# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TABLE OF CONTENTS</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TABLE OF AUTHORITIES</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>COPYRIGHT</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Overview and Policy of Copyright Law</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>History of Copyright Law</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2</td>
<td>Justification</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Copyright Protects the Expression of an Idea, Not the Idea Itself</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Requirement for Copyright to Subsist in a Work</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Copyright Subject Matter</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.1</td>
<td>Original Works (s 32 CA)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.2</td>
<td>SMOTW (Part V 22 89 – 92 CA)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Owning Copyright</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.1</td>
<td>Owning copyright in works</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.2</td>
<td>Owning copyright in SMOTW</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Copyright Duration</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>Assignment, Licence and Bequest</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>Exclusive rights attached to works</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>Exclusive rights attached to SMOTW</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>Copyright infringement</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.11 The Substantiality Requirement

1.12 Direct infringement
  1) Infringing the right to reproduce
  2) Infringing the right to publish
  3) Infringing the right to perform in public
  4) Infringing the right to communicate to the public
  5) Infringing the right to make an adaptation
  6) Infringing the right to enter into a commercial rental agreement
  7) Infringing the right to make a copy
  8) Infringing the right to be heard or seen in public
  9) Infringing the right to make a recording or film of a broadcast
  10) Infringing the right to re-broadcast
  11) Infringing the right to make a facsimile or photocopy
  12) Infringing an exclusive right by authorisation

1.13 Indirect infringement
  1) Parallel importation (s 37 – works, s 102 – subject matter)
  2) Public performance (s 39 – works)

1.14 Moral rights
  1.14.1 Types of moral rights
  1.14.2 Application and duration of moral rights
  1.14.3 Avoiding Infringement – consent and defences for infringing moral rights
  1.14.4 Remedies for infringement of moral rights

1.15 Defences to copyright infringement
  1. Fair Dealing
  2. Implied licences
  3. Legal Exception
  4. Computer Programs Exception (ss 47AB – 47H)
  5. Private and Domestic Use Exception
  6. Compulsory or Statutory License Exception

1.16 Actions for Infringement of Copyright
2. Designs

2.1 Design concepts ................................................................. 74
2.2 Registrability criteria ........................................................... 76

2.2.1 Newness and Distinctiveness ............................................ 76

2.3 Process of Registering a Design ........................................... 78

2.3.1 Who can get a design registered? ....................................... 78
2.3.2 Application date = priority date ....................................... 78
2.3.3 Period of protection of registered design ............................. 79
2.3.4 Property rights of registered design owner ......................... 79

2.4 Limitations on registrability .................................................. 79

2.5 Actions for Infringement ...................................................... 80

2.6 Defences ........................................................................... 82

2.7 Remedies ........................................................................... 83

2.8 Overlap between copyright, patents and designs .................. 83

3. Patents

3.1 What a patent is and does .................................................... 86
3.2 Elements of Patentability ...................................................... 87

1) Manner of new manufacture (s 18) ........................................ 87
2) Novelty cf anticipated (ss 7 and 18(1)(b)) .............................. 92
3) Inventive Step – cf obviousness (ss 7(2) and (3)) ................. 96
4) Innovative Step (ss 7(4),(5)) .............................................. 98
5) Useful (s 18(1)(c)) ................................................................ 98
6) Must not have been secretly used (s 18(1)(d)) ...................... 99
7) Sufficiency (s 40(2)) ........................................................... 100
8) Clear and succinct and fairly based (s 40(3)) ......................... 101
9) Misrepresentation/fraud (s 138(3)(d)) ................................ 102

3.3 The application process ....................................................... 102

3.4 Examination by Commissioner ........................................... 104
3.5 Opposition after examination, but prior to patent being granted ........................................ 104
3.6 Actions for Infringement and Opposition after patent granted ........................................... 105
3.7 Patentee’s exclusive rights ........................................................................................................ 105
3.8 Compulsory licenses .................................................................................................................. 106
3.9 Construing the scope of the patent ............................................................................................... 106
3.10 Exploitation .................................................................................................................................. 106
3.11 Contributory Infringement ........................................................................................................... 108
3.12 Remedies (s 122) ........................................................................................................................ 110
3.13 Groundless Threats of Legal Action ......................................................................................... 111
3.14 Revocation .................................................................................................................................... 112

