



DESIGNS

INFOPACK



CONTENTS

1. Introduction and Fundamentals 5	3.4 Overview of Design Application Process in Singapore
1.1 Introduction	3.4.1 Submission of Application for Registration of Design on Form D3
1.2 About Designs	3.4.2 Minimum Filing Requirements
1.3 Rights Conferred by a Registered Design	3.4.3 Formalities Examination
1.4 Legislation Governing Registered Designs	3.4.4 Notification that Design Application is Treated as Withdrawn
1.5 Benefits of Registered Designs	3.4.5 Registration Certificate Issued
1.6 When to File	3.4.6 Design Published
1.7 Registrable Designs	3.4.7 Amendment of Design Application
1.8 Non-registrable Designs	3.4.8 Withdrawal
1.9 Classification	3.5 After Registration
1.10 Design Information Search	3.5.1 Revocation
2. Ownership and Rights 12	3.5.2 Rectification
2.1 Entitlement to a Registered Design	4. Applying For a Registered Design Outside Singapore 24
2.2 Term and Renewals	4.1 Filing Overseas
2.3 Enforcement	4.2 The Hague System
2.4 Infringement	4.3 Advantages of the Hague System
2.5 Falsely Representing Designs as Registered	4.4 Filing an International Application in Singapore
3. Applying for a Registered Design in Singapore 14	4.5 Overview of an International Application Under the Hague System
3.1 Requirements for a National Application	4.5.1 Filing an International Application on Form DM/1
3.1.1 Filing a National Application	4.5.2 WIPO Receives Application and Checks For Formal Requirements
3.1.2 Acceptable and Unacceptable Images	4.5.3 Formal Requirements Met
3.1.3 Priority Claim	4.5.4 Formal Requirements Not Met
3.1.4 Deferment of Publication	4.5.5 WIPO Publishes Design in International Designs Bulletin
3.1.5 Address for Service	4.5.6 Applicant Makes Corrections
3.2 Estimated Design Processing Time	4.6 Designating Singapore in an International Application
3.3 Payment and Submission of Documents	5. Frequently Used Terms In Registered Designs 29

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1. INTRODUCTION AND FUNDAMENTALS

1.1 Introduction

Intellectual Property (IP) refers to the product of your mind or intellect. IP can be an invention or innovation, special names and images used in trade, original designs or an expression of an idea. In Singapore, laws exist to protect such IP. This may be through a registration process such as patent grants for inventions, trade mark registration for signs used in trade, industrial design registration for designs applied to articles or non-physical products and grants of protection for plant varieties. Other forms of IP, that need not be registered, but may be protected nonetheless, include copyright works, geographical indications, layout-designs of integrated circuits, confidential information and trade secrets.

1.2 About Designs

For example, a honey production company like Bella's Beesness, would register their unique honey bottle design to prevent their competitors from reproducing this design.



A Design refers to the features of shape, configuration, colours, pattern or ornament applied to any article or non-physical product that give that article or non-physical product its appearance. It is the appearance of articles we see every day. It is the right given by the Government to the owner of the registered design to prevent others from using the design without permission, in the country for which the right has been granted.

Protection of colours must be combined with one other design feature, i.e. shape, configuration, pattern or ornament. Designs consisting of only colours will be eligible for protection where they give rise to a pattern or ornament. There is no protection of colours *per se*.

An article refers to any thing that is manufactured by an industrial process, by hand or otherwise.

A non-physical product is any thing that does not have a physical form. It is produced by the projection of a design on a surface or into a medium (including air). It has an intrinsic utilitarian function that is not merely to portray the appearance of the thing or to convey information. An example of a non-physical product is a virtual keyboard that is projected onto a surface and which can be used to type characters in the same manner as a physical computer.

A device for projecting a non-physical product is any device that when activated projects the non-physical product on a surface or into a medium (including air) and includes any product or component that is used in or with any such device. An example of such a product or component is the software required to enable the device to project a non-physical product. More details on non-physical products may be found in [**Registered Designs: A Guide on Non-Physical Products**](#).

For mass produced products, you are recommended to seek for protection under the Registered Designs Act. A design is regarded as having been applied industrially in relation to articles if the design is applied –

- (a) to one or more articles that are manufactured in lengths or in pieces which are not handmade articles (such as non-handmade wallpaper, non-handmade wall tiles);
- (b) to more than 50 articles; *or*
- (c) to both articles and non-physical products (totalling more than 50).

A design is regarded as having been applied industrially in relation to non-physical products or devices for projecting non-physical products if the design is applied –

- (a) to more than 50 non-physical products; *or*
- (b) to both articles and non-physical products (totalling more than 50).

