

## **Part D**

# **Guidelines for Opposition and Limitation/Revocation Procedures**



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## Chapter I – General remarks

### 1. The meaning of opposition

The public may oppose a granted European patent on the basis of one or more of the grounds mentioned in Art. 100. The grounds on which the opposition is based may arise for example from circumstances of which the EPO was not aware when the patent was granted (e.g. prior use or a publication which was not contained or not found among the material available to the EPO). Opposition is therefore a means by which any person (but see D-I, 4) may obtain the limitation or revocation of a wrongly granted patent.

### 2. Opposition after surrender or lapse

An opposition may be filed even if the European patent has been surrendered or has lapsed for all the designated States. This is relevant in that in such cases the rights acquired with the patent remain in existence during the period up to surrender or lapse and claims arising from such rights may subsist after that date.

*Rule 75*

### 3. Territorial effect of the opposition

The opposition applies to the European patent in all the contracting states in which that patent has effect. Thus the opposition should formally be in respect of all the designated States. If an opposition is filed in respect of only some of the designated States it will be treated as if it were in respect of all the designated States.

*Art. 99(2)*

Nevertheless, the effect of an opposition may differ as between contracting states. This may arise where the patent contains different claims for different contracting states in accordance with Rule 18(2) or Rule 138, or where the claims must take account of different art under the provisions of Art. 54(3) and (4) EPC 1973 (see D-VII, 8, and H-III, 4.2.1). Thus the patent may be differently amended in respect of different contracting states and may be revoked in respect of one or more contracting states and not in respect of others.

### 4. Entitlement to oppose

"Any person" may give notice of opposition without specifying any particular interest. "Any person" is to be construed in line with Art. 58 as meaning any natural person (private individual, self-employed persons, etc.), any legal person or any body assimilated to a legal person under the law governing it. "Any person" does not include the proprietor of the patent (see G 9/93, reversing G 1/84).

*Art. 99(1)*

Notice of opposition may also be filed jointly by more than one of the persons mentioned above. In order to safeguard the rights of the patent proprietor and in the interests of procedural efficiency, it has to be clear throughout the procedure who belongs to the group of common opponents. If a common opponent (including the common representative) intends to withdraw from the proceedings, the EPO must be notified accordingly by the common representative or by a new common representative

determined under Rule 151(1) in order for the withdrawal to take effect (see also G 3/99).

Oppositions are not assignable but may be inherited or succeeded to as part of an overall succession in law, e.g. in the event of the merger of legal persons (see G 4/88). Acquiring companies may also take over oppositions filed by acquired companies. However, a legal person who was a subsidiary of the opponent when the opposition was filed and who carries on the business to which the opposed patent relates cannot acquire the status as opponent if all its shares are assigned to another company (see G 2/04).

The European Patent Office has to examine, *ex officio*, the validity of any purported transfer of opponent status to a new party at all stages of the proceedings (see T 1178/04).

### **5. Intervention of the assumed infringer**

Art. 105(1) and (2)  
Rule 89

Under certain conditions (see D-VII.6) any third party who proves that proceedings for infringement of the opposed patent have been instituted against him or that the proprietor of the patent has requested him to cease alleged infringement of the patent and that he has instituted proceedings for a court ruling that he is not infringing the patent may, after the opposition period has expired, intervene in the opposition proceedings. Once the notice of intervention has been filed in good time and in due form, the intervention is to be treated as an opposition (see D-IV.5.6). For accelerated processing of oppositions on request, see E-VII.4.

### **6. Parties to opposition proceedings**

Art. 99(3)  
Art. 105(2)  
Art. 115

The proprietor of the patent, the opponent and, where applicable, the intervener will be parties to the opposition proceedings. However, an opponent who has withdrawn his opposition or whose opposition has been rejected as inadmissible will remain a party to the proceedings only until the date of such withdrawal or the date on which the decision on rejection has become final. The same will apply in the case of interveners. Third parties who have presented observations concerning the patentability of the invention in respect of which an application has been filed are not parties to opposition proceedings (see E-V.3).

