



INPI

**INTELECTUAL
PROPERTY GUIDE
FOR EXPORTERS**

DENMARK

Instituto Nacional da Propriedade Industrial (INPI)

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Summary

Introduction	3
Before you start exporting.....	3
Five biggest mistakes of the exporter in the area of Intellectual Property.....	4
Courses on Intellectual Property	7
Intellectual Property information and tools for companies	8
How to protect your Intellectual Property in Brazil	9
National Intellectual Property Rights Institutions in Denmark	10
Where to conduct your IP search in Denmark	10
Trademark search	11
Patent search	12
Industrial Design search.....	13
New Plant Variety search	13
Relevant data on Intellectual Property in Denmark.....	14
Trademarks	14
Patents.....	16
Utility Model	18
Industrial Design	18
Copyright	19
Layout-Design of Integrated Circuits.....	19
Intellectual Property Laws and Regulations in Denmark.....	20
International Intellectual Property Agreements in Denmark	21
How to protect your Intellectual Property in Denmark.....	22
How to apply for protection of your Intellectual Property in Denmark via International Cooperation Treaties and Agreements.....	23
Intellectual Property costs in Denmark	24
Trademarks	24
Patents.....	24
Industrial Design	25
How to enforce your Intellectual Property Rights in Denmark	25
Closing remarks.....	26

Introduction

This guide is part of a collection designed to help Brazilian exporters protect their Intellectual Property (IP) assets in the countries they wish to export to.

Each country has its own particularities regarding the IP system and this volume is dedicated to Denmark.

The IP topics covered in this guide are: trademarks, patents, industrial designs, geographical indications, new plant varieties, and copyright.

The guide is divided into three parts. In the first, we indicate reliable sources where you can deepen your knowledge about Intellectual Property. In the second, we introduce you to Denmark's IP system, advising you on how to protect your IP assets in Denmark and addressing issues to consider before you start exporting there. At the end, we provide information on what to do if you suffer any type of violation of your rights.

Our goal is to provide you with important and easy-to-understand information, so you can confidently navigate IP challenges and make the most of export opportunities to Denmark.

Before you start exporting

Before starting your export process, what steps need to be taken in the IP area?

1. Know what IP is;
2. Have a deep understanding of the IP of your business and protect it in your home country;
3. Develop a strategic export plan that includes IP-related issues;
4. Investigate if there is anything similar to your IP assets that is already protected in the countries you want to export to;
5. Protect your IP in these countries and - only after that;
6. Take your product or service overseas.

This guide will tell you:

1. The main mistakes of exporters in the area of IP;
2. Where to learn more about IP and about IP and export;
3. Where and how to protect your IP in Brazil;
4. Where to conduct research if there are already IP assets similar to yours in other countries;
5. What is Denmark's international IP law;
6. Where and how to protect your IP in Denmark;
7. Some cost estimates of this process;
8. What to do to protect yourself in case you are copied.

We hope this will be a facilitator in your export process!

Five biggest mistakes of the exporter in the area of Intellectual Property

Some common IP mistakes made by those who start exporting that we want to help you avoid:

1. **Do you know that your trademark, your patent and your industrial design are only valid in the country where they are registered?**

One of the most common mistakes made by exporters is not knowing that Intellectual Property rights, such as trademarks, patents and industrial designs, are **TERRITORIAL**. This means that, although we live in a globalized world, IP rights are not. They are valid only in the country or territory in which they were protected.

The only exception to this rule is that which is protected by copyright. This is because the 181 signatory countries of the Berne Convention agreed that the protection of rights of artistic and literary works, among others, should not be subject to the fulfillment of any formality, nor depend on the existence of protection of the work in their country of origin. The author has moral and patrimonial rights in relation to his work, since it was produced, regardless of registration.

However, all other intellectual property rights need to be protected **IN EACH COUNTRY** where you wish to export, so that you have rights to these assets.

Thus, BEFORE you start your export activities, it is crucial that you decide WHERE you want to protect your IP assets. This is a fundamental decision that must be made with caution and planning, as the costs involved can be high.

2. Do you want to have your trademark, your patent and your design protected?

Did you know that the disclosure of an invention or an industrial design, without having a previously filed application for protection, can make your right over these assets unfeasible?

