methods	e.g., The orthogonal drawing method; the isometric drawing method and the cabinet/cavalier drawing methods (cabinet drawings or cavalier drawings are permitted only for oblique-perspective drawings). Photographs, drawings or tracings. (Free description) - A copy of each side (view) of the design if it is a 3	□ No provisions	
	dimensional		
Notation in drawings	□ Indication of direction and content (e.g. "front view" and "reference drawing showing the conditions of use") ☑ Appendix of reference numbers (e.g. "fig. 1," "1.1," and "1-2") □ Other (□ No provisions	
Omission of drawings	□ For a two-dimensional subject whose reverse side lacks any design elements, a drawing of the reverse side may be omitted □ For a three-dimensional subject, if two drawings are identical or symmetrical, either may be omitted	⊠No provisions	

	☐ Other (free description)	
	□ Not permitted	
	☐ Development view, cross-section view, magnified view, perspective	
Addition of drawings other than	view, image view, etc.	□ No provisions
necessary drawings	□ Other (free description)	
	□ Not permitted	
	□ Permitted where necessary to help the examiner understand the design	
	□ Permitted if a reference drawing is one that indicates the conditions of use	
Reference drawings	☐ Permitted if a reference drawing describes incoming lines and/or provides	
	explanations	
	□ Other (free description)	
	□ Different lines are used to express transparent parts	
	□ Different lines are used to express materials	
	Specifically \rightarrow (Free description:	
G. I. GI	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]	N
Styles of lines	□ Different lines are used to distinguish a part for which an applicant	No provisions ■ No provisions
	requests design registration from other parts	
	□ Other (free description)	
	(
	☐ Drawings consisting solely of lines are permitted / □ Drawings	
	consisting solely of lines are not permitted	
	☐ Drawings which include color are permitted / ☑ Drawings which include	
	color are not permitted	
Existence and expression of color	□ Color may be specified in a way other than by drawing (via a written	□ No provisions
	statement in an application, etc.)	
	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]	
	☐ The part for which the applicant requests design registration may be	
	specified using different colors	
	Not permitted Not	
Expression of shading, etc.	□ Permitted with certain restrictions	□ No provisions
	(What are the restrictions? \rightarrow)	
	☐ The background may be included	⊠No provisions
Description of materials other than	☐ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included	⊠No provisions
the subject design	☐ Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are permitted	□ No provisions
	☐ Other material that may be included (free description)	

☐ Expression by photographs is not perm	itted. Reasons ()
Provisions Details of the provisions		
Number. of photographs	□ Up to 20 photographs per design	□ No provisions
Size of photographs (size of each photograph)	□ (Free description) 10 x 20 cm Max	□ No provisions
Sharpness	ess □ (Free description)	
	 ☑ Black-and-white photographs are permitted / □ Black-and-white photographs are not permitted □ Color photographs are permitted / ☑ Color photographs are 	
Existence and expression of color	not permitted [Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system] □ Different colors may be applied to photographs	□ No provisions
	☐ The background may be included	No provisions ■ No provisions
Description of materials other than the	☐ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included	No provisions ■ No provisions
subject design	☐ Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are permitted	No provisions ■ No provisions
In the case of expression by specimens		
Expression by specimens is not perm	itted. Reasons ()
Provisions Details of the provisions		
Mannequins and other accessories	□ Not permitted □ Permitted with certain restrictions (What are the restrictions? →)	□ No provisions
In the case of expression by electronic im	ages, such as CG (computer graphics)	
Expression by electronic images, such Reasons (h as CG (computer graphics), is not permitted)
Provisions	Details of the provisions	
Types of images (still/moving images)	□ Only still images are permitted	☐ Moving images are also permitted
Number of images	□ Up to images per design	□ No provisions
Permitted image formats	$\hfill \Box$ JPEG $\hfill \Box$ BMP $\hfill \Box$ GIF $\hfill \Box$ Other ($\hfill \Box$)	□ No provisions
Image data amount (size)	□ Up to	□ No provisions
Existence and expression of color	$\ \square$ Black-and-white images are permitted / $\ \square$ Black-and-white images are not permitted	□ No provisions

In the case of expression by photographs

$\ \square$ Color images are permitted / $\ \square$ Color images are not permitted	
□ Color may be specified in a way other than through the use of images	
(via a written statement in an application, etc.)	
[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design	
system]	
$\ \square$ A part for which an applicant requests design registration may be	
specified by using different colors	

[4. Description in an application in relation to the expression of a design] With regard to the description in an application in relation to the expression of a design, please answer the following questions.

Q4-1 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the contents (items described) of documents submitted in filing a design application in your country.

Article to the design	⊠Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
Explanation of the article	⊠Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
Explanation of the design	Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
If your country has a partial design system, indication of partial design	□ Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.

Q4-1-1 What provisions exist concerning statements in the "Article to the design" section? Please describe them below.

Example 1: In Japan, statements must follow the classification of articles specified in the Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (bottom column of Appended Table 1). If an article does not belong to any classification, the applicant provides explanations to help the examiner understand the article in the "Explanation of the article" section, such as its purpose and the conditions of its use.

Example 2: Articles included in the International Classification for Industrial Designs are permitted.

Articles included in the International Classification for Industrial Designs are permitted.

Q4-1-2 With regard to the (1) "Explanation of the article" and (2) "Explanation of the design" sections in an application, please write Y or N in the parentheses below to indicate whether or not the relevant matter can be stated in the respective section.

