

Notes on the request for unitary effect (EPA/EPO/OEB Form 7000)

I. General instructions

These notes explain how to complete EPA/EPO/OEB Form 7000.

The following legal texts form the basis for the request for unitary effect:

- Regulation (EU) No 1257/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2012 implementing enhanced cooperation in the area of the creation of unitary patent protection
- Council Regulation (EU) No 1260/2012 of 17 December 2012 implementing enhanced cooperation in the area of the creation of unitary patent protection with regard to the applicable translation arrangements
- Rules relating to Unitary Patent Protection (UPR)
- Rules relating to Fees for Unitary Patent Protection (RFeesUPP).

EPA/EPO/OEB Form 7000

It is not mandatory to use Form 7000 to file a request for unitary effect, but it specifies all the information required for your request to be admissible and hence facilitates the registration of the unitary effect. In particular, it is trilingual, so there is no danger of not meeting the requirement that you file your request for unitary effect in the language of the proceedings within the meaning of Article 14(3) EPC. It is therefore highly recommended that you use this form.

Form 7000 is available on the EPO website (epo.org).

Information brochure – „Unitary Patent Guide“

The „Unitary Patent Guide“, available at epo.org/unitary-patent, aims to provide companies, inventors, proprietors and their representatives with an outline of the procedure involved in obtaining a European patent with unitary effect from the EPO, once it has granted a European patent on the basis of the provisions laid down in the European Patent Convention.

It also deals with the accessory procedures relating to European patents with unitary effect, such as those to be followed under the compensation scheme for translation costs or in respect of licences of right, and gives an overview of the rules governing the payment of renewal fees for European patents with unitary effect.

Filing of the request for unitary effect

Rule 6(2) UPR stipulates that the request must be filed in writing in the language of the proceedings. The request must be typed or printed to ensure that it is machine-readable, and the boxes must be checked as appropriate.

If there is not enough space for the required information, you should file a signed additional sheet indicating the relevant section number and heading for each part of the form continued in this way, e.g. „4.7 – Additional proprietor(s)“ or „6.4 – Additional representative(s)“.

Means of filing

1. Online

Form 7000, attached translations and other documents may be filed online, i.e. via EPO Online Filing (eOLF), Online Filing 2.0 or the EPO Contingency Upload Service. For more details go to epo.org or direct to epo.org/en/applying/myepo-services.

2. By post or in person

Only the originals of Form 7000 and other documents need to be filed; copies are not required. The same applies to the translations.

Form 7000 and attachments must be filed directly with the EPO in Munich, its branch at The Hague or its sub-office in Berlin, but not at its sub-offices in Vienna and Brussels. You cannot file a request for unitary effect with the central industrial property office or competent authority of an EPC contracting state (see Rule 6(1) UPR).

II. Filing in the form

The numbering below corresponds to the sections of Form 7000 „Request for unitary effect“.

1. Data concerning the patent

1.1 European patent No. and

1.2 European application No.

Enter the number of the European patent for which unitary effect is requested and the corresponding European application number.

1.3 Date of mention of the grant

Enter the date of mention of the grant. This allows you to check whether you are filing your request for unitary effect within the period prescribed in Rule 6(1) UPR, i.e. one month after publication of the mention of grant of the European patent in the European Patent Bulletin.

If the one-month period under Rule 6(1) UPR has already passed, you can request re-establishment of rights in this respect (see Rule 22(1) UPR).

However, you must file your request for re-establishment within two months of expiry of the one-month period (see Rule 22(2) UPR), and also complete the omitted act, i.e. the filing of the request for unitary effect, within this same two-month period (Rule 22(3) UPR).

1.5 European patent has been granted with the same set of claims in respect of all participating Member States (Rule 5(2) UPR)

Under Rule 5(2) UPR unitary effect can be registered only if the European patent has been granted with the **same set of claims for all 25 participating Member States** (Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark,

Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, France, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden), irrespective of whether or not these States have ratified the Unified Patent Court Agreement.

2. Request

2.1 Unitary effect for the above-mentioned patent is hereby requested

This box is always pre-checked.

