

European qualifying examination

Guide for preparation | 14th edition

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Preface

The new European Qualifying Examination (EQE) was launched in 2025 and will be rolled out gradually until its full deployment in 2027. This marks the most profound transformation of the EQE since its inception in 1979.

The foundation for the new EQE was laid by the Administrative Council of the European Patent Organisation's unanimous approval of the new Regulation on the European qualifying examination for professional representatives before the European Patent Office in December 2023. This was followed by the Council's approval of the Implementing provisions to the Regulation on the European qualifying examination in January 2024.

The EQE is a highly demanding examination and a requirement for entering the patent attorney profession. It has undergone a reform to make it fit for the digital environment and more flexible.

The new EQE is modular, progressive and based on testing competences. The new papers F to M4 ensure that all successful candidates have the skills to become an expert patent attorney.

Designed in a digital format from the outset, the new EQE is offered under the same conditions to all candidates, while saving them travel time and costs.

This study guide provides information and practical advice on how to prepare for papers F to M4 over three years, building on the guiding principles that govern the new EQE.

Written to help candidates prepare for the examination, it does not represent the views of the EQE Supervisory Board, Examination Board or any of the committees related to the examination.

Furthermore, it does not replace official publications like the Regulation on the European qualifying examination for professional representatives before the European Patent Office (REE) and the Implementing provisions to the Regulation on the European qualifying examination (IPREE), both of which are published on [epo.org](https://www.epo.org).

This study guide has been designed for candidates sitting the modular EQE. In the same spirit of flexibility that inspired the new examination, the guide will be updated regularly in the future.

Foreword

Few examinations require candidates to demonstrate knowledge of such a broad range of technical, legal and administrative fields as the European qualifying examination (EQE).

Passing the examination is one of the first steps on a professional journey which is both intellectually challenging and rewarding. As a professional representative, you will also render an invaluable service to innovation in Europe.

This guide is a collection of explanations, information and advice that gives candidates a head start in organising the time they need to spend in preparing for the examination. It will help you to channel your efforts effectively and maximise your chances of passing the examination.

It offers:

- a better understanding of what the EQE entails
- a structured approach to tackling study topics
- guidance on how much time is needed for each step
- hints on examination techniques
- brief insights into how the examination committees mark the papers
- lists of other training material and courses

In preparing this guide, the drafters have drawn on their knowledge of previous examinations, the published Regulation on the European qualifying examination for professional representatives before the European Patent Office (REE) and the Implementing provisions to the Regulation on the European qualifying examination (IPREE) as published in Supplementary publication 3, OJ EPO 2024, 20.

If you have any comments or suggestions on the guide, please feel free to get in touch with us at academy@epo.org. We're always glad to receive feedback.

Good luck with your preparation and with sitting the examination!



Chapter I

The European qualifying examination

Institutional framework

The European qualifying examination (EQE) is organised and conducted by a supervisory board, an examination board, examination committees and an examination secretariat.

The supervisory board consists of two members from the EPO and the epi¹ respectively and is chaired by one of its members who is appointed by the President of the EPO. Every two years, the chair alternates between an EPO employee and an epi member. The main duties of the supervisory board are to determine the nature, structure and number of examination papers and the time allowed for each, to monitor and evaluate the conduct and results of the examination, and, where necessary, to amend the Implementing provisions to the Regulation on the European qualifying examination (IPREE).

The supervisory board is advised on the conduct and results of the examination by the examination

board which also consists of four EPO employees and epi members respectively. The examination board instructs the examination committees on how to prepare the examination papers and marking sheets, as well as on how to mark the answer papers consistently and decide on pass or fail.

The examination committees are entrusted with preparing the examination papers and marking sheets, marking the answers and proposing the grades to be awarded. They are also made up of epi members and EPO employees. Each examination paper is either marked by two markers or through autoscoring as defined in the IPREE.

The supervisory board, examination board and examination committees are supported by an examination secretariat consisting of EPO employees. The secretariat prepares and organises the examination and handles registration and enrolment. As an EQE candidate, you will be in contact with the secretariat throughout your EQE journey.

¹ Institute of Professional Representatives before the European Patent Office (the epi)

About the examination

The EQE is a modular exam and consists of a foundation paper F and four main examination papers M1, M2, M3 and M4. You can sit paper F after at least 12 months of professional activity, papers M1 and M2 after at least 24 months and papers M3 and M4 after at least 36 months. You can only resit papers that you have previously failed.

Passing the foundation paper F is a prerequisite for sitting any of the main examination papers. There is an exception to this rule: you can sit all papers M1 to M4 together after 36 months without first sitting paper F. However, if you do not pass all of the papers at the same time, sitting paper F may become a requirement for resitting some of the main papers (see section 1.8 below).

The examination is held once a year, usually at the beginning of March, over two consecutive weeks. The exact dates, start and end times are announced in a notice from the examination secretariat published on the [EPO website](#).

As the new EQE papers are different in format and scope from the previous EQE papers A, B, C and D and the pre-examination, mock papers will be provided for the first few years to help you prepare for the new examination format.

Foundation paper

The foundation paper F focuses on testing **declarative knowledge**. The objective is to assess whether you understand the legal concepts and provisions of the EPC and the PCT. Paper F also requires you to interpret claims and assess their compliance with the provisions of the EPC. Declarative knowledge means that you will not be expected to deal with strategic or exceptional situations but rather to know the legal texts and apply them in simple, day-to-day situations.

The foundation paper is marked by autoscoring and may comprise different types of questions, such as multiple-choice, multi-select, true or false questions, drag and drop questions, questions requiring a fill-in answer and/or highlighting of relevant text passages.

The foundation paper consists of two parts each lasting two hours.

- Part 1 assesses your understanding of the procedural requirements and steps in EPC proceedings and PCT proceedings and where you are able to apply it.
- Part 2 assesses whether you can interpret the claims and analyse their compliance with the provisions of the EPC, as well as the compliance of proposed amendments with the provisions of the EPC.

You are expected to be familiar with the following limited list of documents as defined in Rule 22(5) IPREE:

- (a) the EPC
- (b) the Implementing Regulations to the EPC
- (e) the Rules relating to Fees
- (g) the PCT
- (h) the Regulations under the PCT
- (i) the PCT Applicant's Guide
- (j) the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property
- (m) the Guidelines for Examination in the EPO
- (o) the Guidelines for Search and Examination at the EPO as PCT Authority

The first edition of paper F took place in March 2025 and is available in the compendium.

