

PART III  
DESIGN RIGHT

CHAPTER I  
DESIGN RIGHT IN ORIGINAL DESIGNS

Introductory

Design right.

213..

(1) Design right is a property right which subsists in accordance with this Part in an original design.

(2) In this Part “design” means the design of any aspect of the shape or configuration (whether internal or external) of the whole or part of an article.

(3) Design right does not subsist in.

- (a) a method or principle of construction,
- (b) features of shape or configuration of an article which.

(i) enable the article to be connected to, or placed in, around or against, another article so

that either article may perform its function, or

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88 page 98/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

(ii) are dependent upon the appearance of another article of which the article is intended by

the designer to form an integral part, or

(c)

surface decoration.

(4) A design is not “original” for the purposes of this Part if it is commonplace in

the design field

in question at the time of its creation.

(5) Design right subsists in a design only if the design qualifies for design right protection by reference to.

(a)

the designer or the person by whom the design was commissioned or the designer employed

(see sections 218 and 219), or

(b)

the person by whom and country in which articles made to the design were first marketed (see

section 220),

or in accordance with any Order under section 221 (power to make further provision with respect to qualification).

(6) Design right does not subsist unless and until the design has been recorded in a design

document or an article has been made to the design.

(7) Design right does not subsist in a design which was so recorded, or to which an article was

made, before the commencement of this Part.

The designer.

214..

(1)

In this Part the “designer”, in relation to a design, means the person who creates it.

(2) In the case of a computer-generated design the person by whom the arrangements necessary for

the creation of the design are undertaken shall be taken to be the designer.

Ownership of design right.

215..

(1) The designer is the first owner of any design right in a design which is not created in pursuance

of a commission or in the course of employment.

(2) Where a design is created in pursuance of a commission, the person

commissioning the design

is the first owner of any design right in it.

(3) Where, in a case not falling within subsection (2) a design is created by an employee in the

course of his employment, his employer is the first owner of any design right in the design.

(4) If a design qualifies for design right protection by virtue of section 220 (qualification by

reference to first marketing of articles made to the design), the above rules do not apply and the person by

whom the articles in question are marketed is the first owner of the design right.

Duration of design right.

216..

(1)

Design right expires.

(a)

fifteen years from the end of the calendar year in which the design was first recorded in a

design document or an article was first made to the design, whichever first occurred, or

(b)

if articles made to the design are made available for sale or hire within five years from the end

of that calendar year, ten years from the end of the calendar year in which that first occurred.

(2) The reference in subsection (1) to articles being made available for sale or hire is to their being

made so available anywhere in the world by or with the licence of the design right owner.

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88

page 99/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

Qualification for design right protection

Qualifying individuals and qualifying persons.

217..

(1) In this Part.

“qualifying individual” means a citizen or subject of, or an individual habitually resident in, a

qualifying country; and

“qualifying person” means a qualifying individual or a body corporate or other body having legal personality which.

(a) is formed under the law of a part of the United Kingdom or another qualifying country, and

(b) has in any qualifying country a place of business at which substantial business activity is carried on.

(2) References in this Part to a qualifying person include the Crown and the government of any other qualifying country.

(3)

In this section “qualifying country” means.

(a)

the United Kingdom,

(b)

a country to which this Part extends by virtue of an Order under section 255,

(c)

another member State of the European Economic Community, or

(d)

to the extent that an Order under section 256 so provides, a country designated under that

section as enjoying reciprocal protection.

(4) The reference in the definition of “qualifying individual” to a person’s being a citizen or

subject of a qualifying country shall be construed.

(a)

in relation to the United Kingdom, as a reference to his being a British citizen, and

(b)

in relation to a colony of the United Kingdom, as a reference to his being a

British Dependent

Territories' citizen by connection with that colony.

(5) In determining for the purpose of the definition of "qualifying person" whether substantial

business activity is carried on at a place of business in any country, no account shall be taken of dealings in

goods which are at all material times outside that country.

Qualification by reference to designer.

218..

(1) This section applies to a design which is not created in pursuance of a commission or in the course of employment.

(2) A design to which this section applies qualifies for design right protection if the designer is a

qualifying individual or, in the case of a computer-generated design, a qualifying person.

(3) A joint design to which this section applies qualifies for design right protection if any of the

designers is a qualifying individual or, as the case may be, a qualifying person.

(4) Where a joint design qualifies for design right protection under this section, only those

designers who are qualifying individuals or qualifying persons are entitled to design right under

section 215(1) (first ownership of design right: entitlement of designer).

Qualification by reference to commissioner or employer.

219..

(1) A design qualifies for design right protection if it is created in pursuance of a commission from,

or in the course of employment with, a qualifying person.

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88

page 100/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

## Legislative Texts

(2) In the case of a joint commission or joint employment a design qualifies for design right

protection if any of the commissioners or employers is a qualifying person.

(3) Where a design which is jointly commissioned or created in the course of joint employment

qualifies for design right protection under this section, only those commissioners or employers who are

qualifying persons are entitled to design right under section 215(2) or (3) (first ownership of design right:

entitlement of commissioner or employer).

Qualification by reference to first marketing.

220..

(1) A design which does not qualify for design right protection under section 218 or 219

(qualification by reference to designer, commissioner or employer) qualifies for design right protection if the first marketing of articles made to the design.



(a)

is by a qualifying person who is exclusively authorised to put such articles on the market in the

United Kingdom, and

(b)

takes place in the United Kingdom, another country to which this Part extends by virtue of an

Order under section 255, or another member State of the European Economic Community.

(2) If the first marketing of articles made to the design is done jointly by two or more persons, the

design qualifies for design right protection if any of those persons meets the requirements specified in

subsection (1)(a).

(3) In such a case only the persons who meet those requirements are entitled to design right under

section 215(4) (first ownership of design right: entitlement of first marketer of articles made to the design).

(4)

In subsection (1)(a) “exclusively authorised” refers.

(a)

to authorisation by the person who would have been first owner of design right as designer,

commissioner of the design or employer of the designer if he had been a qualifying person, or

by a person lawfully claiming under such a person, and

(b)

to exclusivity capable of being enforced by legal proceedings in the United Kingdom.

Power to make further provision as to qualification.

221..

(1) Her Majesty may, with a view to fulfilling an international obligation of the United Kingdom,

by Order in Council provide that a design qualifies for design right protection if such requirements as are

specified in the Order are met.

(2) An Order may make different provision for different descriptions of design or article; and may

make such consequential modifications of the operation of sections 215 (ownership of design right) and

sections 218 to 220 (other means of qualification) as appear to Her Majesty to be appropriate.

(3) A statutory instrument containing an Order in Council under this section shall be subject to

annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

Dealings with design right

Assignment and licences.

222..

(1) Design right is transmissible by assignment, by testamentary disposition or by operation of law,

as personal or moveable property.

(2)

An assignment or other transmission of design right may be partial, that is, limited so as to

apply.

(a)

to one or more, but not all, of the things the design right owner has the exclusive right to do:

(b)

to part, but not the whole, of the period for which the right is to subsist.

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88

page 101/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

(3) An assignment of design right is not effective unless it is in writing signed by or on behalf of the assignor.

(4) A licence granted by the owner of design right is binding on every successor in title to his interest in the right, except a purchaser in good faith for valuable consideration and without notice (actual or constructive) of the licence or a person deriving title from such a purchaser; and references in this Part to doing anything with, or without, the licence of the design right owner shall be construed accordingly.

Prospective ownership of design right.

223..

(1) Where by an agreement made in relation to future design right, and signed by or on behalf of

the prospective owner of the design right, the prospective owner purports to assign the future design right

(wholly or partially) to another person, then if, on the right coming into existence, the assignee or another

person claiming under him would be entitled as against all other persons to require the right to be vested in

him, the right shall vest in him by virtue of this section.

(2) In this section.



“future design right” means design right which will or may come into existence in respect of a future design or class of designs or on the occurrence of a future event; and “prospective owner” shall be construed accordingly, and includes a person who is prospectively entitled to design right by virtue of such an agreement as is mentioned in subsection (1).

(3) A licence granted by a prospective owner of design right is binding on every successor in title to his interest (or prospective interest) in the right, except a purchaser in good faith for valuable consideration and without notice (actual or constructive) of the licence or a person deriving title from such a purchaser; and references in this Part to doing anything with, or without, the licence of the design right owner shall be construed accordingly. Assignment of right in registered design presumed to carry with it design right. 1949 c. 88.

224. Where a design consisting of a design in which design right subsists is registered under the Registered Designs Act 1949 and the proprietor of the registered design is also the design right owner, an assignment of the right in the registered design shall be taken to be also an assignment of the design right, unless a contrary intention appears. Exclusive licences.

225..

(1) In this Part an “exclusive licence” means a licence in writing signed by or on behalf of the design right owner authorising the licensee to the exclusion of all other persons, including the person granting the licence, to exercise a right which would otherwise be exercisable exclusively by the design right owner.

(2) The licensee under an exclusive licence has the same rights against any successor in title who is bound by the licence as he has against the person granting the licence.

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GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

CHAPTER II

RIGHTS OF DESIGN RIGHT OWNER AND REMEDIES

Infringement of design right

Primary infringement of design right.

226..

(1) The owner of design right in a design has the exclusive right to reproduce the design for commercial purposes.

(a) by making articles to that design, or

(b) by making a design document recording the design for the purpose of enabling such articles to be made.