2.2 Compensation for translation costs is hereby requested

Under Rule 8(1) UPR, proprietors of European patents with unitary effect for which the European patent application was filed in an official EU language other than English, French or German are entitled to compensation for translation costs if their residence or principal place of business is in an EU Member State and they are an entity or natural person referred to in Rule 8(2) UPR. (For more information, see „Unitary Patent Guide“, chapter „The Compensation scheme“.)

The request for compensation under Rule 9 UPR must be filed together with the request for unitary effect, i.e. no later than one month after publication of the mention of grant of the European patent in the European Patent Bulletin (see Rule 6 UPR).

The request for compensation must contain a declaration that the European patent proprietor (and the initial applicant, if there has been a transfer of ownership) is:

- natural person,
- a small or medium-sized enterprise as defined in European Commission recommendation 2003/361/EC dated 6 May 2003,
- a non-profit organisation as defined in Article 2(1)(14) of Regulation (EU) No 1290/2013,
- a university (see OJ EPO 2014, A23), or
- a public research organisation (see OJ EPO 2014, A23).

By checking this box the requester declares that each proprietor is an entity or natural person under Rule 8(2) UPR.

The compensation will be paid into the EPO deposit account specified in section 9. If you do not hold a deposit account with the EPO, you can claim the compensation online and ask for it to be credited to a bank account. For more information, see „Fee payments and refunds“ on the EPO website.

Rule 11 UPR provides that translation costs are reimbursed up to a ceiling and in the form of a lump sum. Under Article 4(1) RFeesUPP, the amount of the lump sum is EUR 500. Under Rule 10(4) UPR, if the EPO finds that the compensation was granted on the basis

of a false declaration, it will invite the patent proprietor to pay, together with the next renewal fee falling due, an additional fee composed of the amount of the compensation paid and an administrative fee as laid down in the RFeesUPP. If this additional fee is not paid in due time, the European patent with unitary effect will lapse (see Rule 14 UPR).

3. Translation

Under Rule 6(2)(d) UPR, the request for unitary effect must contain a translation of the European patent as required under Article 6(1) Regulation (EU) No 1260/2012.

3.1 First checkbox

Where the language of the proceedings is English, you must enclose a full translation of the specification of the European patent into one of the EU's other official languages. Enter the language of the enclosed translation in the box provided.

3.2 Second checkbox

Where the language of the proceedings is German or French, you must enclose a full translation of the specification of the European patent into English.

4. Proprietor(s) requesting unitary effect

Enter the information identifying the requester. The requester must be **identical to the proprietor mentioned in the European Patent Register** at the date of filing of the request for unitary effect or, at the latest, at the date of registration of unitary effect.

Enter the name, address, nationality and state of residence or principal place of business of the proprietor(s), as required under Rule 6(2)(a) UPR in conjunction with Rule 41(2)(c) EPC.

The family name should come before given names. Legal persons or bodies equivalent to legal persons must be identified by their exact official designation.

4.3 Address for correspondence

An address for correspondence may be given only by proprietors who are not obliged to appoint a professional representative authorised to act before the EPO (Article 133 EPC) and have not appointed one. It must be the proprietor's own address and be located in an EPC contracting state (see OJ EPO 2014, A99).

4.7 Additional proprietor(s) on additional sheet

If applicable, check the box.

Multiple proprietors in respect of the same or different participating Member States

Unitary effect can also be requested where a European patent was granted to multiple proprietors in respect of the same or different participating Member States, provided it was granted for the same set of claims in respect of all the participating Member States.

However, co-proprietors cannot request unitary effect for a European patent that has been granted to them exclusively in respect of one or more EPC contracting states not territorially covered by the Unitary Patent scheme. This will be the case, for instance, where the European patent has been granted to the co-proprietor either exclusively for one or more non-participating EPC contracting states (e.g. Norway, Spain, Switzerland or the United Kingdom) or exclusively for one or more participating Member States in which the Unified Patent Court Agreement has not taken effect.

Such a co-proprietor cannot request unitary effect or be designated as common representative and should therefore not be listed on Form 7000.

If there is more than one proprietor, the request for unitary effect should preferably contain the appointment of one proprietor or representative as their common representative. If the request for unitary effect does not name a common representative, the requester first named in the request will be deemed to be the common representative. However, if one of the requesters is obliged to appoint a professional representative, that representative is deemed to be the common representative, unless the first-named requester has appointed a professional representative (see Rule 151(1) EPC, which applies *mutatis mutandis* under Rule 20(2) (I) UPR). Only, however, if the request for unitary effect has been duly **signed** by all the proprietors or their representative(s) is the common representative entitled to act for them all.