Main examination

The main examination aims to assess your ability to represent clients in all grant and post-grant proceedings established under the EPC and the PCT. The four papers M1-M4 will test your ability to read and interpret information (disclosure, client's requests etc.), draft claims, draft legal arguments for and against a patent document and provide strategic and procedural legal advice.

PAPER M1 – Assessment of information and client instructions

Paper M1 assesses whether you can carry out tasks relating to the analysis and assessment of information and evaluate and act on instructions from a client.

This paper also assesses whether you can understand an invention (as described in a patent publication or disclosures, for example) and/or data provided by the client, assess the invention in view of prior art, and analyse the compliance of the invention and the application or patent with the provisions of the EPC.

Paper M1 lasts three hours in total and consists of two parts, each lasting 90 minutes. Each part may contain one or more tasks.

This paper may comprise different types of questions, such as multiple-choice, multi-select or tabular questions, questions requiring a fill-in answer, drop-down menu questions, rating choice/rank order questions, multi-point scale matrix questions and drag and drop questions, as well as open questions requiring a free-text answer.

In addition to the documents listed above for the foundation paper, you are expected to be familiar with the following documents (Rule 23(4) IPREE):

- (k) the lists of EPC contracting states, extension states and validation states, of contracting states to the PCT and of states which have ratified the Agreement on a Unified Patent Court
- (s) Code of Conduct of the Institute of Professional Representatives before the European Patent Office
- (t) Regulation on discipline for professional representatives

The first M1 paper will be held in 2026. A mock paper has been made available to serve as training material.

PAPER M2 – Mastering procedural patent law

Paper M2 assesses whether you can apply the procedural and substantive patent law of the EPC and the PCT in both daily and exceptional situations arising in the practice of professional representatives in proceedings before the EPO. It also assesses whether you are familiar with all procedures established by the EPC and the PCT and with procedural law in the countries defined in Rule 2(2) IPREE. You must be able to identify and apply all

available procedural options in a certain situation and provide the client with suitable recommendations and legal bases.

Paper M2 lasts 2.5- 3 hours and consists of two parts.

- The first part lasts no longer than 90 minutes and comprises various types of questions such as multiple-choice, multi-select, tabular questions, questions requiring a fill-in answer, drop-down menu questions, rating choice/rank order questions, multi-point scale matrix questions and/or drag and drop questions.
- The second part of this paper lasts no longer than 90 minutes and comprises open questions requiring a free-text answer.

In addition to the documents listed for the main examination paper M1, you are expected to be familiar with:

- (c) the Protocol on Centralisation
- (d) the Protocol on Recognition
- (f) the notice of the President of the European Patent Office concerning the arrangements for deposit accounts
- (l) National law relating to the EPC, as published by the EPO
- (p) National measures relating to the Unitary Patent, as published by the EPO
- (q) regulations relating to the Unified Patent Court
- (r) the Case Law Book

The first paper M2 will be held in 2026. A mock paper has been made available to serve as training material.

PAPER M3 – Drafting patent documentation and reasoning points of law and technique

Paper M3 assesses whether you can assess, draft and develop patent documentation and submissions based on documents and instructions from the client. This can be at the stage of filing an application, opposition or appeal, or in response to an official communication, a notice of opposition, a statement of grounds of appeal or an invitation to oral proceedings but is not limited to these scenarios.

Paper M3 consists of three parts, each lasting between two and three hours. Together, the three parts last 7.5 hours in total. All three parts require you to give free-text answers based on relevant documentation. Each part may require the drafting or amending of patent documents and/or the preparation of a submission to be filed with the

EPO or the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

The first part of this paper requires the drafting of claims based on the documentation provided. You are expected to draft an independent and dependent claim or claims which offer the applicant the broadest possible protection under the EPC, as well as the introductory part of a patent application, including a definition of the subject-matter, the technical problem and the solution (Rule 25(2) IPREE).

The second part of this paper requires you to develop and present arguments showing why the invention and the application or patent comply with the requirements of the EPC or PCT, and to amend claims if necessary to achieve compliance. You are expected to put forward suitable argumentation and, where appropriate, propose any amendments, with a view to ensuring the broadest possible protection under the EPC or PCT, taking account of the relevant stage of proceedings (Rule 25(3) IPREE).

The third part of this paper requires you to develop and present arguments showing why the invention and the application or patent does not comply with the requirements of the EPC or PCT. You are expected to challenge a European patent, European patent application or an international application.

As with paper M2, you are expected to be familiar with the full list of documents as defined in Rule 21(1) IPREE.

PAPER M4 – Advising the client

Paper M4 focuses on your ability to provide an answer in the form of a legal opinion responding to an enquiry from a client. You are expected to reason, present and manage advanced procedural and substantive aspects of patent law.

Paper M4 assesses whether you are able to apply the EPC, the PCT, the Paris Convention, legislation relating to the European patent with unitary effect and the procedural laws of the EPC contracting states, extension states and validation states, as well as the IP5 countries defined in Rule 2(2) IPREE, to the extent to which they are relevant to proceedings relating to EP or PCT applications, in complex situations while handling a patent portfolio, analysing the situation and providing strategic advice to the client. You will use the opinion they draft to explain

the legal consequences of the situation as described. You are expected to demonstrate your ability to deal with a complex industrial-property law case involving fundamental issues of patentability, the rights of inventors, inventions as property and third-party rights (Rule 26 IPREE).

Paper M4 lasts between 2 and 2.5 hours in total. Paper M4 consists of one or more tasks.

As with papers M2 and M3, the candidate is expected to be familiar with the full list of documents as defined in Rule 21(1) IPREE.

Language

All examination papers are prepared in each of the EPO's three official languages (English, French and German). You can choose the official language in which you wish to read and answer the questions. It is assumed that you will read and answer the questions in the same language unless you indicate otherwise. When enrolling for the examination, you can also state whether you wish to give your answers in an official language of one of the contracting states. You can then use either an EPO official language or the indicated official language of a contracting state, or both, to answer the questions. It is nevertheless advisable to choose one of the EPO's official languages because these are the languages required to practise before the EPO.

You should also focus on learning how to read and understand legal language. Special courses on legal language, such as the legal English courses run by the British Council, are available. We also highly recommend reading the Official Journal and decisions of the Boards of Appeal and discussing them with colleagues. Your supervisor should ensure that you are well-prepared in terms of your language proficiency.

