



Comparative Study of Practices Concerning Product Indication

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This study represents a collaborative efforts by INPI, CNIPA, EGIPA, EIPA, CGPDTM, ROSPATENT, CIPC and MOEC-IP listed in alphabetical order of the country names.

DISCLAIMER

The content of this study reflects the examination practices at the time of publication, which are provided by the participating IP BRICS partners. Should any information in the study conflict with the official published laws, regulations or rules of any individual partner, those references take precedent.

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1. BACKGROUND

The product indication is indispensable content when users seek design protection, serving as an important basis for the design classification. This study aims to present a comprehensive overview of the established criteria for the acceptability of product indications across BRICS Offices, by sorting out and compiling the relevant regulations, requirements and examination practices.

In line with the aforementioned project objectives, we gathered information on the examination practices concerning product indication of design from BRICS Offices via questionnaire surveys, and subsequently compiled this report. The future sustained updates on the topic are highly anticipated, as we will continue to facilitate exchanges and deepen mutual understanding among the offices, while simultaneously offering guidance to users pursuing design protection in BRICS countries.

2. REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING PRODUCT INDICATIONS

2.1 General requirements

1. The laws and regulations related to the product indications	
INPI - Brazil	Article 95 and Article 107 of the Industrial Property Law no 9279/1996.
CNIPA - China	<p>Rule 19 and Rule 31 of the Implementing Regulations of the Patent Law.</p> <p>Rule 19: The request of application for patent for invention, utility model or design, shall state the following: (1) the title of the invention, utility model or design; ...</p> <p>Rule 31: The brief explanation of application for patent for design shall indicate the title and the use of the product incorporating the design, the essential feature of the design, and designate a drawing or photograph capable of best showing the essential feature of the design. Where a view of the product incorporating the design is omitted or where concurrent protection for color is claimed, it shall be indicated in the brief explanation.</p>
EGIPA - Egypt	<p>The Executive Regulation of the Egyptian Law No. 82 of 2002: Article (118) indicates what must be included in the registration request, with paragraph (2) of the same article stating, "The number of designs and models to be registered and the products intended for them, if any."</p> <p>Article 119 of the Regulation, which refers to the documents to be attached to the registration request: Paragraph (1) of this article states, "Four copies of each design or industrial model must be attached. However, a sample of the intended product may be submitted if it can be preserved."</p> <p>Article 122 of the same regulation, which states: "The administration maintains both manual and electronic indexes for the designs and industrial models for which registration requests have been submitted. These designs and models are indexed according to international classification standards."</p> <p>Article 124 of the same regulation, which refers to the data that must be included in the registry where requests are recorded: Paragraph (5) states, "The number of industrial designs or models and the categories under which they have been registered and their status."</p> <p>Article (5), Paragraph (4) of the Hague Agreement, which refers to the contents of the request and specifies the need to mention the products to which the design applies.</p> <p>Rule No. (7) of the Executive Regulation for the Agreement, which refers to paragraph four stating, "Mention the products associated with the design using the 'Locarno' classification."</p> <p>Rule (11) of the same regulation, which states, "The applicant may attach a brief description of the design (optional)."</p>
EIPA - Ethiopia	<p>According to Inventions, Minor Inventions and Industrial Designs Proclamation No. 123/1995 of Article 46 & 47:</p> <p>The Industrial Design patent application must clearly indicate the title, product use, essential industrial design features and include a suitable drawings or photos and one single claim.</p>
CGPD TM - India	<p>Following Sections of The Designs Act 2000 are related to product indications.</p> <p>Section 2 (a):(a) "article" means any article of manufacture and any substance, artificial, or partly artificial and partly natural and</p>

	<p>includes any part of an article capable of being made and sold separately;</p> <p>Section 6(1) - A design may be registered in respect of any or all of the articles comprised in a prescribed class of articles.</p> <p>Rule 10 - For the purposes of the registration of designs and of these rules, articles shall be classified as per current edition of “International Classification for Industrial Designs (Locarno Classification)” published by World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).” Provided that registration of any design would be subject to the fulfillment of provisions of the Act specifically 2(a) and 2(d).</p>
ROSPATENT - Russia	<p>Clause 25 and clause 34 of the Requirements for Patent Application Documents for Industrial Design (approved by Decree № 695 of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation as of September 30, 2015, as amended, thereafter referred to as “the Requirements”)</p> <p>Clause 25 of the Requirements: The application must indicate the name of the claimed industrial design (group of designs), which must match the name in the design description and comply with Clause 34 of the Requirements.</p> <p>Clause 34 of the Requirements: Requirements for the design description:</p> <p>1) The description must include: The International Classification of Industrial Designs (Locarno Classification) index;</p> <p>Name of the industrial design;</p> <p>Purpose and field of use;</p> <p>Information on analogous designs;</p> <p>list of images of the product appearance and drawings of the general appearance of the product, clothing design specification sheets, if submitted;</p> <p>a verbal description of the product appearance represented in the images by the features of the industrial design, highlighting the essential, in the opinion of the applicant, features of the industrial design that define its nature.</p>
CIPC - South Africa	<p>South Africa provides broad legal means of protecting geographical indications by the common-law remedy of unlawful competition, the crime of fraud, and legislation. South Africa has, however, no specific legislation for the protection of geographical indications and this may mean that South Africa is not yet TRIPS compliant.</p>
MOEC-IP - UAE	<p>Article 57(1) of Cabinet Resolution no. 6 of 2022 (Implementing Regulations of Federal Law no. 11 of 2021)</p> <p>Article (57) Application for Industrial Design Registration:</p> <p>1. The application for industrial design registration shall include several data items including the following:</p> <p>A. Title of design.</p> <p>E. Distinctive feature of the design, determining the elements to which the design is applied.</p> <p>2. The following documents shall be attached to an application at the time of filing:</p> <p>A. Drawings</p> <p>B. Description of the drawings</p> <p>C. A representative drawing.</p>