We are sure that you do not want to have your IP copied, inadvertently made public, or protected by a third party. Imagine, for example, not being able to use your own trademark in another country because someone else has already registered it before you.

Therefore, it is essential that you seek to secure your IP rights BEFORE entering and presenting your products in a new market. Remember: **what guarantees the right to IP in a territory is its REGISTRATION/GRANT, and not just its use.**

When planning your international expansion, pay special attention to protecting your IP assets. In this way, you'll avoid unpleasant surprises and maintain control over your resources.

3. Do you want to protect yourself from taking an IP infringement lawsuit in another country?

Did you know that it is essential **to INVESTIGATE** if there are already trademarks, patents or industrial designs similar to yours, which are already protected, in the country to which you want to export? This is an important step to avoid the risk of infringing on a third party's right in a new market.

Most countries make databases available for research in their IP offices. You can make an online query in these systems to check if there is already any prior notice that may make your request unfeasible. This pre-search can help you save a lot of time and money. In addition, there are also international databases that allow research to be carried out. Several of them are indicated in this guide.

4. Does IP rights obtained in one country guarantee the same right in another?

Many exporters think that if they have obtained an IP right in one country, they will automatically get the same right in another. Unfortunately, this is not the reality.

Although there are some common parameters established by international agreements, the area of IP varies widely between countries in terms of legislation and rules for granting rights.

Therefore, there is no guarantee that what was granted in one country will also be granted in another. Each nation has its own particularities and requirements when it comes to protecting Intellectual Property, which makes each country's decision **INDEPENDENT**.

This means that when planning your export strategy, you need to carefully analyse the IP situation in each destination country. It is not possible to assume that a right obtained in one place will be automatically recognized in another.

5. Did you include IP issues when you did your export project?

The preparation of a good **STRATEGIC PLANNING** is key to success in exporting. Many exporters make the mistake of neglecting IP-related issues when planning their export activities. However, it is essential to consider these issues as an essential part of this process.

IP assets can be some of the most valuable that your company has. Therefore, it is essential that your planning is careful and that it includes a detailed analysis of these assets.

Depending on the number of countries in which you decide to protect these assets, the costs can be significant. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate in advance what, and where you want to protect¹.

Regarding the deadlines you have for the protection of your IP assets, according to the Paris Agreement, an international treaty of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) valid in 176 countries, when you file an application for a patent, utility model (UM), trademark or industrial design (DI) with an IP office, you have a period of 12

¹ Some important questions that need to be answered in strategic planning: why, what, when, where, with whom, how and how much it costs to export.

months (for patent and utility model), and 6 months (for industrial design and trademark), to apply for protection in any other country, without losing the "right of priority", that is, in this period you will have priority in relation to another applicant who files something similar to the one you filed, anywhere in the world. After this period, you will not be able to file an application in other countries related to this first invention/application.

We highlight that this happens when you choose to make national filings, in each country individually. There is also the option of making international deposits, in a group of countries, at once, through WIPO, which makes the process much easier. We'll detail this option later.

For these reasons, it is essential that you make a good strategic planning regarding the IP area in the initial phase of the project, even before starting export actions, when you decide to protect your IP assets. In this way, you'll avoid missing opportunities, reduce risk, and lower unnecessary costs.

By prioritizing IP planning in your export project, you will be taking a crucial step towards the success of your business in the international market.

Courses on Intellectual Property

Intellectual Property is traditionally divided into three branches:

- **Copyrights** that protect literary, artistic, technological and software works;
- **Industrial property**, such as trademarks, patents, utility models, industrial designs, and geographical indications; and
- **Sui generis protection**, such as the protection of new plant varieties.



If you wish to deepen your knowledge of IP before deciding on its use when exporting to Denmark, you can consult the schedule of free courses on the subject available on the website of the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI).




You can also participate in the free IP course, in Portuguese, offered twice a year by WIPO, called: DL 730 "Executive Course on Intellectual Property and Exports".



Intellectual Property information and tools for companies





INPI offers guides on intellectual property for businesses that can help you explore the possibilities of IP for your company.

Table 1: INPI Information and tools on IP for companies

Tools	Link
IP Information for Businesses	

WIPO also offers a series of tools, guides and information on IP available free of charge that can help you.

