

# **The European Patent System**



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### **Overview**

- What is a patent?
- How to get a patent in Europe ?
- How is a European patent application processed?
- Possibility to oppose a granted patent before the EPO
- The European Patent Office as an employer

### What is a patent?

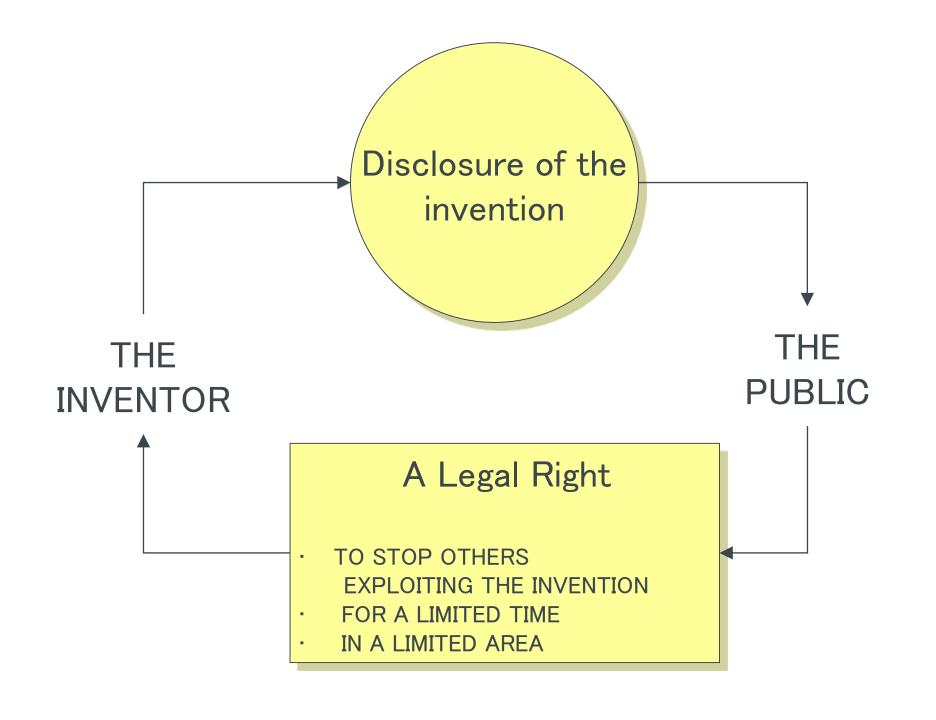
a patent =

a property right valid

for a certain territory and for a specific period,

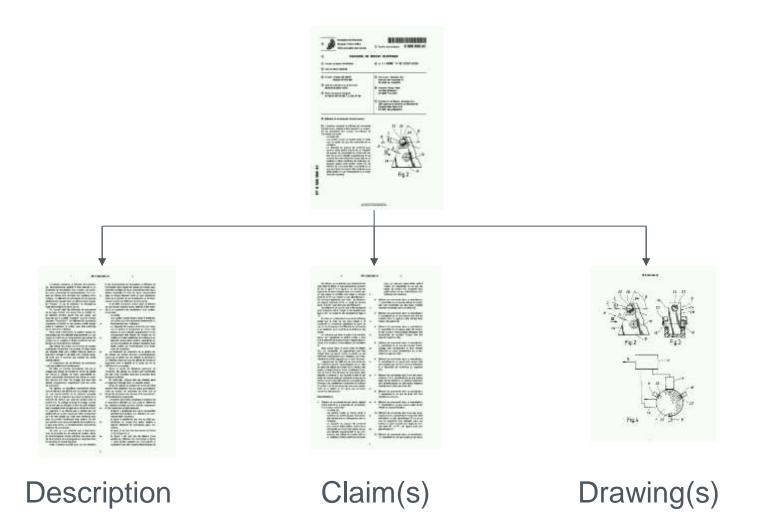
giving the owner the right to prevent third parties from exploiting an invention for commercial purposes without authorisation

- period : valid for normally 20 years
- territory: patent in a certain state does not influence rights and monopolies in other states
- a patent is an Intellectual Property Right (other IPRs are for example Trademarks and Copyrights)
- It is a passive right, which means that:
  - -the inventor can prevent others from using the patent
  - -... but s/he can not always be sure that s/he will be allowed to use it him/herself.





# **Essential Parts of a Patent**



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# Goals of the patent system:

- to promote innovation by attracting capital investment in Research and Development

 the full disclosure/publication of the invention inspires further inventions and at the same time helps to prevent duplication of R&D

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# How to get a patent in Europe?