2. The product indications should be specified in the following documents, which are required in [certain languages]

INPI - Brazil	<p>The title of the application must be presented in Portuguese. The use of foreign terms will be accepted only in exceptional cases, provided they are widely recognized and adopted in Brazil. If the title contains foreign terms that are not accepted, the examiner will ask for an amendment for clarification or adjustment of the application title. Accepted examples notebook, lingerie, puff, among others.</p>
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CNIPA - China	<p>According to Rule 19 and Rule 147 of the Implementing Regulations of the Patent Law, all application documents, as well as various documents submitted by the applicant to the CNIPA and various procedures handled, should indicate the product indications. All application documents shall be composed in simplified Chinese.</p> <p>Rule 19: The request of application for patent for invention, utility model or design, shall state the following: (1) the title of the invention, utility model or design; ...</p> <p>Rule 147: Except for any patent application filed for the first time, any document which is submitted to and any formality which is gone through before the patent administration department under the State Council, the filing number or the patent number, the title of the invention-creation and the title or name of the applicant or the patentee shall be indicated.</p>
EGIPA - Egypt	<p>According to Article (118) of the Executive Regulations of Egyptian Law No. 82 of 2002, which indicates what the registration application must include, Clause (2) of the same article states, "The number of designs and models to be registered and a statement of the products for which they are designated, if any."</p> <p>Article 119 of the Regulations, which indicates what must be attached to the registration application: Clause (1) states, "Four copies of each industrial design or model must be attached. However, a sample of the production designated for it may be submitted if it can be preserved."</p> <p>Article 122 of the same Regulations states, "The administration shall maintain manual and electronic indexes of the industrial designs and models for which registration applications are submitted. These industrial designs and models shall be indexed in accordance with international classification standards."</p> <p>Article 124 of the same Regulations indicates what the registry must include in terms of data in which the applications are recorded, Clause (5) of which states, "The number of industrial designs or models and the categories for which they have been registered and their status."</p> <p>Article (5), Clause No. (4) of the Hague Agreement, which refers to the contents of the application and stipulates a reference to the products to which the design is applied.</p> <p>Rule No. (7) of the Implementing Regulations of the Agreement, which states in its fourth clause, "Mention of the products associated with the design using the Locarno Classification."</p> <p>Rule (11) of the same regulations, which states, "The applicant may attach a short description of the design (optional)."</p> <p>All data must be written in Arabic.</p>
EIPA - Ethiopia	<p>According to Inventions, Minor Inventions and Industrial Designs Regulation No. 12/1997</p> <p>Article (5)1))</p> <p>Any Application shall be submitted In the English or Amharic language.</p> <p>Article (5)2))</p> <p>Any document forming part of an application or submitted to the office pursuant to the Proclamation or these Regulations and which is in a Language other than English or Amharic shall be accompanied by a translation into English or Amharic.</p> <p>All documents submitted to the Office, the filing or patent number, invention title, and applicant or patentee name must be indicated.</p>

CGPDTM - India	<p>According to Section (5)2 read with Rule 14 (3) The documents in which the product indication is specified include Application Form-1 and the Representation Sheet, which contains all views of the articles ('perspective view', 'side view', 'front view', 'rear view', 'top view', 'bottom view').</p> <p>According to Rule 7 All documents and copies of documents except drawings or representation, sent to or filed, left at the Office or otherwise furnished to the Controller shall be in the English/Hindi language.</p>
ROSPATENT - Russia	<p>Product indications must appear in the application, description and images.</p> <p>Clause 32.16 of the Requirements: On the front side of the page containing the images (for photographs - on their reverse side), the name of the industrial design, the number of the image, as well as the explanations: 'general view', 'side view', 'front view', 'rear view', 'top view' should be consecutively indicated.</p> <p>Clause 25 of the Requirements: The application shall contain the name of the claimed industrial design (group of industrial designs) which should correspond with the name given in the description of the industrial design.</p> <p>Clause 34 of the Requirements: The description must include the design name.</p> <p>According to Clause 3 of the Requirements, the application and application documents are to be filed with Rospatent in the Russian language. Other documents may be submitted in another language, provided that they are translated into Russian.</p>
CIPC - South Africa	<p>The legislation that provides some protection for geographical indications includes the Merchandise Marks Act,19 the Trade Marks Act20 and the Liquor Products Act. The latter Act, by way of example, provides that a person may not sell a liquor product (which includes wines and spirits) using the name of any country, or word, or expression containing such a name, in a manner that indicates that the liquor product is a product of a country other than its country of origin.</p>
MOEC-IP - UAE	<p>Under current practices, the applicant must enter the title of industrial design and its characteristic features directly into the system at the filing date, in both English and Arabic.</p> <p>According to Article 57(5) of Cabinet Resolution no. 6 of 2022, the documents stipulated in clause (2) shall be in both English and Arabic. A substantial difference between the documents in Arabic and English shall constitute a reason for rejection by the Ministry, cancellation by the collegial body, and invalidation by the court.</p>

