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<b>I. INDUSTRIAL DESIGN RIGHTS AVAILABLE</b>					
I.1 Do you have registered design rights, unregistered design rights or both?	Registered	Both	Registered	Registered	Registered
I.2 Please provide an overview of your registered and/or unregistered design rights respectively and what the requirements are for each type of right.	<p>"Design" is any new design of the shape, the pattern, or their combination, or the combination of the color with shape or pattern, of an overall or partial product, which creates an aesthetic feeling and is fit for industrial application.</p> <p>Applications for design registrations are examined for novelty, significant difference, and not in conflict with the legitimate right. Article 23</p>	<p>Both registered (RCD) and unregistered community designs (UCD) have unitary character throughout the European Union and they have the same requirements for protection, such as novelty and individual character.</p> <p>A RCD will be protected against both deliberate copying and the independent development of a design giving the same overall impression on the informed user. An UCD will be protected only against deliberate copying.</p>	<p>"Design" is the shape, patterns or colors, or any combination thereof, of an article, a building or a graphic image which creates an aesthetic impression through the eye.</p> <p>Applications for design registrations are examined for novelty, creativity, industrial applicability, identical/similarity to a part of a design in a prior application and unity of design.</p>	<p>Requirements for design definition are 1)Merchantability, 2)Configuration, 3)Visibility and 4)Aesthetics.</p> <p>To register a design, the design should meet the substantial requirements including 1) Novelty, 2) Creativity, and 3) Industrial Applicability.</p>	<p>Protection may be sought for any new, original and ornamental design for an article of manufacture.</p> <p>Applications for design registrations (patents) are examined for ornamentality, novelty, non-obviousness, written description, enablement and unity of design.</p>

<sup>1</sup> The answers contained in this questionnaire relate to the EUIPO competence only and may not apply to individual Member States of the EU.

	CNIPA	EUIPO <sup>1</sup>	JPO	KIPO	USPTO
<b>II. EQUITABLE REMEDIES</b>					
II.A.1 Can a design rights owner obtain injunctive relief for alleged infringement of rights?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
II.A.2 Who has the authority to grant injunctive relief? Judicial courts? Administrative agencies? Others?	The administrative authority for patent affairs, and the people's court may order stopping the relevant acts and evidence preservation before instituting legal proceedings. The court may order the cessation of infringement in a judicial decision.	The competent judicial authorities of the Member States (depending on the case Community design courts or national courts not sitting as a Community design court) have the authority to grant injunctive relief.	Civil procedure in a court	Judicial courts	Judicial courts and administrative agencies