(2) Reproduction of a design by making articles to the design means copying the design so as to

produce articles exactly or substantially to that design, and references in this Part to making articles to a design shall be construed accordingly.

(3) Design right is infringed by a person who without the licence of the design right owner does, or authorises another to do, anything which by virtue of this section is the exclusive right of the design right owner.

(4) For the purposes of this section reproduction may be direct or indirect, and it is immaterial

whether any intervening acts themselves infringe the design right.

(5) This section has effect subject to the provisions of Chapter III (exceptions to rights of design right owner).

Secondary infringement: importing or dealing with infringing article.

227..

(1)

Design right is infringed by a person who, without the licence of the design right owner.

(a)

imports into the United Kingdom for commercial purposes, or

(b)

has in his possession for commercial purposes, or

(c) sells, lets for hire, or offers or exposes for sale or hire, in the course of a business,

an article which is, and which he knows or has reason to believe is, an infringing article.

(2) This section has effect subject to the provisions of Chapter III (exceptions to rights of design right owner).

Meaning of “infringing article”.

228..

(1) In this Part “infringing article”, in relation to a design, shall be construed in accordance with this section.

(2) An article is an infringing article if its making to that design was an infringement of design right in the design.

(3)

An article is also an infringing article if.

(a)

it has been or is proposed to be imported into the United Kingdom, and

(b)

its making to that design in the United Kingdom would have been an infringement of design

right in the design or a breach of an exclusive licence agreement relating to the design.

(4) Where it is shown that an article is made to a design in which design right subsists or has subsisted at any time, it shall be presumed until the contrary is proved that the article was made at a time when design right subsisted.

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88  
page 103/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

1972 c. 68.

(5) Nothing in subsection (3) shall be construed as applying to an article which may lawfully be imported into the United Kingdom by virtue of any enforceable Community right within the meaning of section 2(1) of the European Communities Act 1972.

(6) The expression "infringing article" does not include a design document, notwithstanding that its making was or would have been an infringement of design right.

Remedies for infringement

Rights and remedies of design right owner.

229..

(1)

An infringement of design right is actionable by the design right owner.

(2) In an action for infringement of design right all such relief by way of damages, injunctions,

accounts or otherwise is available to the plaintiff as is available in respect of the infringement of any other property right.

(3)

The court may in an action for infringement of design right, having regard to all the

circumstances and in particular to.

(a)

the flagrancy of the infringement, and

(b) any benefit accruing to the defendant by reason of the infringement, award such additional damages as the justice of the case may require.

(4)

This section has effect subject to section 233 (innocent infringement).

Order for delivery up.

230..

(1)

Where a person.

(a)

has in his possession, custody or control for commercial purposes an infringing article, or

(b)

has in his possession, custody or control anything specifically designed or adapted for making

articles to a particular design, knowing or having reason to believe that it has been or is to be

used to make an infringing article,

the owner of the design right in the design in question may apply to the court for an order that the infringing

article or other thing be delivered up to him or to such other person as the court may direct.

(2) An application shall not be made after the end of the period specified in the following

provisions of this section; and no order shall be made unless the court also makes, or it appears to the court

that there are grounds for making, an order under section 231 (order as to disposal of infringing article, &c.).

(3) An application for an order under this section may not be made after the end of the period of six

years from the date on which the article or thing in question was made, subject to subsection (4).

(4)

If during the whole or any part of that period the design right owner.

(a)

is under a disability, or

(b)

is prevented by fraud or concealment from discovering the facts entitling him to apply for an

order,

an application may be made at any time before the end of the period of six years from the date on which he

ceased to be under a disability or, as the case may be, could with reasonable diligence have discovered those

facts.

(5)

In subsection (4) "disability".

1980 c. 58.

(a)

in England and Wales, has the same meaning as in the Limitation Act 1980:

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88

page 104/226

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GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

1973 c. 52.

(b)

in Scotland, means legal disability within the meaning of the Prescription and Limitation

(Scotland) Act 1973:

1958 c. 10 (N.I.).

(c)

in Northern Ireland, has the same meaning as in the Statute of Limitations (Northern

Ireland) 1958.

(6) A person to whom an infringing article or other thing is delivered up in pursuance of an order

under this section shall, if an order under section 231 is not made, retain it pending the making of an order, or the decision not to make an order, under that section.

(7)

Nothing in this section affects any other power of the court.

Order as to disposal of infringing articles, &c.

231..

(1) An application may be made to the court for an order that an infringing article or other thing delivered up in pursuance of an order under section 230 shall be.

(a)

forfeited to the design right owner, or

(b) destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the court may think fit,

or for a decision that no such order should be made.

(2) In considering what order (if any) should be made, the court shall consider whether other

remedies available in an action for infringement of design right would be adequate to compensate the design right owner and to protect his interests.

(3) Provision shall be made by rules of court as to the service of notice on persons having an

interest in the article or other thing, and any such person is entitled.

(a)

to appear in proceedings for an order under this section, whether or not he was served with

notice, and

(b) to appeal against any order made, whether or not he appeared;

and an order shall not take effect until the end of the period within which notice of an appeal may be given

or, if before the end of that period notice of appeal is duly given, until the final determination or

abandonment of the proceedings on the appeal.

(4) Where there is more than one person interested in an article or other thing, the court shall make

such order as it thinks just and may (in particular) direct that the thing be sold, or otherwise dealt with, and

the proceeds divided.

(5) If the court decides that no order should be made under this section, the

person in whose possession, custody or control the article or other thing was before being delivered up or seized is entitled to its return.  
1938 c. 22.

(6) References in this section to a person having an interest in an article or other thing include any person in whose favour an order could be made in respect of it under this section or under section 114 or 204 of this Act or section 58C of the Trade Marks Act 1938 (which make similar provision in relation to infringement of copyright, rights in performances and trade marks).  
Jurisdiction of county court and sheriff court.

232..

(1) In England, Wales and Northern Ireland a county court may entertain proceedings under section 230 (order for delivery up of infringing article, &c.), section 231 (order as to disposal of infringing article, &c.), or GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88  
page 105/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

section 235(5) (application by exclusive licensee having concurrent rights), where the value of the infringing articles and other things in question does not exceed the county court limit for actions in tort.

(2) In Scotland proceedings for an order under any of those provisions may be brought in the sheriff court.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction of the High Court or, in



Scotland, the Court of Session.

Innocent infringement.

233..

(1) Where in an action for infringement of design right brought by virtue of section 226 (primary infringement) it is shown that at the time of the infringement the defendant did not know, and had no reason to believe, that design right subsisted in the design to which the action relates, the plaintiff is not entitled to damages against him, but without prejudice to any other remedy.

(2) Where in an action for infringement of design right brought by virtue of section 227 (secondary infringement) a defendant shows that the infringing article was innocently acquired by him or a predecessor in title of his, the only remedy available against him in respect of the infringement is damages not exceeding a reasonable royalty in respect of the act complained of.

(3) In subsection (2) "innocently acquired" means that the person acquiring the article did not know and had no reason to believe that it was an infringing article.

Rights and remedies of exclusive licensee.

234..

(1) An exclusive licensee has, except against the design right owner, the same rights and remedies in respect of matters occurring after the grant of the licence as if the licence had been an assignment.

(2) His rights and remedies are concurrent with those of the design right owner; and references in the relevant provisions of this Part to the design right owner shall be construed accordingly.

(3) In an action brought by an exclusive licensee by virtue of this section a defendant may avail himself of any defence which would have been available to him if the action had been brought by the design right owner.

Exercise of concurrent rights.

235..

(1) Where an action for infringement of design right brought by the design right owner or an exclusive licensee relates (wholly or partly) to an infringement in respect of which they have concurrent rights of action, the design right owner or, as the case may be, the exclusive licensee may not, without the leave of the court, proceed with the action unless the other is either joined as a plaintiff or added as a defendant.

(2) A design right owner or exclusive licensee who is added as a defendant in pursuance of subsection (1) is not liable for any costs in the action unless he takes part in the proceedings.

(3) The above provisions do not affect the granting of interlocutory relief on the application of the design right owner or an exclusive licensee.

(4) Where an action for infringement of design right is brought which relates (wholly or partly) to an infringement in respect of which the design right owner and an exclusive licensee have concurrent rights of action.

(a) the court shall, in assessing damages, take into account.

(i) the terms of the licence, and

(ii) any pecuniary remedy already awarded or available to either of them in respect of the infringement;

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88 page 106/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

(b)

no account of profits shall be directed if an award of damages has been made, or an account of

profits has been directed, in favour of the other of them in respect of the infringement; and

(c)

the court shall if an account of profits is directed apportion the profits between them as the

court considers just, subject to any agreement between them;

and these provisions apply whether or not the design right owner and the exclusive licensee are both parties

to the action.

(5) The design right owner shall notify any exclusive licensee having concurrent rights before

applying for an order under section 230 (order for delivery up of infringing article, &c.); and the court may

on the application of the licensee make such order under that section as it thinks fit having regard to the

terms of the licence.

#### CHAPTER III

#### EXCEPTIONS TO RIGHTS OF DESIGN RIGHT OWNERS



Infringement of copyright

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Infringement of copyright.

236. Where copyright subsists in a work which consists of or includes a design in which design right

subsists, it is not an infringement of design right in the design to do anything which is an infringement of the copyright in that work.