1.3 Rights Conferred by a Registered Design

The rights conferred by a registered design extend throughout Singapore. You will be able to prevent others from using the design without your permission. A registered design is protected for an initial period of 5 years from the date of filing the application. Thereafter, the registration may be renewed every 5 years up to a maximum of 15 years, subject to the payment of renewal fees.

A registered design is a form of property and it can be assigned, licensed or mortgaged. Designs can be two-dimensional and/or three-dimensional, and can be applied to everyday items.



Mobile Phone



Coffee Table



Fabric Pattern



Typeface



Hair Brush

1.4 Legislation Governing Registered Designs

The Registered Designs Act 2000 came into force on 13 Nov 2000. The Act and its subsidiary legislation, which consists of the Registered Designs Rules, the Registered Designs (International Registration) Rules 2005 and the Registered Designs (Composition of Offences) Regulations, form the legislation governing the registered designs law in Singapore.

>> **View the Registered Designs Legislation online at the AGC website**
<https://sso.agc.gov.sg>.

1.5 Benefits of Registered Designs

By registering a design, you can obtain a right to ownership and the right to prevent others from using the design without your permission.

You can exploit your registered design in many ways. You may use it to better protect your market share by barring copying by others, license it to third parties for commercial returns or sell the design for a sum of money.

1.6 When to File

The design registration system in Singapore operates on a first-to-file basis. In other words, the first person to file an application will, in general, have priority over others for the same design.

1.7 Registrable Designs

A Design refers to the features of shape, configuration, colours, pattern or ornament applied to any article or non-physical product that give that article or non-physical product its appearance. For a design to be registrable, it must, in general, satisfy the key criteria:

New

The design must not have been registered in Singapore or elsewhere; or published anywhere in the world before the date of application of the first filing. Thus you should be careful not to disclose the design to anyone, until a design application is filed. (Provisions relating to confidential disclosure apply and will have to be stated at the time of filing the design application.)

If a design is the same as another that is registered in respect of the same or any other article, non-physical product or set of articles and non-physical products, it is not new. Generally, a design is not new if it

- has been registered; or
- has been published anywhere in the world, in respect of the same or any other article; or
- differs only in immaterial details, or features, from other designs that are commonly found in trade.

From 30 October 2017, Singapore has made amendments to the Registered Designs Act to broaden and lengthen the grace period for disclosures of designs that have been made prior to the filing of the design application.

If you have publicly disclosed your designs from 30 October 2017, you will be able to obtain design protection of the design in Singapore during the 12 month grace period (i.e. during the period of 12 months from the date of the disclosure). If you wish to obtain design protection overseas for the same design, it should be noted that not all countries have design regimes that provide for grace periods. The earlier disclosure would mean that the design would no longer be novel and can no longer qualify for design protection in those countries. Therefore, it is strongly encouraged to keep the designs a secret until a first application for a design has been filed, and to enter into confidentiality agreements if there is a need to tell others about the design.

1.8 Non-registrable Designs

Under the Registered Designs Act, the following cannot be registered:

1. Designs that are contrary to the public order or morality.
2. Computer programs or layout-designs of integrated circuits.
3. Designs applied to certain articles: Works of sculpture (other than casts used or intended for use as models or patterns to be multiplied by any industrial process); wall plaques, medals and medallions; and printed matter primarily of a literary or artistic character (including book jackets, calendars, certificates, coupons, dress-making patterns, greeting cards, labels, leaflets, maps, plans, playing cards, postcards, stamps, trade advertisements, trade forms and cards, transfers and similar articles)
4. Any method or principle of construction.
5. Designs that are dictated solely by the function which the article or non-physical product has to perform.
6. Designs that are dependent upon the appearance of another article or non-physical product of which it is intended by the designer to form an integral part.
7. Designs that enable the article or non-physical product to be connected to, or placed in, around or against, another article or non-physical product so that either article or non-physical may perform its function.

>> Some of the above may be protected by other IP laws. For example, computer programs may have protection under the copyright law.

1.9 Classification

When applying for registration of designs in Singapore, you are required to classify the article, non-physical product or set of articles and non-physical products to which the design is applied. Classification is adopted from the Locarno Classification for Industrial Designs. Please refer to **Practice Direction No. 4 of 2020** for more details.

>> The Locarno Classification is based on a multilateral treaty administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in Geneva, Switzerland. This treaty is called the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs. A copy of the Locarno Classification can be found on the WIPO website at www.wipo.int.