<p>II.A.3 Please explain the requirements and details for the injunction remedies listed above.</p>	<p>About preliminary injunction:  1. For a case where, for the conduct of a party or for other reasons, it may be difficult to execute a judgment or any other damage may be caused to a party, a people's court may, upon application of the opposing party, issue a ruling on preservation of the party's property, order certain conduct of the party or prohibit the party from certain conduct; and if no party applies, the people's court may, when necessary, issue a ruling to take a preservative measure.  2. Where the law ful rights and interests of an interested party will be irreparable damaged if an application for preservation is not filed immediately under urgent circumstances, the interested party may, before instituting an action or applying for arbitration, apply to the people's court for taking preservative measures. The applicant shall provide security</p>	<p>Depending on the specific preliminary injunctive relief sought and depending on the national procedural law, the requesting party may be required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- present reasonably available evidence to support its claims for infringement;</li> <li>- lodge adequate securities or equivalent assurances intended to ensure compensation for any prejudice suffered by the defendant;</li> <li>- institute within a reasonable period proceedings leading to a decision on the merits;</li> <li>- demonstrate circumstances likely to endanger the recovery of damages;</li> <li>- present a justified and proportionate request.</li> </ul> <p>In appropriate cases, the measures may be taken without the</p>	<p>The court decides whether the case constitutes an infringement of rights and then renders a judgment order for injunction of manufacture, import, distribution and other acts.</p> <p>There are three forms of an injunction possible:  1. Demand of a person who infringes a design right or an exclusive license to stop the infringement.  2. Demand of a person who is likely to infringe a design right or an exclusive license to prevent the infringement.  3. Demand of measures necessary for the prevention of the infringement including the disposal of products constituting the act of infringement and the removal of facilities used for the act of infringement.  (The third form listed can only be demanded along with form 1 or 2)</p>	<p>The owner of a design right or an exclusive licensee, who made a request to keep the relevant design confidential, cannot file a claim, unless he/she issue a warning by presenting a document certified by the Commissioner of the Korean Intellectual Property Office on the following matters regarding the design, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The name and domicile (or the name and principal place of business, if the claimant is a corporation) of the design right-holder or the exclusive licensee (applicable only where an exclusive licensee files a claim);</li> <li>2. The serial number and date of an application for design registration;</li> </ol>	<p>Temporary Restraining Order: the patent owner must show that infringement would cause immediate and irreparable losses.</p> <p>Preliminary injunctions: the plaintiff must show that (1) likely success on the merits; (2) irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief; (3) that the balance of the equities tips in the patentee's favor; and (4) the injunction is in the public interest.</p> <p>Permanent injunctions: the plaintiff must show (1) an irreparable injury; (2) remedies available at law are inadequate to compensate for that injury; (3) that the balance of hardships between the parties warrants a remedy in equity; and (4) that a permanent injunction would not disserve the public interest.</p>
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	<b>CNIPA</b>	<b>EUIPO<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>JPO</b>	<b>KIPO</b>	<b>USPTO</b>
	and, if the applicant fails to provide security, the people's court shall issue a ruling to dismiss the application. After accepting an application, a people's court must issue a ruling within 48 hours; and if it rules to take a preservative measure, the measure shall be executed immediately.	defendant having been heard.		3. The design registration number and the date of registration; 4. Details of drawings, photographs, or specimens accompanying the application of design registration.	
II.A.4 Are the injunctions appealable? To whom are they appealable?	Yes. The injunctions issued by courts are appealable to the court at the next higher level. For the injunctions issued by the administrative authority for patent affairs, If the infringer is not satisfied with the order, he may institute legal proceedings in court.	Yes, appeals shall lie from first instance Community design courts to second instance Community design courts in those areas where Community design courts have exclusive jurisdiction. Regarding provisional measures (i.e. preliminary injunctions before full merits), such appeals will be determined according to national law of the Member States. Whether or not there is a further appeal from a second instance Community design court is also a matter of national law.	Yes. The judgment of the district court is appealable to the High Court, and the judgment of the High Court is appealable to the Supreme Court.	Yes	Yes. A decision of a district court or the United States International Trade Commission (USITC) is appealable to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

	<b>CNIPA</b>	<b>EUIPO<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>JPO</b>	<b>KIPO</b>	<b>USPTO</b>
II.A.5 How are the injunctions enforced and by what governmental entity? Courts, customs officials, etc.?	Injunctions are enforced by courts. Customs could assist courts to enforce the order for stopping the infringing acts or in taking property preservation.	Injunctions are enforced according to national Member State laws and through national authorities.	Civil execution shall be carried out by a court or a court execution officer upon petition.	Injunctions issued by courts are enforced by a law enforcement officers.	Courts issue contempt orders enforcing injunctions. United States International Trade Commission (USITC) orders are enforced by U.S. Customs and Border Protection.
II.B.1 Is “seizure of goods” an available remedy in your jurisdiction for design infringement?	Yes, customs may confiscate infringing goods and impose a fine.	Yes, Member States shall ensure that the judicial authorities may at the request of the applicant order the seizure of goods so as to preserve evidence, prevent their entry into or movement within the channels of commerce or if the recovery of damages by the injured party would otherwise be endangered. Seizure of goods is also available.	Customs may destroy infringing goods at the border before they enter Japan.	Yes	Yes
II.B.2 Is seizure of goods only available with respect to goods being imported or is seizure of goods also an available remedy for infringing products produced domestically?	Both	Both	Infringing goods are prohibited from exportation as well as importation, and a right holder can file an application for import or export suspension at Customs.	Both	Both

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II.B.3 Who are the appropriate officials to implement the seizure of goods?	Customs have been implementing the seizure of goods.	Member States customs authorities and competent judicial authorities of Member States	Customs implement border control	An officer or an agent of National Police Agency, Korea Customs Service and Intellectual Property Police of KIPO.	Customs and the Marshall Service