Availability of licences of right

Licences available in last five years of design right.

237..

(1) Any person is entitled as of right to a licence to do in the last five years of the design right term

anything which would otherwise infringe the design right.

(2)

The terms of the licence shall, in default of agreement, be settled by the

comptroller.

(3)

The Secretary of State may if it appears to him necessary in order to.

(a)

comply with an international obligation of the United Kingdom, or

(b)

secure or maintain reciprocal protection for British designs in other countries,

by order exclude from the operation of subsection (1) designs of a description specified in the order or

designs applied to articles of a description so specified.

(4) An order shall be made by statutory instrument; and no order shall be made unless a draft of it

has been laid before and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.

Powers exercisable for protection of the public interest.

238..

(1) Where the matters specified in a report of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission as being

those which in the Commission's opinion operate, may be expected to operate or have operated against the public interest include.

(a)

conditions in licences granted by a design right owner restricting the use of the design by the

licensee or the right of the design right owner to grant other licences, or

(b)

a refusal of a design right owner to grant licences on reasonable terms,

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88

page 107/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

1973 c. 41

the powers conferred by Part I of Schedule 8 to the Fair Trading Act 1973 (powers exercisable for purpose of remedying or preventing adverse effects specified in report of Commission) include power to cancel or modify those conditions and, instead or in addition, to provide that licences in respect of the design right shall be available as of right.

1980 c. 21.

(2) The references in sections 56(2) and 73(2) of that Act, and sections 10(2)(b) and 12(5) of the Competition Act 1980, to the powers specified in that Part of that Schedule shall be construed accordingly.

(3) The terms of a licence available by virtue of this section shall, in default of agreement, be settled by the comptroller.

Undertaking to take licence of right in infringement proceedings.

239..



(1) If in proceedings for infringement of design right in a design in respect of which a licence is available as of right under section 237 or 238 the defendant undertakes to take a licence on such terms as may be agreed or, in default of agreement, settled by the comptroller under that section.

(a) no injunction shall be granted against him,

(b) no order for delivery up shall be made under section 230, and

(c) the amount recoverable against him by way of damages or on an account of profits shall not exceed double the amount which would have been payable by him as licensee if such a licence on those terms had been granted before the earliest infringement.

(2) An undertaking may be given at any time before final order in the proceedings, without any

admission of liability.

(3) Nothing in this section affects the remedies available in respect of an infringement committed

before licences of right were available.

Crown use of designs.

Crown use of designs.

240..

(1)

A government department, or a person authorised in writing by a government department, may

without the licence of the design right owner.

(a)

do anything for the purpose of supplying articles for the services of the Crown, or

(b) dispose of articles no longer required for the services of the Crown;

and nothing done by virtue of this section infringes the design right.

(2)

References in this Part to “the services of the Crown” are to.

(a)

the defence of the realm,

(b)

foreign defence purposes, and

(c)

health service purposes.

(3)

The reference to the supply of articles for “foreign defence purposes” is to their supply.

(a)

for the defence of a country outside the realm in pursuance of an agreement or arrangement to

which the government of that country and Her Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom

are parties; or

(b)

for use by armed forces operating in pursuance of a resolution of the United Nations or one of

its organs.

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88

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GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

(4) The reference to the supply of articles for “health service purposes” are to their supply for the purpose of providing.

- (a) pharmaceutical services,
- (b) general medical services, or
- (c) general dental services,

1977 c. 49.

1978 c. 29.

that is, services of those kinds under Part II of the National Health Service Act 1977, Part II of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1978 or the corresponding provisions of the law in force in Northern Ireland.

(5) In this Part.

“Crown use”, in relation to a design, means the doing of anything by virtue of this section which

would otherwise be an infringement of design right in the design; and

“the government department concerned”, in relation to such use, means the government department by

whom or on whose authority the act was done.

(6) The authority of a government department in respect of Crown use of a design may be given to

a person either before or after the use and whether or not he is authorised, directly or indirectly, by the

design right owner to do anything in relation to the design.

(7) A person acquiring anything sold in the exercise of powers conferred by this section, and any

person claiming under him, may deal with it in the same manner as if the design right were held on behalf of

the Crown.

Settlement of terms for Crown use.

241..

(1)

Where Crown use is made of a design, the government department concerned shall.

(a)

notify the design right owner as soon as practicable, and

(b)

give him such information as to the extent of the use as he may from time to time require,

unless it appears to the department that it would be contrary to the public interest to do so or the identity of

the design right owner cannot be ascertained on reasonable inquiry.

(2) Crown use of a design shall be on such terms as, either before or after the use, are agreed

between the government department concerned and the design right owner with the approval of the Treasury

or, in default of agreement, are determined by the court.

In the application of this subsection to Northern Ireland the reference to the Treasury shall, where the

government department referred to in that subsection is a Northern Ireland department, be construed as a

reference to the Department of Finance and Personnel.

(3) Where the identity of the design right owner cannot be ascertained on reasonable inquiry, the

government department concerned may apply to the court who may order that no royalty or other sum shall

be payable in respect of Crown use of the design until the owner agrees terms with the department or refers

the matter to the court for determination.

Rights of third parties in case of Crown use.

242..

(1) The provisions of any licence, assignment or agreement made between the design right owner



(or anyone deriving title from him or from whom he derives title) and any person other than a government department are of no effect in relation to Crown use of a design, or any act incidental to Crown use, so far as they.

(a) restrict or regulate anything done in relation to the design, or the use of any model, document or other information relating to it, or

(b) provide for the making of payments in respect of, or calculated by reference to such use;

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88  
page 109/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts



and the copying or issuing to the public of copies of any such model or document in connection with the thing done, or any such use, shall be deemed not to be an infringement of any copyright in the model or document.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not be construed as authorising the disclosure of any such model, document or information in contravention of the licence, assignment or agreement.

(3)

Where an exclusive licence is in force in respect of the design.

(a)

if the licence was granted for royalties.

(i) any agreement between the design right owner and a government department under

section 241 (settlement of terms for Crown use) requires the consent of the licensee, and

(ii) the licensee is entitled to recover from the design right owner such part of the

payment

for Crown use as may be agreed between them or, in default of agreement, determined by the

court:

(b)

if the licence was granted otherwise than for royalties.

(i) section 241 applies in relation to anything done which but for section 240 (Crown use)

and subsection (1) above would be an infringement of the rights of the licensee with the

substitution for references to the design right owner of references to the licensee, and

(ii) section 241 does not apply in relation to anything done by the licensee by virtue of an

authority given under section 240.

(4) Where the design right has been assigned to the design right owner in consideration of

royalties.

(a)

section 241 applies in relation to Crown use of the design as if the references to the design right

owner included the assignor, and any payment for Crown use shall be divided between them in

such proportion as may be agreed or, in default of agreement, determined by the court: and

(b)

section 241 applies in relation to any act incidental to Crown use as it applies in relation to

Crown use of the design.

(5) Where any model, document or other information relating to a design is used in connection

with Crown use of the design, or any act incidental to Crown use, section 241 applies to the use of the

model, document or other information with the substitution for the references to the design right owner of

references to the person entitled to the benefit of any provision of an agreement rendered inoperative by

subsection (1) above.

(6) In this section.

“act incidental to Crown use” means anything done for the services of the Crown to the order of a

government department by the design right owner in respect of a design:  
“payment for Crown use” means such amount as is payable by the government department concerned  
by virtue of section 241; and  
“royalties” includes any benefit determined by reference to the use of the design.

Crown use: compensation for loss of profit.

243..

(1)

Where Crown use is made of a design, the government department concerned shall pay.

(a)

to the design right owner, or

(b)

if there is an exclusive licence in force in respect of the design, to the exclusive licensee,

compensation for any loss resulting from his not being awarded a contract to supply the articles made to the design.



(2) Compensation is payable only to the extent that such a contract could have been fulfilled from his existing manufacturing capacity; but is payable notwithstanding the existence of circumstances rendering him ineligible for the award of such a contract.

(3) In determining the loss, regard shall be had to the profit which would have been made on such a contract and to the extent to which any manufacturing capacity was under-used.

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88

page 110/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

(4) No compensation is payable in respect of any failure to secure contracts for the supply of

articles made to the design otherwise than for the services of the Crown.

(5) The amount payable shall, if not agreed between the design right owner or licensee and the

government department concerned with the approval of the Treasury, be determined by the court on a

reference under section 252; and it is in addition to any amount payable under section 241 or 242.

(6) In the application of this section to Northern Ireland, the reference in subsection (5) to the

Treasury shall, where the government department concerned is a Northern Ireland department, be construed

as a reference to the Department of Finance and Personnel.

Special provision for Crown use during emergency.

244..

(1) During a period of emergency the powers exercisable in relation to a design by virtue of

section 240 (Crown use) include power to do any act which would otherwise be an infringement of design

right for any purpose which appears to the government department concerned necessary or expedient.

(a) for the efficient prosecution of any war in which Her Majesty may be engaged;

(b) for the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community;

(c) for securing a sufficiency of supplies and services essential to the well-being of the community;

(d) for promoting the productivity of industry, commerce and agriculture;

(e) for fostering and directing exports and reducing imports, or imports of any classes, from all or

any countries and for redressing the balance of trade;

(f) generally for ensuring that the whole resources of the community are available for use, and are

used, in a manner best calculated to serve the interests of the community; or

(g) for assisting the relief of suffering and the restoration and distribution of essential supplies and

services in any country outside the United Kingdom which is in grave distress as the result of

war.

