



DESIGNS

infopack

IPOS

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
OFFICE OF SINGAPORE

DESIGNS INFOPACK

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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

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.

For mass produced products, you are recommended to seek for protection under the Registered Designs Act. A design is regarded as being mass produced i.e. having been applied industrially as described below:

<p>On or after 30 Oct 2017 but before 30 Oct 2018 (the 12 month phase in period)</p>	<p>A design is regarded as applied industrially in relation to articles if the design is applied –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to one or more articles that are manufactured in lengths which are not handmade articles (such as non-handmade wallpaper); <i>or</i> (b) to more than 50 articles. <p>Note: For this timeframe, there is no rule on applied industrially in relation to non-physical products or devices for projecting non-physical products, or in relation to articles that are manufactured in pieces (that are not handmade articles), so as to provide for a 12 month phase in period.</p>
<p>On or after 30 Oct 2018</p>	<p>A design is regarded as having been applied industrially in relation to articles if the design is applied –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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; <i>or</i> (c) to both articles and non-physical products (totalling more than 50). <p>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 –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to more than 50 non-physical products; <i>or</i> (b) to both articles and non-physical products (totalling more than 50).

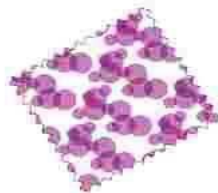
1.3 Rights Conferred by a Registered Design

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



Fabric Pattern



Coffee Table



Typeface



Hair Brush

1.4 Legislation Governing Registered Designs

The Registered Designs Act (Cap. 266) 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 <http://statutes.agc.gov.sg>.

>> Copies of the legislation may be purchased at <http://www.toppanleefung.com/webshop> or Toppan Leefung Pte. Ltd Legal Publishing at 1 Kim Seng Promenade, #18-01 Great World City East Tower, Singapore 237994, Tel (65) 6826 9685 / 6826 9629.

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 registered 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 Oct 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 Oct 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 broad 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 done in accordance with Practice Direction No. 1 of 2017, which lists the headings of the 31 classes and their subclasses as presented in the Locarno Classification for Industrial Designs.

>> 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 is available at the IPOS counter for reference and can also be found on the WIPO website at www.wipo.int.

>> More information on “Classification” can be found on page 29 of this Infopack.

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.

IP²SG (<https://www.ip2.sg/>)

This is a one-stop solution designed to facilitate online IP related searches and transactions. IP²SG 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 IP²SG, please visit the IP²SG website (<https://www.ip2.sg/>).

WIPO

(<https://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 AND RIGHTS

2.1 Entitlement to a Registered Design

With effect from 30 Oct 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 to which all correspondences will be sent.

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 23 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. 1 of 2017, 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 statement of novelty.

>> Disclaimers are used to exclude words, numerals or other features that are incorporated into the representation of the design. If a major part of an article or non-physical product to which your design applies contains words, letters, trade marks and/or numerals, the statement of novelty should also include the following: “No claim is made to any right to the exclusive use of the word*, letters*, trade mark* or numerals* appearing in the design.” (* delete as appropriate).

>> 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.

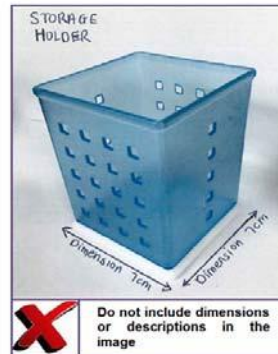
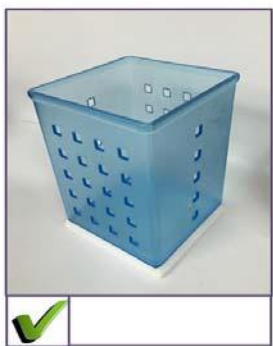
>> Please refer to “ACCEPTABLE AND UNACCEPTABLE IMAGES” for illustrations on how to properly represent a design in a design application.

>> Please refer to IP²SG Practice Direction No.1 of 2018 dated 01 Nov 2018 on the guidelines 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



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 Nov 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.