3. The basic principles in the examination practice of product indications

INPI - Brazil	<p>The Industrial Designs Manual, item 5.3.3.1 Identifying a product.</p> <p>The Industrial Designs Manual, item 5.3.3.1 b): The indication of the product in the title of the registration allows the identification of the product to which the industrial design will be applied. The title of the application does not restrict the scope of protection of the industrial design; it is merely a tool to allow better understanding and cataloging of the industrial design.</p> <p>Among the expressions that will not be accepted are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical information about the product (e.g., Sustainable public restroom with solar model(photovoltaic cell)); • Commercial name of the product or indication of code, numbering, or model (e.g., Streetlighting fixture Azure M400 model); • Adjectives (e.g., New water truck); • Reference to kits, sets, or object collections (e.g., Cutlery set); • Description of shape or manufacturing material (e.g., Oval box; Heart-shaped jar; Wooden door).
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	<p>The title of the application determines whether the claimed industrial design will be applied to a three-dimensional product or a two-dimensional product.</p> <p>In the case of a three-dimensional product, the title should indicate a single three-dimensional product (even if in plural). Examples: shoe; shoes; automobile; automobiles; table; tables; cutlery; cutleries, etc.</p> <p>In the case of two-dimensional products, the title should indicate a single two-dimensional product (even if in plural). Examples: pattern; ornament; graphic interface; typeface; icon; graphic sign; surface pattern, etc.</p> <p>The industrial design title for a two-dimensional product may complementarily indicate a three-dimensional product (even if in plural). The indication of the three -dimensional product in the title does not restrict the protection of the two-dimensional industrial design to the indicated three-dimensional product. Examples: pattern for fabrics, ornament applied to packaging, graphic interface for mobile devices, etc.</p>
CNIPA - China	<p>Chapter 3 of Part 1 of Guidelines for Patent Examination.</p> <p>General principles:</p> <p>The indication of the product incorporating the design may explain the category of the product as shown in the drawings or photographs. The indication of the product incorporating the design shall be in accordance with the design as shown in the drawings or photographs and indicate the design for which protection is sought accurately and concisely. The indication of the product shall generally be in conformity with the indication listed in the subclass of the International Classification for Industrial Design. It shall generally contain no more than 20 Chinese characters.</p> <p>Exclusionary requirements of product indications:</p> <p>The following indications shall generally be avoided,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) indication of product containing the name of a person, a place, a nation, an entity, a trademark, a code, a model or a historical age; (2) improper generic or abstract indication, such as "lamp", "stationery", "cooking utensils", "musical instruments", "articles for building", etc.; (3) indication describing the internal structure, technical effect of the product, such as "oil-saving engine", "human body height-increasing shoe-pad", "automobile with new type of engine", etc.; (4) indication with specification, size, scale or numerical unit of the product, such as "21-inch TV set", "medium-sized bookshelf", "one pair of gloves", etc.; and (5) indication in foreign language or without specific meaning in Chinese, such as "kelaisi wine bottle", but words well known and having specific meaning can be used, such as "DVD player", "USB line concentrator", etc.
EGIPA - Egypt	<p>Before beginning the technical inspection of the model or industrial design, the examiner classifies the submitted applications based on their conformity to the written description provided by the applicant and the submitted images of the model. This enables the examiner to determine the category (which is an indicator of the product) under which the design falls. If, for some reason, the examiner is unable to determine the category of the product, the examiner summons the applicant by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt to describe the product. The applicant must provide a sample of the product or other clear images if the submitted images do not clearly illustrate the product's details or dimensions, or clarify the written verbal description.</p> <p>What is excluded from the verbal indication of the product description, which the applicant writes in the application submitted to the Industrial Designs and Models Department:</p>

	<p>1- Product colors 2- Product size 3- Product weights or dimensions</p>
EIPA - Ethiopia ¹	<p>The basic principles in the examination practice of industrial design patent are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Novelty, the design must be new and not previously disclosed to the public anywhere in the world. 2) Originality, the design should possess distinctive features that differentiate it from existing designs. 3) Clarity, the application must include clear and precise visual representations of the design. 4) Aesthetic Appeal, the design should have a visual impact that contributes to its marketability. 5) These principles ensure that industrial designs qualify for patent protection.
CGPDTM - India	<p>In Application Form 1, applicant need to insert name of article or articles to which the design is to be applied or state trade description of each of the articles contained in the set. Further, Along with Application Form-1 , applicant needs to provide representation sheets depicting all the possible views of the articles (‘perspective view’, ‘side view’, ‘front view’, ‘rear view’, ‘top view’, ‘bottom view’) Ordinarily, the name of article should be common/familiar in the Trade or Industry and shall be analogous to the representation of the article. If the name of article is not common, the applicant may state the purpose for which the article is intended to be used so as to enable the Office to correctly decide the classification and facilitate search.</p>
ROSPATENT - Russia	<p>Clause 34.4 of the Requirements: The name of the industrial design must meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The name of the industrial design must be brief, precise, and reflect the product’s purpose; - The name of the industrial design must be indicated in the singular form (except for names that, according to grammatical rules, are in plural or generally accepted as such); - If the industrial design relates to the appearance of a non-demountable part of the product, the name of the part of the product and the name of the whole product should be indicated in the name of the industrial design, indicating that the industrial design protection is sought for the appearance of the part; - If the industrial design relates to a component used for the assembly of a composite product, the indication in the name of the industrial design of the name of the composite product is not compulsory; - Special names should be presented in the following order: indication of the generic term (for example “machine”), indication of the specific term (for example “turning lathe”), and if necessary, specify its specific purpose or a specific name (for example “for the manufacture of optical devices”); - It is not recommended to use personal names, abbreviations and other designations that are not part of the generally accepted name of the product and do not serve its identification purposes; - The use of personal names, abbreviations and other designations that might mislead consumers regarding the applicant (patent holder) is not permitted
CIPC - South Africa	<p>South Africa does not have a register of protected geographical indications, but does have the Wine of Origin Scheme. This was</p>

¹ Regarding the examination of product indications, EIPA also addresses circumstances where it is difficult to understand or determine the specific appealing parts of the design from the submitted files: The applicant is advised to present specimens of the industrial design for which protection is sought when it is difficult to understand or to determine the exact appealing parts of the design from the presented drawings.

	established under the Liquor Products Act 60 of 1993 and is administered by the Wine and Spirits Board. The Wine of Origin Scheme entails that South African wines are certified under the Wine of Origin Scheme as to their areas of production. These areas are divided into regions, districts, wards or estates. Wines can therefore only be certified as wines of origin of a particular production area if the grapes were harvested and the cellar is situated in that area. These names of the production areas of South African wines are consequently protected geographical indications in all WTO member countries.
MOEC-IP - UAE	Under the current practices, the applicant must enter the title of industrial design, its characteristic features and the Locarno classification directly into the system. If the classification does not match with the title or the characteristic features of the industrial design, the examiner may amend the classification ex officio. According to Article 57(5) of Cabinet Resolution no. 6 of 2022, A substantial difference between the documents in Arabic and English shall constitute a reason for rejection by the Ministry, cancellation by the collegial body, and invalidation by the court.