1.10 Design Information Search

Before filing an application for the registration of a design, it is advisable to first conduct a search of the existing designs to ensure its registrability. There are resources available to help search for existing designs.

IPOS provides the following basic search tools but as any disclosure made known to the public in any way, anywhere in the world could destroy the novelty of a design, more in-depth searches should be conducted.

IPOS Digital Hub

This is a one-stop solution designed to facilitate online IP related searches and transactions. IPOS Digital Hub services include:

- search, view basic bibliographic information for national registered design and international design registrations designating Singapore;
- download of register for any design application or design registered and published in Singapore;
- view and download recent copies of the Designs Journal;
- file a design application;
- amend a design application;
- extend the period of registration of a registered design;
- request for the furnishing of or access to miscellaneous information relating to any design registered in Singapore; and
- alter the name or address of applicants, address for service, address of agent or correct an error.

For a complete list of services offered by IPOS Digital Hub, please visit the IPOS Digital Hub website at <https://digitalhub.ipos.gov.sg/>.

WIPO
(www.wipo.int)

Users can also use this link to search the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) online database and bulletins for details of international applications and registrations.



2. OWNERSHIP & RIGHTS

2.1 Entitlement to a Registered Design

With effect from 30 October 2017, the designer is the default owner of the commissioned design unless otherwise agreed by contract.

The owner of the design may assign the rights to another party and the rights would pass to the assignee.

Any person or corporation claiming to be the owner of a design may apply for a design registration in Singapore. There are no restrictions as to nationality or residency. However, an applicant who is not a resident in Singapore must provide the Registry of Designs with an address for service in Singapore.

2.2 Term and Renewals

Protection for a registered design lasts for an initial period of 5 years from the date of filing the application. The registration may however be renewed every 5 years up to a maximum of 15 years, subject to the payment of renewal fees.

If no renewal is made, the registration will be removed from the register. It can be restored, subject to the payment of a restoration fee and renewal fee, within the prescribed period.

2.3 Enforcement

If you discover that your registered design has been infringed, you can enforce your rights as conferred by the Registered Designs Act. You can take legal action against the infringing party, seek relief in the form of an injunction, demand for the profits gained by the infringing party at your expense or seek damages for the loss suffered.

>> It should be borne in mind that once a design is registered, it may be challenged by any one on the grounds for revocation. More information on [“Revocation”](#) can be found on page 22 of this Infopack.

2.4 Infringement

Infringement occurs when there is a clear use of a registered design without the consent of the registered design owner.

2.5 Falsely Representing Designs as Registered

It is a criminal offence to falsely represent a design as registered when it is not registered or if it is pending registration.



3. APPLYING FOR A REGISTERED DESIGN IN SINGAPORE

3.1 Requirements for a National Application

3.1.1 Filing a National Application

A complete application for registration of a design in Singapore shall contain the following:

- Form D3;
- Representation(s) of the design; and
- Payment of the prescribed application fee.

An application may be filed for the registration of 2 or more designs. Each design in the application must fall within the same class, or all of the same classes, under the classification mentioned in **Practice Direction No. 4 of 2020**, to which each of the other designs is intended to be applied.

You will need to furnish the following in Form D3 in order for a design to be accepted for further examination:

A Statement of Novelty

A statement describing the features of a design that are considered as new, and which you wish to claim rights to. If the design contains generic elements such as numerals or letters, you are encouraged to disclaim these in your submission.

>> Disclaimers may be described, indicated or represented through textual and/or visual means. While the applicant for registration of a design or the registered owner of a registered design may choose how best to present the disclaimer, it must be clear which part(s) of the design the applicant or registered owner (as the case may be) does not wish to protect. Therefore, the disclaimed features for which no protection is being claimed must be clearly distinguished from the features of the design intended to be protected. Please refer to the IPOS Digital Hub Practice Direction No. 1 of 2022 on how the disclaimers should be filed.

>> A design may not be considered as novel if the visual appearance of the design appears to be the same even though the nature of the goods/ classification are different e.g. exact toy replica of an aircraft.

Representations of the Design

Designs can be two-dimensional or three-dimensional and each design should be shown graphically in representations. These may be line drawings, or photographs. The representations must be of the prescribed size and should be of a quality suitable for reproduction.

For non-physical products, the representation of the design should show the design applied to the non-physical product and not the device for projecting the non-physical product.

>> Please refer to “Acceptable and Unacceptable Images” illustration below for examples on how to properly represent a design in a design application.

>> Please refer to the [IPOS Digital Hub Practice Direction No. 1 of 2022](#) on how the representations of images should be filed.