To better service the greater demand for efficient, world-class IP services as an IP Hub, IPOS has launched a customer service pledge for design applicants. The commitment includes issuance of design registrations within 4 months from the filing of the application, if there are no objections. (<http://www.ipos.gov.sg/Services/FilingandRegistration/PerformancePledgeforIPRegistration.aspx>)

3.3 Submission of Documents

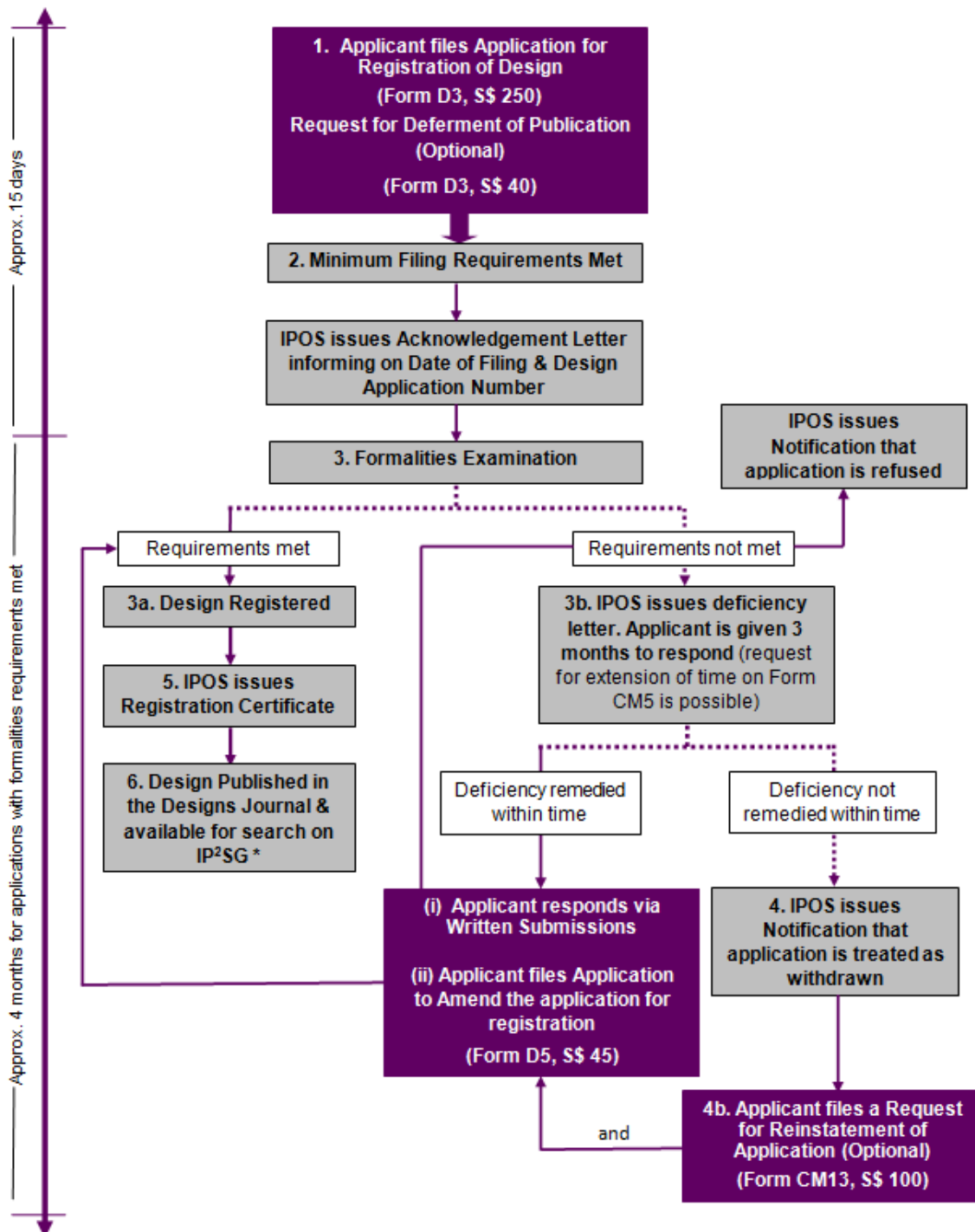
With effect from 13 Nov 2014, the filing of design applications can be done electronically via IP²SG.