Art. 118

Where the proprietors of a European patent are not the same in respect of different designated contracting states, they are to be regarded as joint proprietors for the purposes of opposition proceedings (see D-VII.3.1, concerning the unity of the European patent).

Art. 99(4)  
Art. 61(1)(a)

Where a person provides evidence that in a Contracting State, following a final decision, he has been entered in the patent register of that State instead of the previous proprietor, he is entitled on request to replace the previous proprietor in respect of that State. In this event, by derogation from Art. 118, the previous proprietor and the person making the request are not deemed to be joint proprietors unless both so request. The aim of this provision is to afford the new proprietor the opportunity of defending himself

against the opposition as he sees fit (see D-VII, 3.2, as regards the conduct of the opposition proceedings in such cases).

The Legal Division is responsible for decisions in respect of entries in the Register of European Patents (see the Decision of the President of the EPO dated 21 November 2013, OJ EPO 2013, 600). *Art. 20(1)*

## **7. Representation**

As regards the requirements relating to representation of opponents and patent proprietors, reference is made to A-VIII, 1. Deficiencies in the representation of an opponent when filing the opposition and their remedy are treated in D-IV, 1.2.1(ii) and 1.2.2.2(iv).

## **8. Information to the public**

As soon as an opposition has been received, the date of filing of the opposition is entered in the Register of European Patents and published in the European Patent Bulletin. The same applies to the date on which opposition proceedings are concluded and to the outcome of the proceedings (see also A-XI, 4).



## Chapter II – The Opposition Division

### 1. Administrative structure

Each Opposition Division is part of an EPO directorate comprising several Examining and Opposition Divisions. *Rule 11(1)*

### 2. Composition

#### 2.1 Technically qualified examiners

An Opposition Division consists of three technical examiners, at least two of whom must not have taken part in the proceedings for grant of the patent to which the opposition relates. *Art. 19(2)*

#### 2.2 Legally qualified examiners

If the Opposition Division considers that the nature of the decision so requires, it is enlarged by the addition of a legally qualified examiner who has not taken part in the proceedings for grant. *Art. 19(2)*

The principles established for inclusion of a legally qualified member and for consultation of the Directorate Patent Law, the department responsible for providing legally qualified members for Examining and Opposition Divisions, by the Examining Division apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Opposition Division (see C-VIII, 7). Difficult legal questions may also arise during the examination as to whether an opposition is to be rejected as inadmissible. In addition, consultation of a legally qualified member should be envisaged in cases where it is questionable whether or not a disclosure by means other than a document was made available to the public.

#### 2.3 Chairman

The Chairman must be a technically qualified examiner who has not taken part in the grant proceedings.

### 3. Allocation of duties and appointment of members of the Opposition Division

C-II, 2, applies *mutatis mutandis*.

*Rule 11(1)*

### 4. Tasks of the Opposition Divisions

#### 4.1 Examination of oppositions

The Opposition Divisions are responsible for the examination of oppositions against European patents. *Art. 19(1)*

The examination of newly submitted documents for compliance with physical requirements will essentially be the task of the competent formalities officers (see D-II, 7, A-I, 2, A-III, 3.2, and C-VIII, 1).

## **4.2 Decision concerning the awarding of costs by the Opposition Division**

*Art. 104(2)*

*Rule 88(3) and (4)*

The Opposition Division will decide on requests to have the costs fixed by the formalities officer reviewed (see D-II, 7 and D-IX, 2.1).

## **4.3 Ancillary proceedings**

*Art. 122(2)*

*Rule 136(4)*

*Rule 112(2)*

It will be incumbent upon the Opposition Division to conduct ancillary proceedings arising in the course of opposition proceedings, such as the processing of requests for re-establishment of rights in respect of a time limit which was not observed vis-à-vis the EPO during the opposition proceedings or of requests for a decision concerning a finding arrived at by the formalities officer that a right has been lost. Additional tasks may be entrusted to the Opposition Divisions by the President of the EPO in accordance with Rule 11(2).