Purpose of use: (1) (Y)/(2) (Y)	urpose of use: (1) (Y)/(2) (Y) Method of operation: (1) (Y)/(2)		Size: (1) (Y)/(2) (Y)
	(Y)		
Colored/transparent parts: (1)	Continuity of a pattern: (1)	Features of the design: (1) (Y)/(2) (Y)
(N)/(2) (N)	(Y)/(2)(Y)		
Other statements permitted (free desc	ription)	Other statements not permitted (free description)	
(1) /(2)		(1)	/(2)

Q4-1-3 This question applies to countries with partial design systems. Please describe provisions concerning cases in which it is stated in an application that the design in the application concerned is a partial design.

Example: In Japan, the applicant must include a "Partial design" section in the application with the name of the article (e.g., "camera" in the case of a partial design of the grip part of a camera) subject to the right in the "Article to the design" section, and must also describe the

method

by which the part for	which the	applicant r	requests de	esign	registration	is specified	in draw	wings, etc.,	in the	"Explanation	of the	design"
section.												

NI/A
N/A

- [5. Understanding of specification/finding/amendment of a design] What is your understanding with regard to the specification/finding/amendment of a design?
- Q5-1 What provisions (laws, implementation regulations, detailed rules, guidelines, etc.) exist concerning the requirements for disclosure of a design considered sufficient to secure the filing date?

Federal Law No. 17/2002 as amended by Federal Law No. 31 of 2006 Cabinet Decision No. 11 of 1993

Q5-2 What classifications does your country adopt? Please check the applicable boxes below.

□ Country's own design		□ Other country's classification	□ Other ()
classification	for Industrial Designs	(name of the country:	

Q5-3 Who assigns classifications?

Applicant	☐Government office	□ Other	()

Q5-4 Is there any relationship between an assigned classification and the similarity of articles within it? Please check the applicable boxes below.

	All	articles	with	the	same	☐ The scope of the similarity of articles is	☐ Other (free description)
clas	ssificat	ion are sin	nilar			decided for each classification	International Classification

Q5-5 Please describe the examination process prior to the finding of a design (including both formality and substantive examinations).

	Who is empowered to find a design, and based on what	Handing of cases in which a design cannot
	standards?	be found
	Example: An examiner in charge of substantive examination	Example: Sending a notice of reasons for
Specifying the scope of	makes a comprehensive determination based on statements in	refusal
similarity of articles	an application and drawings, etc. attached to it.*	Free description
	Free description (An examiner in charge of	(Sending a notice of reasons for
	substantive examination makes a	refusal)
	comprehensive determination based on	
	statements in an application and drawings,	

	etc. attac	ched to it.)	
	Regarding	Example: An examiner in charge of formality	Example: Dismissal for failure to comply
Specifying the form	drawing	examination makes a determination based on	with formalities and dismissal of the
	methods	implementation regulations	application
		Free description	Free description
		(An examiner in charge of formality	(Dismissal for failure to comply
		examination makes a determination	with formalities and dismissal of
		based on implementation	the application)
		regulations /internal administrative	
		guides)	
	Clarity of	Example: An examiner in charge of substantive	Example: Sending a notice of reasons for
	the design	examination makes a determination based on	refusal
		design law, etc.*	Free description
		Free description	(Sending a notice of reasons for
		(An examiner in charge of	refusal)
		substantive examination makes a	
		determination based on design law,	
		etc.)	

^{*} In Japan, substantive matters regarding (1) the article to the design and (2) the form of the article to the design are comprehensively determined based on ordinary knowledge in the art to which the design pertains in light of statements in the application and drawings, etc. attached to it

Q5-6 With regard to provisions on the expression of a design in substantive examinations, how are inadequate descriptions handled?

Action	Specific handling	Postponement of the filing		
Action	Specific flanding	C	late	
Example: Sending a notice of reasons for refusal to the	Example: Dismissing an amendment if the	Not postpone	d	
effect that the design cannot be specified	amendment is not permitted			
Free description (Sending a notice of reasons	Free description (Dismissing an		⊠Not	
for refusal to the effect that the design	amendment if the amendment is	Postponed	postponed	
cannot be specified)	not permitted)			
Free description (Free description (□ Not	
Free description (Prec description (Postponed	postponed	

Q5-7 With regard to statements in an application, please check the boxes below to indicate information that must be provided in your country and the time at which the information is necessary (at the time of filing or registration (amendment is permitted)).

$\hfill\Box$ For countries that have a partial design system, a statement to the	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
effect that the design in the application is a "partial design"	filing	registration

Explanation of function/operation	Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration
□ Size and color	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration
□ Method of omitting drawings	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration

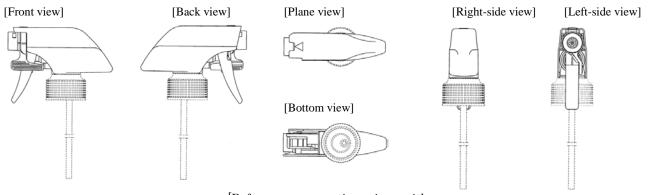
Q5-8 In the example case shown below, a design can be found in Japan. Would a design be found in the following case in your country? If not, please describe why.

[Article to the design] Nozzle of a nebulizer for packaging

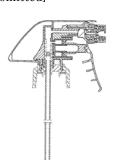
[Partial design]

[Explanation of the article] This article is a nozzle of a nebulizer for packaging with a grip part that fixes or releases the nozzle lever.