>> Please also refer to IP²SG Practice Direction No. 1 of 2018 on electronic filing at www.ipos.gov.sg.

3.4 Payment Modes

For Over-the-Counter Transactions	NETS GIRO Visa and MasterCard payments which include credit cards, debit cards and contactless payments such as Visa payWave, MasterCard Contactless, Apple Pay, Samsung Pay and Google Pay.
For submissions via post	GIRO only
For IP ² SG transactions	GIRO Visa/MasterCard Credit Card and Debit Card Internet Banking (valid account with Citibank, DBS/POSB Bank, OCBC, Standard Chartered Bank or UOB Bank required)

3.5 Overview of Design Application Process in Singapore



* If there is a request to defer the publication, the design will be published and available for search after the expiry of the 18-month deferment period.

3.5.1 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**. The application fee is S\$ 250 per design.

If you wish to request to defer the publication of the design, please make the request on Form D3. The request for deferment is S\$ 40.

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”.

3.5.2 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;
- contain at least one clear representation of the design.

For applications that are filed online via IP²SG, the application number will be provided upon the successful payment.

3.5.3 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. 1 of 2017, 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**. The cost of filing an amendment application is S\$ 45.

If more time is needed to respond to the deficiencies, you can request for an extension of time by filing a **Form CM5**. The first or second request for extension of time is free. The third and subsequent request for extension of time is S\$ 50 for each request. 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.

3.5.4 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 is S\$ 100 and 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.

3.5.5 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. The cost of filing the first extension application for a further 5-year period of protection is S\$ 220. The second extension application is S\$ 330.

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 of S\$135 and the applicable extension fee, within the prescribed period.

3.5.6 Design Published

Once registered, the full details of the design are published in the Designs Journal and the register at IP²SG. 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 monthly and contains information of registered designs. The most recent 3-month publication of the Designs Journal is available for download at no cost at IP²SG (<https://www.ip2.sg/>).

3.5.7 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. 1 of 2017, 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.

3.5.8 Withdrawal

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

3.6 After Registration

3.6.1 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.

3.6.2 Rectification

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

3.7 Designs Forms, Fees and Prescribed Time Periods

In the course of the design process and the post-registration processes, design users are advised to refer to the Registered Designs Act and the Registered Designs Rules for the applicable procedure, designs forms, fees and the prescribed time periods.

>> A complete list of the designs forms and fees is available at IP²SG (<https://www.ip2.sg>).

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

- (a) You can enjoy the convenience of filing only one application, in one language, and 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.
- (b) Should you need to make subsequent changes to your registration, such as a 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.

- (c) With a single international registration, you need not constantly monitor the deadlines for the renewal of a whole series of national registrations.