Multiple proprietors need not be listed in the request for unitary effect in the same order as in the request for grant (EPA/EPO/OEB Form 1001) or in the European patent specification.

4.8 Select the category the proprietor comes under. It does not matter what nationality and residence or principal place of business you entered above; the information given here is only to help the EPO carry out internal studies on the unitary patent. If there is more than one proprietor, you only need to give this information for the one named first. The categories are the same as those for the compensation scheme (see the third paragraph under section 2.2 above).

5. Voluntary indication of a place of business of the applicant on the date of filing of the European patent application (Article 7(1)(b) Regulation (EU) No 1257/2012, Rule 16(1)(w) UPR)

Article 7(1) Regulation (EU) No 1257/2012 provides that a European patent with unitary effect as an object of property is to be treated in its entirety and in all the participating Member States as a national patent of the participating Member State in which that patent has unitary effect and in which according to the European Patent Register:

- (a) the applicant had their residence or principal place of business on the date of filing of the application for the European patent; or
- (b) where point (a) does not apply, the applicant had a place of business on the date of filing of the application for the European patent.

It can prove useful to have an entry in the Register for unitary patent protection (which is an integral part of the European Patent Register) showing „a place of business on the date of filing“ within the meaning of point (b) above (see also Rule 16(1)(w) UPR) in cases where an applicant, when filing a European patent application or international application under the PCT designating or electing the EPO (Euro-PCT application), did not have a residence or principal place of business in one of the participating Member States within the meaning of point (a).

If no such place of business is provided voluntarily together with the request for unitary effect, the Register for unitary patent protection will not show a corresponding entry under Rule 16(1)(w) UPR. As a result, German law would apply with regard to the treatment of the European patent with unitary effect as an object of property pursuant to Article 7(3) Regulation (EU) No 1257/2012.

Please note that a place of business within the meaning of point (b) will not be displayed in the Register for unitary patent protection if the Agreement on a Unified Patent Court has not taken effect in the indicated participating Member State at the date of registration of unitary effect by the EPO (see Articles 7(1) and 18(2) Regulation (EU) No 1257/2012).

6. Representative(s)

Section 6 must be completed if a professional representative or a legal practitioner entitled to act as such (Article 134(1) and (8) EPC) is appointed. It should not be completed in cases of proprietors who have their residence or principal place of business in an EPC contracting state and are acting through an employee (Article 133(3), first sentence, EPC) or if a joint proprietor is appointed as common representative (Rule 151(1) EPC; see section 4.7).

Under Rule 20(1) and (2)(I) UPR, Articles 133 and 134(1), (5) and (8) EPC and Rules 151 to 153 EPC apply *mutatis mutandis*. In other words, almost the entire EPO regime applies. The term "Contracting State" used in Articles 133 and 134 EPC is to be understood as meaning the EPC contracting states and not the participating Member States.

If neither your residence nor your principal place of business is in an EPC contracting state, you must appoint a representative and act through that representative in all proceedings before the EPO relating to the European patent with unitary effect, including the procedural act of requesting unitary effect (see Rule 20(1), (2) (I) and (3) UPR). The payment of fees, however, is not subject to compulsory representation (Article 6 RFeesUPP).

Only **one** representative may be named in section 6, and that representative will then be sent all notifications (Rule 130 EPC) and named in the Register for unitary patent protection. If an association registered with the EPO is appointed as representative (Rule 152(11) EPC), the association's registered name and registration number must be indicated.

You may appoint a different representative for proceedings relating to the European patent with unitary effect from the one appointed for proceedings under the EPC (e.g. opposition, limitation, revocation, etc.). This different representative will be entered in the Register for unitary patent protection and receive communications in respect of proceedings relating to the European patent with unitary effect, while the existing representative appointed for EPC proceedings will remain registered in the European Patent Register section on such proceedings and continue to receive communications relating to them.

6.1 Representative's name

If a representative is appointed, the representative's name and address of place of business must be given, in accordance with Rule 41(2)(c) EPC.

6.2 Address of representative's place of business

This address may contain the name of the company or firm in which the representative is employed.