Table 2: WIPO IP information and tools for businesses

Tools	Link
IP Information for Businesses	
IP self-diagnostics for businesses	
IP Guides for Businesses *	
Strategic IP Walkthrough for SMEs	

* Some of the guides provided by WIPO, in Spanish, English and French, are:

1. **Secrets of Intellectual Property: A Guide for Small and Medium-sized Exporters;**
2. **Inventing the Future: An Introduction to Patents for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises;**
3. **Making a Mark: An Introduction to Trademarks for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises;**
4. **Looking Good: An Introduction to Industrial Designs for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises;**
5. **Exchanging Value - Negotiating Technology Licensing Agreements: A Training Manual;**
6. **A Guide to Intellectual Property for Startups; among others.**

How to protect your Intellectual Property in Brazil

Before you start exporting, consider protecting your IP in Brazil. Here we indicate the step-by-step process for trademarks, patents, industrial designs, protection of plant varieties and copyrighted works.

Table 3: Step by step for filing Intellectual Property in Brazil









Type of IP	Institution	Link
Trademarks	National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI)	
Patents	National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI)	
Industrial Designs	National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI)	
Plant Variety Protection	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA)	

Table 4: Institutions for voluntary registration of copyrighted works in Brazil

Type of Copyrighted Work	Institution	Link
Musical Works	School of Music of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ)	
Architectural Works	Council of Architecture and Urbanism of Brazil (UCC)	
Audiovisual Works	National Film Agency (ANCINE)	
Computer Programs	National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI)	

National Intellectual Property Rights Institutions in Denmark

The **Danish Patent and Trademark Office** (DKPTO) is responsible for the industrial property system in Denmark, being responsible for the registration and administration of trademarks, patents, industrial designs and topographies of integrated circuits.



The **Danish Ministry of Culture** is responsible for the copyright system in Denmark.



The **Danish Agricultural Agency** (DAA) is the institution responsible for the protection of plant varieties in the country.



The **Danish Veterinary and Food Administration** is responsible for conducting actions related to the registration of geographical indications in the country.



Where to conduct your IP search in Denmark

How to search if an IP is already protected in Denmark?

As we said, before applying for an IP right in another country, you need to check if your trademark, invention, industrial design or plant variety already exists and if it is already protected.

If you find something similar in the market you want to explore, it may be difficult to get the protection you want.

Your search should include the Internet, social media, international IP search databases, and databases from the country where you are filing.

Make sure your search is as comprehensive as possible, to avoid future unnecessary costs.

With the advancement of Artificial Intelligence technology, in a short time it will be much easier and faster to investigate if there are already protected assets similar to the ones you want to protect.

Trademark search

Before applying for a trademark, you can start by searching the DKPTO database for trademarks for goods and services similar to yours.



You can also search the global database of trademarks. WIPO's **Global Trademark Database**, which contains data from more than 80 countries and includes trademarks, designations of origin and official emblems.



Search **Madrid Monitor**, in turn, allows access to international applications and registrations made through the Madrid System, with millions of trademarks from its more than 130 member countries. In this database, your search can include words, numbers, dates, classes, and countries.



Another database available in the trademark area is **TMview**. TMview contains trademarks from throughout the European Union and parts of Africa, Asia, America, and Oceania. This database allows search by words, numbers, dates, classes, and countries.



If you find the process complex, you can hire an IP professional to help you.

Patent search

Before you file a patent and apply for the protection of an invention, you need to make sure that it is new and inventive. Because of the requirement of novelty in a sense, nothing related to the invention must have been published anywhere in the world (including patent literature and any other public medias)

You can start your search on **Google Patent Advanced Search**, which allows you to search by name, date, inventor, applicant, patent office, and language, among other options.



You can also search WIPO's **Patentscope**, which contains data on more than 100 million patents. Here you can search by title, abstract, name, and filing date.



Examiners from the INPI have prepared, based on material provided by WIPO, a Guide that indicates how to perform a search on **Patentscope**.



The DKPTO database is a good place to continue your searches.



The patent search process is more complex than the trademark and industrial design search process. As a result, if you wish, you can hire a professional specialized in IP to help you.