4.4 Filing an International Application in Singapore

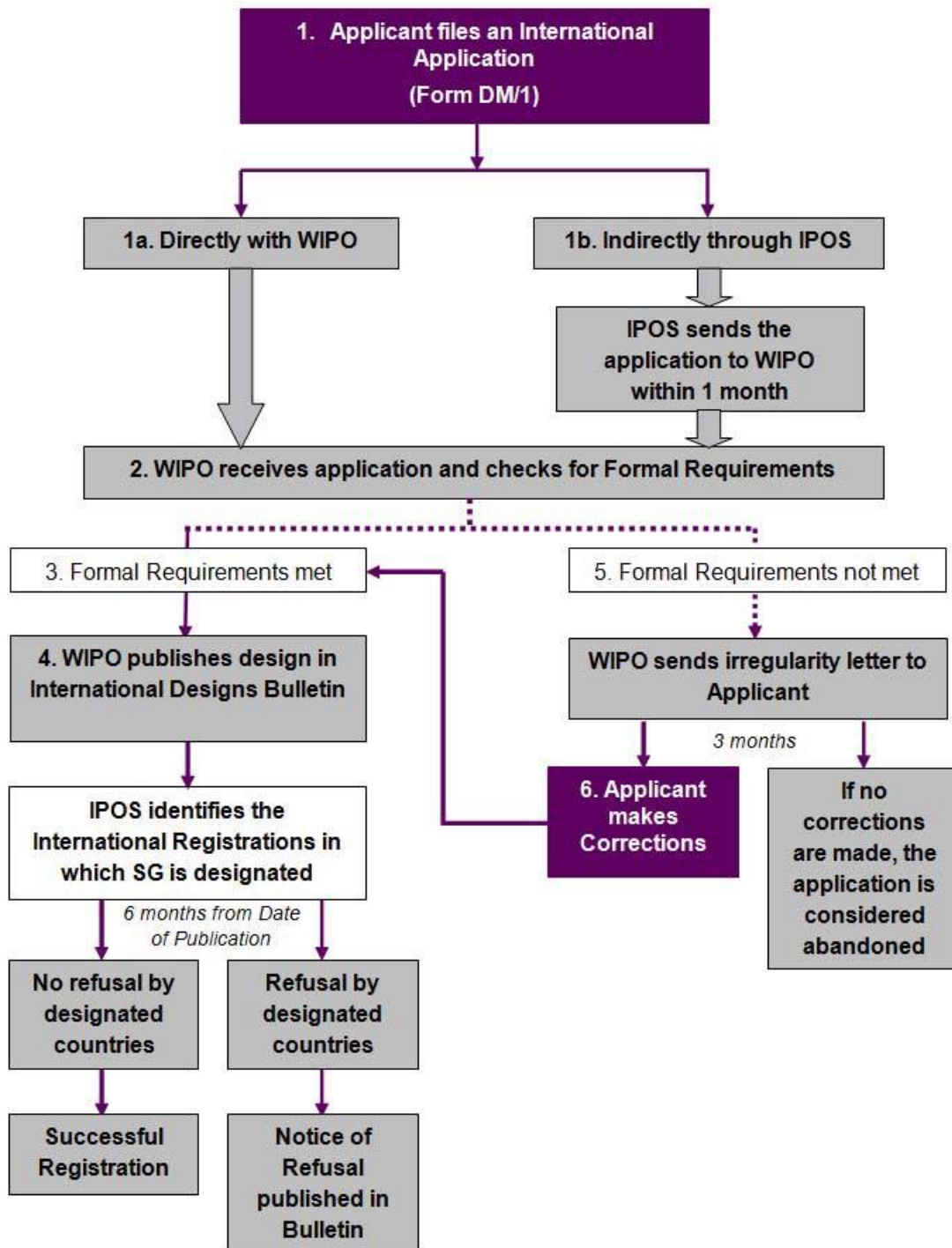
As Singapore is party to the Geneva (1999) Act of the Hague Agreement, an international application may be filed either directly with the International Bureau of WIPO or through IPOS in Singapore.

>> 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>.

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 of S\$ 150 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 (Cap 266).

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 CLASSIFICATION

Practice Direction No. 1 of 2017 lists the headings of the 31 classes and their subclasses as presented in the Locarno Classification for Industrial Designs. Please note that the list gives general information about the types of articles or non-physical products which belong to each class and subclass, and is a quick reference to help you locate the correct class and subclass to lodge your design application in.

In the registration form, besides requiring you to state the exact class and subclass numbers, you would need also to appropriately specify the article or non-physical product according to the Locarno Classification. To ascertain the names of the articles or non-physical products, please refer to the copy of the Locarno Classification which is available at the IPOS Counter, or you may wish to access the WIPO website at www.wipo.int.