The examination committees are aware that some answer papers may have been written in a language other than the mother tongue of the candidate. So no points are deducted for faults of grammar and style.

Candidates can use dictionaries during the examination as long as they are in paper form.

Registration and enrolment

Registration is a separate step which must be completed before enrolling for any examination paper. You are required to register with the examination secretariat (Rule 28 IPREE) once you have commenced a professional activity within the meaning of Article 11(2) REE. Registration is free of charge and is easy to complete online. Further information on the requirements for registration can be found in the IPREE and on epo.org - [EQE - European qualifying examination](http://epo.org). The deadline for registration is announced by the EPO in the Official Journal and on epo.org. Please note that this deadline is usually one year before the date of papers F and M1/M2

You may enrol for the foundation paper F of the EQE if you are registered and, by the date of the examination, have completed a full-time period of at least 12 months of professional activity in an EPC contracting state. As a general rule, you may enrol for the main papers M1 to M4 if you have passed the foundation paper and, by the date of the examination, have completed at least 24 months of professional activity (M1 and M2) and 36 months (M3 and M4).

Alternatively, you may enrol for the main papers M1 to M4 in one sitting, without having to sit the foundation paper, if you are registered, and, by the date of the examination, have completed a full-time period of at least 36 months of professional activity. In some cases, particularly if you have completed certain IP courses, a reduction in the qualification requirements may be granted (Rule 16 and Rules 11-13 IPREE).

Professional activity includes training under the supervision of a professional representative or working as an employee fully responsible for patent matters in an industrial company established in one of the EPC contracting states. For the latter type of professional activity, you must provide evidence that you act as a representative before the EPO in a wide range of capacities.

If you are not sure whether you meet the conditions regarding the period of professional activity (because you worked part-time for a while, were on sick leave or maternity leave, for example), make sure to check the [FAQ - General information](#) and request confirmation from the examination secretariat.

The dates, fees and all other details of the examination are published every year in the Official Journal and on epo.org. The examination dates can be found at: <https://www.epo.org/en/learning/eqe-epac/european-qualifying-examination-eqe>.

If you have a serious temporary or permanent condition that may affect your ability to participate in the examination (e.g. a disability, injury, illness or other condition), you may ask for reasonable adjustments to be made. In this case, you should contact the examination secretariat promptly (at the latest upon enrolling for the examination) and provide appropriate evidence of your condition (Rule 17 IPREE).

Please bear in mind that the enrolment deadline is quite some time ahead of the examination.

Fees

Enrolment for the foundation paper or each main paper is subject to a basic fee (currently EUR 200). One additional basic fee is payable for each paper you wish to sit for the first or second time. For papers that you sit more than twice, the fee will increase up to a maximum of four times the basic fee. In other words, it pays to prepare thoroughly before sitting any EQE paper.

Candidates from certain countries may file a request for subsidised examination fees. More information is available on the [EQE website](#).

Choice of papers

The foundation paper F and main examination papers M1 to M4 have been designed so that you can follow a gradual learning path. Taking the papers in the following sequence: F after 12 months, M1 and M2 after 24 months and M3 and M4 after 36 months allows you to align the examinations with your professional development.

This sequence of papers² is highly recommended but not mandatory. For example, it is possible to defer sitting the foundation paper F until after 24 months of professional activity and, assuming that you pass F, you can sit any combination of M1 to M4 the following year. As another example, you could sit paper F after 12 months and assuming that a pass grade is obtained, M1 and/or M2 could be deferred until after 36 months. Once you have passed paper F, you can sit the main exam papers in any order you want, as long as the professional activity requirements have been met.

Alternatively, you can choose to skip the foundation paper F and take all four main examination papers (M1 to M4) in one sitting after 36 months of professional activity. This option offers you a chance to pass the EQE without having to sit the foundation paper F. However, if you are not successful in all papers you may have a delayed route to qualification. If you pass M2 and at least one of M1 or M3, you may resit any failed papers without having to sit the foundation paper F. If you fail M2, you will have to sit the foundation paper F when you resit any failed main examination papers. In this case, the failed main examination papers will only be marked if you pass the foundation paper F. Taking this alternative track may therefore ultimately mean a longer route to qualification. Taking all of the main examination papers at the same time may also impact your ability to adequately prepare for the examination. You should bear in mind the substantial amount of work involved before enrolling for your chosen combination of examination papers.

You may only enrol for papers you have not yet passed.

If you change your mind after enrolling, it is important to remember that you can only withdraw from an examination paper before the official start time of the first paper. If you withdraw by a pre-announced date in the year prior to the examination, the examination fee(s) will be reimbursed, but not the registration fee (see the Official Journal or [EPO website](#) - for the announcement of the EQE).

Statistics on the EQE pass rate are published every year on the [EPO website](#).

We recommend studying them carefully. They are intended to give you an idea of the degree of difficulty involved in the examination.

Marks

The examination board determines the pass grade threshold for an examination paper or part thereof by considering the marks proposed by the examination committee. The criteria for determining the threshold include assessing whether a candidate meets the qualifications required to practise as a professional representative, as stated in Article 1(1) REE

You obtain a pass grade in an examination paper if you have been awarded a pass grade in all parts of the examination paper in one sitting. For example, for the main examination paper M3 you need to pass the first part, which covers drafting claims, the second part, which covers responding to a challenge and the third part, which covers challenging a patent or patent application, all in one sitting.

Examination platform

The examination is conducted entirely online using the WISEflow platform and invigilated using online proctoring based on video and audio recordings. The online proctoring combines artificial intelligence with human invigilation. Papers have been divided into parts and allow for scheduled breaks. We advise you to monitor the dedicated EPO website closely for further information and updates regarding the examination platform and to make use of any opportunities to test your computer system with the platform before the exams (e.g. use the [compendium](#) also available on the platform).

The examination platform may also provide digital access to a number of documents during the exams. The use of electronic devices (including digital wrist watches) other than the computer system required for the examination (including routers and printers) is not permitted.

We recommend that you and your supervisor take the time to read the [Instructions to candidates](#) carefully.

² www.patentepi.org/en/epi-students/qualifying-as-a-european-patent-attorney/eqe-format-change.html

Transitional provisions

The new examination papers are being rolled out gradually, with the first foundation paper F being offered in 2025, M1 and M2 being offered for the first time in 2026 and the complete set of papers being offered for the first time in 2027. In parallel, the old EQE papers are being phased out, and the last pre-examination was held in 2024. In 2026 the main exam papers (A, B, C and D) will be held for the last time. If you were eligible to sit the pre-examination in 2025, you will be able to sit papers A to D in 2026 without passing the pre-examination.