(2) References in this Part to the services of the Crown include, as respects a period of emergency,

those purposes; and references to “Crown use” include any act which would apart from this section be an infringement of design right.

(3) In this section “period of emergency” means a period beginning with such date as may be declared by Order in Council to be the beginning, and ending with such date as may be so declared to be the end, of a period of emergency for the purposes of this section.

(4) No Order in Council under this section shall be submitted to Her Majesty unless a draft of it has been laid before and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.

General

Power to provide for further exceptions.

245..



(1) The Secretary of State may if it appears to him necessary in order to.

(a) comply with an international obligation of the United Kingdom, or

(b) secure or maintain reciprocal protection for British designs in other countries,

by order provide that acts of a description specified in the order do not infringe design right.

(2) An order may make different provision for different descriptions of design or article.

(3) An order shall be made by statutory instrument and no order shall be made unless a draft of it

has been laid before and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88 page 111/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

## CHAPTER IV

### JURISDICTION OF THE COMPTROLLER AND THE COURT

#### Jurisdiction of the comptroller

Jurisdiction to decide matters relating to design right.

246..

(1)

A party to a dispute as to any of the following matters may refer the dispute to the comptroller for his decision.

(a)

the subsistence of design right,

(b)

the term of design right, or

(c) the identity of the person in whom design right first vested;

and the comptroller's decision on the reference is binding on the parties to the dispute.

(2)

No other court or tribunal shall decide any such matter except.

(a)

on a reference or appeal from the comptroller,

(b)

in infringement or other proceedings in which the issue arises incidentally, or

(c)

in proceedings brought with the agreement of the parties or the leave of the comptroller.

(3) The comptroller has jurisdiction to decide any incidental question of fact or law arising in the

course of a reference under this section.

Application to settle terms of licence of right.

247..

(1)

A person requiring a licence which is available as of right by virtue of.

(a)

section 237 (licences available in last five years of design right), or  
(b) an order under section 238 (licences made available in the public interest),  
may apply to the comptroller to settle the terms of the licence.

(2) No application for the settlement of the terms of a licence available by virtue  
of section 237

may be made earlier than one year before the earliest date on which the licence  
may take effect under that  
section.

(3)

The terms of a licence settled by the comptroller shall authorise the licensee to  
do.

(a)

in the case of licence available by virtue of section 237, everything which would be  
an

infringement of the design right in the absence of a licence;

(b)

in the case of a licence available by virtue of section 238, everything in respect of  
which a

licence is so available.

(4) In settling the terms of a licence the comptroller shall have regard to such  
factors as may be

prescribed by the Secretary of State by order made by statutory instrument.

(5) No such order shall be made unless a draft of it has been laid before and  
approved by a

resolution of each House of Parliament.

(6)

Where the terms of a licence are settled by the comptroller, the licence has effect.

(a)

in the case of an application in respect of a licence available by virtue of section  
237 made

before the earliest date on which the licence may take effect under that section,  
from that date;

(b)

in any other case, from the date on which the application to the comptroller was  
made.

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88

page 112/226

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

Settlement of terms where design right owner unknown.

248..

(1) This section applies where a person making an application under section 247 (settlement of terms of licence of right) is unable on reasonable inquiry to discover the identity of the design right owner.

(2) The comptroller may in settling the terms of the licence order that the licence shall be free of any obligation as to royalties or other payments.

(3) If such an order is made the design right owner may apply to the comptroller to vary the terms of the licence with effect from the date on which his application is made.

(4) If the terms of a licence are settled by the comptroller and it is subsequently established that a licence was not available as of right, the licensee shall not be liable in damages for, or for an account of profits in respect of, anything done before he was aware of any claim by the design right owner that a licence was not available.

Appeals as to terms of licence of right. 1949 c. 88.

249..

(1) An appeal lies from any decision of the comptroller under section 247 or 248 (settlement of terms of licence of right) to the Appeal Tribunal constituted under section 28 of the Registered Designs Act 1949.

(2) Section 28 of that Act applies to appeals from the comptroller under this section as it applies to appeals from the registrar under that Act; but rules made under that section may make different provision for appeals under this section.

Rules.



250..

(1) The Secretary of State may make rules for regulating the procedure to be followed in connection with any proceeding before the comptroller under this Part.

(2)

Rules may, in particular, make provision.

(a)

prescribing forms;

(b)

requiring fees to be paid;

(c)

authorising the rectification of irregularities of procedure;

(d)

regulating the mode of giving evidence and empowering the comptroller to compel the attendance of witnesses and the discovery of and production of documents;

(e)

providing for the appointment of advisers to assist the comptroller in proceedings before him;

(f)

prescribing time limits for doing anything required to be done (and providing for the alteration

of any such limit); and

(g)

empowering the comptroller to award costs and to direct how, to what party and from what

parties, costs are to be paid.

(3)

Rules prescribing fees require the consent of the Treasury.

(4) The remuneration of an adviser appointed to assist the comptroller shall be determined by the

Secretary of State with the consent of the Treasury and shall be defrayed out of money provided by

Parliament.

(5) Rules shall be made by statutory instrument which shall be subject to annulment in pursuance

of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88

page 113/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

Jurisdiction of the court

References and appeals on design right matters.

251..

(1) In any proceedings before him under section 246 (reference of matter relating to design right),

the comptroller may at any time order the whole proceedings or any question or issue (whether of fact or

law) to be referred, on such terms as he may direct, to the High Court or, in Scotland, the Court of Session.

(2) The comptroller shall make such an order if the parties to the proceedings agree that he should

do so.

(3) On a reference under this section the court may exercise any power available to the comptroller

by virtue of this Part as respects the matter referred to it and, following its determination, may refer any

matter back to the comptroller.

(4) An appeal lies from any decision of the comptroller in proceedings before him under

section 246 (decisions on matters relating to design right) to the High Court or, in Scotland, the Court of

Session.

Reference of disputes relating to Crown use.

252..

(1)

A dispute as to any matter which falls to be determined by the court in default of agreement

under.

(a)

section 241 (settlement of terms for Crown use),

(b)

section 242 (rights of third parties in case of Crown use), or

(c) section 243 (Crown use: compensation for loss of profit),

may be referred to the court by any party to the dispute.

(2) In determining a dispute between a government department and any person as to the terms for

Crown use of a design the court shall have regard to.

(a)

any sums which that person or a person from whom he derives title has received or is entitled to

receive, directly or indirectly, from any government department in respect of the design; and

(b)

whether that person or a person from whom he derives title has in the court's opinion without

reasonable cause failed to comply with a request of the department for the use of the design on

reasonable terms.

(3) One of two or more joint owners of design right may, without the concurrence of the others,

refer a dispute to the court under this section, but shall not do so unless the others are made parties; and

none of those others is liable for any costs unless he takes part in the proceedings.

(4) Where the consent of an exclusive licensee is required by section 242(3)(a)(i) to the settlement

by agreement of the terms for Crown use of a design, a determination by the court of the amount of any

payment to be made for such use is of no effect unless the licensee has been notified of the reference and

given an opportunity to be heard.

(5) On the reference of a dispute as to the amount recoverable as mentioned in section 242(3)(a)(ii)

(right of exclusive licensee to recover part of amount payable to design right owner) the court shall

determine what is just having regard to any expenditure incurred by the licensee.

(a)

in developing the design, or

(b)

in making payments to the design right owner in consideration of the licence (other than

royalties or other payments determined by reference to the use of the design).

(6)

In this section “the court” means.

(a)

in England and Wales, the High Court or any patents county court having jurisdiction by virtue

of an order under section 287 of this Act,

(b)

in Scotland, the Court of Session, and

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88

page 114/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts



(c)

in Northern Ireland, the High Court.

CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL

Miscellaneous

Remedy of groundless threats of infringement proceedings.

253..

(1)

Where a person threatens another person with proceedings for infringement of design right, a

person aggrieved by the threats may bring an action against him claiming.

(a)

a declaration to the effect that the threats are unjustifiable;

(b)

an injunction against the continuance of the threats;

(c)

damages in respect of any loss which he has sustained by the threats.

(2) If the plaintiff proves that the threats were made and that he is a person aggrieved by them, he

is entitled to the relief claimed unless the defendant shows that the acts in respect of which proceedings

were threatened did constitute, or if done would have constituted, an infringement of the design right

concerned.

(3) Proceedings may not be brought under this section in respect of a threat to bring proceedings

for an infringement alleged to consist of making or importing anything.

(4) Mere notification that a design is protected by design right does not constitute a threat of

proceedings for the purposes of this section.

Licensee under licence of right not to claim connection with design right owner.

254..



(1)

A person who has a licence in respect of a design by virtue of section 237 or 238 (licences of

right) shall not, without the consent of the design right owner.

(a)

apply to goods which he is marketing, or proposes to market, in reliance on that licence a trade

description indicating that he is the licensee of the design right owner, or

(b)

use any such trade description in an advertisement in relation to such goods.

(2)

A contravention of subsection (1) is actionable by the design right owner.

1968 c. 29.

(3) In this section “trade description”, the reference to applying a trade description to goods and

“advertisement” have the same meaning as in the Trade Descriptions Act 1968.

Extent of operation of this Part

Countries to which this Part extends.

255..