[Explanation of the design] The part expressed by solid lines is the part for which design registration as a partial design is requested. In the drawings attached to the application, the length of the omitted tube is 5 cm.



[Left side central longitudinal end view; internal mechanism is omitted]



[Reference perspective view with the grip part in the down position]



[Reference perspective view with the grip part in the up position]



Description of the reasons why a design would not be found in your country, if applicable.

N/A

Q5-9 If amendment/division/conversion of an application is permitted, please describe the scope of amendment/division/conversion that is permissible after a design is found. Please check the applicable boxes below and enter special instructions in the "Free description" column, if any.

Permissible amendme	nts
(1) Amendment beyond the type of design	(3) Amendment beyond the type of view
□ Amendment from a design for a whole article to a partial design and vice	☐ Addition of a perspective view / ☐Amendment from
versa / \square Amendment from a partial design to another partial design	a perspective view to a set of six drawings and vice versa
(2) Amendment beyond the type of drawing	(4) Amendment of the content of a design
$\hfill\Box$ Amendment from a drawing to a photograph and vice versa / $\hfill\Box$	□ Addition of a new matter (change of the gist of the
Amendment from a drawing to a specimen/model and vice versa	design)
☐ Amendment from a photograph to a specimen/model and vice versa	☐ Amendment that does not affect the finding of the gist
☐ Amendment from a color image to a monochrome image and vice versa	of the design
	⊠Amendment that does not affect the determination of
	similarity
	☐ Amendment to the scope of the design for which design
	registration is requested
Free description: N/A	

Q5-10 With regard to statements in an application, please describe items which may be amended and the period during which amendments can be made.

	Permissibility of amendment (free	Period during which amendments can be made
	description)	(free description)
Article to the design	Yes	before examination
Explanation of the article to the design	Yes	before examination
Explanation of the design	Yes	before examination

Permissible division (free description): No	

Permissible conversion of an	☐ From a design application to a patent/utility	☐ From a design application to a trademark
application	model application and vice versa	application and vice versa

[6. Understanding of the unity of design] The following questions are to countries that adopt a one application for multiple designs system. What is your understanding of the unity of design? Please answer the following questions.

Q6-1 What are the requirements for being recognized to be a "single design" in your country?

Requirements for "one design" (free description)	Are there any governing laws, rules, or guidelines? (free description)
Example: A design for one article that corresponds to a	Example: Article 7 of the Design Act and the Appended Table 1 of the
classification of articles	Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
More than one industrial drawing or design is	Section 45 of Federal Law No. 31 of 2006

permitted if are interrelated in terms of
manufacture and uses and their total number
does not exceed 20 drawings or designs.

Q6-2 What is the scope of designs that can be included in a single application? Please indicate whether designs could be included in a single application in the following cases.

A part and a finished product (e.g. a bicycle saddle and a bicycle)	☐ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
Multiple articles within the same classification (e.g. if chairs and tables fall under the same classification, a chair and a table)	☐ Can be included	☐ Cannot be included
Multiple dissimilar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	⊠Can be included	□ Cannot be included
Multiple similar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	☐ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
A single design designating multiple articles	☐ Can be included	□ Cannot be included
Multiple dissimilar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles)	□ Can be included	☐ Cannot be included
Multiple similar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles)	☐ Can be included	□ Cannot be included

Q6-3 What is the scope of a single design? Please choose whether the following are recognized to be single designs.

Multiple embodiments based on one design (e.g. an unpackaged article and multiple packaged working examples)	□ Recognized	
Sets, such as a set of knives, forks and spoons	□ Recognized	
For such sets, are applicants permitted to freely combine articles and file an application for the combination as single design?	□ Recognized	Not recognized ■
Articles which move or change entirely or in part (e.g. a toy car that changes into a robot through assembly)	□ Recognized	Not recognized ■
Transitional images (e.g. an image that is developed through the operation of a music playing device)	□ Recognized	Not recognized ■

Q6-4 Please inform us of specific cases of not being recognized to be a single design.

None we are aware of

Q6-5 In the example case shown below, would the set be recognized to be a single design in your country? If not, please provide the reasons.

[Article to the design] A set of audio equipment

[Explanation of the article to the design] This article consists of the body part which is a chassis that houses multiple types of audio equipment and two speaker boxes on its left and right sides which receive audio signal output from the body part and release it as sound. The body part and the two speaker boxes are separable.

[Perspective view]

[Perspective view of the body part]

[Perspective view of the speaker part]







⊠Recognized to be a single design	□ Not recognized to be a single design	
	Reasons ()

- [7. Design right] What is your understanding of the effect of a design right? Please answer the following questions.
- Q7-1 What is your understanding of the content of a disclosure of a design and the scope of effect of a design right? Please check the applicable boxes below. If your understanding does not fall under any of the following, please elaborate in the "free description" box.

	☐ The scope is limited to that of the article stated		☑The scope extends to articles similar to the article
Scope of the similarity	in the application		stated in the application (Section 51)
included in the name of an	☐ The name of the a	article is a mere example, and	□ (Free description)
article	the design right exte	ends to other articles with the	
	same form		
Parts that are not disclosed in drawings, etc.		(Free description)	
Color or monochrome		(Free description)	
Infringing goods that are similar to products subject		(Free description)	
to a design right only in terms of embodiment			
Scope of a design depicted in	☐ The scope is the same as that of the views,		☐ The scope extends to similar views, etc.
views, etc.	etc.		