We recognise that some candidates may not have passed all of papers A to D by 2027. Transitional provisions are therefore in place to safeguard passes obtained under the previous examination system. If you have passed:

- the pre-examination, you will be exempted from sitting foundation paper F and the main examination paper M1;
- paper A, you will be exempted from sitting part 1 of the main examination paper M3;
- paper B, you will be exempted from sitting part 2 of the main examination paper M3;
- paper C, you will be exempted from sitting part 3 of the main examination paper M3;
- paper D, you will be exempted from sitting the main examination papers M2 and M4

These transitional provisions apply if you have obtained a pass mark, which is a mark of at least 50 for papers A to D. In other words, compensable fails, i.e. marks of between 45 and 49 in any of papers A to D, will not allow you to claim an exemption.

These transitional provisions apply for a maximum period of five years from the first time you use an exemption.



Chapter II

Overview of work organisation during the preparation period

Year 1

The aim of your first year of study should be to gain an understanding of the basic concepts of the EPC and PCT patent systems, including in particular novelty, inventive step and priority. Procedural law and procedural steps, as well as the rights conferred by a patent, should also form part of this basic understanding. If you are training under the supervision of a European patent attorney, you should be receiving direct instructions and training based on specific cases. You can also benefit from the experience of your qualified peers in formal or informal settings. You are generally encouraged to seek out your peers and to form study groups.

After one year of training, you are eligible to sit the foundation paper F which tests declarative knowledge. The questions in this paper are directed towards knowledge which is needed on a routine basis. Additionally, we advise you to have a solid understanding of the structure of the legal texts (particularly the EPC and PCT), so that you can quickly find the legal reference for a particular question in the paper.

You can prepare for paper F by practising short legal questions and deciding how to organise the material

to be used for preparation and during the examination itself. Keeping this material updated by referring to the Official Journal for updates in the EPC and the PCT is essential throughout your learning journey. You need a good grasp of the material's structure and logic to be able to find the answers as quickly as possible in the short time available during the examination.

The second part of the foundation paper focuses on claim interpretation and the compliance of the claims with the EPC provisions relating to, for example, clarity and novelty. These topics will be familiar to you from your daily work and can be discussed with supervisors, peers or tutors.

It is also important to get a feel for the way patent specifications are written, so that you can read them quickly and efficiently. Patent documents are a mix of technical and legal language, so getting used to them will take some time.

Paper F does not include any questions requiring a free-text answer, but different forms of questions may be used to test your understanding of the subject matter. We recommend that you practise answering the questions within the time provided for each part of the foundation paper.

During the first year, you also start to hone the skills needed for the main examination papers. So it is useful to familiarize yourself with the competences tested in these papers.

One key competence is learning how to identify essential information in a written or a verbal explanation given by a client. Successfully identifying and subsequently acting appropriately on such information are core skills in the day-to-day work of a patent attorney and are tested in the first main examination paper M1.

Building on the competences tested in paper M1, it is helpful to practise developing arguments showing why the claims are novel and inventive over prior art and preparing possible amendments which comply with the EPC and the instructions provided by a client. These competences will be tested in the second part of the main examination M3.

You should also learn to draft patent specifications, supervised by an experienced person with whom the drafts can be discussed. These competences will be tested in the first part of the main examination paper M3.

If possible, you should start learning about oppositions and methods for challenging the patentability of the patents and patent applications of others. These competences will be tested in the third part of the main examination paper M3.

If you do not have the opportunity to draft new applications or prepare responses or challenges, you can find examples of cases to study in the European Patent Register, the EPO's online file inspection service.

Finally, during the transition to the second year of training, you should explore more complex procedural matters, going beyond the declarative nature of the knowledge acquired for the foundation paper F.

Year 2

The examination papers are designed to be cumulative in terms of the material which is tested. Following a similar, cumulative learning process is the strategy we recommend for developing the knowledge and skills you need to practise as a patent attorney. After learning the fundamental procedural aspects and the basics of claim

language in the first year, you can move on to analysing information and further expanding your procedural knowledge.

In the second year, you should plan to devote more time to EQE-related content and focus on your preparation for the main examination papers M1 and M2. You should familiarise yourself with the structure of the papers early in the second year to increase your chances of successfully passing these papers. The main examination papers M1 and M2 begin to test the skills that a patent attorney needs to be fit to practise. So, preparing for the examination papers also improves your skills.

The syllabus for the main examination paper M2 contains additional legal texts compared to the syllabus for the foundation paper. So you are encouraged to read the additional legal sources. During the second year, you should study the case law of the EPO boards of appeal, in particular the decisions of the Enlarged Board of Appeal, as well as decisions mentioned in the Guidelines. It is also useful to read a few of the special case law supplements to the Official Journal, as well as to learn how the Case Law Book is organised.

Decisions of the boards of appeal also offer insights into the type of arguments used at the EPO. In addition, you should start to learn about the Unitary Patent/Unified Patent Court system and obtain basic knowledge of IP5 countries and national law relating to the EPC. Studying the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Professional Representatives before the European Patent Office and Regulation on discipline for professional representatives is also advisable, as these texts form part of the syllabus.

Reading the Official Journal will help you to get familiar with legal language. The more you do this, the quicker you will be able to read decisions and locate the relevant parts.

You are also advised to continue developing core practical skills such as drafting applications, defending applications or patents and attacking applications or patents. This practical work will help you to acquire the skills needed for the main examination paper M1, as well as for the main examination paper M3. It will take time to develop all the skills which are tested in the main examination paper M3. These practical skills are gradually introduced in the foundation paper F and the first main examination paper M1.

During the second half of the second year, you should try to complete some past papers in addition to the published mock papers. Wherever possible, you should get another qualified European patent attorney to review your answers and provide specific feedback on how to improve them.

Note: There are only a limited number of past papers available, so remember to leave some papers for practicing closer to the examination date.

We recommend you to join study groups, either in person or online. Your supervisor, other European patent attorneys or tutors can help with this. Becoming an epi student or joining preparation courses may also be a way to form study groups. Study groups help you to stay motivated by offering a forum for sharing work with others and discussing any questions, rather than working alone.