(1)

This Part extends to England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

(2)

Her Majesty may by Order in Council direct that this Part shall extend, subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the Order, to.

(a)

any of the Channel Islands,

(b)

the Isle of Man, or

(c)

any colony.

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88

page 115/226



WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

(3) That power includes power to extend, subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the Order, any Order in Council made under section 221 (further provision as to qualification for design right protection) or section 256 (countries enjoying reciprocal protection).

(4) The legislature of a country to which this Part has been extended may modify or add to the provisions of this Part, in their operation as part of the law of that country, as the legislature may consider necessary to adapt the provisions to the circumstances of that country; but not so as to deny design right protection in a case where it would otherwise exist.

(5)

Where a country to which this Part extends ceases to be a colony of the United Kingdom, it shall continue to be treated as such a country for the purposes of this Part until.

(a)

an Order in Council is made under section 256 designating it as a country enjoying reciprocal protection, or

(b)

an Order in Council is made declaring that it shall cease to be so treated by reason of the fact that the provisions of this Part as part of the law of that country have been amended or repealed.

(6) A statutory instrument containing an Order in Council under subsection (5)(b) shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament. Countries enjoying reciprocal protection.

256..

IP-NAVI

(1) Her Majesty may, if it appears to Her that the law of a country provides adequate protection for British designs, by Order in Council designate that country as one enjoying reciprocal protection under this Part.

(2) If the law of a country provides adequate protection only for certain classes of British design, or only for designs applied to certain classes of article, any Order designating that country shall contain provision limiting, to a corresponding extent, the protection afforded by this Part in relation to designs connected with that country.

(3) An Order under this section shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament. Territorial waters and the continental shelf.

257..

(1) For the purposes of this Part the territorial waters of the United Kingdom shall

be treated as  
part of the United Kingdom.

(2) This Part applies to things done in the United Kingdom sector of the continental shelf on a structure or vessel which is present there for purposes directly connected with the exploration of the sea bed or subsoil or the exploitation of their natural resources as it applies to things done in the United Kingdom.

1964 c. 29.

(3) The United Kingdom sector of the continental shelf means the areas designated by order under section 1(7) of the Continental Shelf Act 1964.

Interpretation

Construction of references to design right owner.

258..

(1) Where different persons are (whether in consequence of a partial assignment or otherwise)

entitled to different aspects of design right in a work, the design right owner for any purpose of this Part is

the person who is entitled to the right in the respect relevant for that purpose.

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88

page 116/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

(2) Where design right (or any aspect of design right) is owned by more than one person jointly,

references in this Part to the design right owner are to all the owners, so that, in particular, any requirement

of the licence of the design right owner requires the licence of all of them.

Joint designs.



259..

(1) In this Part a “joint design” means a design produced by the collaboration of two or more designers in which the contribution of each is not distinct from that of the other or others.

(2) References in this Part to the designer of a design shall, except as otherwise provided, be construed in relation to a joint design as references to all the designers of the design.

Application of provisions to articles in kit form.

260..

(1) The provisions of this Part apply in relation to a kit, that is, a complete or substantially complete set of components intended to be assembled into an article, as they apply in relation to the assembled article.

(2) Subsection (1) does not affect the question whether design right subsists in any aspect of the design of the components of a kit as opposed to the design of the assembled article.

Requirement of signature: application in relation to body corporate.

261. The requirement in the following provisions that an instrument be signed by or on behalf of a

person is also satisfied in the case of a body corporate by the affixing of its seal.

section 222(3) (assignment of design right),

section 223(1) (assignment of future design right),

section 225(1) (grant of exclusive licence).

Adaptation of expressions in relation to Scotland.

262. In the application of this Part to Scotland.

“account of profits” means accounting and payment of profits;

“accounts” means count, reckoning and payment;

“assignment” means assignation;

“costs” means expenses;

“defendant” means defender;

“delivery up” means delivery;

“injunction” means interdict;  
“interlocutory relief” means interim remedy; and  
“plaintiff” means pursuer.  
Minor definitions.

263..

(1) In this Part.  
“British design” means a design which qualifies for design right protection by reason of a connection with the United Kingdom of the designer or the person by whom the design is commissioned or the designer is employed;  
“business” includes a trade or profession;  
“commission” means a commission for money or money’s worth;

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88 page 117/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property



GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

“the comptroller” means the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks;

“computer-generated”, in relation to a design, means that the design is generated by computer in

circumstances such that there is no human designer,

“country” includes any territory;

“the Crown” includes the Crown in right of Her Majesty’s Government in Northern Ireland;

“design document” means any record of a design, whether in the form of a drawing, a written

description, a photograph, data stored in a computer or otherwise;

“employee”, “employment” and “employer” refer to employment under a contract of service or of

apprenticeship;

“government department” includes a Northern Ireland department.

(2) References in this Part to “marketing”, in relation to an article, are to its being sold or let for

hire, or offered or exposed for sale or hire, in the course of a business, and related expressions shall be

construed accordingly; but no account shall be taken for the purposes of this Part of marketing which is

merely colourable and not intended to satisfy the reasonable requirements of the public.

(3) References in this Part to an act being done in relation to an article for “commercial purposes”

are to its being done with a view to the article in question being sold or hired in the course of a business.

Index of defined expressions.

264. The following Table shows provisions defining or otherwise explaining expressions used in this

Part (other than provisions defining or explaining an expression used only in the same sections.

account of profits and accounts (in Scotland) section 262

assignment (in Scotland) section 262

British designs section 263(1)

business section 263(1)

commercial purposes section 263(3)

commission section 263(1)

the comptroller section 263(1)

computer-generated section 263(1)

costs (in Scotland) section 262

country section 263(1)

the Crown section 263(1)

Crown use sections 240(5) and 244(2)

defendant (in Scotland) section 262

delivery up (in Scotland) section 262

design section 213(2)

design document section 263(1)

designer sections 214 and 259(2)

design right section 213(1)

design right owner sections 234(2) and 258

employee, employment and employer section 263(1)

exclusive licence section 225(1)  
government department section 263(1)  
government department concerned (in relation section 240(5)

to Crown use)  
infringing article section 228  
injunction (in Scotland) section 262  
interlocutory relief (in Scotland) section 262  
joint design section 259(1)  
licence (of the design right owner) sections 222(4), 223(3) and 258  
making articles to a design section 226(2)  
marketing (and related expressions) section 263(2)  
original section 213(4)  
plaintiff (in Scotland) section 262  
qualifying individual section 217(1)

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88 page 118/226

IP-NAVI

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GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

qualifying person sections 217(1) and (2)  
signed section 261

PART IV

REGISTERED DESIGNS

Amendments of the Registered Designs Act 1949

Registrable designs. 1949 c. 88.

265..

(1)

For section 1 of the Registered Designs Act 1949 (designs registrable under that Act) substitute.

“Designs registrable under Act.

1..

(1) In this Act ‘design’ means features of shape, configuration, pattern or ornament applied to an article by any industrial process, being features which in the finished article appeal to and are judged by the eye, but does not include.

(a)

a method or principle of construction, or

(b)

features of shape or configuration of an article which.

(i) are dictated solely by the function which the article has to perform, or

(ii) are dependent upon the appearance of another article of which the article is intended by the author of the design to form an integral part.

(2) A design which is new may, upon application by the person claiming to be the proprietor, be registered under this Act in respect of any article, or set of articles, specified in the application.

(3) A design shall not be registered in respect of an article if the appearance of the article is not material, that is, if aesthetic considerations are not normally taken into account to a material extent by persons acquiring or using articles of that description, and would not be so taken into account if the design were to be applied to the article.

(4) A design shall not be regarded as new for the purposes of this Act if it is the same as a design.

(a)

registered in respect of the same or any other article in pursuance of a prior application, or

(b)

published in the United Kingdom in respect of the same or any other article before

the date of the application,  
or if it differs from such a design only in immaterial details or in features which  
are variants  
commonly used in the trade.

This subsection has effect subject to the provisions of sections 4, 6 and 16 of this  
Act.

(5) The Secretary of State may by rules provide for excluding from registration  
under  
this Act designs for such articles of a primarily literary or artistic character as  
the Secretary of  
State thinks fit.”.

(2) The above amendment does not apply in relation to applications for registration  
made before  
the commencement of this Part; but the provisions of section 266 apply with  
respect to the right in certain  
designs registered in pursuance of such an application.

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88

page 119/226



WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

Provisions with respect to certain designs registered in pursuance  
of application made before commencement. 1949 c. 88.

266..

(1) Where a design is registered under the Registered Designs Act 1949 in  
pursuance of an  
application made after 12th January 1988 and before the commencement of this  
Part which could not have  
been registered under section 1 of that Act as substituted by section 265 above.

(a)

the right in the registered design expires ten years after the commencement of  
this Part, if it

does not expire earlier in accordance with the 1949 Act, and

(b)

any person is, after the commencement of this Part, entitled as of right to a licence to do

anything which would otherwise infringe the right in the registered design.

(2) The terms of a licence available by virtue of this section shall, in default of agreement, be

settled by the registrar on an application by the person requiring the licence; and the terms so settled shall

authorise the licensee to do everything which would be an infringement of the right in the registered design

in the absence of a licence.

(3) In settling the terms of a licence the registrar shall have regard to such factors as may be

prescribed by the Secretary of State by order made by statutory instrument.