Q7-2 With regard to the content of a disclosure of a design, are there any restrictions in terms of the enforcement of rights?

Prior use (Section 17)

Q7-3 What are the grounds for invalidation in relation to the content of a disclosure of a design?

Novelty / Industrial applicability.

[8. Other]

Q8-1 The Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement provides that an applicant may submit up to six drawings. Is this considered to be sufficient disclosure of a design in your country?

Sufficient	□ Insufficient	19
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Q8-2 Are there any	court precedents in	your country	in which	a court	determined	that	six	drawings	were	insufficient
disclosure of a design	n?									

⊠No	□ Yes	
	(Please specifically describe:)

Q8-3 In your country, is it necessary to submit a priority certificate under the Paris Convention?

□ No	⊠ Yes		
	In what situation? \rightarrow (Free description:	Always)

Q8-4 For an application claiming priority under the Paris Convention, etc., where there are differences between the drawings, etc. attached to the application filed in your country and the drawings, etc. in a priority certificate, how would the application be handled in your country?

□ Accepted	□ Not accepted	□ Other (Priority claim may be rejected)
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[Request for information gathering]

- 9-1 Please inform us of trial decisions or judgments with regard to the expression of a design in your country, if any. If there are many such trial decisions and judgments, please inform us of approximately three of the most famous judgments, etc.
- 9-2 Please inform us of laws and regulations, rules, manuals, and guidelines in your country as well as URLs of websites and names of documents which are especially informative with regard to expression of a design under your country's design system, and provide summaries of the relevant parts and the names of the authors thereof. We will consult with you separately if copyrights are involved.
 - Federal Law No. 17/2002 as amended by Federal Law No. 31 of 2006
 - Cabinet Decision No. 11-1993
 - www.iprights.com
 - Peter Hansen, Intellectual Property Law and Practice of the UAE
 - PLC Cross Border Handbooks:
 - IP in Business Transactions

フランスアンケート回答
[1. System] Please answer the following questions with regard to design-related industrial property right systems in your
country.
Q1-1 Does your country have (1) a design law (legally binding), (2) formality examination regulations (legally binding),

and (3) design examination guidelines (not legally binding)?					
Danian 1	■ V	- N-	Formality examination regulations	Design examination guidelines	
Design law	■ Yes	□ No	■ Yes □ No	Yes □ No	

(2) refers to detailed rules, such as implementation regulations needed for the law or detailed provisions based on the law, and (3) refers to examination practices.

Q1-2 In your country, is there a special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order and morality? Is there also a special department that assigns and confirms classifications in your country? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in such special departments.

Special department that confirms the description requirements of drawings for	☐ Yes there is no special department	□ No
design applications and examines design applications in terms of public order	in charge of the control. the person	
and morality	in charge of the case will follow it	
	throughout the procedure	
Special department that assigns and confirms classifications	☐ Yes (no. of persons in charge:)	□ No

Determining whether a design application is novel/creative through prior design search is to be called "conducting substantive examination."

Q1-3 Is substantive examination conducted for design applications in your country?

☐ Yes (for all applications)	□ Yes (for some design applications)	□ No
------------------------------	--------------------------------------	------

Q1-4 Is there a special department that conducts substantive examinations? If so, please enter the number of persons in charge in the special department.

☐ Yes (no. of persons in charge:)	No
------------------------------------	----

Q1-5 This question applies to countries in which substantive examinations are conducted. Please check the applicable boxes below in relation to the scope of prior design searches conducted to determine novelty.

□ Design gazette of your	□ Design gazette of other countries
country	(→ Which countries/regions?)
□ Patent gazette, etc.	□ Publicly known materials (□ magazines/catalogs □ internet □ other ())

Q1-6 Please let us know the situation in your country with regard to the following.

Partial design system Avail	A 211 N. 211		Accelerated examination system		
	Available	ole □ Not available	□ Available ■ Not available		
Related design system	□ Available	■ Not available	Exception to lack of novelty Available Not available		

One application for multiple designs system		Reduction and e	exemption system for various fees
■ Available (for the same class) □ Not available	ailable	□ Available	■ Not available
System for converting a patent application to a	a design application and		
vice versa □ Available ■ Not available	;		
[2. Designs subject to protection] Wit	th regard to designs p	rotected in you	ur country, please answer the following
questions.			
Q2-1 Please provide the definition of a d	lesign protected by design	gn law in your	country.
e.g. In Japan, a design is defined as follows: "'E	Design' shall mean the sh	ape, patterns or co	olors, or any combination thereof, of an article
(including a part of an article), which creates	s an aesthetic impression the	rough the eye."	
A design is the outward appearance	ce of a product or par	rt of it, resulti	ing from the lines, contours, colours,
shape, texture, materials and/or it	ts ornamentation. (A	rt L 511.1 IP	C)
Q2-2 Please check the applicable boxes	below to indicate the su	bjects of desigr	law protection in your country. If
there are any subjects of protection other	r than those listed below	, please describ	be them in the "Other" box.
To the shire to (in the dimensional manner)	■ Tangible objects (not in	cluding real	Three-dimensional (3D) images
■ Tangible objects (including real property)	property)		
☐ Microscopic designs (those not visible to			Holograms
the naked eye)	■ Buildings		
Motion designs	Lighting (fireworks, illu	iminations, etc.)	Graphic symbols

[3. Measures of design disclosure] Please answ	ver the following	questions v	with regard	to the	measures	of	disclosing	a
design in a design application in your country.								