## **5. Allocation of tasks to members**

*Art. 19(2)*

*Rule 119(1)*

An Opposition Division will normally entrust one of its members with the examination of the opposition, but not with the conduct of oral proceedings, up to the time of the final decision on the opposition (see also D-IV, 2). If need be, he may also be entrusted with the examination of the evidence adduced (see E-III, 1.3). He will be referred to as the primary examiner.

## **6. Duties and powers of members**

The primary examiner will conduct the examination of the opposition. If oral proceedings have been requested, they are normally arranged as first action, possibly in conjunction with the taking of evidence (see E-II, 1 to 4 and E-III, 1.6.1). The primary examiner will prepare the communication accompanying the summons to oral proceedings and submit it to the other members. If the primary examiner considers that communications to the parties preceding the summons for oral proceedings are necessary, he should submit the communication to the Opposition Division before despatch.

If there are differences of opinion within the Opposition Division, the primary examiner should confer with the other members to discuss the points at issue. The Chairman will preside at the meeting and, following a discussion, will take a vote on the decision or the further course of the procedure.

*Art. 19(2)*

Voting will be on the basis of a simple majority. In the event of parity of votes, the vote of the Chairman of the Division is decisive.

Any further measures necessary will as a rule be entrusted to the primary examiner. If no further measures are necessary, the primary examiner will draft a decision on the opposition and will distribute the draft to the other members of the Opposition Division for examination and signature. If any changes are proposed by a member and there are differences of opinion on such changes, the Chairman must arrange a meeting.



Where reference is made hereinafter to the Opposition Division, this should be taken to mean the primary examiner where such a member has been appointed and insofar as he is entitled to act alone under the EPC.

#### **7. Allocation of individual duties**

The President of the EPO may entrust to employees who are not technically or legally qualified examiners the execution of individual duties falling to the Examining Divisions or to the Opposition Divisions and involving no technical or legal difficulties. Insofar as such duties affect the public, their allocation will be notified in the Official Journal of the EPO (see Decision of the President of the EPO dated 12 December 2013, OJ EPO 2014, A6). *Rule 11(3)*

The formalities officers entrusted with these duties are also in charge of fixing the amount of the costs (see D-IX.2.1).



## Chapter III – Opposition

### 1. Time allowed for filing notice of opposition

Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, notice of opposition has to be given to the EPO in Munich, The Hague or Berlin. *Art. 99(1)*

For expiry of the time limit see E-VII, 1.4. Re-establishment of rights in respect of unobserved time limits for opposition is not possible in the case of an opponent (see, however, E-VII, 2.2.2).

### 2. Opposition fee

The amount of the opposition fee specified in the Rules relating to Fees under the EPC must be paid before expiry of the time limit for opposition. *Art. 99(1)*

An opposition filed in common by two or more persons, which otherwise meets the requirements of Art. 99 and Rules 3 and 76, is admissible on payment of only one opposition fee (see G 3/99).

As regards the legal consequences and the procedure where the fee is not paid in good time, see D-IV, 1.2.1(i), and 1.4.1.

### 3. Submission in writing

#### 3.1 Form of the opposition

The notice of opposition must be filed in writing and should be typewritten or printed, with a margin of about 2.5 cm on the left hand side of each page. It would be appropriate if the notice of opposition also satisfied the requirements laid down in Rule 49(3). *Rule 86*  
*Rule 50(2)*  
*Rule 49(3)*  
*Rule 76(1)*

#### 3.2 Notices of opposition filed electronically

Notice of opposition may be filed in electronic form using version 5 or later releases of the EPO Online Filing software (see OJ EPO 2009, 182 and 2012, 448).