- granting of patents can be done at the a national level, which results in a national patent valid in that state (national route)
- if the applicant wants protection in more then one state, he will have to go through the granting process in each country, and what is granted may vary form one country to another

 to make the patent system in Europe more cost-effective and to increase legal certainty, international cooperation was sought, which resulted in a treaty called the

**European Patent Convention (EPC).** 

# The European Patent Convention (EPC)

- is the international treaty which
- contains the legal basis for a new organization, the European Patent Office, in charge of the granting process for European Patents and
- contains the law on European patents (national law of members states can not deviate from this law)
- under the responsibility of the Member States (Diplomatic Conference and Adm. Council)

ADVANTAGE compared to the national route:

filing at the European Patent Office gives possibility for patent protection in about 40 European Countries in one centralised procedure in one language (English, French or German)

Map showing the geographic coverage of European patents as of 1 December 2017

United Kingdom

#### Member states (38)

Albania Luxembourg Austria Former Yugoslav Belgium Republic Bulgaria of Macedonia Croatia Malta Cyprus Monaco Czech Republic Netherlands Denmark Norway Estonia Poland Finland Portugal France Romania Germany San Marino Greece Serbia Hungary Slovakia Iceland Slovenia Ireland Spain Italy Sweden Switzerland Latvia Liechtenstein Turkey

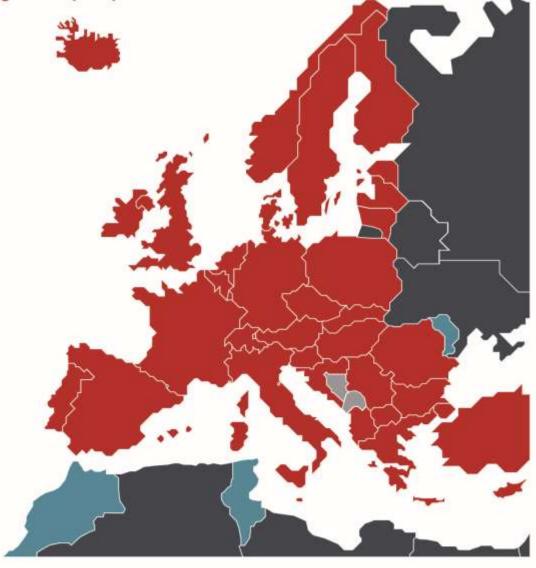
Extension states (2)

Lithuania

Bosnia-Herzegovina Montenegro

Validation states (3)

Republic of Moldova Morocco Tunisia



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# Summary of the procedure

- applicant files application documents with description (+figures if helpful) and claims
- the EPO looks for relevant state of the art and communicates this to the applicant in the form of a search report with accompanying letter (opinion)
- the EPO publishes the application documents

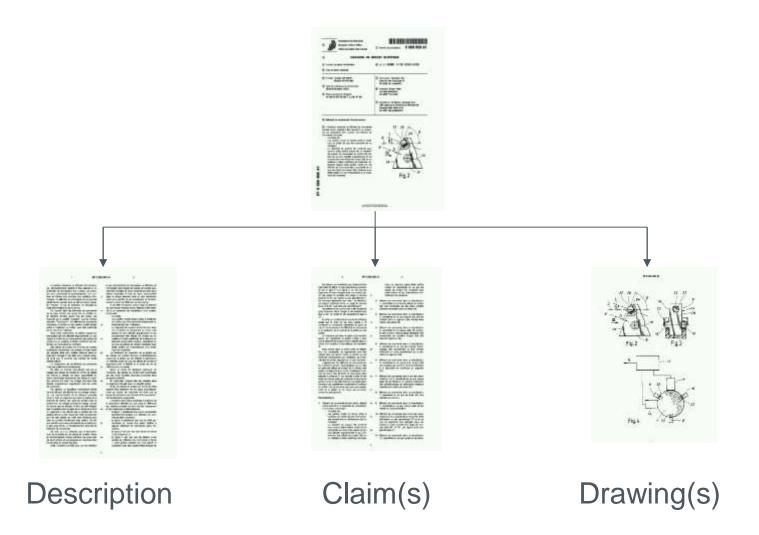
# Summary of the procedure (continued)

- based on the search report and the opinion of the EPO,
  the applicant decides if he wants to continue
- the EPO communicates with the applicant in order to amend the application documents, in particular the claims, in such a way that all the requirements of the EPC are fullfilled.

a patent is granted or the application is refused.