■ Images alone (without specification of the

articles on which the images are displayed)

of the articles in which the design is used)

Textile designs alone (without specification

Icons

□ Other (

Design drawings

Packaging

Indoor displays and layouts of stores, etc.

Images (with specification of the articles

Textile designs (with specification of the

on which the images are displayed)

articles as textiles)

Q3-1 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the permitted design application <u>filing formats</u> in your country. If there are any permissible formats other than those listed below, please describe them in the "Other" box.

Paper	□ Electronic recording media	□ E-mail	□ Internet	Other (Fax)
document						

Q3-2 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the permitted <u>forms of expressing</u> designs in design applications in your country. Please describe forms other than those listed below in the "Other" box.

☐ Drawings ☐ Photographs ☐ Specimens ☐ O	J Other ()
--	-------------

Q3-3 If there are any special fee systems in relation to the format of a design application, please check the applicable boxes below to indicate their features. Please describe systems other than those listed below in the "Other" box.

)

Fee system	In what cases	Details of the fees
□ Computerization fees		
□ Storage fees		
□ Other		
Reduction/exemption system	In what cases	Details of the fees
☐ In relation to the number of applications		
or the number of designs		
□ Other		

Q3-4 Are there any provisions concerning the permitted measures of expressing designs in design applications in your country? If so, what are their features? Please check the applicable boxes below and describe any features not listed below in the areas marked "free description".

In the case of expression by drawing	gs			
Provisions	Details of the provisions			
Number of drawings	□ Up to 100 drawings per design	□ No provisions		
Size of drawings (size of each drawing)	□ (Free description) 8 cm x 8 cm	□ No provisions		
Drawing methods	e.g., The orthogonal drawing method; the isometric drawing method and the cabinet/cavalier drawing methods (cabinet drawings or cavalier drawings are permitted only for oblique-perspective drawings). ok (Free description) (□ No provisions		
Notation in drawings	☐ Indication of direction and content (e.g. "front view" and "reference drawing showing the conditions of use") ☐ Appendix of reference numbers (e.g. "fig. 1," "1.1," and "1-2") ☐ Other (□ No provisions		
Omission of drawings	□ For a two-dimensional subject whose reverse side lacks any design elements, a drawing of the reverse side may be omitted □ For a three-dimensional subject, if two drawings are identical or symmetrical, either may be omitted □ Other (free description) (■ No provisions		
Addition of drawings other than necessary drawings	□ Not permitted ■ Development view, cross-section view, magnified view, perspective view, image view, etc. □ Other (free description) () □ Not permitted	□ No provisions ■ No provisions		
keierence drawings	□ Not permitted	No provisions		

	☐ Permitted where necessary to help the examiner understand the design	
	□ Permitted if a reference drawing is one that indicates the conditions of use	
	□ Permitted if a reference drawing describes incoming lines and/or provides	
	explanations	
	□ Other (free description)	
	Different lines are used to express transparent parts	
	Different lines are used to express materials	
	Specifically \rightarrow (Free description:	
G. 1 C1	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]	NT · ·
Styles of lines	Different lines are used to distinguish a part for which an applicant	□ No provisions
	requests design registration from other parts	
	□ Other (free description)	
	□ Drawings consisting solely of lines are permitted / □ Drawings consisting	
	solely of lines are not permitted	
	☐ Drawings which include color are permitted / □ Drawings which include	
	color are not permitted	
Existence and expression of color	□ Color may be specified in a way other than by drawing (via a written	□ No provisions
	statement in an application, etc.)	
	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system]	
	☐ The part for which the applicant requests design registration may be	
	specified using different colors	
	■ Not permitted	
Expression of shading, etc.	□ Permitted with certain restrictions	□ No provisions
	(What are the restrictions? \rightarrow)	
	☐ The background may be included	■ No provisions
Description of materials other than	☐ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included	■ No provisions
the subject design	☐ Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are permitted	■ No provisions
	□ Other material that may be included (free description)	

In the case of expression by photographs				
□ Expression by photographs is not permitted. Reasons (
Provisions	Details of the provisions			
Number. of photographs	☐ Up to100_ photographs per design	□ No provisions		
Size of photographs (size of each photograph)	□ (Free description) 8 cm x 8 cm	□ No provisions		
Sharpness	☐ (Free description) the highest possible	□ No provisions		

	Black-and-white photographs are permitted / □ Black-and-white	
	photographs are not permitted	
	☐ Color photographs are permitted / □ Color photographs are not	
Existence and expression of color	permitted	□ No provisions
	[Please answer the following if your country has a partial design	
	system]	
	☐ Different colors may be applied to photographs	
	☐ The background may be included	■ No provisions
Description of materials other than the	☐ Mannequins and models (persons), etc. may be included	■ No provisions
subject design	☐ Incoming lines and explanations described in drawings are	■ NT
	permitted	■ No provisions

In the case of expression by specimens				
□ Expression by specimens is not permitted)			
Provisions	Details of the provisions			
	Not permitted			
Mannequins and other accessories	□ Permitted with certain restrictions	□ No provisions		
	(What are the restrictions? →			

In the case of expression by electronic images, such as CG (computer graphics)				
□ Expression by electronic images, such	as CG (computer graphics), is not permitted			
Reasons ()		
Provisions	Details of the provisions			
Types of images (still/moving images)	Only still images are permitted	☐ Moving images are also permitted		
Number of images	□ Up to 100 images per design	□ No provisions		
Permitted image formats	□ JPEG □ BMP □ GIF □ Other (paper document)	□ No provisions		
Image data amount (size)	□ Up to	□ No provisions		
Existence and expression of color	 ■ Black-and-white images are permitted / □ Black-and-white images are not permitted ■ Color images are permitted / □ Color images are not permitted □ Color may be specified in a way other than through the use of images (via a written statement in an application, etc.) [Please answer the following if your country has a partial design system] □ A part for which an applicant requests design registration may be specified by using different colors 	□ No provisions		

- [4. Description in an application in relation to the expression of a design] With regard to the description in an application in relation to the expression of a design, please answer the following questions.
- Q4-1 Please check the applicable boxes below to indicate the contents (items described) of documents submitted in filing a design application in your country.