Notice of opposition may also be filed using the new online filing service (CMS) provided on the EPO website (see OJ EPO 2014, A97). However, it may not be filed using the EPO web-form filing service (OJ EPO 2014, A98).

#### 3.3 Notices of opposition filed by fax

Notice of opposition may also be filed by fax (see the Decision of the President of the EPO dated 12 July 2007, Special edition No. 3, OJ EPO 2007, A.3). At the invitation of the EPO, written confirmation reproducing the contents of the fax and complying with the requirements of the Implementing Regulations - in particular properly signed - must be supplied. If the opponent fails to comply with this invitation in due time, the fax is deemed not to have been received (see A-VIII, 2.5). The opposition fee must in any case be paid within the opposition period. *Rule 2*

### 3.4 Signature of the notice of opposition

*Rule 50(3)*  
*Rule 2*

The notice of opposition must be signed by the person responsible, i.e. by the opponent or, where appropriate, by his representative (see also D-IV, 1.2.1(ii) and A-VIII, 1).

Initials or other abbreviated forms will not be accepted as a signature.

Where the notice of opposition is filed in electronic form using the EPO Online Filing software, the signature may take the form of a facsimile signature, a text string signature or an enhanced electronic signature (see OJ EPO 2009, 182). Where it is filed using the EPO new online filing service (CMS), the signature may take the form of a facsimile signature or a text string signature (see OJ EPO 2014, A97).

Where the notice of opposition is filed by fax, the reproduction on the facsimile of the signature of the person filing the notice of opposition will be considered sufficient.

If the signature is omitted, the formalities officer must request the party, or where appropriate his representative, to affix his signature within a time limit to be laid down by the formalities officer. If signed in due time, the document retains its original date of receipt; otherwise it is deemed not to have been received (see D-IV, 1.2.1(ii) and 1.4.1).

### 4. Derogations from language requirements

Derogations from language requirements for written opposition proceedings are dealt with in A-VII, 2 and for oral opposition proceedings in E-IV.

### 5. Grounds for opposition

*Art. 99(1)*  
*Rule 76(1)*

A written reasoned statement of the grounds for opposition must be filed within the opposition period.

*Art. 100*

Opposition may only be filed on the grounds that:

*Art. 100(a)*

- (i) the subject-matter of the European patent is not patentable within the terms of Art. 52 to 57, because it
  - is not new (Art. 52(1), 54, 55),
  - does not involve an inventive step (Art. 52(1), 56),
  - is not susceptible of industrial application (Art. 52(1), 57),
  - is not regarded as an invention under Art. 52(1) to (3), or
  - is not patentable under Art. 53;

*Art. 100(b)*

- (ii) the European patent does not disclose the invention in a manner sufficiently clear and complete for it to be carried out by a person skilled in the art (see Art. 83);

- (iii) the subject-matter of the European patent extends beyond the content of the application as filed (see Art. 123(2)) or, if the patent was granted on a divisional application or on a new application filed in accordance with Art. 61 (new application in respect of the invention by the person adjudged in a final decision to be entitled to the grant of a European patent), beyond the content of the earlier application as filed (see Art. 76(1)). *Art. 100(c)*

(See also D-V, 3, 4 and 6, and C-IV).

Note that each single condition mentioned above forms an individual legal basis for objection to the maintenance of the patent. Consequently, each such condition is to be regarded as a separate ground of opposition (see G 1/95 and G 7/95).

The following allegations, for example, do not constitute grounds for opposition: that national rights of earlier date exist which put the patentability of the invention in question (see, however, H-III, 4.5), that the proprietor of the patent is not entitled to the European patent, that the subject-matter of the patent lacks unity, that the claims are not supported by the description (unless it is also argued that the claims are so broadly worded that the description in the specification does not sufficiently disclose the subject-matter within the meaning of Art. 100(b)), that the form and content of the description or drawings of the patent do not comply with the provisions as to formal requirements as set forth in Rules 42 and 46, or that the designation of the inventor is incorrect. Nor does the simple allegation that priority has been wrongly claimed constitute a ground for opposition. However, the matter of priority must be subjected to a substantial examination in the course of opposition proceedings if prior art is invoked in connection with a ground for opposition under Art. 100(a) in relation to which the priority date is of decisive importance (see G-IV, 3 and F-VI, 2).