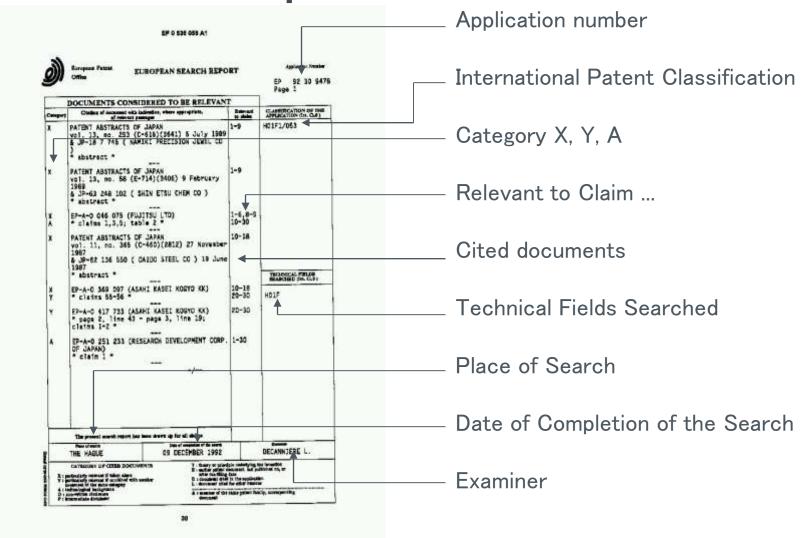
# **Essential Parts of a Patent Application**



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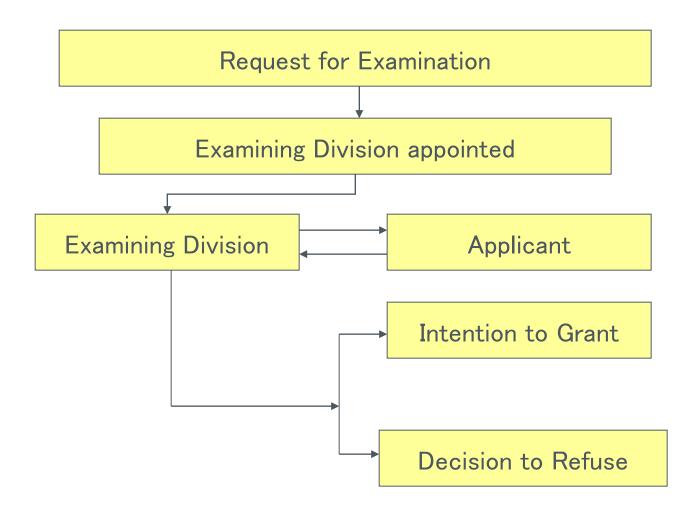


# The Search Report





Based of the SR the applicant decides if he wants to continue...



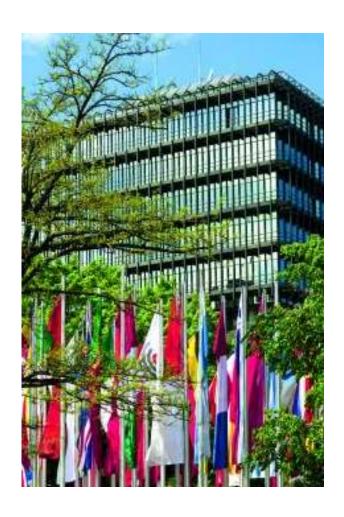
# Possibility of opposing a granted patent

- Anyone can oppose a granted patent in a centralised procedure in front of the EPO in a nine month period after the grant of the patent.
- So it might be worth keeping an eye on the patents that are granted in your field!

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### The European Patent Office as employer



- Second-largest intergovernmental institution in Europe
- Not an EU institution
- Self-financing, i.e. revenue from fees covers operating and capital expenditure
- EPC patent prosecution for 38 contracting states

# **Our five locations in Europe**



### Our staff



Munich

3 772

The Hague

2 682

Berlin

247

Vienna

96

Brussels

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Total

6 801

Around 60% are patent examiners

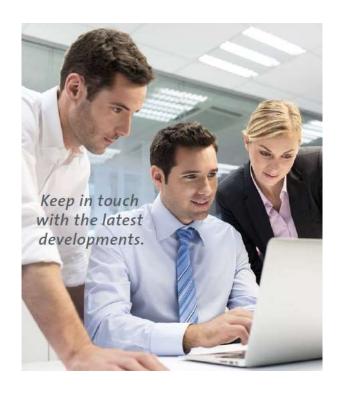
Source: EPO data on 31.12.2016

# A multicultural working environment



- Over 30 different nationalities
- Three languages for working in and for communicating with applicants:
  - English
  - French
  - German

# We are recruiting engineers and scientists



### Working as a patent examiner

### Who can apply?

Engineers and scientists who are nationals of EPO member states and who have the necessary language skills

#### In which technical fields?

Opportunities exist in a whole range of technical fields

More information on epo.org/jobs





www.epo.org

Thank you for your attention!

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