You should make plans to take any EQE-specific training courses well in advance. Some courses are extremely popular and fully booked very quickly.

You should also think about drawing up a study plan for the third year to gain an overview of the amount of work required. Supervisors should be able to help with study plans and ensure that you are able to balance both studying and your day-to-day workload which is essential for learning skills you need.

Year 3

The third year is dedicated to specific training for the main examination papers M3 and M4. At this stage, you should consider taking a course in the effective drafting of claims and development of argumentation to build up the knowledge needed to answer the questions in the main paper M3. The skills and knowledge tested in the main paper M4 provide a solid framework for European patent attorneys to satisfy a key professional requirement of keeping up to date with the law throughout their professional life.

It is now time to practise doing some past papers within the allotted time. As noted above, the old papers A, B, C and D correlate to some extent to papers M3 and M4, but they are not one-to-one equivalents of the new EQE papers. Previous EQE papers are published in the [compendium](#).

It is also helpful to take mock examinations, i.e. to attempt one or more past papers under examination conditions. Ideally, you should get someone else to look at your answers but if this is not possible, we recommend waiting a few days before looking at them again yourself. You are encouraged to sit any mock EQE papers arranged by the epi. These papers have been specially developed to reflect the current examination structure.

Another piece of useful advice is to practise typing quickly and correctly, because the answers have to be typed (dictation is not allowed). It is also crucial to familiarize yourself with the features of the platform used for papers M3 and M4.

It is important to master and be as fluent as possible in the specialist terminology in at least one of the EPO's three official languages. If you are not a native speaker of one of these languages, it may be worth selecting your mother tongue when enrolling and using it in some of the papers if needed.

Most importantly, the value of personal study cannot be underestimated. Regardless of how many courses you attend, it is impossible to pass the examination without a substantial amount of personal study and repetition. We strongly discourage candidates from adopting a “try-and-see” approach.

Instead, we suggest focusing your efforts and energy on passing each of the papers with the best mark possible. Here again, the emphasis should be on personal study, ideally accompanied by support from supervisors and peers and an appropriate (i.e. lower than normal) workload for the six-month period leading up to at least the main papers.

When preparing to take paper M4 for the first time in particular, you need to invest sufficient time and resources to be as well-prepared as possible. Like paper M2, M4 requires extensive active knowledge of current law and it may be particularly difficult to repeat this examination.

Recommended reading, courses and online preparation

Initial material includes the Guidelines for Examination in the European Patent Office, the PCT Applicant's Guide (international phase) and Guidelines for Search and Examination at the EPO as PCT Authority (see list at the end of this guide). These will give you a basic introduction to how the patent system works in the EPC member states.

You are also encouraged to take a basic training course in European patent law (such as the course organised jointly by the epi and CEIPI) and, if possible, some basic training in patent and IP law in general. You should also start referring to EPC and PCT articles and rules wherever appropriate in your daily work. This will help you to become familiar with the structure of these texts. Please note that annotated versions of the EPC, which may be used for the examinations, are structured according to EPC articles and rules. So being familiar with the EPC structure will help you to quickly extract information from these annotated texts.

Supervisors should ensure that you have access to all up-to-date and appropriate materials needed for the training.

You are advised to enrol as an epi student. Student members are provided with various exclusive benefits, including a forum moderated by experienced tutors.

It is imperative to know and prepare for the online environment in which the exams are conducted. Technical issues during the examinations are the last thing you want to worry about when sitting the papers. To avoid any technical problems, we advise you to follow the "Instructions to candidates concerning the conduct of the European qualifying examination" and participate in all mock examinations held by both the EPO and the epi. You should use the same technical environment, computer, room etc., that you will be using during the examination itself.



Chapter III

Preparation checklists

General

For the first editions of the new EQE, only mock papers will be available. While they correlate to the previous examination papers (A, B, C, D) to some extent and are important training tools, they cannot be regarded as authentic EQE examination papers. You are encouraged to:

- Register as soon as possible after starting professional activity
- Monitor deadlines for enrolment for the papers
- Be aware of the time limits when answering questions and completing mock papers
- Answer a minimum of three to five previous EQE papers, for discussion with/correction by a qualified EPA, bearing in mind the correlation of competences and the syllabus as published in the REE and IPREE
- Draw up a strategic time plan for preparing to sit the papers

EQE conducted online

The EQE is conducted exclusively online. Full details of how to prepare for this can be found at <https://www.epo.org/en/learning/eqe-epac/european-qualifying-examination-eqe>.

You are strongly advised to consult the information there regularly for updates. In particular, you should note that you:

- need the necessary technical equipment as set out in the “Instructions to candidates concerning the conduct of the European qualifying examination”
- are responsible for ensuring that your equipment is fully operational – including a stable internet connection
- for the whole of the EQE
- must ensure that the room where you sit the examination is properly lit and sufficiently free from disruptions
- need to familiarise yourself with the programs used for the EQE and practise using them by taking the mock examinations
- need to comply with the “Instructions to candidates concerning the conduct of the European qualifying examination” during each exam

Although the online examination platform is robust and helpdesk assistance can be requested, technical or room issues during the exam typically result in a loss of at least 15 minutes. The chances of such an event occurring are greatly reduced by careful preparation and testing your computer systems during the mock examinations.

Foundation paper

When preparing for the foundation paper, you should divide your preparation for the two parts as follows:

Procedural part

- Start practising legal questions early on
- Answer questions several times to develop a faster working method
- Make a timetable per question/point
- Create your own personal strategy for tackling legal questions
- Study the EPC, the Implementing Regulations to the EPC, the Rules relating to Fees and the Guidelines for Examination in the EPO
- Study the PCT, the Regulations under the PCT, the PCT Applicant's Guide and the Guidelines for Search and Examination at the EPO as PCT authority
- Study the Paris Convention
- Choose the books and other reference material to be used during the examination, make a fast indexing system with added references and practise using it with past papers
- Make a summary sheet of the legal bases for commonly recurring EPC and PCT concepts such as time limits, remedies, EPO acting as PCT authority etc
- Check for updates to PCT rules (bearing in mind the PCT is an essential part of the EQE and real-life client cases)
- File patent applications or study complete file histories to learn about administrative procedures
- Report to clients on (costs and) deadlines associated with the filing of EP and PCT applications
- Spend time with your formalities team - they know what is needed to comply with procedural requirements

Claim analysis part

- Study basic aspects of claim analysis, such as novelty, inventive step (problem-solution approach), added subject-matter and clarity
- Prepare a personal overview of these basic aspects
- Carry out novelty searches and report on the patentability of inventions
- Answer the claim analysis part from the old pre-examinations and review the answers provided in the compendium
- Take a look at the file history of selected European patent applications and focus on the European search report and the objections that it raises

Main papers

Paper M1

Paper M1 assesses whether you can execute tasks relating to analysis and assessment of information and evaluate and act on instructions from a client. It also assesses whether you can understand an invention and/or data provided by the client, assess it in view of prior art and analyse the compliance of the invention and the application or patent with the provisions of the EPC.