4. The product indications must conform to the names listed in the official Classification List, which follows [specified classification system] adopted by the partner offices	
INPI - Brazil	The product indication must be clear and concise. It is recommended (but not mandatory) that the product be indicated in accordance with the list of products available in the Locarno Classification.
CNIPA - China	In general, the indication of the product could be in conformity with the indication listed in the subclass of the International Classification for Industrial Design (Locarno Classification) which CNIPA applies.
EGIPA - Egypt	Product indicators are supposed to match the names included in the classification, but there may be cases where products cannot be classified under specific categories. They were classified under category (99) of the Locarno classification, as this is the classification applied by the administration.
EIPA - Ethiopia	The product indication generally aligns with the subclass in the Locarno Classification used by IPO of Ethiopia.
CGPDTM - India	India follows International Classification for Industrial Design -Locarno Classification. It is desirable requirement for the product indication to correspond with the goods listed in the Locarno Classification; If the article name is not listed in Locarno classification, then class and subclass of the article will be decided according to nature of the article.
ROSPATENT – Russia	Russia uses the International Classification for Industrial Design (Locarno Classification). There is no mandatory requirement for the product indication to correspond with the names listed in the Locarno Classification; however, it is desirable that the product indications correspond with the designation in the subclass of the Locarno Classification.
CIPC - South Africa	In South Africa, the product indication in a design application must align with the classification used by the office, which is based on the Locarno Classification system. While the wording does not have to exactly match the classification list verbatim, it must clearly indicate the article to which the design is to be applied, and that article must fall within a class and subclass under the Locarno system. For example, if you're registering a design for a chair, you'd indicate something like: "Chair", which falls under Class 6-01 of the Locarno Classification. Avoid vague descriptions like "furniture item"—they may be rejected or require clarification. South Africa applies the Locarno Classification system, which is an international classification system for industrial designs. It is used to categorize the products to which a design applies.

	<p>The Locarno system consists of: Classes (numbered 1 to 32, plus Class 99 for miscellaneous) Subclasses (e.g., Class 6-01 for seating furniture) South Africa's design application form (Form D3) asks for both: The class and subclass of the article, and A clear indication of the article (the product to which the design is applied).</p>
MOEC-IP - UAE	<p>The UAE applies the International Classification for Industrial Design (Locarno Classification). It is preferable for the title of industrial design and its characteristic features to correspond with the goods listed in the Locarno classification. If the title is not listed in the Locarno classification, the appropriate class and subclass will be determined based on the nature of the industrial design.</p>

2.2 Specific requirements

5. The specific requirements on the product indications of graphical user interface (GUI)	
INPI - Brazil	<p>The title of the application for this type of industrial design must indicate the product: Example: “graphic user interface”, “user interface”, “graphic user interface for mobile phones”. For graphic user interfaces that changes appearance over time, the title must indicate the dynamic characteristic of the configuration. Example: "dynamic graphic interface," "animated graphic interface," "moving graphic interface," or other terms that denote such a characteristic.</p> <p>The title of the application may determine the correct way to present the figures of the industrial design. Therefore, the indication of complex products without interconnection (e.g.3 in 1 stereo system) or products such as typefaces or dynamic graphic interfaces require specific guidelines on how to present the figures in the registration application.</p> <p>If the title includes any words or expressions that do not constitute the product indication, these will be removed ex officio. The examiner is allowed to make, ex officio, small corrections to typographical errors made in the product indication. Terms or expressions that do not constitute the indication of the product will not be accepted.</p>
CNIPA - China	<p>The indication of the product shall follow the provisions of Chapter 3, Section 4.1.1 of Part 1 of Guidelines for Patent Examination, indicate the specific use of the GUI and the product to which it is applied, and generally contain the keyword "graphical user interface " or "GUI", for example, "refrigerator with temperature control GUI", "mobile payment GUI for cell phone". "GUI" shall not be used in general as the indication of product, for example, "software GUI" or "operation GUI".</p> <p>For GUI applied to any electronic device, views not representing the product to which GUI is applied are allowed. However, the indication of product should include the keyword "electronic device", for example, "video-on-demand GUI for electronic device" and "road navigation GUI for electronic device".</p>
EGIPA - Egypt	<p>Egyptian law does not currently address any issues related to Graphical user interfaces by industrial designs but it can be protected by copyrights.</p>
EIPA - Ethiopia	<p>There are no any specific requirements on the product indications of graphical user interface (GUI).</p>
CGPDTM - India	<p>GUI are not registrable.</p>
ROSPATENT - Russia	<p>The indication of the product should follow the general provisions of paragraph 34(4) of the Requirements.</p> <p>The name must contain the words ‘Graphic User Interface’ or ‘Graphical User Interface’ or ‘Transitional Graphical User Interface’,</p>

	optionally followed by an indication of its use and the related product, though this is not mandatory.
CIPC - South Africa	<p>Yes, when it comes to graphical user interfaces (GUIs) in South Africa, there are some specific requirements depending on the type of intellectual property you are applying for — typically, design protection rather than trademarks.</p> <p>GUI in the context of trademark applications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GUIs are rarely accepted as trademarks unless they can function as source identifiers (i.e., consumers recognize the GUI as indicating the origin of goods/services). • If you do attempt to register a GUI as a trademark, the product indications should still conform to the Nice Classification. • There are no specific trademark product indication rules for GUIs, but the specification must reflect the goods/services in connection with which the GUI is used (e.g., Class 9: Computer software). <p>GUIs are typically protected in South Africa under aesthetic designs in terms of the Designs Act 195 of 1993.</p> <p>Here’s how GUI design applications are typically handled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GUI must be applied to an article, i.e., the GUI must be displayed on a screen of a device or article (e.g., smartphone, tablet, computer). • You must specify the article in the application form (e.g., “display screen”, “user interface of a smartphone”). • The product indication should be clear and specific, e.g., “Graphical user interface for a mobile phone”. • The GUI must be visually represented — usually via line drawings or screenshots in black and white or colour. • South Africa does not yet allow for animated GUI design filings (e.g., sequential screenshots or video), although this may evolve in the future.
MOEC-IP - UAE	<p>In the UAE, a Graphical User Interface (GUI) itself is not eligible for protection.</p> <p>However, the protection for GUI design can be possible if formality and substantive requirements are met, namely:</p> <p>(1) The GUI must be the part of an article which constitutes decorative feature, so that the submitted drawings show the article with the display to be protected as a part design. Therefore, the GUI is the true design to be protected, and the article (e.g. mobile phone) is a mere environmental structure that should be shown in ‘Broken Line’.</p> <p>(2) The application must include a clear and sufficient description stating that the applicant seeks protection for the GUI as a component of the article, not for the article in its entirety.</p>

6. The specific requirements on the product indications of partial designs²

INPI - Brazil	Although the design for parts of products can be registered, the indication of the product cannot include words such as “part” etc.
CNIPA - China	Where a patent application for partial design is filed, both the part for which protection is sought and the overall product in which it is incorporated shall be indicated in the indication of product, for example, "door of car", "camera of cell phone". Besides, it shall follow the general and exclusionary requirements of ordinary product indications.
EGIPA - Egypt	Most often in domestic applications the applicant is asked to provide plates (these plates are the visual language of the examiner) for this