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II.B.4 How are the appropriate officials notified of the design right?	N/A	<p>In case of court proceedings initiated by the applicant: The judicial authority is notified by the applicant.</p> <p>In case of shipments of cargo/goods: Rights holders need to file a Customs Application for Action (AFA) that contains all the necessary information the officials to detain IPR (in this case design) infringing goods: the product IPR/design and contact information.</p> <p>In case of suspected counterfeits, there are two types of customs action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ex officio action – AFA filed ex-post; and</li> <li>- an action based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- an earlier filed Union AFA based on EU-wide registered IP rights such as registered Community designs; or</li> <li>- one or multiple parallel national AFAs.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	<p>The CBP has an Automated Commercial System (ACS) with an Intellectual Property Right Recordation Module (IPRR).</p> <p>The US Marshall Service is notified by the court.</p>

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II.B.5 Is there a mechanism for the design right owner or a third party to provide information to the appropriate officials for seizing infringing goods?	N/A	In addition to the Customs AFA, rights owners can send Alerts through the IP Enforcement Portal (IPEP) to provide information to customs and internal market forces.	Customs use the information on the application for import or export suspension to implement effective border control.	N/A	Yes. An exclusionary order is available for design rights owners and/or a third party to notify officials of the infringement of design rights.
II.B.6 What is done with the goods once they are seized?	N/A	Destroyed or subjected to early release.  The goods may also have to be dealt with pursuant to national criminal procedures.	N/A	Destroyed	Destroyed, sold and/or donated, or used by government agencies.
II.B.7 Can the decision to seize goods be appealed? If yes, how and what is the process?	N/A	The competent customs department shall notify the applicant of its decision granting or rejecting the application within 30 working days of the receipt of the application. In the event of rejection, the customs department shall provide reasons for its decision and include information on the appeal procedure.	N/A	Yes, the decision to seize goods can be appealed to judicial courts. It is conducted in criminal procedure.	Yes, a party must file a protest within 180 days. The ITC will issue a final decision within 30 days. The party can appeal the final decision to the Court of International Trade (CIT) and then to the Federal Circuit.
<b>III. DAMAGES</b>					
III.1 a) Does your jurisdiction provide for	Yes.	There is a parallel designs protection	Yes, damages calculated as follows:	Yes, a claim for compensatory damages	Yes, the patentee may seek a “reasonable



	<b>CNIPA</b>	<b>EUIPO<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>JPO</b>	<b>KIPO</b>	<b>USPTO</b>
compensatory damages? b) How are compensatory damages amounts determined or calculated? c) Are there any limits, special requirements or constraints relating to compensatory damages?	<p>The amount of compensation for the damage caused by the infringement of the patent right shall be assessed on the basis of the actual losses suffered by the right holder because of the infringement or the profits the infringer has earned because of the infringement.</p> <p>Where it is difficult to determine the losses the right holder has suffered or the profits the infringer has earned, the amount may be assessed by reference to the appropriate multiple of the amount of the exploitation fee of that patent under a contractual license.</p> <p>The amount of compensation for the damage shall also include the reasonable expenses of the right holder incurred for stopping the infringing act.</p>	<p>system in the EU. Design protection can be granted at the level of the individual Member States, and at the level of the EU through the EUIPO.</p> <p>To a certain extent, the national laws of the Member States are harmonized through EU-wide directives. It is, however, on the Member States to comply with such directives. In particular, the national procedural law is not harmonized in all areas. The following, is therefore an attempt to outline general principles</p> <p>a) The injured party may receive compensatory damages.</p> <p>There is also a mechanism where Member States may provide alternative measures, such as pecuniary</p>	<p>i) The amount of damages may be presumed to be the amount of profit per each unit of article which would have been sold by the holder of the design right if there had been no such act of infringement, multiplied by the quantity assigned by the infringer.</p> <p>ii) Where the infringer earned profits from the infringement, the amount of profits is presumed to be the amount of damages.</p> <p>iii) A holder of a design right or an exclusive licensee may claim against an infringer compensation for damages equivalent to its license fee.</p> <p>The claim for compensation is extinguished if the right is not exercised; within three years from the time when the victim comes to know the damage and; within 20 years from the time of the tortious act.</p>	and an estimation of damages are available.	royalty” or the “total profits” on the sale of the article covered by a design patent.