No such order shall be made unless a draft of it has been laid before and approved by a resolution of

each House of Parliament.

(4) Where the terms of a licence are settled by the registrar, the licence has effect from the date on

which the application to the registrar was made.

(5) Section 11B of the 1949 Act (undertaking to take licence of right in infringement proceedings),

as inserted by section 270 below, applies where a licence is available as of right under this section, as it

applies where a licence is available as of right under section 11A of that Act.

(6) Where a licence is available as of right under this section, a person to whom a licence was

granted before the commencement of this Part may apply to the registrar for an order adjusting the terms of

that licence.

(7)

An appeal lies from any decision of the registrar under this section.

1949 c. 88.

(8)

This section shall be construed as one with the Registered Designs Act 1949.

Authorship and first ownership of designs.

267..

(1) Section 2 of the Registered Designs Act 1949 (proprietaryship of designs) is amended as follows.

(2)

For subsection (1) substitute.

“(1) The author of a design shall be treated for the purposes of this Act as the original

proprietor of the design, subject to the following provisions.

(1A) Where a design is created in pursuance of a commission for money or money’s worth, the

person commissioning the design shall be treated as the original proprietor of the design.

(1B) Where, in a case not falling within subsection (1A), a design is created by an employee in

the course of his employment, his employer shall be treated as the original proprietor of the design.”.

(3)

After subsection (2) insert.

“(3) In this Act the ‘author’ of a design means the person who creates it.

(4) In the case of a design generated by computer in circumstances such that there is no

human author, the person by whom the arrangements necessary for the creation of the design are made

shall be taken to be the author.”.

(4) The amendments made by this section do not apply in relation to an application for registration

made before the commencement of this Part.

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88

page 120/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

Right given by registration of design.



268..

(1)

For section 7 of the Registered Designs Act 1949 (right given by registration) substitute.

“Right given by registration.

7..

(1) The registration of a design under this Act gives the registered proprietor the exclusive right.

(a)

to make or import.

(i) for sale or hire, or

(ii) for use for the purposes of a trade or business, or

(b)

to sell, hire or offer or expose for sale or hire,

an article in respect of which the design is registered and to which that design or a design

not substantially different from it has been applied.

(2) The right in the registered design is infringed by a person who without the licence

of the registered proprietor does anything which by virtue of subsection (1) is the exclusive

right of the proprietor.

(3) The right in the registered design is also infringed by a person who without the licence of the registered proprietor makes anything for enabling any such article to be made, in

the United Kingdom or elsewhere, as mentioned in subsection (1).

(4) The right in the registered design is also infringed by a person who without the licence of the registered proprietor.

(a)

does anything in relation to a kit that would be an infringement if done in relation to the assembled article (see subsection (1)), or

(b)

makes anything for enabling a kit to be made or assembled, in the United Kingdom

or elsewhere, if the assembled article would be such an article as is mentioned in subsection (1);

and for this purpose a ‘kit’ means a complete or substantially complete set of

components

intended to be assembled into an article.

(5) No proceedings shall be taken in respect of an infringement committed before the date on which the certificate of registration of the design under this Act is granted.

(6) The right in a registered design is not infringed by the reproduction of a feature of the design which, by virtue of section 1(1)(b), is left out of account in determining whether the design is registrable.”.

(2) The above amendment does not apply in relation to a design registered in pursuance of an application made before the commencement of this Part.

Duration of right in registered design. 1949 c. 88.

269..

(1)

For section 8 of the Registered Designs Act 1949 (period of right) substitute.

“Duration of right in registered design.

8..

(1) The right in a registered design subsists in the first instance for a period of five years from the date of the registration of the design.

(2) The period for which the right subsists may be extended for a second, third, fourth and fifth period of five years, by applying to the registrar for an extension and paying the prescribed renewal fee.

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88

page 121/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

## Legislative Texts

(3) If the first, second, third or fourth period expires without such application and payment being made, the right shall cease to have effect; and the registrar shall, in accordance

with rules made by the Secretary of State, notify the proprietor of that fact.

(4) If during the period of six months immediately following the end of that period an

application for extension is made and the prescribed renewal fee and any prescribed additional

fee is paid, the right shall be treated as if it had never expired, with the result that.

(a) anything done under or in relation to the right during that further period shall be

treated as valid,

(b) an act which would have constituted an infringement of the right if it had not expired shall be treated as an infringement, and

(c) an act which would have constituted use of the design for the services of the Crown if the right had not expired shall be treated as such use.

(5) Where it is shown that a registered design.

(a) was at the time it was registered a corresponding design in relation to an artistic

work in which copyright subsists, and

(b) by reason of a previous use of that work would not have been registrable but for

section 6(4) of this Act (registration despite certain prior applications of design).

the right in the registered design expires when the copyright in that work expires, if that is

earlier than the time at which it would otherwise expire, and it may not thereafter be renewed.

(6) The above provisions have effect subject to the proviso to section 4(1) (registration

of same design in respect of other articles, &c.).

Restoration of lapsed right in design.

8A..

(1) Where the right in a registered design has expired by reason of a failure to

extend,

in accordance with section 8(2) or (4), the period for which the right subsists, an application for the restoration of the right in the design may be made to the registrar within the prescribed period.

(2) The application may be made by the person who was the registered proprietor of the design or by any other person who would have been entitled to the right in the design if it had not expired; and where the design was held by two or more persons jointly, the application may, with the leave of the registrar, be made by one or more of them without joining the others.

(3) Notice of the application shall be published by the registrar in the prescribed manner.

(4) If the registrar is satisfied that the proprietor took reasonable care to see that the period for which the right subsisted was extended in accordance with section 8(2) or (4), he shall, on payment of any unpaid renewal fee and any prescribed additional fee, order the restoration of the right in the design.

(5) The order may be made subject to such conditions as the registrar thinks fit, and if the proprietor of the design does not comply with any condition the registrar may revoke the order and give such consequential directions as he thinks fit.

(6) Rules altering the period prescribed for the purposes of subsection (1) may contain such transitional provisions and savings as appear to the Secretary of State to be necessary or expedient.

Effect of order for restoration of right.

8B..

(1) The effect of an order under section 8A for the restoration of the right in a registered design is as follows.

(2) Anything done under or in relation to the right during the period between expiry

and restoration shall be treated as valid.

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88 page 122/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

(3) Anything done during that period which would have constituted an infringement if the right had not expired shall be treated as an infringement.

(a) if done at a time when it was possible for an application for extension to be made

under section 8(4); or

(b) if it was a continuation or repetition of an earlier infringing act.

(4) If, after it was no longer possible for such an application for extension to be made

IP-NAVI

국제특허법률정보포털

and before publication of notice of the application for restoration, a person.

(a)

began in good faith to do an act which would have constituted an infringement of the right in the design if it had not expired, or

(b) made in good faith effective and serious preparations to do such an act, he has the right to continue to do the act or, as the case may be, to do the act, notwithstanding

the restoration of the right in the design: but this does not extend to granting a licence to

another person to do the act.

(5) If the act was done, or the preparations were made, in the course of a business, the

person entitled to the right conferred by subsection (4) may.

(a)

authorise the doing of that act by any partners of his for the time being in that business, and

(b)

assign that right, or transmit it on death (or in the case of a body corporate on

its

dissolution), to any person who acquires that part of the business in the course of which the act was done or the preparations were made.

(6) Where an article is disposed of to another in exercise of the rights conferred by

subsection (4) or subsection (5), that other and any person claiming through him may deal with

the article in the same way as if it had been disposed of by the registered proprietor of the

design.

(7) The above provisions apply in relation to the use of a registered design for the services of the Crown as they apply in relation to infringement of the right in the design.”.

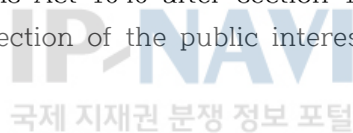
(2) The above amendment does not apply in relation to the right in a design registered in pursuance

of an application made before the commencement of this Part.

Powers exercisable for protection of the public interest. 1949 c. 88.

270. In the Registered Designs Act 1949 after section 11 insert.

“Powers exercisable for protection of the public interest.



11A..

(1) Where a report of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission has been laid before

Parliament containing conclusions to the effect.

(a)

on a monopoly reference, that a monopoly situation exists and facts found by the Commission operate or may be expected to operate against the public interest,

(b)

on a merger reference, that a merger situation qualifying for investigation has been

created and the creation of the situation, or particular elements in or consequences

of it specified in the report, operate or may be expected to operate against the public interest,

(c)

on a competition reference, that a person was engaged in an anti-competitive practice which operated or may be expected to operate against the public interest,

or

(d)

on a reference under section 11 of the Competition Act 1980 (reference of public bodies and certain other persons), that a person is pursuing a course of conduct which operates against the public interest, the appropriate Minister or Ministers may apply to the registrar to take action under this section.

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88  
page 123/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

(2) Before making an application the appropriate Minister or Ministers shall publish, in such a manner as he or they think appropriate, a notice describing the nature of the proposed application and shall consider any representations which may be made within 30 days of such publication by persons whose interests appear to him or them to be affected.

(3)

If on an application under this section it appears to the registrar that the matters specified in the Commission's report as being those which in the Commission's opinion operate or operated or may be expected to operate against the public interest include.