## 6. Content of the notice of opposition

The notice of opposition, filed in a written reasoned statement, must contain:

- (i) the name, address and nationality of the opponent and the State in which his residence or principal place of business is located. Names of natural persons must be indicated by the person's family name and given name(s), the family name being indicated before the given name(s). Names of legal entities, as well as companies considered to be legal entities by reason of the legislation to which they are subject, must be indicated by their official designations. Addresses must be indicated in such a way as to satisfy the customary requirements for prompt postal delivery at the indicated address. They must comprise all the relevant administrative units, including the house number, if any. Opponents (whether natural or legal persons) whose residence or principal place of business is in an EPC contracting state and who act without a professional representative can use an address for correspondence other than their residence. The address for correspondence must be the opponent's own address. Post cannot *Rule 76(2)(a)*  
*Rule 41(2)(c)*

be sent to a different (natural or legal) person, since that requires a valid form of representation under Art. 133 and 134. It is recommended that the telephone and fax number be indicated (see D-IV. 1.2.2.2(i) and 1.4.2);

*Rule 76(2)(b)* (ii) the number of the European patent against which opposition is filed, the name of the proprietor and the title of the invention (see D-IV. 1.2.2.2(ii) and 1.4.2);

*Rule 76(1)*  
*Rule 76(2)(c)* (iii) a statement of the extent to which the European patent is opposed and of the grounds on which the opposition is based as well as an indication of the facts and evidence presented in support of these grounds (see D-IV. 1.2.2.1(iii) to (v) and 1.4.2). The requirement under Rule 76(1) that notice of opposition must be filed in a written reasoned statement also implies presenting arguments. However, in order to streamline opposition procedure it is recommended that a single copy of any written evidence be submitted as soon as possible and ideally with the notice of opposition (see D-IV. 1.2.2.1(v), last two paragraphs);

*Rule 76(2)(d)* (iv) if the opponent has appointed a representative, his name and the address of his place of business in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph (i) as set out above (see D-IV. 1.2.2.2(iii) and 1.4.2).

D-IV. 1 sets out further details and explains how to deal with the opposition if one of these requirements is not fulfilled.

## Chapter IV – Procedure up to substantive examination

### 1. Examination for deficiencies in the notice of opposition and communications from the formalities officer arising from this examination

#### 1.1 Forwarding of the notice of opposition to the formalities officer

The notice of opposition must be forwarded directly to the formalities officer, who then places it in the electronic file of the European patent concerned in accordance with the relevant administrative instructions and communicates it without delay to the proprietor for information. If a notice of opposition is received prior to the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, the formalities officer informs the sender that his document cannot be treated as an opposition. This document becomes part of the files and, as such, is also available for inspection under Art. 128(4), and is brought to the attention of the applicant for or the proprietor of the patent as an observation by a third party in accordance with Art. 115 (for details, see [E-V, 3](#)). If an opposition fee has been paid, it will in this case be refunded.

Examinations, observations, communications and, where appropriate, invitations to the parties will be the responsibility of the formalities officer who has been entrusted with this task of the Opposition Division (see [D-II, 7](#)).

#### 1.2 Examination for deficiencies in the notice of opposition

After notice of opposition has been given, the formalities officer examines whether any deficiencies exist.