² "Partial design" means, with respect to a partial product, any new design of the shape, the pattern or their combination, or the combination of the colour with shape or pattern, which is rich in aesthetic appeal and is fit for industrial application. For the design protection sought for an inseparable part of a product, for example, "carving of seat back", it shall be filed as a partial design application.

	new part separate from the larger model (e.g., the refrigerator door), in which the door is the new part to be protected. However, international applications are easier as countries neglect the dot language for parts that are not desired to be protected.
EIPA - Ethiopia	There are no any specific requirements on the product indications of partial designs.
CGPDTM - India	Protection of partial design per se is not allowed. Definition of article as per the Designs Act 2000 is as follows: —article means any article of manufacture and any substance, artificial, or partly artificial and partly natural; and includes any part of any article capable of being made and sold separately.
ROSPATENT - Russia	If an image shows a product, for example, a car, and protection is sought for its part, such as the ‘door’ or “hood”, the name should refer to the entire product shown in the image – “car”.
CIPC - South Africa	Yes, in South Africa, when filing a design application for a partial design (i.e., a design that protects only part of an article rather than the whole article), there are specific requirements and considerations — particularly concerning the product indication and how the design is represented. South Africa does allow partial design protection, although not explicitly legislated. The Designs Act 195 of 1993 doesn't specifically refer to "partial designs," but the practice has developed to accept such applications, provided certain requirements are met. Requirements for Product Indications in Partial Designs: 1. The article must be clearly defined: The name of the article (product indication) must refer to the whole article on which the design appears. Even if the design is for only one part, the product indication cannot refer only to the part in isolation. 2. Use standard product terminology: CIPC prefers clear, commonly understood terms. The product indication must be specific enough to determine which class the design belongs to under the Locarno Classification (used in South Africa for design applications). 3. Do not use vague or abstract terms: Terms like “partial design”, “ornamental feature”, or “component” are not acceptable as product indications on their own.
MOEC-IP - UAE	Partial design protection is allowed in the UAE. If a drawing shows a product with dotted lines, for example, a “car”, and protection is sought for its part with solid lines, such as “side mirror”, the title of the design may refer to the entire product shown in the drawing “car”.

7. The specific requirements for the product indications of other types of products, including but not limited to products in set³, similar designs⁴, combination products⁵, multifunctional products, etc.	
INPI - Brazil	For set of products: the indication of the product cannot include words such as “set”, “kit” etc.
CNIPA - China	For sets of products: Words such as "set" can be used in the product indication. For example, for applications that include two designs, a dining table and a dining chair, the product indication can be "dining table set" or "dining table chair", etc. For multifunctional products: The title of a multi-use product can be indicated by a term related to the main function of the product, or directly state the multiple uses, or include the word "multipurpose" or "multifunctional". For example, "Mp4 player", "fan lamp", "multipurpose cosmetic mirror", "multifunctional electric torch".
EGIPA - Egypt	For groups, if the examiner finds that they can be separated into other applications to ensure consistency with the product specifications, the examiner will ask the applicant to separate these products into separate applications. In the case of a dining table and chairs, the examiner will ask the applicant to separate the table panels in a separate filing application from the chair filing applications to avoid confusion or ambiguity in determining the specifications of these products. If the technical examiner finds that the submitted model or design cannot be separated from the other parts, as is the case with composite furniture, for example, the applicant will add the term "composite furniture" to the product statement section of the application form. There are industrial designs or models that are considered homogeneous, as stipulated in the Hague Convention. They are submitted in separate applications with different, sequential filing numbers. However, to maintain this homogeneity, they must be submitted at the same time and on the same day. As for the functional aspect, there is no scope for protection under Egyptian law. For example, if a fan is submitted with an alarm and a spotlight, not all of these functions are considered, but only the individual functions are considered. For the overall aesthetic appeal of this fan
EIPA - Ethiopia	According to Proclamation 123/1995 of Article 47 (3) The design shall relate to one design incorporated in one product or two or more designs incorporated in products belonging to the same class and sold or used in sets.
CGPD TM - India	Rule 2(e):(e) “Set” means a number of articles of the same general character ordinarily sold together or intended to be used together, all bearing the same design, with or without modification not sufficient to alter the character or substantially to affect the identity thereof. A set of articles can be: - (i) a set of articles; (ii) each article in the set; or (iii) both a set of articles and each article in that set, as the case requires. If a group of articles meets the requirements of a —set, they can be registered under one application.

³ For CNIPA, products which belong to the same class and are customarily sold or used at the same time, and the designs of which have the same design concept, may be filed in one application as a set of products. Products in a set mean that two or more products that belong to the same class but are independent of each other and share the same design concept. Each product has its own independent value of use while the combination of them reflects collective value of use, for example, a coffee set consists of a coffee cup, a coffee pot, a milk pot and a sugar pot.

⁴ For CNIPA, two or more similar designs for one type of product may be filed as one application. Normally, through overall observation, if the other designs and the main design have the same or similar design features, and if the difference between them lies in slight changes in some fine details, or usual design of this category of the products, or the repeated and continuous arrangement of a design unit or mere changes in colour elements, they are considered as similar designs. No more than 10 similar designs may be claimed in one application.

⁵ "Combination product" refers to a product composed of multiple components, for example, toy bricks which can be plugged into different shapes.