You should:

- Look for technical disclosures, implicit features, publication dates in single, and combinations of, prior art documents or references to them
- Carefully follow the client's instructions to decide which claims in combination with embodiments are most suitable to fulfil their needs
- Prepare by answering past pre-examinations and main examination papers A, B, C
- Practise by reviewing client instructions and subsequent actions during prosecution of specific cases

Paper M2

Paper M2 assesses whether you can apply the procedural patent law of the EPC and the PCT in both day-to-day and exceptional situations in the practice of professional representatives.

You should:

- Learn how to file patent applications and study complete file histories to learn about administrative procedures
- Participate in carrying out all procedural steps in managing files at various stages of the procedure
- Become accustomed to including the response, the exact legal basis and a short argument in support of their conclusion in each answer
- Answer previous main examination paper D (part 1) and review the answer found in the compendium
- create a structure for commonly recurring items, for example, if an application is to be filed, the name of the applicant, the subject-matter per claim, the priority application/date per claim etc.

- study EQE-related parts of IP5 (JP, US, CN, KR) patent-law basics, such as the grace period and inventorship, and EPC-related national law
- focus on the legal part of the foundation paper (or old pre-examinations) and main examination paper D part 1
- spend time with their formalities team - they know what is needed to comply with procedural requirements
- do the legal questions from old papers with experienced colleagues to practise giving advice to clients

You should choose at least one EPC commentary (see below for a list) and become familiar with it in order to answer more complex legal questions quickly.

Paper M3, part 1 – “drafting”

When preparing for paper M3, part 1 you should:

- include a description when drafting applications
- if required, take an additional course on claim drafting
- re-read the Guidelines, Parts F and G, paying particular attention to clarity, novelty and inventive step
- practise drafting claims which could immediately be granted
- answer previous main examination paper A and review the answer found in the compendium
- practise making claim charts and comparing features of the claims with features of the prior art to identify the differences

Paper M3, part 2 – “responding”

When preparing for paper M3, part 2 you should:

- learn to positively argue for patentability of claims (with a focus on the problem-solution approach) and unity of invention
- interpret arguments raised against a set of claims and find solutions to circumvent them
- study the general concepts of inventive step and selected decisions (Guidelines and Case Law Book)
- prepare a checklist listing out the steps of an inventive step argument
- study the general concepts of amendments, Art. 123(2) EPC, related topics and selected decisions (Guidelines and Case Law Book)

- respond to EP and/or PCT search reports, amending claims and the description
- report to clients on the content of substantive examination communications
- if required, take an additional course on drafting responses to office actions
- re-read the Guidelines, Parts C, F, G and H, paying particular attention to clarity, novelty, inventive step, unity and Art. 123 EPC
- answer previous main examination paper B and review the answer found in the compendium.

Paper M3, part 3 – “attacking”

Candidates preparing for paper M3, part 3 should:

- check file inspections in real-life opposition cases
- familiarise themselves in particular with the following aspects: prior art, patentability, priority, amendments, first invention, ranges, representation, claim and document interpretation
- understand claim dependencies
- practise the problem-solution approach in order to assess inventive step
- familiarise themselves with the unity tests for patent applications (not as an opposition)
- look for procedural errors and incorrect assumptions of disclosures
- try different methods of tackling a complex situation for attacking a patent or a patent application
- read G decisions (Official Journal, Guidelines and Case Law Book)
- analyse documents and compare with claim features
- re-read the Guidelines, at least Parts A, C, D, F, G and H
- get involved in opposition cases and, if possible, attend oral proceedings when your firm is involved
- prepare in advance a skeleton outline for the first part of the notice of opposition, saying what documents are used, in which languages, and what the effective dates of the claims are, the legal basis for standard arguments etc.
- answer previous main examination paper C and review the answer found in the compendium.

Paper M4

In addition to the points noted above for the claim analysis part of the foundation paper and for paper M2, when preparing for paper M4 you should:

- create your own personal strategies for tackling legal questions and the legal advice part by making a checklist of issues that have come up in recent D (part 2) papers and M4 papers
- gain practical experience in advising clients
- accompany your supervisor to business meetings
- check past papers for questions on priority, first invention, disclosure, corrective actions, further processing, restitution, stays of proceedings etc.
- study EQE-related parts of IP5 patent-law basics, such as grace period and inventorship, and EPC-related national law
- study the basics of patent protection, infringement and licensing (e.g. what exactly needs to be licensed?)
- answer previous main examination paper D part 2 and review the answer found in the compendium

For the legal advice part, it is also very important to practise building up a timeline or chart with all the data contained in the client's letter. The volume of information is so large that it is essential to devise a method for organising it. You are advised to bring prepared timelines or charts to the examination and fill them in with the information. However, written materials cannot be submitted as part of an answer, so it is important that any information from the charts or timelines which is critical to answering the question is typed into your submitted answer.



Chapter IV

During the examination

The examination is conducted online. It is vital to ensure that your room and desk are sufficiently tidy and organised and that you have all the books and materials you need close to hand. Whether you sit the examination at home or at the office, no other person may enter or be in the room while it is underway. You should also make sure to have your ID or passport to hand, as you have to take a picture with it at the start. Visit the “EQE online” section of for more information on how to conduct yourself during the examination. You should also read “Instructions to candidates concerning the conduct of the European qualifying examination”, which is regularly published in the Official Journal.

Make sure to watch the video “mastering the online examination” which will help you explore some key points and ensure that you have a positive examination experience.



Chapter V

After the examination

The examination board normally finishes marking the papers by early summer. You have access to their answer papers in the examination platform WISEflow. You are informed automatically once the results are available in the candidate portal. An alphabetical list of successful candidates is published in the Official Journal and on the [EPO website](#).

Statistics on the outcome of the examination are available from the beginning of August each year.