Representation Applied to Each Article or Non-physical Product in a Set (if any)

For designs intended to be applied to a set of articles or set of non-physical products, the representation should show the design as applied to each article or non-physical product in the set.

3.1.2 Acceptable and Unacceptable Images



Do not include any extraneous items that do not form part of the design, in the image.



Do not include multiple views in 1 image file. Only 1 view per image is allowed.



Do not include any test, characters, numerals, trademark elements, labels on the design (unless they are disclaimed in the application form).



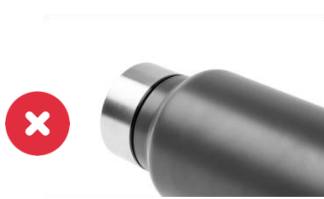
Do not show your design on anything other than a plain, neutral, contrasting background.



Do not include items showing the design in use – images should only show the design intended for protection.



Do not include dimensions or descriptions in the image.



Do not cut off parts of the design in the images.



Do not submit exploded (disassembled) views of the design unless they are labelled as "reference views".

The articles are used in the images only for the purposes of illustrating how to properly represent a design in a design application, and not for any other purpose.

3.1.3 Priority Claim

Singapore, like many countries, allows priority claims to be made in a design application. If you have a design application filed earlier in a Paris Convention country or a World Trade Organization member country (other than Singapore), you may claim this earlier filed application as priority in your subsequent corresponding Singapore design application, provided that the Singapore application is made within 6 months from the Date of Filing of the earlier filed application.

Similarly, an application which is first filed in Singapore can be used to claim priority in a corresponding application filed in a Paris Convention country or a World Trade Organization member country, provided that the corresponding application is filed within 6 months from the date of the first-filed Singapore application.

>> A corresponding application is a separate application filed outside Singapore for the same design in respect of the same article or non-physical product.

>> For the list of parties to the Paris Convention and members of the World Trade Organization (WTO), please refer to the WIPO website at www.wipo.int and the WTO website at www.wto.org.

3.1.4 Deferment of Publication

All design applications will be published in the Designs Journal upon registration. With effect from 13 November 2014, you may request to defer the publication of the design for up to 18 months from the date of filing of the application.

To benefit from this feature, you will have to make the request for deferment when applying for the registration of a design in Form D3.

You can write in to request for any withdrawal of deferment requested.

3.1.5 Address for Service

An address for service in Singapore must be provided in all design applications. This is the address to which all correspondences from the Registrar will be sent. Where there is a change in the address for service, the applicant will have to notify the Registrar by filing Form CM2 electronically.

3.2 Estimated Design Processing Time

Generally, it takes about 4 months from the date of filing the application to the successful registration of a design. However, the registration process may take longer if the application has deficiencies that must be corrected or if documents that must accompany the application have not been submitted within the time specified by the Registrar.

Applicants with a patent application accelerated under the SG IP FAST programme may request for the acceleration of their related registered design applications and obtain the design registration in as fast as 1 month.