Article to the design	■ Necessary	□ Voluntary	□ No such item.
Explanation of the article	□ Necessary	■ Voluntary	□ No such item.
Explanation of the design	□ Necessary	■ Voluntary	□ No such item.
If your country has a partial design system, indication of partial design	□ Necessary	■ Voluntary	□ No such item.

Q4-1-1 What provisions exist concerning statements in the "Article to the design" section? Please describe them below.

Example 1: In Japan, statements must follow the classification of articles specified in the Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (bottom column of Appended Table 1). If an article does not belong to any classification, the applicant provides explanations to help the examiner understand the article in the "Explanation of the article" section, such as its purpose and the conditions of its use.

Articles included in the International Classification for Industrial Designs are permitted

Q4-1-2 With regard to the (1) "Explanation of the article" and (2) "Explanation of the design" sections in an application, please write Y or N in the parentheses below to indicate whether or not the relevant matter can be stated in the respective section

Purpose of use: (1) (N)/(2) (Y)	Method of operation: (1) (N)/(2)	Material: (1) (N)/(2) (Y)	Size: (1) (N)/(2) (Y)
	(N)		
Colored/transparent parts: (1)	Continuity of a pattern: (1)	Features of the design: (1) (N)	/(2) (Y)
(N)/(2) (Y)	(N)/(2) (N)		
Other statements permitted (free desc	ription)	Other statements not permitted	(free description)
(1) /(2)		(1)	/(2)

Q4-1-3 This question applies to countries with partial design systems. Please describe provisions concerning cases in which it is stated in an application that the design in the application concerned is a partial design.

Example: In Japan, the applicant must include a "Partial design" section in the application with the name of the article (e.g., "camera" in the case of a partial design of the grip part of a camera) subject to the right in the "Article to the design" section, and must also describe the method by which the part for which the applicant requests design registration is specified in drawings, etc., in the "Explanation of the design" section.

There is no provision to that respect in French law

- [5. Understanding of specification/finding/amendment of a design] What is your understanding with regard to the specification/finding/amendment of a design?
- Q5-1 What provisions (laws, implementation regulations, detailed rules, guidelines, etc.) exist concerning the requirements for disclosure of a design considered sufficient to secure the filing date?

A registered design initially has a life of five years from the filing date and can be renewed in blocks of five years up to a maximum of 25 years. Applicants may market a design for up to 12 months before filing for an registered design without destroying its novelty.

A design shall be deemed to have been made available to the public if it has been published following registration or otherwise, or exhibited, used in trade or otherwise disclosed in the normal course of business to the circles specialized in the sector concerned, operating within the Community. The design shall not, however, be deemed to have been made available to the public for the sole reason that it has been disclosed to a third person under explicit or implicit conditions of confidentiality. L 511.6 IPC, Council Regulation (EC) no 6/2002 of 12 December 2001 on Community Designs.

Q5-2 What classifications does your country adopt? Please check the applicable boxes below.

□ Country's own design	☐ International Classification		ssification	☐ Other country's classification (name	□ Other ()
classification	for	Industrial	Designs	of the country:		
	(Loca	arno)				

Q5-3 Who	assigns	classifications?
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■ Applicant	■Government office	□ Other	()	

Q5-4 Is there any relationship between an assigned classification and the similarity of articles within it? Please check the applicable boxes below.

	All	articles	with	the	same	☐ The scope of the similarity of articles is	□ Other (free description)
clas	sificat	ion are sin	nilar			decided for each classification	

Q5-5 Please describe the examination process prior to the finding of a design (including both formality and substantive examinations). **There is no substantive examination**

	Who is	empowered to find a design, and based on what	Handing of cases in which a design cannot
		standards?	be found
	Example: A	an examiner in charge of substantive examination	Example: Sending a notice of reasons for
Specifying the scope of	makes a co	mprehensive determination based on statements in	refusal
similarity of articles	an applicati	on and drawings, etc. attached to it.*	Free description
	Free descrip	otion ((
	Regarding	Example: An examiner in charge of formality	Example: Dismissal for failure to comply
Specifying the form	drawing	examination makes a determination based on	with formalities and dismissal of the
	methods	implementation regulations	application
		Free description	Free description
		((
	Clarity of	Example: An examiner in charge of substantive	Example: Sending a notice of reasons for

the	e design	examination makes a determination based or	refusal	
		design law, etc.*	Free description	
		Free description	()	ı
		(

Q5-6 With regard to provisions on the expression of a design in substantive examinations, how are inadequate descriptions handled?