CLASS 1 FOODSTUFFS

01-01	Baker's products, biscuits, pastry, macaroni and other cereal products, chocolates, confectionery, ices
01-02	Fruit, vegetables and products made from fruits and vegetables
01-03	Cheeses, butter and butter substitutes, other dairy produce
01-04	Butcher's meat (including pork products), fish
01-05	[vacant]
01-06	Animal foodstuffs
01-99	Miscellaneous

CLASS 2 ARTICLES OF CLOTHING AND HABERDASHERY

02-01	Undergarments, lingerie, corsets, brassieres, nightwear
02-02	Garments
02-03	Headwear
02-04	Footwear, socks and stockings
02-05	Neckties, scarves, neckerchiefs and handkerchiefs
02-06	Gloves
02-07	Haberdashery and clothing accessories
02-99	Miscellaneous

CLASS 3 TRAVEL GOODS, CASES, PARASOLS AND PERSONAL BELONGINGS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED

03-01	Trunks, suitcases, briefcases, handbags, keyholders, cases specially designed for their contents, wallets and similar articles
03-02	[vacant]
03-03	Umbrellas, parasols, sunshades and walking sticks
03-04	Fans
03-99	Miscellaneous

CLASS 4 BRUSHWARE

04-01	Brushes and brooms for cleaning
04-02	Toilet brushes, clothes brushes and shoe brushes
04-03	Brushes for machines
04-04	Paintbrushes, brushes for use in cooking

CLASS 5 TEXTILE PIECEGOODS, ARTIFICIAL AND NATURAL SHEET MATERIAL

05-01	Spun Articles
05-02	Lace
05-03	Embroidery
05-04	Ribbons, braids and other decorative trimmings
05-05	Textile fabrics
05-06	Artificial or natural sheet material
05-99	Miscellaneous

CLASS 6 FURNISHING

06-01	Seats
06-02	Beds
06-03	Tables and similar furniture
06-04	Storage furniture
06-05	Composite furniture
06-06	Other furniture and furniture parts
06-07	Mirrors and frames
06-08	Clothes hangers
06-09	Mattresses and cushions
06-10	Curtains and indoor blinds
06-11	Carpets, mats and rugs
06-12	Tapestries
06-13	Blankets and other covering materials, household linen and napery
06-99	Miscellaneous

CLASS 7 HOUSEHOLD GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED

07-01	China, glassware, dishes and other articles of a similar nature
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07-02	Cooking appliances, utensils and containers
07-03	Table knives, forks and spoons
07-04	Appliances and utensils, hand-operated, for preparing food or drink
07-05	Flatirons and washing, cleaning and drying equipment
07-06	Other table utensils
07-07	Other household receptacles
07-08	Fireplace implements
07-99	Miscellaneous

CLASS 8 TOOLS AND HARDWARE

08-01	Tools and implements for drilling, milling or digging
08-02	Hammers and other similar tools and implements
08-03	Cutting tools and implements
08-04	Screwdrivers and other similar tools and implements
08-05	Other tools and implements
08-06	Handles, knobs and hinges
08-07	Locking or closing devices
08-08	Fastening, supporting or mounting devices not included in other classes
08-09	Metal fittings and mountings for doors, windows and furniture, and similar articles
08-10	Bicycle and Motorcycle Racks
08-99	Miscellaneous

CLASS 9 PACKAGES AND CONTAINERS FOR THE TRANSPORT OR HANDLING OF GOODS

09-01	Bottles, flasks, pots, carboys, demijohns, and containers with dynamic dispensing means
09-02	Storage cans, drums and casks
09-03	Boxes, cases, containers, (preserve) tins or cans
09-04	Hampers, crates and baskets
09-05	Bags, sachets, tubes and capsules
09-06	Ropes and hooping materials
09-07	Closing means and attachments
09-08	Pallets and platforms for forklifts
09-09	Refuse and trash containers and stands therefor
09-99	Miscellaneous

CLASS 10 CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND OTHER MEASURING INSTRUMENTS, CHECKING AND SIGNALLING INSTRUMENTS

10-01	Clocks and alarm clocks
10-02	Watches and wrist watches
10-03	Other time-measuring instruments

10-04	Other measuring instruments, apparatus and devices
10-05	Instruments, apparatus and devices for checking, security or testing
10-06	Signalling apparatus and devices
10-07	Casings, cases, dials, hands and all other parts and accessories of instruments for measuring, checking and signalling