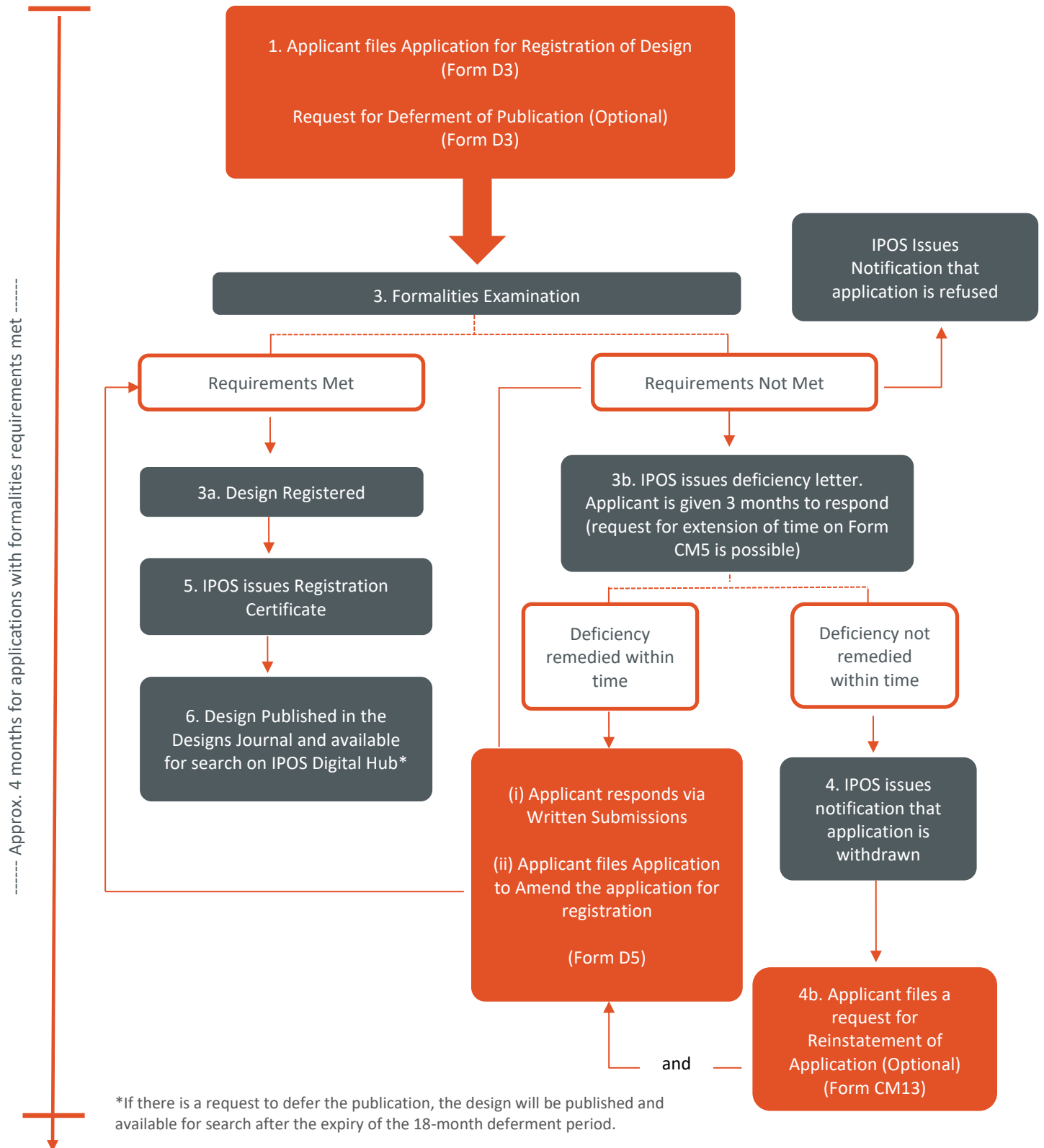
>> More information on the design acceleration programmes can be found on the IPOS website under [Acceleration Programmes](#).

3.3 Payment and Submission of Documents

The filing of design applications can be done electronically via IPOS Digital Hub.

>> Please also refer to the [IPOS Digital Hub Practice Direction No. 1 of 2022 on Electronic Online System \(EOS\) and alternative filing modes at \[www.ipos.gov.sg\]\(http://www.ipos.gov.sg\)](#).

3.4 Overview of Design Application Process in Singapore



3.4.1 Submission of Application for Registration of Design on Form D3

If you wish to register a Design, you may file an application using **Form D3**.

If you wish to request to defer the publication of the design, please make the request on Form D3.

Multiple designs of articles or non-physical products in the same classification are allowed in a single application. For example, designs of “seats” (classification 06-01) and designs of “tables and similar furniture” (classification 06-03) are allowed in a single application as they belong to the same class “06”.

3.4.2 Minimum Filing Requirements Met

In general, the Date of Filing of a design application is the earliest date on which the application for registration of a design together with the fee payable is filed at the Registry of Designs.

The application for registration of a design shall:

- contain a request for the registration of a design on Form D3;
- state the name and address of the applicant for the design; and
- contain at least one clear representation of the design.

For applications that are filed online via IPOS Digital Hub, the application number will be provided upon the successful payment.

3.4.3 Formalities Examination

A formalities examination will be done, and we will check that the information such as the Statement of Novelty, the classification and article or non-physical product name are in order and that the representation or image of the design is suitable for reproduction. For multiple designs in a single application, we will also check that each design in the application falls within the same class, or all of the same classes, under the classification mentioned in **Practice Direction No. 4 of 2020**, to which each of the other designs is intended to be applied.

a. Design Registered

If the formalities requirements are all met, the design will be registered.

b. IPOS Sends Deficiency Letter

If during formalities examination, the examiner is of the view that the formal requirements are not satisfied, the examiner will issue a deficiency letter. The letter will identify the deficiencies in your application and what needs to be

done before the design can be registered.

You will have 3 months from the date of issuance of the deficiency letter to respond. A response should be in writing through letter. If an amendment is required to overcome the deficiencies raised, this must be done by filing the application to amend the application for registration on **Form D5**.