	<b>CNIPA</b>	<b>EUIPO<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>JPO</b>	<b>KIPO</b>	<b>USPTO</b>
		<p>compensation (compensatory damages) to the injured party, instead of ordering corrective measures or injunctions.</p> <p>b) How compensatory damages amounts are determined or calculated, depend on whether the infringer acted (i) knowingly or with reasonable grounds to know or (ii) unknowingly, or without reasonable grounds to know.</p> <p>In the first category, judicial authorities of the Member States can order the infringer to pay damages appropriate to the actual prejudice suffered as a result of the infringement, considering all appropriate aspects, such as negative economic consequences, including lost profits, any unfair profits, and</p>			

	CNIPA	EUPO <sup>1</sup>	JPO	KIPO	USPTO
		<p>elements other than economic factors, such as the moral prejudice caused to the rightsholder by the infringement. As an alternative, in appropriate cases, the damages may be set as a lump sum.</p> <p>In the second category, judicial authorities of the Member States can order the recovery of profits or the payment of damages, which may be pre-established.</p> <p>c) See answer under b.</p>			
<p>III.2 a) Does your jurisdiction provide for statutory damages? b) How are statutory damages amounts determined or calculated? c) Are there any limits, special requirements or constraints relating to statutory damages?</p>	<p>Yes, where it is difficult to determine the losses suffered by the right holder, the profits the infringer has earned and the exploitation fee of that patent under a contractual license, the People's court may award the damages of not less than RMB 10,000 Yuan and not more than RMB 1,000,000 Yuan.</p>	<p>When the infringer acted unknowingly, or without reasonable grounds to know, judicial authorities of the Member States can order, inter alia, the payment of damages, which may be pre-established.</p> <p>Also, Member States may apply appropriate sanctions according to their national laws.</p>	No	No	No

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III.3 a) Does your jurisdiction provide for punitive damages? b) How are punitive damages amounts determined or calculated? c) Are there any limits, special requirements or constraints relating to punitive damages?	For intentional infringement of patent rights, if the circumstances are serious, the amount of compensation may be determined at more than one time and less than five times the amount determined according to the above method.	Member States may apply sanctions according to their national laws.	No	Yes, the court may award up to 3 times the amount of actual damages, where infringement of a third person's design right or exclusive license is found to be willful. In determining the amount of compensation, the court shall take into consideration more than 8 factors including infringer's position, financial status and efforts to redress damage.	No

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III.4 a) Does your jurisdiction provide for restitution for unjust enrichment? b) How is restitution for unjust enrichment amounts determined or calculated? c) Are there any limits, special requirements or constraints relating to restitution for unjust enrichment?	No	The judicial authority can consider, inter alia, any unfair profits made by the infringer when setting the damages to be paid and can even order the recovery of profits.	Yes, a person that has benefited from the property or labor of another person without legal cause and has thereby caused a loss to another person bears the duty to return that benefit, to the extent the benefit exists.  Unjust enrichment is determined to be an amount up to the loss of profit.  A claim to return unjust enrichment is extinguished if the obligee does not exercise the right within five years from the time when the obligee came to know that it was exercisable or if the obligee does not exercise the right within 10 years from the time when it became exercisable.	Yes, a person who gains profit by the design right of another person without any legal grounds or whose actions result in damage to the other person shall compensate the owner of the design right or exclusive licensee for damages within an allowable scope of the profit made.	No
III.5 Are there any other theories or claims for damages not listed above?	No	N/A	Yes	No	No

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III.6 If you answered yes to #5, please identify the theory or claim for damages, how the damages amount is calculated, and whether there are any limits, special requirements or constraints relating to the damages theory/claim.	N/A	N/A	Where there is knowledge of international design infringement, compensation shall be equivalent to the amount the applicant would be entitled to receive for the working of the registered design.	N/A	N/A
<b>IV. HARM TO REPUTATION</b>					
IV.1 Does your jurisdiction provide a remedy for harm to reputation?	Yes, rehabilitation of reputation is decided by the judicial authorities.	Harm to reputation could be defined as a moral prejudice caused to the rightholder. Therefore, it must be noted that judicial authorities can, when setting the damages where the infringer acted knowingly, or with reasonable grounds to know, take into account elements other than economic factors, such as the moral prejudice caused to the rightholder by the infringement.	Yes, a claim for measures to restore credibility.	Upon the request of an owner of design rights or an exclusive licensee, the court may, in lieu of damages or in addition thereto, order the person who has injured the business reputation of the owner of the design right or exclusive licensee by intentionally or negligently infringing the design rights or exclusive license, to take necessary measures to restore the business reputation of said owner or exclusive licensee.	No