CLASS 11 ARTICLES OF ADORNMENT

11-01	Jewellery
11-02	Trinkets, table, mantel and wall ornaments, flower vases and pots
11-03	Medals and badges
11-04	Artificial flowers, fruit and plants
11-05	Flags, festive decorations
11-99	Miscellaneous

CLASS 12 MEANS OF TRANSPORT OR HOISTING

12-01	Vehicles drawn by animals
12-02	Handcarts, wheelbarrows
12-03	Locomotives and rolling stock for railways and all other rail vehicles
12-04	Telpher carriers, chair lifts and ski lifts
12-05	Elevators and hoists for loading or conveying
12-06	Ships and boats
12-07	Aircraft and space vehicles
12-08	Motor cars, buses and lorries
12-09	Tractors
12-10	Road vehicle trailers
12-11	Cycles and motorcycles
12-12	Perambulators, invalid chairs, stretchers
12-13	Special-purpose vehicles
12-14	Other vehicles
12-15	Tyres and anti-skid chains for vehicles
12-16	Parts, equipment and accessories for vehicles, not included in other classes or subclasses
12-99	Miscellaneous

CLASS 13 EQUIPMENT FOR PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION OR TRANSFORMATION OF ELECTRICITY

13-01	Generators and motors
13-02	Power transformers, rectifiers, batteries and accumulators
13-03	Equipment for distribution or control of electric power
13-99	Miscellaneous

CLASS 14 RECORDING, COMMUNICATION OR INFORMATION RETRIEVAL EQUIPMENT

- 14-01 Equipment for the recording or reproduction of sounds or pictures
- 14-02 Data processing equipment as well as peripheral apparatus and devices
- 14-03 Communications equipment, wireless remote controls and radio amplifiers
- 14-04 Screen Displays and Icons
- 14-99 Miscellaneous

CLASS 15 MACHINES, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED

- 15-01 Engines
- 15-02 Pumps and compressors
- 15-03 Agricultural machinery
- 15-04 Construction machinery
- 15-05 Washing, cleaning and drying machines
- 15-06 Textile, sewing, knitting and embroidering machines, including their integral parts
- 15-07 Refrigeration machinery and apparatus
- 15-08 [vacant]
- 15-09 Machine tools, abrading and founding machinery
- 15-99 Miscellaneous

CLASS 16 PHOTOGRAPHIC, CINEMATOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL APPARATUS

- 16-01 Photographic cameras and film cameras
- 16-02 Projectors and viewers
- 16-03 Photocopying apparatus and enlargers
- 16-04 Developing apparatus and equipment
- 16-05 Accessories
- 16-06 Optical articles
- 16-99 Miscellaneous

CLASS 17 MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

- 17-01 Keyboard instruments
- 17-02 Wind instruments
- 17-03 Stringed instruments
- 17-04 Percussion instruments
- 17-05 Mechanical instruments
- 17-99 Miscellaneous

CLASS 18 PRINTING AND OFFICE MACHINERY

- 18-01 Typewriters and calculating machines

18-02	Printing machines
18-03	Type and type faces
18-04	Bookbinding machines, printers' stapling machines, guillotines and trimmers (for bookbinding)
18-99	Miscellaneous

CLASS 19 STATIONERY AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT, ARTISTS' AND TEACHING MATERIALS

19-01	Writing paper, cards for correspondence and announcements
19-02	Office equipment
19-03	Calendars
19-04	Books and other objects of similar outward appearance
19-05	[vacant]
19-06	Materials and instruments for writing by hand, for drawing, for painting, for sculpture, for engraving and for other artistic techniques
19-07	Teaching materials
19-08	Other printed matter
19-99	Miscellaneous

CLASS 20 SALES AND ADVERTISING EQUIPMENT, SIGNS

20-01	Automatic vending machines
20-02	Display and sales equipment
20-03	Signs, signboards and advertising devices
20-99	Miscellaneous