Industrial Design search

Your industrial design needs to be new and original so that you can protect it. Because of this, you will need to search any published designs and check if they have similarities to yours.

Your search needs to include, in addition to design databases, other sources such as trademark and patent databases, the Internet, and social media. Any similar results, even if they are not registered, may prevent your right to register the design.

In the databases, you can search by image, product name, rating, number, and owner.

DKPTO's ID database is a good place to start your searches.



The **Global Design Database** is a worldwide collection of data organized by WIPO, from deposits made through the Hague System. You can search by description, name, depositor, date, and country.



DesignView, in turn, allows you to search for designs from all over the European Union and parts of Africa, Asia, America and Oceania. You can search by name, number, designer, Locarno classification, filing date, and country.



New Plant Variety search

If you want to sell your plant variety internationally, you will need to do an international search to verify that the variety of your plant is really new.

First, you can check the internet if you can find any disclosures of varieties similar to yours.

Then, you can search in databases of new plant varieties in the country where you want to protect and market your new variety. In most databases, you will find information regarding the common name of the plant, genus, species, title holder, and term of protection.

In the European Union, there is a plant variety database in the **Community Plant Variety Office** (CPVO), with information on plant registers from more than 70 countries.



You can also search the International Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (**UPOV**) **PLUTO plant variety database**, which provides name results for plant varieties protected by members of UPOV and other international organizations. To access PLUTO, you will need to create a user account.



Relevant data on Intellectual Property in Denmark

Trademarks

A trademark is a sign that you can use to distinguish your company's goods or services from those of other merchants.

In Denmark, a trademark can be in the form of words, figurative (logo), three-dimensional (the shape of the product or its packaging), positional (the way the trademark is positioned on the product), colour, sound, motion, multimedia, or any combination of these elements.

In the country, a trademark is acquired through **Trademark registration**, which is valid for **10 years** and **can be renewed indefinitely every 10 years**.

There are three paths to trademark registration in Denmark:

1. **National Route:** The registration of a **National Trademark**, with the DKPTO.
2. **Regional Route:** The registration of a **European Union Trademark** with the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO), which with a single

registration protects your trademark in the 27 countries of the EU, which includes Denmark.

It should be noted, in relation to the European trademark, that if in any of the 27 countries reasons are found to oppose its trademark, it cannot be registered.

To make this registration, the process is simple, involves a single group of fees and can be done in English, French, Spanish, German or Italian. Any natural or legal person, from any country in the world, can apply for a European trademark.

3. **International Route:** The registration of an **International Trademark**, through WIPO's International Madrid System. In this system, you choose, among the more than 130 member countries, those in which you want to have your trademark protected, with a single application, in a single language (English, French or Spanish) and with the payment of a single set of fees.

The objective of the Madrid System is to facilitate the registration of trademarks in the world. The application for registration must be made through one of the IP offices of the countries that are part of the agreement. The INPI, in Brazil, is part of it. Thus, if your company wants to renew or expand its global portfolio of trademarks, it can easily do so through this centralized model.

After the certification of the International Registration has been made by the office of origin (the office where the registration application was made), the registration will be sent to WIPO and distributed to those countries designated by you, where you want to have your trademark protected. This is where a second stage begins, known as the national phase, in which your application will be examined by the IP offices of the designated countries. In analysing the application, these offices will use local laws and practices for the examination, which makes **each country's decision independent**. After your application has been reviewed by each of them, the offices will communicate their decisions to WIPO, which in turn will inform you of the decisions of each of the designated countries.

The path you choose will depend on the needs of your business. Later in this guide, cost links are provided so that you can make analyses that facilitate your decision process, as well as links to make deposits, of each of the IP rights presented here, through the different existing routes.

Patents

A patent is a right granted for an invention. It can take the form of a new product, process, a use, or technical improvement of an existing technology. They are granted for inventions that are new, involve an inventive step and are industrially applicable.

The protection of an **Invention Patent** in Denmark is **20 years**, from the date of filing.

In Denmark there are five different ways to apply for a patent:

1. **National Route:** you file your patent directly with the DKPTO.
2. **Regional Route:** through *the European Patent Office* (EPO). The EPO is authorized by 39 different member countries of the European Patent Convention to conduct its patent examinations.