If you pass

Under Art. 134(1), (2) EPC, representation in proceedings established by the EPC can only be undertaken by a natural person who has passed the EQE, is a national of a contracting state and has their place of business or employment in a contracting state. Exceptions in respect of nationality are possible under Art. 134(7)(a) EPC. If you meet all these requirements, you can request to be entered on the EPO's list of professional representatives. The form for requesting entry on this list is sent to successful candidates along with their certificate.

Names are normally entered within a matter of days and are published around two months later in the Official Journal. Any amendments or deletions should be sent to the EPO.

The EPO has a [searchable database](#) of authorised representatives on its website.

After entering the list of professional representatives, successful candidates are entitled to use the designation “European patent attorney” or “professional representative before the European Patent Office”. Professional representatives are entitled to set up a place of business and practise in any of the contracting states.

Qualification as a European patent attorney entitles you to act in patent matters under the EPC and PCT, but not in national proceedings. Passing the European qualifying examination does not entitle you to act before the EUIPO in Alicante in matters concerning trade marks and designs.

All representatives on the list are automatically members of the Institute of Professional Representatives before the European Patent Office (the epi). epi members must pay an annual subscription (currently [EUR 250](#)).

As the professional body for European representatives, the Institute (epi) is responsible for collaboration with the European Patent Organisation in matters pertaining to the profession, and particularly on disciplinary matters and on the EQE.

In some contracting states, passing the European qualifying examination is taken into account for the purposes of becoming a national patent attorney. For example, you may benefit in the following contracting states.

- BE: Those who have passed the entire European qualifying examination may apply for an exemption from the drafting paper of the Belgian qualifying examination.
- DE: Facilitated admission to the German patent attorneys' qualifying examination is allowed under section 172 of the Rules and Regulations for the German Bar (§172 Patentanwaltsordnung, PatAnwO).

Successful candidates are urged to pass on their knowledge to new candidates wherever possible, for example by acting as tutors in the various organisations (CEIPI, epi etc.).

Continual professional training is important if patent professionals are to meet the challenges and requirements of a knowledge-based economy. The epi offers its members opportunities for continuing their professional development by providing seminars free of charge or at low cost.

If you fail

The pass rate for the European qualifying examination is low. In fact, the vast majority of candidates sitting the examination for the first time fail at least one paper. For detailed annual statistics see www.epo.org/en/learning/professional-hub/european-qualifying-examination-eqe.

Candidates can resit the papers awarded a “fail” as often as they wish.

So it is worth emphasizing at this point that “100%” preparation is not enough if you are resitting the examination. You need an extra reserve of knowledge to cope with possible pitfalls and must work much harder on learning the material and refining your examination strategy than you did the first time round. It can be particularly difficult to motivate yourself to study all the legal details again if you fail paper M2 and/or M4.

As it is not easy to retain all the specialist knowledge accumulated in your preparation for the examination the first time that you sit it, we recommend that you work on keeping up your level of knowledge after the examination, at least until the results are known. In some ways this is like the basic training done by athletes to maintain form outside the main season.

You can download a copy of your papers and the marks you were awarded from Wiseflow. We recommend going through them in detail with a tutor/ supervisor to figure out why the missing marks were not awarded. This service is also available for a fee from the epi, under the epi tutorial program for example. Be honest with yourself and figure out the main causes, such as exam stress, being a perfectionist, a lack of knowledge, insufficient language skills, poor exam organisation, spending too much time on parts with few marks, too little preparation or too many distractions in your daily life. It is important to address these issues in full before resitting the failed paper.



Chapter VI

Reference material, literature, courses and training

This chapter contains information about (legal) reference material, literature (textbooks etc.), training (including language training) and handy guides to passing the examination.

The section on introductory publications lists publications which give a general, rather than legally binding overview and which may be useful at the start of your training. You must have a sound working knowledge of all the publications listed in the reference material section.

The literature and training opportunities listed are given simply by way of an overview of what is on offer; whether or not you avail yourself of them is entirely up to you. The list is only a sample of available resources and is not exhaustive.

Introductory publications

EPC-related

- How to apply for a European patent A step-by-step guide to the grant procedure, EPO
<https://www.epo.org/en/new-to-patents/how-to-apply-for-a-patent>
E-learning module:
<https://e-courses.epo.org/course/view.php?id=49>

PCT-related

- E-learning module:
<https://e-courses.epo.org/mod/url/view.php?id=14644>

Reference material

EQE-related (official)

- Regulation on the European qualifying examination for professional representatives before the European Patent Office (Supplementary publication) <https://link.epo.org/elearning/SupplPub2025>
- Code of conduct for candidates for the e-EQE https://link.epo.org/elearning/Code%20of%20Conduct_EN.pdf
- Notices from the Supervisory Board, Examination Board and Examination Secretariat <https://www.epo.org/en/learning/eqe-epac/european-qualifying-examination-eqe>

PC-related (published by the EPO unless otherwise stated)

- European Patent Convention, including all annexes and protocols www.epo.org/en/legal/epc
- Official Journal of the EPO (OJ), monthly periodical (online) www.epo.org/en/legal/official-journal, including supplements and special editions (subscription available)
- Guidelines for Examination in the European Patent Office (incl. Alphabetical keyword index) www.epo.org/en/legal/guidelines-epc
- Fee payment and refunds - practical information www.epo.org/en/applying/fees
- Forms used by parties and by the EPO www.epo.org/en/applying/forms
- Case law of the EPO boards of appeal www.epo.org/en/case-law/appeals
- List of G decisions <https://www.epo.org/en/case-law/appeals/organisation/eba/decisions-sorted-number>
- Overview of G decisions (with keywords or comments) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_decisions_and_opinions_of_the_Enlarged_Board_of_Appeal_of_the_European_Patent_Office
- List of member states of the European Patent Organisation/contracting states of the EPC www.epo.org/en/about-us/foundation/member-states
- National law relating to the EPC www.epo.org/en/legal/national-law
- Agreement on the application of Article 65 EPC London Agreement www.epo.org/en/legal/london-agreement
- Information about the extension and validation system www.epo.org/en/legal/extension-validation-system