	<p>For a group of articles to be a set all three of the criteria in the definition of “set” must be met. These are:- (i) ordinarily on sale or intended to be used together (ii) commonality of design (bearing the same design) (iii) same general character.</p> <p>If design is to be applied to a set, the representation shall depict various arrangements in which the design is to be applied to articles in the set.</p> <p>Manual of Designs Practice and Procedure may be referred for more information. (https://www.ipindia.gov.in/writereaddata/Portal/IPOGuidelinesManuals/1_30_1_manual-designs-practice-and-procedure.pdf)</p>
ROSPATENT - Russia	<p>For a set: Sets (or kits) include groups of products having a common purpose and integrated use (for example, a furniture set, a tea set) (clause 32g of the Requirements). Clause 34(4) of the Requirements: Names of industrial designs relating to a set (kit) should begin with the words “set” or “kit”; the name of a group of industrial designs relating to a whole product (set or kit) and its part (an independent element of the set of kit) should include the name of the product as a whole with an indication in parentheses “whole product” and the name of its part with an indication in parentheses “independent part”, for example: “Set of cutlery (whole product) Spoon (independent part) Fork (independent part) Knife (independent part) or “SET OF UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE (whole product) ARMCHAIR (independent part) OTTOMAN (independent part)”.</p> <p>Similar industrial designs: In one application a group of industrial designs may be submitted if the designs meet the unity requirement as provided in Clause 2 of the Requirements. The designs in a group form a unified creative concept if the group consists of an industrial design relating to a set (kit) of products as a whole, and one or more industrial designs relating to the individual products in the set, or if the designs differ only by insignificant details, or by repeated and continuous arrangement of design elements, or by simple variation in color elements, provided all designs in the group belong to the same class of the Locarno Classification.</p>
CIPC - South Africa	<p>South Africa has specific requirements for product indications, particularly concerning sets, combination products, multifunctional items, and similar designs. These requirements are governed by the Design Act 195 of 1993 where an article covers a set of articles.</p>
MOEC-IP - UAE	<p>According to Article 62 of Cabinet Resolution no. 6 of 2022, one set of articles belonging to the same category can be protected under one industrial design application in the UAE. Article (62) Number of designs and division of the application: 1. An industrial design application shall include only one design. 2. Notwithstanding the previous clause, the applicant may file an industrial design application with more than one design if the designs belong to one set of articles of the same category.</p>

2.3 Amendment

8. The amendment of product indications may be permitted upon applicant's request during examination or post-grant/registration, subject to compliance with [specified conditions]	
INPI - Brazil	The requirement for an amendment in the product indication will be published in the Industrial Property Bulletin. The applicant must respond this requirement with Petition 105 within 60 days from the publication of the requirement for an amendment (Industrial Property Law no 9279/1996 art. 106, paragraph 3; Industrial Designs Manual, item 3.6.1).
CNIPA - China	The applicant can proactively propose to amend the product indications. However, the amendment should not go beyond the scope of the disclosure as shown in the original drawings or photographs. For example, according to the views, "mobile phone" can be amended to "smartphone", but not "toy cellphone".
EGIPA - Egypt	Product data can be updated, but this can only happen during the examiner's review process, particularly at the start of the technical inspection if the descriptive statement or model images are unclear. Certain aspects of the model may also be modified upon the examiner's request if they do not comply with the law or administrative regulations governing the granting of protection. These modifications occur as part of the technical inspection process, especially when protection is being granted.
EIPA - Ethiopia	The applicant may propose changes to industrial design, but they must remain within the original disclosure scope.
CGPDTM - India	<p>The applicant can propose to amend the product indications on his own initiative or in an effort to remedy the objections from the Controller. However, the amendment should not go beyond the scope of the disclosure as shown in the original representation sheets.</p> <p>SECTION 29 Power of Controller to correct clerical errors: The Controller may, on request in writing accompanied by the prescribed fee correct any clerical error in the representation of a design or in the name or address of the proprietor of any design, or in any other matter, which is entered upon the register of designs.</p> <p>SECTION 31 Rectification of register: The Controller may, on the application in the prescribed manner of any person aggrieved by the non-insertion in or omission from the register of designs of any entry, or by any entry made in such register without sufficient cause, or by any entry wrongly remaining on such register, or by an error or defect in any entry in such register, make such order for making, expunging or varying such entry as he thinks fit and rectify the register accordingly.</p> <p>(2) The Controller may in any proceeding under this section, decide any question that may be necessary or expedient to decide in connection with the rectification of a register.</p> <p>(3) An appeal shall lie to the High Court from any order of the Controller under this section; and the Controller may refer any application under this section to the High Court for decision, and the High Court shall dispose of any application so referred.</p> <p>(4) Any order of the Court rectifying a register shall direct that notice of the rectification be served on the Controller in the prescribed manner who shall upon the receipt of such notice rectify the register accordingly.</p> <p>(5) Nothing in this section, shall be deemed to empower the Controller to make any such order canceling the registration of a design as is provided for in section 19.</p>
ROSPATENT - Russia	<p>Pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 1378 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation:</p> <p>Applicants are entitled to submit additions, clarifications, and corrections to application documents by submitting additional materials upon request from the Federal Intellectual Property Authority prior to the decision being made to grant a patent, to refuse a patent, or to</p>

	consider the application withdrawn, provided that these additions, clarifications, and corrections do not alter the substance of the industrial design application.
CIPC - South Africa	<p>In South Africa, applicants are permitted to amend their design applications both prior grant and after the design has been granted, subject to specific conditions outlined in the Design Act of 1993.</p> <p>The requirements are:</p> <p>Setting out the nature of the proposed amendment and furnishing reasons thereof.</p> <p>The application for the amendment shall be advertised in the prescribed manner.</p> <p>If the design registration is open to public inspection, any person may oppose the application for amendment of the registration of the design within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner; and</p> <p>The court shall deal with such opposition in the prescribed manner, and determine whether and on what conditions, if any, the amendment ought to be allowed.</p>
MOEC-IP - UAE	<p>According to Article 26 of Cabinet Resolution no. 6 of 2022, the applicant may request to amend the title, characteristic features, or classification of industrial design. However, such amendments should not go beyond the scope of the disclosure as presented in the original drawings or photographs.</p> <p>Article (26) Scope of Correction and Amendment of the Application</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant may correct any literary or mathematical errors in the application and its attachments. 2. Any amendment cannot involve any new feature beyond the scope of disclosure made to the Ministry at the filing date.