##### 1.2.1 Deficiencies which, if not remedied, lead to the opposition being deemed not to have been filed

The following deficiencies fall into this category:

- (i) the opposition fee or a sufficient amount of the fee has not been paid in the course of the opposition period (Art. 99(1)). However, if the opposition fee, apart from a small amount (e.g. deducted as bank charges), has been paid within the opposition period, the formalities officer examines whether the amount lacking can be overlooked where this is justified. If the formalities officer concludes that the amount lacking can be overlooked, the opposition fee is deemed to have been paid and there is no deficiency in the present sense; *Art. 7 RFees*  
*Art. 8 RFees*
- (ii) the document giving notice of opposition is not signed and this is not rectified within the period set by the formalities officer, which is fixed at two months as a rule (see [E-VII, 1.2](#)) (Rule 50(3)).

It should be noted that for cases covered by Art. 133(2) (see also [D-IV, 1.2.2.2\(iv\)](#)) a professional representative first has to be appointed within the prescribed time limit. The above applies if the

notice of opposition has not been signed by the representative and he has failed to remedy such deficiency either by signing it or by approving it in writing;

- (iii) where a notice of opposition is filed by fax and written confirmation reproducing the contents of the fax, if requested by Formalities, is not supplied in due time (Rule 2(1) and Decision of the President of the EPO, Special edition No. 3, OJ EPO 2007, A.3);
- (iv) where a notice of opposition is filed by the representative or employee of an opponent, and the authorisation, if any is required (see A-VIII, 1.5, and the Decision of the President of the EPO in Special edition No. 3, OJ EPO 2007, L.1), is not supplied in due time (Rule 152(1) to (3) and (6)); and
- (v) the Opposition is submitted within the opposition period but not in an official language of the EPO, as specified in Rule 3(1), or if Art. 14(4) applies to the opponent, the translation of the elements referred to in Rule 76(2)(c) is not submitted within the opposition period (see also A-VII, 2, G 6/91 and T 193/87). This period is extended where the one-month period as required under Rule 6(2) expires later. This deficiency is present if the opposition is not filed in English, French or German or if, for example, an opponent from Belgium files his opposition in time in Dutch but fails to file the translation of the essential elements into English, French or German within the above-mentioned time limits.

For oppositions which, upon submission, are deemed not to have been filed because of deficiencies as described above, see the further procedure as described in D-IV, 1.3.1, 1.3.3 and 1.4.1.

### **1.2.2 Deficiencies which, if not remedied, lead to the opposition being rejected as inadmissible**

Only such oppositions as are deemed to have been filed will be examined for deficiencies under Rule 77(1) and (2).

If the formalities officer is not sure whether the opposition in question contains a deficiency under Rule 76(2)(c), he will submit the file to the Opposition Division for checking. He will do this in particular if the opposition alleges non-patentability under Art. 52, 54 and 56 and the relevant prior art has been made available to the public by means other than by written description, or if taking of evidence has been requested in accordance with Rule 117.

In this connection the Opposition Division will also examine the extent to which it is necessary for the formalities officer to request the opponent to submit evidence (see D-IV, 1.2.2.1(v)).



### 1.2.2.1 Deficiencies under Rule 77(1)

The following deficiencies fall into this category:

- (i) the notice of opposition is not filed in writing with the EPO in Munich or its branch at The Hague or its sub-office in Berlin within the nine-month opposition period, calculated from the date of publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent in the European Patent Bulletin (Art. 99(1));

Accordingly, the opposition is deficient if, for example, notice of opposition is submitted to the EPO belatedly, i.e. after expiry of the nine-month period, or where the opposition is notified within the opposition period but only verbally in a telephone call officially noted in the files. This category of deficiency also includes oppositions which, notwithstanding Art. 99(1), are filed with the central industrial property office of a Contracting State or an authority thereunder and not forwarded by these offices either at all or in time for them to be received by the EPO before the expiry of the opposition period. There is no legal obligation upon these offices or authorities to forward oppositions to the EPO.