Action	Specific handling	Postponement of the filing		
Action	Specific Handling	(late	
Example: Sending a notice of reasons for refusal to the	Example: Dismissing an amendment if the	Not postponed		
effect that the design cannot be specified	amendment is not permitted			
Ency description (Erea description (□ Not	
Free description (Free description ()	Postponed	postponed	
Ence description (Erea description (□ Not	
Free description (Free description ()	Postponed	postponed	

Q5-7 With regard to statements in an application, please check the boxes below to indicate information that must be provided in your country and the time at which the information is necessary (at the time of filing or registration (amendment is permitted)).

$\hfill\Box$ For countries that have a partial design system, a statement to the	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
effect that the design in the application is a "partial design" N.A	filing	registration
□ Explanation of function/operation	Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration
□ Size and color	Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration
□ Method of omitting drawings N.A	□ Necessary at the time of	□ Necessary at the time of
	filing	registration

Q5-8 In the example case shown below, a design can be found in Japan. Would a design be found in the following case in your country? If not, please describe why

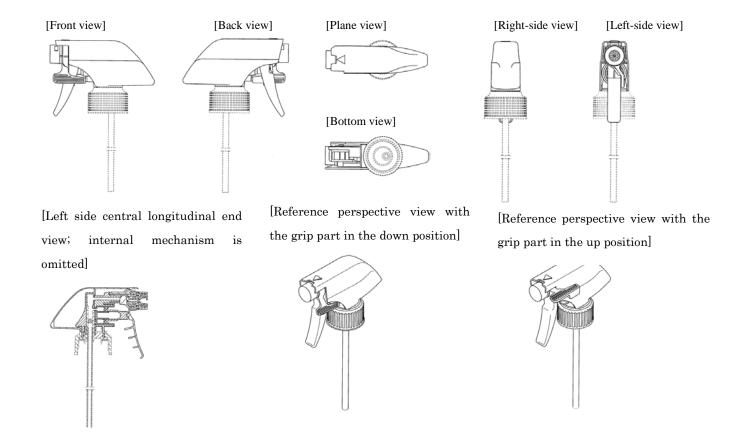
[Article to the design] Nozzle of a nebulizer for packaging

[Partial design]

[Explanation of the article] This article is a nozzle of a nebulizer for packaging with a grip part that fixes or releases the nozzle lever.

[Explanation of the design] The part expressed by solid lines is the part for which design registration as a partial design is requested. In the drawings attached to the application, the length of the omitted tube is 5 cm.

^{*} In Japan, substantive matters regarding (1) the article to the design and (2) the form of the article to the design are comprehensively determined based on ordinary knowledge in the art to which the design pertains in light of statements in the application and drawings, etc. attached to it



Description of the reasons why a design would not be found in your country, if applicable.

A design only covers the appearance of a product: therefore "the left side central longitudinal end view; internal mechanism" cannot be protecting by design law.

A design cannot protect the function of a product: if the form is dictated exclusively by the function of the product, it cannot be protected by the Designs law.

Q5-9 If amendment/division/conversion of an application is permitted, please describe the scope of amendment/division/conversion that is permissible after a design is found. Please check the applicable boxes below and enter special instructions in the "Free description" column, if any.

Permissible amendments

(1) Amendment beyond the type of design	(3) Amendment beyond the type of view
☐ Amendment from a design for a whole article to a partial design and vice	□ Addition of a perspective view / □ Amendment from a
versa / Amendment from a partial design to another partial design	perspective view to a set of six drawings and vice versa
(2) Amendment beyond the type of drawing	(4) Amendment of the content of a design
□ Amendment from a drawing to a photograph and vice versa / □	□ Addition of a new matter (change of the gist of the
Amendment from a drawing to a specimen/model and vice versa	design)
☐ Amendment from a photograph to a specimen/model and vice versa	☐ Amendment that does not affect the finding of the gist of
☐ Amendment from a color image to a monochrome image and vice versa	the design
	□ Amendment that does not affect the determination of
	similarity
	☐ Amendment to the scope of the design for which design
	registration is requested
Free description: No amendments allowed after the filing.	

Q5-10 With regard to statements in an application, please describe items which may be amended and the period during which amendments can be made. **NO amendment**

	Permissibility of amendment (free	Period during which amendments can be made
	description)	(free description)
Article to the design		
Explanation of the article to the design		
Explanation of the design		

Permissible division (free description):
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Permissible conversion of an	☐ From a design application to a patent/utility	☐ From a design application to a trademark
application (NO)	model application and vice versa	application and vice versa

[6. Understanding of the unity of design] The following questions are to countries that adopt a one application for multiple designs system. What is your understanding of the unity of design? Please answer the following questions.

Q6-1 What are the requirements for being recognized to be a "single design" in your country?

Requirements for "one design" (free description)	Are there any governing laws, rules, or guidelines? (free description)
Example: A design for one article that corresponds to a	Example: Article 7 of the Design Act and the Appended Table 1 of the
classification of articles	Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
Multiple designs are allowed, they should belong to the same	Article R 512-2 of the IP code.
class of the Locarno classification.	

Q6-2 What is the scope of designs that can be included in a single application? Please indicate whether designs could be included in a single application in the following cases.