CLASS 21 GAMES, TOYS, TENTS AND SPORTS GOODS

21-01	Games and toys
21-02	Gymnastics and sports apparatus and equipment
21-03	Other amusement and entertainment articles
21-04	Tents and accessories thereof

CLASS 22 ARMS, PYROTECHNIC ARTICLES, ARTICLES FOR HUNTING, FISHING AND PEST KILLING

22-01	Projectile weapons
22-02	Other weapons
22-03	Ammunition, rockets and pyrotechnic articles
22-04	Targets and accessories
22-05	Hunting and fishing equipment
22-06	Traps, articles for pest killing

CLASS 23 FLUID DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT, SANITARY, HEATING, VENTILATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT, SOLID FUEL

23-01	Fluid distribution equipment
23-02	Sanitary appliances
23-03	Heating equipment
23-04	Ventilation and air-conditioning equipment
23-05	Solid fuel
23-99	Miscellaneous

CLASS 24 MEDICAL AND LABORATORY EQUIPMENT

24-01	Apparatus and equipment for doctors, hospitals and laboratories
24-02	Medical instruments, instruments and tools for laboratory use
24-03	Prosthetic articles
24-04	Materials for dressing wounds, nursing and medical care
24-99	Miscellaneous

CLASS 25 BUILDING UNITS AND CONSTRUCTION ELEMENTS

25-01	Building materials
25-02	Prefabricated or pre-assembled building parts
25-03	Houses, garages and other buildings
25-04	Steps, ladders and scaffolds
25-99	Miscellaneous

CLASS 26 LIGHTING APPARATUS

26-01	Candlesticks and candelabra
26-02	Torches and hand lamps and lanterns
26-03	Public lighting fixtures
26-04	Luminous sources, electrical or not
26-05	Lamps, standard lamps, chandeliers, wall and ceiling fixtures, lampshades, reflectors, photographic and cinematographic projector lamps
26-06	Luminous devices for vehicles
26-99	Miscellaneous

CLASS 27 TOBACCO AND SMOKERS' SUPPLIES

27-01	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes
27-02	Pipes, cigar and cigarette holders
27-03	Ashtrays
27-04	Matches
27-05	Lighters
27-06	Cigar cases, cigarette cases, tobacco jars and pouches
27-99	Miscellaneous

CLASS 28 PHARMACEUTICAL AND COSMETIC PRODUCTS, TOILET ARTICLES AND APPARATUS

28-01	Pharmaceutical products
28-02	Cosmetic products
28-03	Toilet articles and beauty parlour equipment
28-04	Wigs, false hairpieces
28-99	Miscellaneous

CLASS 29 DEVICES AND EQUIPMENT AGAINST FIRE HAZARDS, FOR ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND FOR RESCUE

29-01	Devices and equipment against fire hazards
29-02	Devices and equipment for accident prevention and for rescue, not elsewhere specified

CLASS 30 ARTICLES FOR THE CARE AND HANDLING OF ANIMALS

30-01	Animal clothing
30-02	Pens, cages, kennels and similar shelters
30-03	Feeders and waterers
30-04	Saddlery
30-05	Whips and prods
30-06	Beds and nests
30-07	Perches and other cage attachments
30-08	Markers, marks and shackles
30-09	Hitching posts
30-99	Miscellaneous

CLASS 31 MACHINES AND APPLIANCES FOR PREPARING FOOD OR DRINK, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED

31-00	Machines and appliances for preparing food or drink, not elsewhere specified
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6 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. 1 of 2017, 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.



The Intellectual Property Office of Singapore or IPOS (<http://www.ipos.gov.sg>) is the lead government agency that formulates and regulates intellectual property (IP) laws, promotes IP awareness and provides the infrastructure to facilitate the greater development of IP in Singapore. With IP fast becoming a critical resource in today's new economy, IPOS' vision is to foster a creative Singapore where ideas and intellectual efforts are valued, developed and exploited. Formerly known as the Registry of Trade Marks and Patents, IPOS was established as a statutory board of the Ministry of Law on 1 April 2001.