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IV.2 If yes, please describe in detail the remedies available for harm to reputation, how the remedies are determined, and the process for adjudicating.	N/A	Harm to reputation, which can be based on a moral prejudice caused to the rightholder, can be taken into account as an element when setting the damages.	The right holder must assert and prove concrete facts that the business credibility has been harmed, and measures to restore credibility include posting apology advertisements on newspapers.	The remedies can be determined case-by-case in civil procedure.	N/A
IV.3 Are there any other requirements or limitations with respect to remedies available for harm to reputation?	N/A	Yes, only when the infringer acted knowingly, or with reasonable grounds to know in the infringing activity.	The court may order a person that has defamed another person to take appropriate measures to restore the reputation of the victim in lieu of or in addition to compensation for loss or damage.	N/A	N/A
<b>V. CRIMINAL PENALTIES</b>					
V.1 Does your jurisdiction provide for criminal penalties for infringement of design rights?	No	Member States can introduce such sanctions, and their criminal law may foresee criminal penalties.	Yes	Yes	No

	<b>CNIPA</b>	<b>EUIPO<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>JPO</b>	<b>KIPO</b>	<b>USPTO</b>
V.2 If yes, please describe in detail the criminal penalties available for design rights misappropriation, how the penalties are determined, and the process for adjudicating.	Although there is no specific regulation about criminal penalties for infringement of design rights, there is regulation about criminal penalties for any person who passes off a patent.	N/A	A person who infringes a design right is punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or a fine not exceeding 10,000,000 yen or combination thereof.	Any person who infringes a design right or an exclusive license shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than seven years or by a fine not exceeding 100 million won. The penalties can be determined case-by-case in criminal procedure.	N/A
V.3 If your jurisdiction has criminal penalties, can there be both criminal and civil penalties for the same design infringement?	N/A	N/A	Both criminal penalties and civil remedies may apply, but no civil penalties are stipulated.	Both	N/A
V.4 Are criminal penalties initiated by the government? Can they be requested in a complaint by a civil party?	N/A	N/A	The crime of infringement of a design right may be prosecuted even if a complaint is not filed.	Prosecution for a crime shall be instituted only if a criminal complaint thereof is filed.	N/A
V.5 Are there any other requirements or limitations with respect to criminal penalties?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



	CNIPA	EUIPO <sup>1</sup>	JPO	KIPO	USPTO
<b>VI. MISCELLANEOUS: ADDITIONAL REMEDIES FOR INFRINGEMENT AND PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS OF REGISTERED DESIGN RIGHTS</b>					
VI.1 Does your jurisdiction provide for any other remedies (equitable, damages, or otherwise) for infringement of registered design rights beyond those already described above.	No	Member State laws may provide for additional sanctions.	No	No	No
VI.2 If yes, please describe the remedy in detail, how the penalties are determined, and the process for adjudicating.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
VI.3 Does your jurisdiction provide for unjustified threats (Threats of infringement proceedings)? If yes, please describe in detail the remedies and defenses available for unjustified threats.	N/A	Member States are under the general obligation to provide for safeguards against the abuse of the available measures, procedures and remedies. Member States are also under the obligation to ensure that the applicant presents, or that the competent judicial authorities may request the applicant to present, depending on the case, any reasonably available evidence in	Yes, a person who intimidates another through a threat is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 2 years or a fine of not more than 300,000 yen, and intimidation of another to perform an act shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 3 years.	No	Yes, recovery of damages

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		<p>order to satisfy themselves with a sufficient degree of certainty that the applicant is the rightholder and that the applicant's right is being infringed, or that such infringement is imminent before taking specific measures against the defendant.</p> <p>Measures may also be subject to the lodging by the applicant of adequate security or an equivalent assurance intended to ensure compensation for any prejudice suffered by the defendant.</p> <p>The holder of a decision of a customs authority shall be liable towards any holder of the goods or declarant, who has suffered damage in that regard, in accordance with specific applicable legislation.</p>			

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VI.4 Does your jurisdiction provide the discovery process in design infringement proceedings (lawsuit) like the pre-trial discovery process in civil procedure?	N/A	The rules of procedure are determined by national Member States laws.	No	No	Yes
VI.5 Upon receipt of a request from either party to legal proceedings on design infringement, can the court order the other party to submit materials necessary for proving the relevant infringement in your jurisdiction?	N/A	The competent judicial authorities may order that such evidence be presented by the opposing party, subject to the protection of confidential information.	Evidence may be submitted to prove infringement or to calculate damages of infringement.	There is no specific rule under Design Protection Act, however, it is provided under Patent Act.	Yes
<b>VII. UNREGISTERED DESIGN RIGHTS</b>					
VII.1 What remedies (civil and/or criminal) are available for unregistered design rights?	N/A	Remedies related to unregistered Community designs (UCD) are a matter of national law.	N/A	An unregistered design right might be protected only under Unfair Competition Prevention Act.	N/A