If more time is needed to respond to the deficiencies, you can request for an extension of time by filing a **Form CM5**. It is important that you request for extension of time before the expiry of the time to respond to the deficiency letter. If there is no response to the deficiency letter or a request for an extension of time is not received within the stipulated time period to respond, the design application will be treated as withdrawn.

If you do not agree with the deficiencies raised, you should reply to the Registrar in writing with your reasons. If the Registrar accepts your submissions, the application will proceed to registration. Otherwise, it would be refused.

3.4.4 Notification that Design Application is Treated as Withdrawn

Once the design application is treated as withdrawn, you can request for reinstatement of the application by filing a **Form CM13**. The request for reinstatement has to be filed within 6 months after the date the application was treated as withdrawn. At the time of filing Form CM13, you will also need to reply to the deficiencies raised.

3.4.5 Registration Certificate Issued

Once your design is registered, a Certificate of Registration is issued and your design will be protected for 5 years from the date of filing of the application. After the initial 5-year protection, you may choose to extend protection for the design for an additional 5 years by filing **Form D8**.

A registered design may be protected up to a maximum of 15 years from the date of filing, subject to the filing of an application for extension of protection of the design.

If no application for extension of protection of the design is made, the registered design will be removed from the register. It can be restored by filing **Form D8** together with the payment of the restoration fee and the applicable extension fee, within the prescribed period.

3.4.6 Design Published

Once registered, the full details of the design are published in the Designs Journal and the register at IPOS Digital Hub. Once published, the published designs are made available for public inspection.

If you have requested to defer the publication of the design, it will not be published until the end

of 18 months from the date of filing of the application.

If you have requested to defer the publication of the design, but the design can be published before the end of 18 months from the date of filing of the application, you may write in to inform the Registrar. Upon receiving your written request, we will arrange to publish your design in the next issue of the Designs Journal.

>> **The Designs Journal is published on IPOS Digital Hub and contains information of registered designs. The Designs Journal is available for download at no cost at IPOS Digital Hub <https://digitalhub.ipos.gov.sg/>.**

3.4.7 Amendment of Design Application

The Registrar will permit amendments to the application provided that the proposed amendment does not substantially alter the overall appearance of the design or widen the scope of the rights.

For multiple designs filed in a single application, no amendment will be allowed where it would result in any design in the application not falling within the same class, or all of the same classes, under the classification mentioned in **Practice Direction No. 4 of 2020**, to which each of the other designs is intended to be applied.

An application to amend an application for registration is to be made on **Form D5**. This form can only be filed before an application is registered.

3.4.8 Withdrawal

You may withdraw your application before the preparation of the publication has been completed by filing Form CM 9.

3.5 After Registration

3.5.1 Revocation

At any time after the design has been registered, any interested person may apply to the Registrar or the Court for revocation proceedings of a registered design on the grounds that:

- the design was not new at the time of registration;
- the design was a corresponding design in relation to an artistic work in which copyright subsisted at the time it was registered, but the period of registration of the design had expired when the copyright in that work expired; or
- any other ground on which the Registrar could have refused to register the design.

3.5.2 Rectification

Any aggrieved party may apply to the Court for the Register to be rectified.



4. APPLYING FOR A REGISTERED DESIGN OUTSIDE SINGAPORE

4.1 Filing Overseas

Protection for design is territorial in nature. A separate registration will have to be made in each of the countries/regions where protection is desired. To obtain protection outside Singapore, it is necessary to file applications in the countries concerned either individually or through the Hague System.



4.2 The Hague System

The Hague System is an international registration system that is administered by the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Under the Hague system, a single international application replaces a whole series of national applications which, otherwise, should have been effected at the national level with different national offices. This system gives you the convenience of having the design protected in several countries simultaneously by filing one application with the International Bureau of WIPO, in one language, and paying one set of fees in one currency (Swiss francs).