As of August 2024, the EPO member countries are: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, **Denmark**, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United Kingdom.

With a single application for examination at the EPO, you can have your patent protected in all these countries. The examination is carried out by the EPO and, if the patent is granted, you choose in which countries you want protection. This application will become a package of national patents, from the countries chosen by you. There are fees to be paid for each national patent granted, in addition to the fees charged by the EPO for the examination.

3. **Regional Route** generating the **European Unitary Patent**: The EPO also examines the so-called European Unitary Patent (UP). In this case, a single application and a single fee can generate a patent that protects your invention in 17 European countries². This number should soon be expanded to 25 countries.

The current UP countries are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, **Denmark**, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Sweden.

² This data refers to August 2024.

The other 8 countries that are in the process of joining the PUE are: Cyprus, Slovakia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Poland, Czech Republic and Romania.

So, when you are reading this material, check if this data is up to date.

- 4. International Route:** As Denmark is a signatory to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), you can elect it from among the countries of the International Patent System of the PCT of WIPO. Through this system, with a single patent application, in one language and a group of fees, you can apply for protection in more than 150 countries at the same time.

The international application via PCT has two phases: international and national.

- International Phase - There are two ways to file an international application: directly at the Office of a country that is part of the PCT (where the applicant is domiciled or a national of this country); or, at the International Bureau of WIPO.

When making the international filing, it is necessary to indicate an Office that is approved by the PCT to carry out the international search (*International Search Authority – ISA*), among those indicated by the country where the international filing took place.

The language of the international application must meet that defined by the country in which it was filed and the chosen ISA. In case Brazil is chosen as ISA, the deposit can be in Portuguese, English or Spanish.

- National Phase - After the international phase, usually 30 months, from the date of international filing or priority (if any), you must apply for the examination of your patent directly with the countries in which you are interested. At the end of the process, you can have the patent for your invention, if granted, in each country you chose. **The decision of each country is independent of the others.**

Entry into the national phase can be requested in any country that is part of the PCT, adapting your international PCT application to the legislation of that country.

5. **International Route:** Through the WIPO PCT, with the EPO as a designated member, and electing Denmark within the EPO. This is an alternative to the option 4, above.

Another relevant issue, with regard to patents, is that the DKPTO is a member of the *Global Patent Prosecution Highway (GPPH)*. This means that you can request expedited examination of your patent application.

Utility Model

Denmark protects Utility Model (UM), which consists of the protection of a functional improvement in relation to existing objects.

The protection of a **Utility Model** in Denmark is **10 years**, from the date of filing.

There is a pathway to apply for your UM in Denmark.

1. **National Route:** you deposit your UM directly with the DKPTO.

Industrial Design

Industrial Design refers to the characteristics of a shape, configuration, colours, pattern, or ornament applied to any product or non-physical article that gives the product or non-physical article its appearance. It protects the external appearance of the non-physical article or product.

In Denmark, the protection of an **Industrial Design (ID)** is **05 years**, and can be renewed four times, up to a maximum of **25 years**, from the date of filing.

There are four ways to register your ID in Denmark.

1. **National Route:** The National ID registration, where you apply for protection directly with the DKPTO.
2. **Regional Route:** The registration of Regional DI takes place with the EUIPO, which protects your ID with a single application and a single fee valid for the 27 EU countries.

3. **International Route:** The registration of an international ID through the Hague System, which allows you to choose the countries where you want to have your ID protected, with a single application, among the more than 90 countries participating in the WIPO System.

4. **Regional Route by International Route:** You can also register your regional ID with the EUIPO using the international trademark registration system of the WIPO Hague System.

Geographical Indications

Geographical Indication (GI) is an IP right that protects the name of a product that has a specific geographical origin and owes its qualities and/or reputation to this origin.

In Denmark, GI protection is reserved for names of food, wine, distilled spirits and agricultural products.

Plant Variety Protection

In Denmark, the protection of a new plant variety is valid, after its grant, for **30 years**, for vines and some species of trees, and **25 years**, for other species.

Copyright

The time of copyright protection in Denmark is from the creation of the work to **70 years after the author's death**.