4. TRADE MARKS ............................................................................................................................... 112
4.1 Registered and Unregistered Marks ............................................................................................ 112
4.2 How the Trade Mark System Works ............................................................................................ 113
  1) Application, s 27 ........................................................................................................................ 113
  2) Examination – s 31 ......................................................................................................................... 114
  3) Opposition to application – Part V ............................................................................................... 114
  4) Registration .................................................................................................................................... 115
  5) Possible revocation ........................................................................................................................ 115
4.3 Groundless threats – 129 .............................................................................................................. 115
4.4 Types of Marks ............................................................................................................................. 116
4.5 Is the Mark a Trade Mark? ............................................................................................................. 117
  1) TM must be a ‘sign’ ........................................................................................................................ 117
  2) TM must be ‘used or intended to be used’: s 17(1) ....................................................................... 117
  3) Goods or services (for which the TM is registered) must be provided in the course of trade: s 17(1) .......................................................................................................................... 119
4.6 Is the Mark Registrable as a Trade Mark? ..................................................................................... 119
  a) The mark must be capable of distinguishing: s 41 .................................................................... 120
4.7 Other grounds for rejecting an application ................................................................................... 127
4.8 Grounds for Rejection and Opposition ....................................................................................... 131
  4.8.1 Confusion with a well-known mark: s 60 ................................................................................ 135
4.9 Trade Mark Owner Rights (ss 20 and 22) ................................................................................... 135
4.10 Trade Mark Infringement (s 120) .................................................................................. 136
4.11 Defences to Trade Mark Infringement ........................................................................ 139
4.12 Limitations on the exclusive rights of the trade mark owner ........................................ 144
4.13 Grounds for Amendment or Expungement of Trade Mark from Register .............. 145
  1) Part VIII (ss 85 – 89) .................................................................................................. 145
  2) Non-use: s 92 ............................................................................................................. 148

SOURCES CONSULTED ................................................................................................. 150
# TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

## Copyright

- *Pacific Film Laboratories v Federal Commissioner of Taxation* (1970) 1.1
- *Desktop Marketing v Telstra Corporation* (2002) 1.4
- *Nine Network Australia v ABC* (1999) 1.4
- *CBS Records Australia Ltd v Gross* (1989) 1.4
- *Network Ten v TCN Channel Nine* (2004) 1.4
- *Interstate Parcel Express v Time-Life International* (1977) 1.13
- *De Garis v Neville Jeffress Pidler* (1990) 1.15
- *Donoghue v Allied Newspapers* [1938] Ch 106 1.2
- *Autodesk P/L v Cheung* (1990) 1.16
- *Mono Pumps (New Zealand) Ltd v Katrinya Industries Ltd* (1984) 4 IPR 505 1.2
- *University of London Press Ltd v University Tutorial Press Ltd* [1916] 2 Ch 601 1.4
- *Dick v Yates* [1881] Ch 6 1.4
- *Sunlec International Pty Ltd v Electrapar Ltd* 1.4
- *IceTV Pty Ltd v Nine Network Australia Pty Ltd* [2009] HCA 14 1.4
- *Interlego AG v Croner Trading Pty Ltd* (1993) 25 IPR 65 1.4
- *Nine Films & Television Pty Ltd v Ninox Television Ltd* [2005] FCA 1404 1.5 1.4
- *Greenfield Products v Rover Scott Bonnar* (1900) 17 IPR 417 1.4
- *Cala Homes (South) Ltd v Alfred McAlpine Homes East Ltd* [1995] FSR 818 1.5
- *Concrete Pty Ltd v Parramatta Design & Developments Pty Ltd* [2006] HCA 55 1.7
- *Network Ten Pty Ltd v TCN Channel Nine Pty Ltd* [2004] HCA 1.11
- *Larrikin Music Publishing Pty Ltd v Emi songs Australia Pty Ltd* [2010] FCA 29 1.12
- *Francis Day and Hunter v Bron* [1963] Ch 587 1.12
- *Avel Pty Ltd v Multicoin Amusements Pty Ltd* [1990] HCA 58 1.12
Telstra Corporation Ltd v APRA [1997] HCA 41 1.12
APRA v Jain (1990) 26 FCR 53 1.12
APRA v Metro on George Pty Ltd [2004] FCA 1123 1.12
Cooper v Universal Music Australia Pty Ltd [2006] FCAFC 187 1.12
TCN Channel Nine Pty Ltd v Network Ten Pty Ltd (2002) 55 IPR 112 1.15

Designs

Malleys Ltd v J W Tomlin P/L (1961) 2.1
Keller v LED Technologies Pty Ltd [2010] FCAFC 55 (9 June 2010) 2.5