	<b>CNIPA</b>	<b>EUIPO<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>JPO</b>	<b>KIPO</b>	<b>USPTO</b>
VII.2 To what extent are they the same and different from the remedies provide for registered design rights?	N/A	See answer VII.1, above. Registered design rights protect against similar designs, even when developed in good faith, but unregistered design rights only protect against intentional copying in bath faith.	N/A	There is a limit of three years for claims of unregistered design rights under Unfair Competition Prevention Act. The remedy is not available for the unregistered design if three years have elapsed from the date on which the shape of the other goods was completed.	N/A
VII.3 Can the remedies/decision for an unregistered design right be appealed? If so, how are they appealed and via what process?	N/A	The same rules apply as for registered design rights. See answer II.A.4, above.	N/A	The case regarding remedies/decision for an unregistered design under Unfair Competition Prevention Act can be brought in one of the district courts in the civil procedure. It can be appealable to the High Court.	N/A
VII.4 Are there any special requirements or limitations with regard to remedies for unregistered design rights in your jurisdiction?	N/A	Unregistered design rights only protect against intentional copying in bad faith.	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>VIII. LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS</b>					

<p>VIII.1 Please provide the relevant provisions in your law or regulations relating to the aforementioned topics including relevant statutes, codes of federal regulation, office guidance manuals, etc. of most relevance.</p>	<p>Civil Code of the People’s Republic of China</p> <p>Article 179- Civil liability for infringement.</p> <p>Article 103- Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China</p> <p>Article 104- Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China</p> <p>Article 2- In this Law “inventions-creations” mean “inventions, utility models and designs”.</p> <p>Article 11- Liability for exploitation of a design patent.</p> <p>Article 23-Design patents are not granted for prior designs.</p> <p>Article 65- Compensation for infringement.</p> <p>Article 66- Court action for injunction of infringement.</p>	<p>Regulation (EC) No. 6/2002 (Community Design Regulation)(CDR).</p> <p>Regulation (EU) No. 608/2013 (Customs Regulation).</p> <p>Directive No. 2004/48/EC (Enforcement Directive).</p> <p>National Member State laws.</p>	<p>Article 60-12 of the Design Act</p> <p>Article 69 of the Design Act</p> <p>Article 105 of the Patent Act</p> <p>Article 2 of the Civil Execution Act</p> <p>Article 166 of the Civil Code</p> <p>Article 703 of the Civil Code</p> <p>Article 704 of the Civil Code</p> <p>Article 709 of the Civil Code</p> <p>Article 723 of the Civil Code</p> <p>Article 222 of the Penal Code for General Intimidation</p> <p>Article 223 of the Penal Code for General Intimidation</p>	<p>Design Protection Act Article 33 (Requirements for Design Registration)</p> <p>Article 113 (Rights to Prohibit Infringement, etc.)</p> <p>Article 115 (Estimation of Damages)</p> <p>Article 117 (Restoration of Reputation of Design Right-Holders, etc.)</p> <p>Article 220 (Infringements)</p> <p>Patent Act Article 132 (Submission of Materials)</p> <p>Unfair Competition Prevention Act Article 2. 1. (Definitions)</p> <p>Civil Law Article 750 (Definition of Torts)</p> <p>Article 741 (Definition of Unjust Enrichment)</p>	<p>35 U.S.C. 284 – Infringement Damages</p> <p>35 U.S.C. 285 Attorneys Fees</p> <p>35 U.S.C. 286 Time limitation on damages.</p> <p>35 U.S.C. 287 Limitation on damages and other remedies; marking and notice.</p> <p>35 U.S.C. 289 Additional remedy for infringement of design patent.</p>
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	<b>CNIPA</b>	<b>EUIPO<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>JPO</b>	<b>KIPO</b>	<b>USPTO</b>
	<p>Article 67-Evidence Preservation in Infringement Actions.</p> <p>Article 68—Passing off</p> <p>Article 71— Compensatory damages</p> <p>Article 72—Preliminary injunction</p> <p>Article 91- Confiscation of goods by Customs.</p> <p>Article 63-Act of Passing Off a Patent.</p> <p>Article 23 – Customs may assist in infringement court action.</p> <p>Article 68-Counterfeiting</p>				