Since Denmark is a signatory to the Berne Convention, it is not necessary to register your work in the country for your work to be protected by copyright. There is no option for voluntary registration for copyrighted works in the country.

Layout-Design of Integrated Circuits

In Denmark, the protection period for the registration of Layout-Design of Integrated Circuits is **10 years**, from the date of registration, or the first commercial exploitation of the product, whichever comes first.

Intellectual Property Laws and Regulations in Denmark

Denmark has adopted a number of regulations and directives to protect and enforce IP rights in the country.

Table 5: Some of Denmark's IP laws

Theme	Law
Consolidated Trademark Law	Consolidated Law No. 223, of February 26, 2017.
Consolidated Law on Topographies of Integrated Circuits	Consolidated Law No. 92, of January 29, 2019.
Consolidated Copyright Law	Consolidated Law No. 1,144, of October 23, 2014.
Consolidated Law for the Protection of Plant Varieties	Consolidated Law No. 1,131, of July 3, 2020.
Consolidated Industrial Design Law	Consolidated Law No. 89, of January 29, 2019.
Consolidated Patent Law	Consolidated Law No. 90, of January 29, 2019.
Consolidated Law on Utility Models	Consolidated Law No. 91, of January 29, 2019.
Trade Secrets Act	Law No. 309, of April 25, 2018.
Consolidated Penal Code	Consolidated Law No. 976, of September 17, 2019.
Consolidated Act on Measures Prohibiting the Release into Free Circulation, Export or Suspension of Counterfeit and Pirated Goods	Consolidated Law No. 177, of February 21, 2017.
Consolidated Law on Employee Inventions	Consolidated Law No. 104, of January 24, 2012.
Consolidated Secret Patents Act	Consolidated Law No. 107, of January 24, 2012.

A comprehensive list of Denmark's IP legislation can be found on the WIPO website.



International Intellectual Property Agreements in Denmark

Denmark is a signatory to several international IP agreements with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Table 6: International IP Agreements in Denmark

Agreement	Description
Paris Convention	It allows an applicant from another signatory state to apply for a patent or trademark and expect the same rights as a holder from Denmark.
Berne Convention	It ensures that parties to the convention, including Denmark, give equal recognition to copyright holders from other convention member states.
UPOV Convention	It establishes a harmonised system for the rights of producers of new plant varieties.
Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)	It allows inventors to search and obtain patent protection in more than 150 countries. *
Madrid Protocol	It allows trademark owners to register their trademarks in more than 120 countries. *
WIPO Treaty on Performance and Phonograms (WPPT)	It deals with copyright in the digital environment.
Hague Agreement	It is an agreement for industrial designs in which it is possible to register designs in more than 90 countries. *
TRIPS Agreement	It establishes a minimum level of protection and enforcement of IP rights that all members of the World Trade Organization, including Denmark, must comply with.

*Data referring to October 2024









A comprehensive list of international IP agreements adopted by Denmark can be found on the WIPO website.



How to protect your Intellectual Property in Denmark

A list of the IP objects recognised in Denmark, with a link to the websites where information on how to protect each of them can be found in the tables below.













Table 7: Where to protect your IP in Denmark

IP Object	Description	Link
Patents (DKPTO)	Patents protect inventions, e.g., products or processes that provide new and inventive technical solutions.	
Utility Models (DKPTO)	Like patents, utility models protect new technical inventions by granting a limited exclusive right.	
Trademarks (DKPTO)	Trademarks protect signs (words, symbols, colours, or sounds) that distinguish one company's products or services from those of others.	
Industrial Design (DKPTO)	Industrial Designs protect the appearance, shape, or configuration of a product.	
Geographical Indications (DVFA)	Geographical indications protect products that have a specific geographical origin and have qualities or reputation due to that origin.	
Layout-Design of Integrated Circuits (DKPTO)	Integrated circuit topographies protect the three-dimensional yet express arrangement of the elements of an integrated circuit.	
Plant Variety Protection (DAA)	Protection of new plant varieties.	
Copyright	Copyright protects literary, artistic, and technological works – for example, computer programs and electronic databases.	

How to apply for protection of your Intellectual Property in Denmark via International Cooperation Treaties and Agreements

In the table below, we provide information on how and where to deposit your IP in Denmark, via international treaties and cooperation agreements.