(a)

conditions in licences granted in respect of a registered design by its proprietor restricting the use of the design by the licensee or the right of the proprietor to grant other licences, or

(b)

a refusal by the proprietor of a registered design to grant licences on reasonable terms,

he may by order cancel or modify any such condition or may, instead or in addition, make an

entry in the register to the effect that licences in respect of the design are to be available as of

right.

(4) The terms of a licence available by virtue of this section shall, in default of agreement, be settled by the registrar on an application by the person requiring the licence; and

terms so settled shall authorise the licensee to do everything which would be an infringement of

the right in the registered design in the absence of a licence.

(5) Where the terms of a licence are settled by the registrar the licence has effect from

the date on which the application to him was made.

(6) An appeal lies from any order of the registrar under this section.

(7) In this section 'the appropriate Minister or Ministers' means the Minister or Ministers to whom the report of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission was made.

Undertaking to take licence of right in infringement proceedings.

11B..

(1) If in proceedings for infringement of the right in a registered design in respect of

which a licence is available as of right under section 11A of this Act the defendant undertakes

to take a licence on such terms as may be agreed or, in default of agreement, settled by the

registrar under that section.

(a)

no injunction shall be granted against him, and

(b)

the amount recoverable against him by way of damages or on an account of profits

shall not exceed double the amount which would have been payable by him as licensee if such a licence on those terms had been granted before the earliest infringement.

(2) An undertaking may be given at any time before final order in the proceedings, without any admission of liability.

(3) Nothing in this section affects the remedies available in respect of an infringement

committed before licences of right were available.".

Crown use: compensation for loss of profit. 1949 c. 88.



271..

(1)

In Schedule 1 to the Registered Designs 1949 (Crown use), after paragraph 2 insert.

“Compensation for loss of profit.

2A..

(1) Where Crown use is made of a registered design, the government department concerned shall pay.

(a)

to the registered proprietor, or

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88

page 124/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN



Legislative Texts

(b) if there is an exclusive licence in force in respect of the design, to the exclusive

licensee,

compensation for any loss resulting from his not being awarded a contract to supply the articles

to which the design is applied.

(2) Compensation is payable only to the extent that such a contract could have been

fulfilled from his existing manufacturing capacity: but is payable notwithstanding the existence

of circumstances rendering him ineligible for the award of such a contract.

(3) In determining the loss, regard shall be had to the profit which would have been

made on such a contract and to the extent to which any manufacturing capacity was underused.

(4) No compensation is payable in respect of any failure to secure contracts for the

supply of articles to which the design is applied otherwise than for the services of the Crown.

(5) The amount payable under this paragraph shall, if not agreed between the registered proprietor or licensee and the government department concerned with the approval of the Treasury, be determined by the court on a reference under paragraph 3; and it is in addition to any amount payable under paragraph 1 or 2 of this Schedule.

(6) In this paragraph.

'Crown use', in relation to a design, means the doing of anything by virtue of paragraph 1 which would otherwise be an infringement of the right in the design; and

'the government department concerned', in relation to such use, means the government department by whom or on whose authority the act was done.".

(2) In paragraph 3 of that Schedule (reference of disputes as to Crown use), for sub-paragraph (1) substitute.

"(1) Any dispute as to.

(a) the exercise by a Government department, or a person authorised by a Government

department, of the powers conferred by paragraph 1 of this Schedule,

(b) terms for the use of a design for the services of the Crown under that paragraph,

(c) the right of any person to receive any part of a payment made under paragraph 1(3), or

(d) the right of any person to receive a payment under paragraph 2A,

may be referred to the court by either party to the dispute.".

(3) The above amendments apply in relation to any Crown use of a registered design after the commencement of this section, even if the terms for such use were settled before commencement.

Minor and consequential amendments. 1949 c. 88.

272. The Registered Designs Act 1949 is further amended in accordance with Schedule 3 which contains

minor amendments and amendments consequential upon the provisions of this Act. Supplementary

Text of Registered Designs Act 1949 as amended.

273. Schedule 4 contains the text of the Registered Designs Act 1949 as amended.  
GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88 page 125/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

PART V

PATENT AGENTS AND TRADE MARK AGENTS

Patent agents

Persons permitted to carry on business of a patent agent.

274..

(1)

Any individual, partnership or body corporate may, subject to the following provisions of this

Part, carry on the business of acting as agent for others for the purpose of.

(a)

applying for or obtaining patents, in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, or

(b)

conducting proceedings before the comptroller relating to applications for, or otherwise in

connection with, patents.

(2) This does not affect any restriction under the European Patent Convention as to who may act on

behalf of another for any purpose relating to European patents.

The register of patent agents.

275..



(1) The Secretary of State may make rules requiring the keeping of a register of persons who act as agent for others for the purposes of applying for or obtaining patents; and in this Part a “registered patent agent” means a person whose name is entered in the register kept under this section.

(2) The rules may contain such provision as the Secretary of State thinks fit regulating the registration of persons, and may in particular.

(a)

require the payment of such fees as may be prescribed, and

(b)

authorise in prescribed cases the erasure from the register of the name of any person registered in it, or the suspension of a person’s registration.

(3) The rules may delegate the keeping of the register to another person, and may confer on that person.

(a)

power to make regulations.

(i) with respect to the payment of fees, in the cases and subject to the limits prescribed by rules, and

(ii) with respect to any other matter which could be regulated by rules, and

(b)

such other functions, including disciplinary functions, as may be prescribed by rules.

(4) Rules under this section shall be made by statutory instrument which shall be subject to

annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

Persons entitled to describe themselves as patent agents.

276..

(1)

An individual who is not a registered patent agent shall not.

(a)

carry on a business (otherwise than in partnership) under any name or other description which

contains the words “patent agent” or “patent attorney”; or

(b)

in the course of a business otherwise describe himself, or permit himself to be described, as a

“patent agent” or “patent attorney”.

(2)

A partnership shall not.

(a)

carry on a business under any name or other description which contains the words “patent

agent” or “patent attorney”; or

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88

page 126/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

IP-NAVI

국제지재권분쟁정보포럼

(b)

in the course of a business otherwise describe itself, or permit itself to be described as, a firm of

“patent agents” or “patent attorneys”,

unless all the partners are registered patent agents or the partnership satisfies such conditions as may be

prescribed for the purposes of this section.

(3)

A body corporate shall not.

(a)

carry on a business (otherwise than in partnership) under any name or other description which

contains the words “patent agent” or “patent attorney”; or

(b)

in the course of a business otherwise describe itself, or permit itself to be described as, a

“patent agent” or “patent attorney”,

unless all the directors of the body corporate are registered patent agents or the body satisfies such

conditions as may be prescribed for the purposes of this section.

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply to a company which began to carry on business as a patent agent before 17th November 1917 if the name of a director or the manager of the company who is a registered patent agent is mentioned as being so registered in all professional advertisements, circulars or letters issued by or with the company's consent on which its name appears.

(5) Where this section would be contravened by the use of the words "patent agent" or "patent attorney" in reference to an individual, partnership or body corporate, it is equally contravened by the use of other expressions in reference to that person, or his business or place of business, which are likely to be understood as indicating that he is entitled to be described as a "patent agent" or "patent attorney".

(6) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale; and proceedings for such an offence may be begun at any time within a year from the date of the offence.

(7) This section has effect subject to.

(a) section 277 (persons entitled to describe themselves as European patent attorneys, &c.), and

(b) section 278(1) (use of term "patent attorney" in reference to solicitors).  
Persons entitled to describe themselves as European patent attorneys, &c.

277..

(1) The term "European patent attorney" or "European patent agent" may be used in the following cases without any contravention of section 276.

(2) An individual who is on the European list may.

(a) carry on business under a name or other description which contains the words "European patent attorney" or "European patent agent", or

(b)

otherwise describe himself, or permit himself to be described, as a “European patent attorney”

or “European patent agent”.

(3) A partnership of which not less than the prescribed number or proportion of partners is on the

European list may.

(a)

carry on a business under a name or other description which contains the words “European

patent attorneys” or “European patent agents”, or

(b)

otherwise describe itself, or permit itself to be described, as a firm which carries on the

business of a “European patent attorney” or “European patent agent”.

(4) A body corporate of which not less than the prescribed number or proportion of directors is on

the European list may.

(a)

carry on a business under a name or other description which contains the words “European

patent attorney” or “European patent agent”, or

(b)

otherwise describe itself, or permit itself to be described as, a company which carries on the

business of a “European patent attorney” or “European patent agent”.

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88

page 127/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

(5) Where the term “European patent attorney” or “European patent agent” may, in accordance

with this section, be used in reference to an individual, partnership or body corporate, it is equally

permissible to use other expressions in reference to that person, or to his

business or place of business,  
which are likely to be understood as indicating that he is entitled to be described  
as a “European patent  
attorney” or “European patent agent.”  
Use of the term “patent attorney”: supplementary provisions.

278..

(1) The term “patent attorney” may be used in reference to a solicitor, and a firm  
of solicitors may  
be described as a firm of “patent attorneys”, without any contravention of section  
276.

(2) No offence is committed under the enactments restricting the use of certain  
expressions in  
reference to persons not qualified to act as solicitors.

(a)  
by the use of the term “patent attorney” in reference to a registered patent agent,  
or

(b)  
by the use of the term “European patent attorney” in reference to a person on the  
European list.

1974 c. 37.

1980 c. 46.

S.I. 1976/582 (N.I.12).

