


# Kluwer Copyright Blog

## Draft Brexit Agreement: continued protection in the UK of registered or granted IP rights

Kluwer Patent Blog · Thursday, March 1st, 2018

The draft Brexit Withdrawal Agreement between the EU and the UK, which was [published by the European Commission on 28 February 2018](#), provides for continued protection in the UK of registered or granted IP rights.

According to article 50 (1) of the draft agreement, the holder of a EU trade mark, design or plant variety right, ‘which have been registered or granted before the end of the transition period shall, without any re-examination, become the holder of a comparable registered and enforceable intellectual property right in the United Kingdom, as provided for by the law of the United Kingdom’. There is a similar provision, article 50 (2), for geographical indications, designations of origin and traditional specialities.

The draft agreement also covers the registration procedure (article 51), the continued  protection in the United Kingdom of international registrations designating the Union (52), the continued protection in the United Kingdom of unregistered Community designs (53), the continued protection of databases (54), the right of priority with respect to pending applications for European Union trade marks and Community plant variety rights (55), pending applications for SPCs in the UK (56) and exhaustion of rights (57).

The system of European Patents is based on the European Patent Convention. Therefore patents are not mentioned in the draft Brexit agreement, nor the future Unitary Patent system, which is based among others on two EU Regulations.

The draft Withdrawal Agreement consists of six parts – including introductory provisions, citizens’ rights, other separation issues such as goods placed on the market before the withdrawal date, the financial settlement, transitional arrangements, and institutional provisions – and a protocol on Ireland / Northern Ireland.

It has been presented by the European Commission ‘to first allow for time for consultation with the Member States and the European Parliament and, subsequently, for negotiation with the United Kingdom’.

To make sure you do not miss out on regular updates from the Kluwer Copyright Blog, please [subscribe here](#).



2024 Future Ready Lawyer Survey Report

## Legal innovation: Seizing the future or falling behind?

[Download your free copy →](#)

 Wolters Kluwer

 Future Ready

**LAWYER**

This entry was posted on Thursday, March 1st, 2018 at 1:50 pm and is filed under [Britain](#) and [‘exit’](#) and refers to the UK leaving the European Union (EU). A referendum – a vote in which everyone (or nearly everyone) of voting age can take part – was held on 23 June 2016, to decide whether the UK should leave or remain in the EU. Leave won by 51.9% to 48.1%. Britain’s departure from the EU is scheduled to take place at 11pm UK time on 29 March 2019.”>Brexit, European Union, Legislative process, United Kingdom

You can follow any responses to this entry through the [Comments \(RSS\)](#) feed. You can leave a response, or [trackback](#) from your own site.