>> **The list of contracting countries is available at the WIPO website at <http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/treaties/en/documents/pdf/hague.pdf>.**

4.3 Advantages of the Hague System

 <p>Easy Single Application You can enjoy the convenience of filing only one application, in one language, and</p>	 <p>Easy Change or Renewal Should you need to make subsequent changes to your registration, such as a</p>
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<p>paying one fee to one office, instead of filing separate applications in the designs offices of the various countries party to the Hague Agreement in different languages, and paying a separate fee to each designs office. With a single international registration, you need not constantly monitor the deadlines for the renewal of a whole series of national registrations.</p>	<p>change of address or a change in ownership of the registered design, or to renew the registration, you can easily effect the change or renew the registration through a single application with the International Bureau of WIPO.</p>
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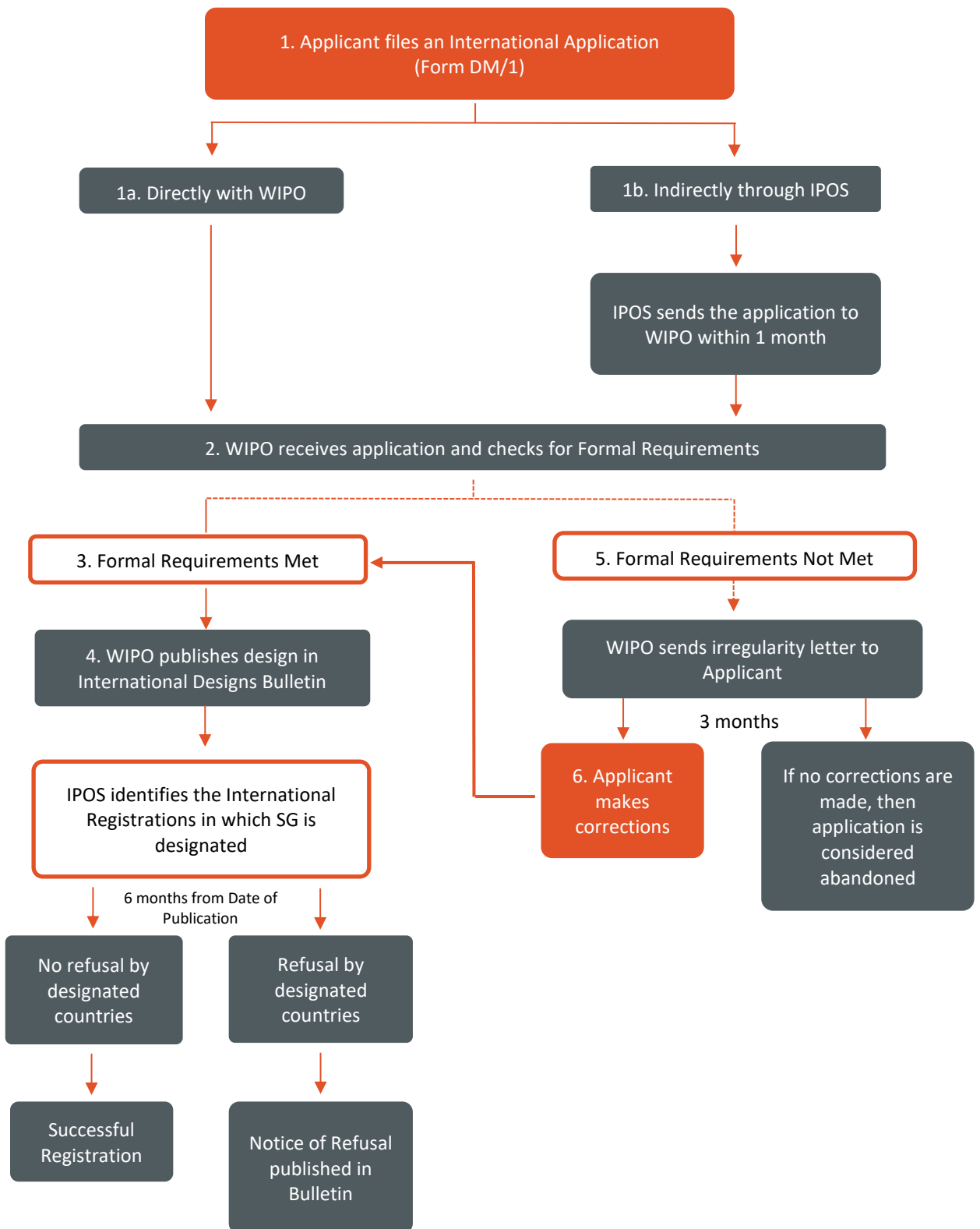
4.4 Filing an International Application in Singapore

As Singapore is party to the Geneva (1999) Act of the Hague Agreement, an international application may be filed either directly with the International Bureau of WIPO or through IPOS in Singapore.

All forms pertaining to the international registration of a design are available at the WIPO website at www.wipo.int and the fees for such forms should be made out to WIPO. You may choose to file the application in French, Spanish or English with WIPO. However, the application, forms and communications submitted via the Registry of Designs at IPOS must be in English.