Table 8: Requests for IP applications in Denmark

IP Object	Description	Link
Patents	Information from the INPI on how to protect your patent abroad.	
	Information from the INPI on international patent filing.	
	Information from the INPI on fees, codes and procedures of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).	
	Application for filing a Regional Patent Application with the EPO	
	Application for filing a European Unitary Patent application with the EPO	
	Application for filing an International Patent Application via PCT directly with WIPO.	
	Application for Global Patent Prosecution Highway (GPPH) at DKPTO.	
Trademarks	Information from the INPI on the Madrid Protocol and step-by-step instructions for applying for international trademark registration.	
	Application for International Trademark Registration directly on the WIPO website – Madrid System .	
Industrial Designs	Information from the INPI on the Hague System and step-by-step instructions for applying for International Industrial Design Registration .	
	Application for international Industrial Design registration directly on the WIPO website – Hague System .	
WIPO	All WIPO International Deposits	

Intellectual Property costs in Denmark



Before deciding on which system to use to apply for an IP in Denmark, you need to evaluate the costs involved and each of the options.

Trademarks

In the case of trademarks, it is possible to choose between national filing by DKPTO or international filing via the Madrid System.

To make your decision easier, we have provided links to the comparative calculation of costs, in the table below, remembering that, in the Madrid System, you will need to choose the countries in which you want to protect your trademark, among the more than 130 that are part of the System.



Table 9: Information for calculating trademark filing costs

Institution	Link
DKPTO Costs	
Madrid System Costs	

Patents

Understanding the costs involved with a patent, in turn, is much more complicated. In the table below, you will find information about the amounts of fees requested for a patent in the DKPTO, as well as the PCT price list, so that you have an idea of the costs involved in an international patent application.



Table 10: Information for calculating patent filing costs

Institution	Link
DKPTO Costs	
PCT System Costs	

Industrial Design

As for the costs involved in the registration of an industrial design, below is a table that allows the comparison of the costs of filing DI with the DKPTO and the WIPO Hague System.

Table 11: Information for calculating industrial design filing costs

Institution	Link
DKPTO Costs	
Costs of the Hague System	

How to enforce your Intellectual Property Rights in Denmark

If you believe that an entity is using or benefiting from your IP rights without your consent, you may want to seek legal advice at an early stage.

IP infringement issues can be addressed directly with the alleged infringer. For example, using mediation, extrajudicial notifications, or through a licensing agreement. If you choose to take legal action, there are two main levels at which IP rights can be exercised in Denmark:

Civil Action – a legal expert will be able to help you use the court system to file a civil case against someone who infringes your IP rights. You can use this route to prevent the person or company from using your IP, and seek compensation for damages.

Prosecution - some offence actions may also constitute a criminal offence under Danish law. You can seek legal advice for more information about the process.

The Danish State Prosecutor's Office has a dedicated IP crimes unit.

Customs applications are an effective tool for protecting IP duties and can be submitted to the Danish customs authorities. However, the right holder must provide sufficient information in the application to enable the authorities to recognise the infringing property.

Another option for international IP protection is the use of the Mediation and Arbitration services for Intellectual Property and Technology Disputes offered to companies by WIPO.



WIPO also offers mediation alternatives for resolving disputes over internet domains.



Closing remarks

After the path proposed in this document, we hope that it has become easier to protect your IP before you start exporting.

Remember, because IP law is territorial, you'll need to protect it before you can introduce, sell, or manufacture your product in a new market. You can also protect it in other markets, even if you do not wish to exploit them at this time, in order to prevent others from copying, manufacturing or importing your trademark, product or service, and not paying your rights.

In some countries it is possible to carry out the procedures described here directly, but many require the hiring of a local IP professional who will act on your behalf. Having the support of an IP agent, in general, helps, not only with filings, but also to understand issues related to the local culture that can facilitate their access to the market in the region.

Another point that deserves to be highlighted is the cost of IP protection. It can be expensive, so it is always important to emphasize the need for good initial planning on how, where and why to invest abroad.

Finally, the information provided in this document is a support resource for exporting and protecting your IP in other countries and should not be used as a substitute for expert legal advice.