PCT-related

- Guidelines for Search and Examination at the EPO as PCT authority www.epo.org/en/legal/guidelines-pct
- PCT Treaty and Regulations www.wipo.int/pct/en/texts
- PCT Applicant's Guide and other reference materials www.wipo.int/pct/en/appguide/index.jsp
- WIPO prepares a special version of the PCT Applicant's Guide for EQE candidates, which is "frozen" on 31 October <https://pctlegal.wipo.int/eGuide/eqe/documents.xhtml>
- PCT Resources www.wipo.int/pct/en/
- PCT Newsletter www.wipo.int/pct/en/newslett/
- List of contracting states of the PCT www.wipo.int/pct/en/pct_contracting_states.html

Unitary-Patent-related and UPCA-related

- Regulation (EU) No 1257/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council implementing enhanced cooperation in the area of the creation of unitary patent protection (17 December 2012) – OJ EPO 2013, 11-131 www.epo.org/en/legal/official-journal/2013/02/p111.html
- UPR - Rules relating to Unitary Patent Protection www.epo.org/en/legal/official-journal/2022/04/a41.html
- RFees UPP - Rules relating to Fees for Unitary Patent Protection www.epo.org/en/legal/official-journal/2022/04/a42.html
- Council Regulation (EU) No 1260/2012 implementing enhanced cooperation in the area of the creation of unitary patent protection with regard to the applicable translation arrangements (17 December 2012) OJ EPO 2013, 132-142 www.epo.org/en/legal/official-journal/2013/02/p132.html
- UPCA - UPC Agreement - Agreement on a Unified Patent Court (19 February 2013) OJ EPO 2013, 287 www.epo.org/en/legal/official-journal/2013/05/p287.html
- Rules of Procedure of the Unified Patent Court (downloadable from <https://www.unifiedpatentcourt.org/en/court/legal-documents>)
- List of states participating in the UP/UPC <https://www.epo.org/en/applying/european/unitary/unitary-patent>
- National measures relating to the Unitary Patent www.epo.org/en/legal/national-measures-up

Further resources

- Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ip/paris/
- Code of Conduct of the Institute of Professional Representatives before the European Patent Office <https://patentepi.org/assets/uploads/documents/rules-regulations/4.2.1-250510.pdf>
- Regulation on discipline for professional representatives <https://patentepi.org/assets/uploads/documents/rules-regulations/4.3.2-250510.pdf>

Literature

EPC-related

- K. Suominen, N. Ferara, P. de Lange and A. Rudge, “Visser’s Annotated European Patent Convention”, Wolters Kluwer (updated every year) www.kluweriplaw.com/
- R. van Woudenberg and C. Mulder, “Topic-Related Index to the EPC and PCT – Quick Reference for Daily Practice, EQE and EPAC” (updated every year) https://webshop.deltapatents.com/references_epc_pct
- R. Singer, D. Stauder and S. Luginbühl, “Europäisches Patentübereinkommen – Kommentar”, Taschenkommentar, 8th edn., Carl Heymanns Verlag www.kluweriplaw.com/
- J. Hoekstra, “References to the EPC” (updated every year) https://webshop.deltapatents.com/references_epc
- H. Gundlach, “Kommentar zum EPÜ 2000”, mfh verlag (updated twice a year) www.mfh-verlag.de/content/products.html
- G. Baque, “CBE – PCT”, Lavoisier s.a.s. www.gregorybaque.com/cbe-pct
- S. Speich, “EPC 2000 Guide”, electronic updates (MS Word and PDF) in June and December each year (contact the author at sspeich@t-online.de) epi Information www.patentepi.org/en/epi-information/epi-information.html

- T. Andlauer, S. Ahlers, T. Eissfeller, C. Schindler and G. Wesela-Bauman, “EPC.App – The self-editable commented European Patent Convention” (available in both printed and electronic form, in both EN and DE, and updated in April and November each year) www.ipappify.de
- P. Pollard and I. Lobarto, “Indexed EPO Guidelines”, updated each year in May www.fireballpatents.com/study-materials/
- H. Strijckers, “The Integrated EPC Guide”, updated in April/June www.integratedepc.com
- I. Düwel, M. Gabriel, K. Göhler, C. Renz and B. Teufel, “EPÜ- und PCT-Tabellen – Workflow-orientierte Verfahrenshandlungen” www.kluweriplaw.com/

PCT-related

- C. Mulder and R. van Woudenberg, “The Cross-Referenced Patent Cooperation Treaty”, Helze (updated every year) https://webshop.deltapatents.com/references_pct_books
- P. Pollard, T. Andlauer, S. Ahlers and T. Eissfeller, “PCT.App - The self-editable commented Patent Cooperation Treaty” (available in both EN and DE, and updated in September each year) www.ipappify.de
- D. Visser, M. Köllner, B. Heidecke, T. Henninger, P. Wierzejewski and F. Heck, “PCT: Strategy and Practice”, Wolters Kluwer www.kluweriplaw.com/

Training

- EQE and EPAC training resources provided by the European Patent Academy www.epo.org/en/learning/learning-resources-profile/eqe-candidates
- epi tutorials, mock EQE and epi student training plan www.patentepi.org/en/epi-students/
- Association Française des Spécialistes en Propriété Industrielle de l'Industrie www.aspi-asso.fr/
- CEIPI – International Section www.ceipi.edu/en/training/non-degree-courses/preparation-for-the-eqe/
- Centre de Patents de la Universitat de Barcelona www.ub.edu/centredopatents/es/
- DeltaPatents – EQE Training www.deltapatents.com/eqe/
- EQE Training Ltd – EQE training course provider www.eqetraining.com
- JDD Consultants I.P. Courses www.jddcourses.co.uk/
- EQElilibrium, EQE mock camps www.eqelilibrium.org
- Michalski, Hüttermann, Vorbereitungskurs zum C- und D-Teil der Europäischen Eignungsprüfung <https://mhpatent.de/> eqe@mhpatent.de

Blogs

- European Patent Case Law europeanpatentcaselaw.blogspot.com/
- Blogs for all EQE Papers eqe-deltapatents.blogspot.nl (DeltaPatents)
- Salted Patent EQE Blog <https://saltedpatent.blogspot.com/>
- IP.appify Blog on EPC, PCT, EPO CaseLaw, <https://blog.ipappify.de/category/eqe/>
- Fillun EQE blog, www.fillun.com/eqe-blog
- General blog about IP with some posts about the EQE <https://ipkitten.blogspot.com/>
- Case law blog <https://europeanpatentcaselaw.blogspot.com/>

**European Patent Office**

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This guide is available on the CEIPI, epi and EPO websites
www.epo.org/learning-events/materials/study-guide.html

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