9. The specific conditions for the examiner's ex officio amendment of the product indication	
INPI - Brazil	<p>If the title does not clearly indicate the product to which the industrial design is applied, the examiner will ask for an amendment to adjust the title of the application.</p> <p>If the application title correctly indicates the product shown in the figures but falls in to the situations listed in ANSWERS TO QUESTION 4 (The product indications must conform to the names listed in the official Classification List, which follows [specified classification system] adopted by the partner offices), the examiner may, ex officio, remove the inappropriate words or expressions while keeping only the indication of the product.</p> <p>If the examiner has doubts regarding the adequacy of words or expressions in the title, they may issue a requirement for clarification or request the correction of the title.</p> <p>If there is no correspondence between the title provided and the product represented in the figures, or if it is not possible to identify the product, a requirement will be issued for clarification and/or title modification. It is not possible to alter the figures in the application to match the informed title.</p>
CNIPA - China	<p>During the preliminary examination, the examiner may amend ex officio the obvious defects or formal defects of the product indication. The applicant should be notified of the amendment. For example, it is allowed for the examiner to amend the name of the product "a type of chair" to "chair" by deleting the numerical unit.</p>
EGIPA - Egypt	<p>During the initial examination, the examiner may not automatically modify any statement regarding the product. However, the applicant must be notified to meet the examiner to discuss what is required to be modified, in accordance with the text of Egyptian law, to achieve the technical vision required to grant legal protection.</p>

EIPA - Ethiopia	The examiner can correct obvious or formal defects in product indications during the preliminary examination and must notify the applicant of these changes.
CGPDTM - India	Controller communicates the defects in the examination report and gives opportunity to the applicant to correct the obvious or formal defects. Section 6(2): Any question arising as to the class within which any article falls shall be determined by the Controller whose decision in the matter shall be final. Rule 10(2) - If any doubt arises as to the class to which any particular description of article belongs, it shall be determined by the Controller in consultation with the applicant wherever required.
ROSPATENT - Russia	The examiner is not permitted to change the product indication ex officio; a request must be directed to the applicant when name inaccuracies are identified.
CIPC - South Africa	The Design Act allows for the correction of clerical errors and amending of documents for which no express provision is made. The Design Act further provides that the registrar may order the design register to be rectified by the making, amendment or deletion of any entry therein.
MOEC-IP - UAE	According to Article 40 of Cabinet Resolution no 6 of 2022, the examiner may amend ex officio the obvious defects or formal defects of the product indication. Article (40) ex-officio Amendment: If the Ministry finds an obvious clerical error in the description, claims, and drawings of an application, the Ministry may rectify such clerical error ex officio (hereinafter referred to as "ex officio amendment") when the Ministry decides to accept the application.

2.4 Impact of product Indication on scope of protection and invalidation of designs

10. Impact of product Indication on scope of protection of designs	
INPI - Brazil	The title of the application does not restrict the scope of protection of the industrial design; it is merely a tool to allow better understanding and cataloging of the industrial design.
CNIPA - China	The indication of the product incorporating the design may explain the category of the product as shown in the drawings or photographs. For CNIPA, the product indication works as a reference when determining the scope of protection. Article 64.2 of Patent Law: For the patent right for design, the scope of protection shall be confined to the design of the product as shown in the drawings or photographs. The brief description may be used to explain the design of the product as shown in the drawings or photographs.
EGIPA - Egypt	The product index does not affect the scope of design protection, as it is only one of a set of guidelines that guide the examiner's workflow. The basis of protection is novelty.
EIPA - Ethiopia	The industrial design indication in drawings or photographs helps define its category and informs EIPA's protection scope. Besides, protection is limited to the design as depicted in these drawings, with a brief description used for clarification.
CGPDTM - India	The product indication along with the representation and statement of novelty encompass the scope of protection.
ROSPATENT - Russia	The indication of the product is taken into account during substantive examination, whereby pursuant to Paragraph 3 of Article 1354 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation states that intellectual property protection of an industrial design is granted based on the patent,

	with the scope defined by the combination of essential features of the industrial design shown in the images of the product's appearance in the industrial design patent.
CIPC - South Africa	In South Africa, the product indication provided in an industrial design application serves primarily for classification and administrative purposes and does not limit the scope of protection of the registered design.
MOEC-IP - UAE	In general, the scope of protection for an industrial design is determined based on the title, characteristic features, classification and the submitted drawings.




11. Impact of product Indication on invalidation of designs	
INPI – Brazil	It has no impact on the invalidation of designs.
CNIPA - China	It serves as a reference of the category of the product.
EGIPA - Egypt	It is one of the reference indicators for the examiner to determine his trends in judging the seriousness of the model through previous arts that have been protected.
EIPA - Ethiopia	It categorizes the product.
CGPDTM - India	There is no implicit role of product indication on invalidation of a design . However, In Application Form 1, applicant need to insert name of article or articles to which the design is to be applied or state trade description of each of the articles contained in the set. It specify the product on which design is applied.
ROSPATENT - Russia	It serves to define the purpose of the product.
CIPC - South Africa	In South Africa, the product indication in a registered design application serves primarily for administrative and classification purposes and does not limit the scope of protection of the registered design.
MOEC-IP - UAE	The product indication does not have an implicit role in the invalidation of an industrial design in the UAE.


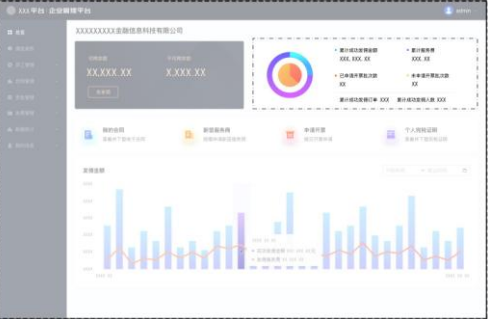
3. PRACTICES




12. Are the following situations allowed in the product indication? (Y: YES; N: NO)	CNIPA - China	EGIPA - Egypt	EIPA - Ethiopia	CGPDTM - India	ROSPATENT - Russia	CIPC - South Africa	MOEC-IP - UAE
Is there a length limit for product indications?	Y No more than 20 Chinese characters	N	Y No more than seven words allowed	N No restrictions But it should be precise	N No restrictions	N product indication must be clear, concise, and specific	N No restrictions
Punctuation symbols in the product indications	Y Only parentheses are allowed, e.g., "comb(circle)"	N	N	Y No specific restriction	Y No restrictions	Y brackets, hyphens, and apostrophes, are allowed	Y No restrictions
Description of the design features	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y No restrictions
The name of a person, a place, a nation, an entity, a trademark, a code or a model	N Only being inside the parentheses are allowed, e.g., "Radio (PL-606)"	N The person's name, address, nationality and entity are not mentioned, without mentioning the trademark or any codes.	No clear rule on this	N	Y	N	N In principle, not allowable



Are the following situations allowed in the product indication?	CNIPA - China	EGIPA - Egypt	EIPA - Ethiopia	CGPDTM - India	ROSPATENT - Russia	CIPC - South Africa	MOEC-IP - UAE
Generic or abstract names, such as "cooking utensils", "musical instruments", etc.	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y In principle, allowable
The internal structure, technical effect of the product, such as "oil-saving engine", etc.	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N In principle, not allowable
Specification, size, scale or numerical unit of the product, such as "21-inch TV set", "one pair of gloves", etc.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N In principle, not allowable
Foreign language or without specific meaning in official language	N ⁶ e.g. "kelaisi wine bottle"	N	N	N	The name and description of an industrial design may, if necessary, contain symbols of the Latin and Greek alphabets and Arabic numerals. The use of symbols of other alphabets and special characters in the name and description of an industrial design is not allowed.	N	N In principle, not allowable
Words that violate national laws, social morality or are detrimental to the public interests	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

⁶ but words well known and having specific meaning can be used, such as "DVD player", "LED light", "USB line concentrator", etc.