(3) The enactments referred to in subsection (2) are section 21 of the Solicitors  
Act 1974,

section 31 of the Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1980 and Article 22 of the Solicitors  
(Northern Ireland)

Order 1976.

Power to prescribe conditions, &c. for mixed partnerships and bodies corporate.

279..

(1)  
The Secretary of State may make rules.

(a)  
prescribing the conditions to be satisfied for the purposes of section 276 (persons  
entitled to

describe themselves as patent agents) in relation to a partnership where not all  
the partners are



qualified persons or a body corporate where not all the directors are qualified persons, and

(b)

imposing requirements to be complied with by such partnerships and bodies corporate.

(2)

The rules may, in particular.

(a)

prescribe conditions as to the number or proportion of partners or directors who must be qualified persons;

(b)

impose requirements as to.

(i) the identification of qualified and unqualified persons in professional advertisements,

circulars or letters issued by or with the consent of the partnership or body corporate and which

relate to it or to its business; and

(ii) the manner in which a partnership or body corporate is to organise its affairs so as to

secure that qualified persons exercise a sufficient degree of control over the activities of

unqualified persons.

(3) Contravention of a requirement imposed by the rules is an offence for which a person is liable

on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

(4) The Secretary of State may make rules prescribing for the purposes of section 277 the number

or proportion of partners of a partnership or directors of a body corporate who must be qualified persons in

order for the partnership or body to take advantage of that section.

(5)

In this section "qualified person".

(a)

in subsections (1) and (2), means a person who is a registered patent agent, and

(b)

in subsection (4), means a person who is on the European list.

(6) Rules under this section shall be made by statutory instrument which shall be subject to

annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

Privilege for communications with patent agents.

280..

(1) This section applies to communications as to any matter relating to the protection of any invention, design, technical information, trade mark or service mark, or as to any matter involving passing off.

(2) Any such communication.

(a) between a person and his patent agent, or

(b) for the purpose of obtaining, or in response to a request for, information which a person is

seeking for the purpose of instructing his patent agent,

is privileged from disclosure in legal proceedings in England, Wales or Northern Ireland in the same way as

a communication between a person and his solicitor or, as the case may be, a communication for the purpose

of obtaining, or in response to a request for, information which a person seeks for the purpose of instructing

his solicitor.

(3)

In subsection (2) "patent agent" means.

(a)

a registered patent agent or a person who is on the European list,

(b)

a partnership entitled to describe itself as a firm of patent agents or as a firm carrying on the

business of a European patent attorney, or

(c)

a body corporate entitled to describe itself as a patent agent or as a company carrying on the business of a European patent attorney.

(4) It is hereby declared that in Scotland the rules of law which confer privilege from disclosure in legal proceedings in respect of communications extend to such communications as are mentioned in this section.

Power of comptroller to refuse to deal with certain agents.

1949 c. 87.

1949 c. 88.

1977 c. 37.

281..

(1) This section applies to business under the Patents Act 1949, the Registered Designs Act 1949 or the Patents Act 1977.

(2)

The Secretary of State may make rules authorising the comptroller to refuse to recognise as agent in respect of any business to which this section applies.

(a)

a person who has been convicted of an offence under section 88 of the Patents Act 1949, section 114 of the Patents Act 1977 or section 276 of this Act;

(b)

an individual whose name has been erased from and not restored to, or who is suspended from, the register of patent agents on the ground of misconduct;

(c)

a person who is found by the Secretary of State to have been guilty of such conduct as would, in the case of an individual registered in the register of patent agents, render him liable to have his name erased from the register on the ground of misconduct;

(d)

a partnership or body corporate of which one of the partners or directors is a person whom the

comptroller could refuse to recognise under paragraph (a), (b) or (c) above.

(3) The rules may contain such incidental and supplementary provisions as appear to the Secretary

of State to be appropriate and may, in particular, prescribe circumstances in which a person is or is not to be

taken to have been guilty of misconduct.

(4) Rules made under this section shall be made by statutory instrument which shall be subject to

annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

(5) The comptroller shall refuse to recognise as agent in respect of any business to which this

section applies a person who neither resides nor has a place of business in the United Kingdom, the Isle of

Man or another member State of the European Economic Community.

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88

page 129/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

Trade mark agents

The register of trade mark agents.

282..

(1) The Secretary of State may make rules requiring the keeping of a register of persons who act as

agent for others for the purpose of applying for or obtaining the registration of trade marks; and in this Part a

“registered trade mark agent” means a person whose name is entered in the register kept under this section.

(2) The rules may contain such provision as the Secretary of State thinks fit regulating the

registration of persons, and may in particular.

(a) require the payment of such fees as may be prescribed, and



(b) authorise in prescribed cases the erasure from the register of the name of any person registered

in it, or the suspension of a person's registration.

(3) The rules may delegate the keeping of the register to another person, and may confer on that

person.

(a) power to make regulations.

(i) with respect to the payment of fees, in the cases and subject to the limits prescribed by

rules, and

(ii) with respect to any other matter which could be regulated by rules, and

(b) such other functions, including disciplinary functions, as may be prescribed by rules.

(4) Rules under this section shall be made by statutory instrument which shall be subject to

annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

Unregistered persons not to be described as registered trade mark agents

283..



(1)

An individual who is not a registered trade mark agent shall not.

(a)

carry on a business (otherwise than in partnership) under any name or other description which

contains the words "registered trade mark agent"; or

(b)

in the course of a business otherwise describe or hold himself out, or permit himself to be

described or held out, as a registered trade mark agent.

(2)

A partnership shall not.

(a)

carry on a business under any name or other description which contains the words "registered

trade mark agent"; or

(b)

in the course of a business otherwise describe or hold itself out, or permit itself to be described

or held out, as a firm of registered trade mark agents, unless all the partners are registered trade mark agents or the partnership satisfies such conditions as may be prescribed for the purposes of this section.

(3)

A body corporate shall not.

(a)

carry on a business (otherwise than in partnership) under any name or other description which contains the words “registered trade mark agent”; or

(b)

in the course of a business otherwise describe or hold itself out, or permit itself to be described

or held out, as a registered trade mark agent,

unless all the directors of the body corporate are registered trade mark agents or the body satisfies such

conditions as may be prescribed for the purposes of this section.

(4) The Secretary of State may make rules prescribing the conditions to be satisfied for the

purposes of this section in relation to a partnership where not all the partners are registered trade mark agents

or a body corporate where not all the directors are registered trade mark agents; and the rules may, in particular,

prescribe conditions as to the number or proportion of partners or directors who must be registered trade mark agents.

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88

page 130/226

WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

(5) Rules under this section shall be made by statutory instrument which shall be subject to

annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

(6) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale; and proceedings for such an offence may be begun at any time within a year from the date of the offence.  
Privilege for communications with registered trade mark agents.

284..

(1) This section applies to communications as to any matter relating to the protection of any design, trade mark or service mark, or as to any matter involving passing off.

(2)

Any such communication,

(a)

between a person and his trade mark agent, or

(b)

for the purpose of obtaining, or in response to a request for, information which a person is

seeking for the purpose of instructing his trade mark agent,

is privileged from disclosure in legal proceedings in England, Wales or Northern Ireland in the same way as

a communication between a person and his solicitor or, as the case may be, a communication for the purpose

of obtaining, or in response to a request for, information which a person seeks for the purpose of instructing

his solicitor.

(3)

In subsection (1) "trade mark agent" means.

(a)

a registered trade mark agent, or

(b)

a partnership entitled to describe itself as a firm of registered trade mark agents, or

(c)

a body corporate entitled to describe itself as a registered trade mark agent.

(4) It is hereby declared that in Scotland the rules of law which confer privilege from disclosure in

legal proceedings in respect of communications extend to such communications as are mentioned in

subsection (1).

Supplementary

Offences committed by partnerships and bodies corporate.

285..

(1) Proceedings for an offence under this Part alleged to have been committed by a partnership shall be brought in the name of the partnership and not in that of the partners; but without prejudice to any liability of theirs under subsection (4) below.

(2)

The following provisions apply for the purposes of such proceedings as in relation to a body corporate.

(a)

any rules of court relating to the service of documents:

1980 c. 43.

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국제 지재권 분쟁 정보 포털

S.I. 1981/1675 (N.I. 26).

(b)

in England, Wales or Northern Ireland, Schedule 3 to the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 or

Schedule 4 to the Magistrates' Courts (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 (procedure on charge of offence).

(3) A fine imposed on a partnership on its conviction in such proceedings shall be paid out of the partnership assets.

(4) Where a partnership is guilty of an offence under this Part, every partner, other than a partner

who is proved to have been ignorant of or to have attempted to prevent the commission of the offence, is

also guilty of the offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

GB019EN Copyrights (Designs Patents), Act, 15/11/88

page 131/226



WIPO Database of Intellectual Property

GREAT BRITAIN

Legislative Texts

(5) Where an offence under this Part committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body, or a person purporting to act in any such capacity, he as well as the body corporate is guilty of the offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Interpretation.

286. In this Part.

“the comptroller” means the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks;

“director”, in relation to a body corporate whose affairs are managed by its members, means any member of the body corporate;

“the European list” means the list of professional representatives maintained by the European Patent

Office in pursuance of the European Patent Convention;

“registered patent agent” has the meaning given by section 275(1);

“registered trade mark agent” has the meaning given by section 282(1).