6.4 Additional representative(s) on additional sheet

If more than one representative is appointed, those not named in section 6 must be named on a signed additional sheet.

7. Authorisation

To avoid delaying the proceedings, you should, if possible, enclose any authorisation required with the request.

In accordance with the decision of the President of the EPO dated 7 July 2025 on the signing and filing of authorisations in proceedings under the Rules relating to Unitary Patent Protection, professional representatives and legal practitioners entitled to act as representatives under Rule 20(1) UPR in conjunction with Article 134(8) EPC, who identify themselves as such, are only required to file a signed authorisation in particular circumstances (see OJ EPO 2025, A46).

However, employees acting for a proprietor under Rule 20(1) UPR in conjunction with Article 133(3), first sentence, EPC, who are neither a professional representative nor a legal practitioner under Rule 20(1) UPR in conjunction with Article 134(8) EPC, must file a signed authorisation or refer to the registration number of a general authorisation (see section 8). If such employees do not file an authorisation, the EPO will ask them to do so within a non-extendable period of one month.

If they still fail to comply, any procedural steps performed by them will be deemed not to have been taken (Rule 20(2)(l) UPR in conjunction with Rule 152(6) EPC) and the request for unitary effect will be deemed not to have been filed as a result.

If an authorisation is required, it is recommended to use the new EPA/EPO/OEB Form 1003 12.25 for individual authorisations or the new EPA/EPO/OEB Form 1004 12.25 for general authorisations.

If an authorisation is attached, check the box.

8. Reference to a previously filed authorisation

A previously filed authorisation may be referred to only if this authorisation allows the representative to represent the proprietor in proceedings before the EPO relating to the European patent with unitary effect. Authorisations filed with EPO Form 1003 11.11 or 1004 09.11 before the entry into force of the Unitary Patent protection system do not fulfil this requirement.

From 1 December 2025 professional representatives, legal practitioners and associations of representatives may no longer refer to the registration number of a previously registered general authorisation (OJ EPO 2025, A47).

Only for employees (Rule 20(1) UPR in conjunction with Article 133(3), first sentence, EPC): The registration number of a general authorisation can be entered in section 8.2.1. In cases where a general authorisation for an employee has already been filed with the EPO but has not yet been registered, box 8.2.2 should be checked.

Check the relevant box and enter the related information to enable the EPO to retrieve the authorisation referred to.

9. Refunds/Compensation

Any refunds and, where applicable, compensation due to a proprietor who has a deposit account with the EPO may be credited to that account. The account number and the account holder's name must be specified in this section.

The EPO refunds fees to any deposit account that the party to the proceedings before it indicates in its refund instructions. You may therefore indicate a deposit account held by a third party. If you have not filed valid refund instructions and do not hold a deposit account with the EPO, you may claim any refunds or, where applicable, the compensation online and ask for them to be credited to a bank account.

The EPO no longer issues refunds of fees by cheque.

For more information, see „Fee payments and refunds“ on the EPO website.

10. Signature(s)

Print the signee's name and, in the case of legal persons, position within the entity.

A request for unitary effect may be signed by:

- the proprietor(s) (if residence or principal place of business is in an EPC contracting state)
- a professional representative (Article 134(1) EPC)
- a legal practitioner (Article 134(8) EPC)
- a duly authorised employee (Article 133(3), first sentence, EPC)

If the proprietor is a legal person and the request is not signed by a professional representative or a legal practitioner entitled to act as such under Article 134(1) or (8) EPC, it must be signed:

- (a) either by a person entitled to sign by law, by the proprietor's articles of association or equivalent or by a special mandate, with an indication of that person's position within the legal entity, e.g. Geschäftsführer, Prokurist, Handlungsbevollmächtigter; chairperson, director, company secretary; directeur, fondé de pouvoir (Article 133(1) EPC), in which case no authorisation need be filed;
- (b) or, if the legal person's principal place of business is in a contracting state, by another employee under Article 133(3), first sentence, EPC (Rule 152(1) to (3) EPC), in which case an authorisation must be filed (see also the instructions in section 7).

Attachments

Specify what documents are enclosed by checking the relevant box or boxes.

Receipt for documents

The proprietor should fill in the checklist of enclosed documents, enter the address to which acknowledgment of receipt should be returned in the space provided and then file **the original plus two copies**.