13. Examples of the recommended product indications in partner offices			
Drawings or photographs	Descriptions	Recommended product indication	
	The design applies to an entire vehicle.	CNIPA - China	Car
		EGIPA - Egypt	Car
		EIPA - Ethiopia	Car
		CGPDTM - India	Car/ Vehicle/ Four Wheeler
		ROSPATENT - Russia	Car
		CIPC - South Africa	Car/vehicle
		MOEC-IP - UAE	Car
	The protection sought for design is the design of the front parts of the car.	CNIPA - China	The front of the car
		EGIPA - Egypt	The front of the car
		EIPA - Ethiopia	The whole appearance of the car
		CGPDTM - India	Car
		ROSPATENT - Russia	Car
		CIPC - South Africa	The front of the car/vehicle
		MOEC-IP - UAE	Car
	The design applies to an automotive component.	CNIPA - China	Hub
		EGIPA - Egypt	Hubs of vehicle wheels
		EIPA - Ethiopia	Hub
		CGPDTM - India	Wheel/hub/wheel-disc for vehicle/Wheel Rim
		ROSPATENT - Russia	Wheel disc
		CIPC - South Africa	Rim/Hub/wheel
		MOEC-IP - UAE	Wheel

Drawings or photographs	Descriptions	Recommended product indication	
	<p>The graphical user interface of the calendar APP for mobile phone.</p>	CNIPA - China	Calendar graphical user interface of mobile phone
		EGIPA - Egypt	It is not protected under Egyptian law, but the design of the mobile phone itself is protected.
		EIPA - Ethiopia	Trade dress appearance
		CGPDTM - India	Not registrable.
		ROSPATENT - Russia	Mobile phone with a graphical user interface of a calendar app, or Mobile phone with a graphical user interface
		CIPC - South Africa	Calendar graphical user interface of mobile phone
		MOEC-IP - UAE	Mobile phone with calendar graphical user interface
	<p>The graphical user interface of a data statistics and display software (with no specific product).</p>	CNIPA - China	Data displaying graphical user interface for electronic device
		EGIPA - Egypt	It is not currently protected.
		EIPA - Ethiopia	Not patentable.
		CGPDTM - India	Not registrable.
		ROSPATENT - Russia	Graphical user interface of a data statistics and display software, or Graphical user interface
		CIPC - South Africa	Data displaying graphical user interface for electronic device
		MOEC-IP - UAE	Not registrable

Drawings or photographs	Descriptions	Recommended product indication	
	<p>Dynamic graphical user interface for charging status display (with no specific product).</p>	<p>CNIPA - China</p> <p>EGIPA - Egypt</p> <p>EIPA - Ethiopia</p> <p>CGPDTM - India</p> <p>ROSPATENT - Russia</p> <p>CIPC - South Africa</p> <p>MOEC-IP - UAE</p>	<p>Charging dynamic graphical user interface for electronic device</p> <p>It is not protected as an industrial design as it is not covered by law.</p> <p>Not patentable</p> <p>Not registrable</p> <p>Dynamic graphical user interface, or Dynamic graphical user interface for charging status display</p> <p>Charging dynamic graphical user interface</p> <p>Not registrable</p>
	<p>A virtual ornament product used in the metaverse.</p>	<p>CNIPA - China</p> <p>EGIPA - Egypt</p> <p>EIPA - Ethiopia</p> <p>CGPDTM - India</p> <p>ROSPATENT - Russia</p> <p>CIPC - South Africa</p> <p>MOEC-IP - UAE</p>	<p>(At the current stage, it is not patentable in CNIPA.)</p> <p>It is not protected as an industrial design as it is not currently covered by law.</p> <p>Not patentable</p> <p>Not registrable</p> <p>(At the current stage, it is not patentable in Rospatent)</p> <p>No provision for the protection in SA law</p> <p>Not registrable</p>
	<p>Designs of a set of tea cups.</p>	<p>CNIPA - China</p> <p>EGIPA - Egypt</p> <p>EIPA - Ethiopia</p> <p>CGPDTM - India</p> <p>ROSPATENT - Russia</p> <p>CIPC - South Africa</p> <p>MOEC-IP - UAE</p>	<p>Tea cup set</p> <p>Products are separated according to each product's index, i.e. according to the main and sub-categories.</p> <p>Tea cup set</p> <p>Tea cup set</p> <p>Tea cup set</p> <p>Tea-cup set</p> <p>Tea cup set</p>

Drawings or photographs	Descriptions	Recommended product indication	
	<p>A mirror with jewelry holder and cell phone stand.</p>	CNIPA - China	Multipurpose cosmetic mirror
		EGIPA - Egypt	We do not look at the functions, but rather at the aesthetic appearance of the entire product.
		EIPA - Ethiopia	Mirror appearance
		CGPDTM - India	A mirror with jewelry holder and cell phone stand
		ROSPATENT - Russia	Mirror with a jewelry holder and a cell phone stand.
		CIPC - South Africa	Multipurpose cosmetic mirror
		MOEC-IP - UAE	Mirror with a jewelry holder and a cell phone stand
	<p>A surface pattern for carpet without the carpet in the picture.</p>	CNIPA - China	(At the current stage, it is not patentable in CNIPA.)
		EGIPA - Egypt	The carpet design must be brought because the drawing in the picture may be a trademark that cannot be protected according to the text of Egyptian law.
		EIPA - Ethiopia	Not patentable
		CGPDTM - India	Not Allowable
		ROSPATENT - Russia	Carpet pattern
		CIPC - South Africa	No specific provision in SA law.
		MOEC-IP - UAE	Not registrable