Patents

National Research Development Corporation v Commissioner of Patents (1959) 3.2
Nicaro Holdings v Martin Engineering (1990) 3.2
Aktiebolaget v Alphapharm (2002) 3.2
Samuel Taylor v S A Brush (1950) 3.2
NV Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken v Mirabella International (1995) 32 IPR 449 3.2
Woo-Suk Hwang [2004] APO 24 3.2
Neilson v Minister of Public Works (NSW) (1914) 18 CLR 423 3.2
Meyer Taylor Pty Ltd v Vicarr Industries Ltd [1977] HCA 19 3.2
H Kundebeck A/S v Alphapharm Pty Ltd [2009] FCAFC 70 3.2
ICI Chemicals & Polymers Ltd v Lubrizol Corp Inc [1999] FCA 345 3.2
Martin Engineering v Trison Holdings (1989) 14 IPR 330 3.2
University of Western Australia v Gray (No 20) (includes corrigendum dated 29 April 2008 and 22 April 2008) [2008] FCA 498 (17 April 2008) 3.11
Trade marks

Transport Tyres v Montana (1999) 4.3
Imperial Group Ltd v Philip Morris & Co Ltd [1980] 4.5
Mark Foy’s Ltd v Davis Coop (1956) 4.6
Kenman Kandy Case (2001) 4.6

Phone Directories Company Australia Pty Ltd v Telstra Corporation Limited (includes Corrigendum dated 24 April 2014) [2014] FCA 373 (11 April 2014) 4.7
Moorgate Tobacco v Philip Morris (No 2) (1984) 4.8
Aston v Harlee (1960) 4.8
Shell Company v Esso (1963) 4.10
Coca-Cola v All-Fect Distributors Ltd (1999) 4.10
Angoves Pty Ltd v Johnson (1982) 4.11
Wingate Marketing v Levi Strauss & Co (1994) 4.11
1. COPYRIGHT

- **SMOT** – subject matter other than works
- **CR** – copyright
- **CA** – Copyright Act 1968 (Cth)
- **TM** – trade mark

**Anticipation:** lack of novelty. Where an invention has been anticipated (i.e. in some way foreshadowed or revealed) it will no longer be considered to be novel and hence patentable. In deciding whether there has been an anticipation you follow through the various tests for novelty laid down in the Act.

**Obviousness:** reference to the inventiveness requirement. Obviousness is the converse of inventiveness. Where person has only done what was obvious, that person has not been inventive, or has not taken an ‘inventive step’ and hence the ‘invention’ will not be patentable. Again when deciding whether there is obviousness present you follow the various tests for inventive step laid down in the Act.

**Integers:** are features of the invention, e.g. the fact that a spring is coiled clockwise rather than anticlockwise. Sometimes these integers are considered **essential** for the invention; but if they are of minor importance they will be dubbed **inessential** integers.

**Workshop variations/adjustments or improvements or just variants:** which normally arise with questions of inventiveness. The words are used to indicate changes to the ‘invention’, which have not involved an inventive step.

*Workshop improvements* are said to come about through ordinary methods of trial and error. They are similar to the substitution of a mechanical equivalent that again does not require any inventiveness to carry out (usually discussed when it is novelty which is being discussed and indicates which changes will not be taken into account when it is being decided).

**Subject matter:** for the grant of a patent. This means that there is no patentable invention on the basis that nothing has been invented.
• **Combination patents:** comprised of integers, some or all of which are known but which in a combination produce a new and better result through the interaction of the integers.

• **Mere collection of known integers:** if the integers do not interact in this way but simply continue to perform their known functions, usually being denied registration.

### Recent Changes


- Implement the Protocol amending the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS Protocol), enabling Australian medicine producers to manufacture and export patented pharmaceuticals to countries experiencing health crises, under a compulsory licence from the Federal Court
- Extend the jurisdiction of the former Federal Magistrates Court, the Federal Circuit Court, to include plant breeder's rights matters
- Allow for a single trans-Tasman patent attorney regime and single patent application and examination processes for Australia and New Zealand, as part of the broader Single Economic Market (SEM) agenda
- Make minor administrative changes to the Patents, Trade Marks and Designs Acts to repeal unnecessary document retention provisions that are already adequately governed by the *Archives Act 1983*
- Make minor technical amendments to the *Patents Act* to correct oversights in the drafting of the *Intellectual Property Laws Amendment (Raising the Bar) Act 2012* which was passed by Parliament in March 2012.