



EU vs US designs

A registered Community Design ("RCD") is a cost effective way of getting design protection in all member countries of the European Union. But how do they compare with US design patents? The table below summarises some key similarities and differences.

	EU RCD	US Design Patent
What can be protected?	Must:	Must be:
	- be new	- Non-obvious
	- have individual character	- Non-functional
	 not be dictated by technical 	- an article of
	function	manufacture
		(Scope is narrower than EU)
Term of protection	Up to 25 years from filing	15 years from grant
	(renewable every five years)	(no renewal fees)
Grace period	12 months – self/malicious	12 months – self/malicious
	disclosure	disclosure
Priority period	6 months	6 months
Examination	Formal examination only – design	Substantive and formal
	will be registered if all formal	examination – up to 18 months
	requirements are met – takes a few	
	months maximum	
Publication	Shortly after allowance	Once design is granted
	Can be deferred for up to 30 months	
	from filing	
Unregistered Design right	Yes – lasts for 3 years from first	No
available?	disclosure of the design in the	
	European Community	

Due to there being no formal examination by the European Intellectual Property Office, European RCDs are generally cheaper and easier to obtain the US design patents. Even including renewal fees, the cost per EU country per year works out at less than US \$3!

The USPTO has stricter drawings requirements than the EUIPO (see our handout on Design Drawings for more information on EU requirements).

By its very nature, an RCD is a unitary right and stands or falls for all EU member states. It can be enforced via a Community Design Court and pan-EU relief is available in the case of an infringement.

At Barker Brettell, we have a large group dedicated to designs and copyright, made up of a mix of patent and trade mark attorneys. Please contact <u>designs@barkerbrettell.co.uk</u> if we can be of any assistance.