The date of filing is the date on which IPOS receives the international application and the required fees (provided that the application is received by the International Bureau of WIPO within one month thereafter).

4.5 Overview of an International Application Under the Hague System



4.5.1 File an International Application on Form DM/1

You may file an international application using **Form DM/1**. It can be filed:

a. **Directly with the International Bureau of WIPO**

You have the option of filing electronically through the interface (e-filing) available on the WIPO website (www.wipo.int/hague/en). The date of filing at WIPO will be the date that WIPO receives the form; or

b. **Indirectly through IPOS in Singapore**

IPOS will charge a transmittal fee to send the documents to the International Bureau of the WIPO. The date of filing of the application will be the date on which IPOS receives the international application with the requisite fees, provided that the application is received by the International Bureau of WIPO within one month from this date.

WIPO has a tiered fee system allowing designations of more than one country from the list of member countries. An automatic fee calculator found on the WIPO website can be used to calculate the final fees based on the number of designs as well as the number of countries designated.

An application filed directly with the International Bureau may be filed in French, Spanish or English. However, if you submit the international application indirectly through IPOS, all forms and communications submitted must be filed in the English language.

4.5.2 WIPO Receives Application and Checks for Formal Requirements

4.5.3 Formal Requirements Met

WIPO will publish the relevant details and a reproduction of the design in the International Designs Bulletin, the electronic bulletin on WIPO's website.

4.5.4 WIPO Publishes Design in International Designs Bulletin

Upon publication of the International Designs Bulletin, IPOS will identify the international registrations in which Singapore has been designated in order to examine them in accordance with the substantive requirements provided for under the Registered Designs Act.

Any refusal of protection will be notified to the International Bureau within 6 months from the date of publication. If no refusal is notified within the 6 months, the international registration will automatically enjoy protection in Singapore. The protection would be granted for an initial period of 5 years and may be renewed using **Form DM/5** for additional periods of 5 years up to a maximum of 15 years.

4.5.5 Formal Requirements Not Met

WIPO will inform you by letter of the defects in the application.

4.5.6 Applicant Makes Corrections

You have 3 months to make corrections directly with WIPO and if no corrections are made, the international application is considered abandoned.

The user guide can be obtained from the WIPO website at www.wipo.int.

4.6 Designating Singapore in an International Application

For international applications designating Singapore, please note the following:

Deferment of Publication

Under the Geneva (1999) Act of the Hague Agreement, publication of an international registration may be deferred up to 30 months from the date of filing or, where priority is claimed, from the priority date of the application concerned. From 13 Nov 2014, Singapore only provides for deferment of publication for 18 months from the date of filing. Hence if an international registration designates Singapore and you wish to proceed with the deferment for more than 18 months, you may have to withdraw Singapore from the list of designated countries.



5. FREQUENTLY USED TERMS IN REGISTERED DESIGNS

Article	An object that is manufactured by an industrial process or by hand to which the design has been applied.
Non-Physical Product	Anything that does not have a physical form. It is produced by the projection of a design on a surface or into a medium (including air). It has an intrinsic utilitarian function.
Class and Subclass	Based on Practice Direction No. 4 of 2020 , the articles, non-physical products or sets of articles and non-physical products to which the designs are applied are divided into different classes and subclasses. There are 31 classes.
Formalities Examination	The check conducted by the Registry of Designs to ensure that the formal requirements have been met, such as details of the applicant, class(es) and subclass(es) of articles and non-physical products, and representation of designs.
Industrial Process	The design has to be applied to an article by an industrial process or by hand.
Novelty	New and not known to anyone in the world.
Priority Date	An earlier date which the applicant in Singapore may claim if there is a corresponding filing from a Paris Convention or World Trade Organization country; provided that the Singapore application is filed within 6 months from date of the earlier filing.
Representation of the Design	This refers to the drawing or photograph of the design.
Set of Articles	Two or more articles of the same general character that are ordinarily on sale together or intended to be used together AND of which the same design or the same design with modifications or variations not sufficient to alter the character or substantially to affect the identity of the design that is applied to.
Set of Non-Physical Product	Two or more non-physical products of the same general character that are ordinarily on sale together or intended to be used together AND of which the same design or the same design with

modifications or variations not sufficient to alter the character or substantially to affect the identity of the design that is applied to.

Statement of Novelty

A statement describing the features of the design which are new.



IPOS is the national authority that registers and is responsible for the administration of IP rights in Singapore. IPOS helps businesses use intangible assets (IA) and IP to grow and is committed to building Singapore into an international IA/IP hub.

Find out more at ipos.gov.sg.