A part and a finished product (e.g. a bicycle saddle and a bicycle)	■ Can be included	□ Cannot be
A part and a ministred product (e.g. a bicycle saddle and a bicycle)	Can be included	included
Multiple articles within the same classification (e.g. if chairs and tables fall under the same	Can be included	□ Cannot be
classification, a chair and a table)	Can be included	
Multiple dissimilar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)		□ Cannot be
ividitiple dissimilar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	☐ Can be included	included
Multiple similar designs for the composition (a constitute about designs)		□ Cannot be
Multiple similar designs for the same article (e.g. multiple chair designs)	■ Can be included	included
A single design designating multiple articles : will be considered as multiple designs in the	□ Can be included	□ Cannot be
same application.	□ Can be included	included
Multiple distinction (also designs upon bound for the same of different and also	Con he in also de d	□ Cannot be
Multiple dissimilar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles)	☐ Can be included	included
		□ Cannot be
Multiple similar designs (the designs may be used for the same or different articles)	■ Can be included	included

Q6-3 What is the scope of a single design? Please choose whether the following are recognized to be single designs.

Multiple embodiments based on one design (e.g. an unpackaged article and multiple packaged working examples)	□ Recognized	Not recognized
Sets, such as a set of knives, forks and spoons	Recognized	□ Not recognized
For such sets, are applicants permitted to freely combine articles and file an application for the combination as single design?	□ Recognized	Not recognized
Articles which move or change entirely or in part (e.g. a toy car that changes into a robot through assembly)	■ Recognized	□ Not recognized
Transitional images (e.g. an image that is developed through the operation of a music playing device)	■ Recognized	□ Not recognized

Q6-4 Please inform us of specific cases of not being recognized to be a single design.

A design which has no unity such as multiple articles will not be considered as a single design but can be included in one single application.

Q6-5 In the example case shown below, would the set be recognized to be a single design in your country? If not, please

provide the reasons.

[Article to the design] A set of audio equipment

[Explanation of the article to the design] This article consists of the body part which is a chassis that houses multiple types of audio equipment and two speaker boxes on its left and right sides which receive audio signal output from the body part and release it as sound. The body part and the two speaker boxes are separable.

[Perspective view]

[Perspective view of the body part]

[Perspective view of the speaker part]







□ Recognized to be a single design

■ Not recognized to be a single design

Reasons (the speaker and the body part are two designs different from the set. There will be considered as three different designs in the same application)

- [7. Design right] What is your understanding of the effect of a design right? Please answer the following questions.
- Q7-1 What is your understanding of the content of a disclosure of a design and the scope of effect of a design right? Please check the applicable boxes below. If your understanding does not fall under any of the following, please elaborate in the "free description" box.

	☐ The scope is limited to that of the article stated		■ The scope extends to articles similar to the article
Scope of the similarity	in the application		stated in the application
included in the name of an	■ The name of the article is a mere example, and		□ (Free description)
article	the design right extends to other articles with the		
	same form		
Parts that are not disclosed in drawings, etc.		No protected	
Color or monochrome		Protected if filed	
Infringing goods that are similar to products subject		There is infringement when the second design gives the same overall impression to	
to a design right only in terms of embodiment		the informed user.	
Scope of a design depicted in The scope is the		same as that of the views,	The scope extends to similar views, etc.
views, etc.	etc.		

Q7-2 With regard to the content of a disclosure of a design, are there any restrictions in terms of the enforcement of rights?

- 1-A design shall be deemed to have been made available to the public if it has been published following registration or otherwise, or exhibited, used in trade or otherwise disclosed in the normal course of business to the circles specialised in the sector concerned, operating within the Community. The design shall not, however, be deemed to have been made available to the public for the sole reason that it has been disclosed to a third person under explicit or implicit conditions of confidentiality.
- 2-A disclosure shall not be taken into consideration for the purpose if a design for which protection is claimed under a registered Community design has been made available to the public:
- (a) by the designer, his successor in title, or a third person as a result of information provided or action taken by the designer or his successor in title; and
- (b) During the 12-month period preceding the date of filing of the application or, if a priority is claimed, the date of priority.
- 3. Paragraph 2 shall also apply if the design has been made available to the public as a consequence of an abuse in relation to the designer or his successor in title

Q7-3 What are the grounds for invalidation in relation to the content of a disclosure of a design?

Lack of novelty

[8. Other]

Q8-1 The Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement provides that an applicant may submit up to six drawings. Is this considered to be sufficient disclosure of a design in your country?

Sufficient	□ Insufficient
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Q8-2 Are there any court precedents in your country in which a court determined that six drawings were insufficient disclosure of a design?

■ No	□ Yes	
	(Please specifically describe:)

Q8-3 In your country, is it necessary to submit a priority certificate under the Paris Convention?

□ No	■ Yes
	In what situation? →to extend protection in other countries (priority periods of 6 months)

Q8-4 For an application claiming priority under the Paris Convention, etc., where there are differences between the drawings, etc. attached to the application filed in your country and the drawings, etc. in a priority certificate, how would the application be handled in your country?

□ Accepted	■ Not accepted	□ Other ()
□ / iccepted	= 1 tot accepted	- Other (,

[Request for information gathering]

9-1 Please inform us of trial decisions or judgments with regard to the expression of a design in your country, if any. If there are many such trial decisions and judgments, please inform us of approximately three of the most famous judgments, etc.

9-2 Please inform us of laws and regulations, rules, manuals, and guidelines in your country as well as URLs of websites and names of documents which are especially informative with regard to expression of a design under your country's design system, and provide summaries of the relevant parts and the names of the authors thereof. We will consult with you separately if copyrights are involved.

Intellectual Property Code:

http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006069414

- -Implementing Regulation (CDIR)

http://oami.europa.eu/ows/rw/resource/documents/RCD/regulations/22452002_cv_en.pdf

-Directive:

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31998L0071:EN:HTML