- (ii) the notice of opposition does not provide sufficient identification of the European patent against which opposition is filed;

Such a deficiency exists if the EPO is unable to identify the relevant patent on the basis of the particulars in the notice of opposition; for example, if only the proprietor of the contested patent and perhaps the title of the invention for which the patent was granted are mentioned in the notice of opposition. Such particulars alone are not an adequate description of the contested European patent, unless the proprietor of the patent who alone is named possesses only one patent or possesses several patents, the subject-matter of only one of which fits the title of the invention given in the notice of opposition, being clearly distinct from the subject-matter of the other patents which this proprietor holds. A mere indication of the number of the contested European patent in the notice of opposition constitutes sufficient identification of the patent concerned, provided that no conflicting information is given, e.g. an inconsistent name for the proprietor, and the conflict cannot be resolved from the information given.

- (iii) the notice of opposition contains no statement of the extent to which the European patent is opposed; *Rule 76(2)(c)*

Such a deficiency is present if it is not clear from the requisite statement whether the opposition is directed against the entire subject-matter of the patent or only a part of it, i.e. whether it is directed against all the claims or only against one or a part of one claim, such as an alternative or embodiment;

- (iv) the notice of opposition contains no statement of the grounds on which the opposition is based; *Rule 76(2)(c)*

A notice of opposition contains such a deficiency if it does not mention at least one of the grounds for opposition referred to in Art. 100 (see D-III, 5). If non-patentability is given as a ground for opposition, the statement of grounds must at least implicitly indicate which conditions for patentability (Art. 52 to 57) are considered not to have been fulfilled.

*Art. 99(1)*  
*Rule 76(2)(c)*

- (v) the notice of opposition does not indicate the facts, evidence and arguments presented in support of the opposition, i.e. it is not adequately substantiated;

An opposition is adequately substantiated only if in respect of at least one of his grounds for opposition the opponent adduces facts, evidence and arguments establishing a possible obstacle to patentability under the EPC. He must indicate the technical context and the conclusions he has drawn from it. The content of the statement of grounds must be such as to enable the patent proprietor and the Opposition Division to examine the alleged ground for revocation without recourse to independent enquiries. Unsubstantiated assertions do not meet this requirement. Nor as a rule is mere reference to patent documents enough; unless the document is very short the opponent must indicate on which parts his opposition is based. Where there are allegations that use or oral description are comprised in the state of the art, the Opposition Division must be supplied with an indication of the facts, evidence and arguments necessary for determination of the matters set out under G-IV, 7.2 and 7.3. See also in this respect T 328/87.

If, where there are multiple grounds for opposition, the facts, evidence and arguments for one ground are sufficiently indicated, the opposition is admissible, even if the facts, evidence and arguments in support of the other grounds for opposition are submitted belatedly. Such belated facts, evidence and arguments are in that event dealt with in accordance with E-V, 2.

It is immaterial, as far as the question of admissibility of an opposition is concerned, whether and to what extent the facts, evidence and arguments submitted in due time actually warrant revocation of the contested European patent or its maintenance in amended form. On the one hand, an unconvincing ground of opposition may have been clearly presented and argued (making the opposition admissible), whereas conversely a deficient submission may have been rejected as inadmissible even though, if properly drafted, it could have succeeded (see also T 222/85).

*Rule 76(2)(c)*  
*Rule 83*

An indication of at least one ground of opposition and of the facts, evidence and arguments on which it is based fulfils the prerequisites for admissibility of the opposition in this respect. The evidence itself can also be produced after the expiry of the opposition period. Because of the long opposition period (9 months) it is however recommended, in order to expedite the opposition proceedings, that

a single copy of any written evidence indicated in the notice of opposition be submitted as soon as possible and ideally with the notice of opposition.

Otherwise, if his opposition is admissible, the opponent will be invited to supply such evidence as soon as possible and as a rule within two months. If the documents thus requested are neither enclosed nor filed within the time limit set, the Opposition Division may decide not to take into account any arguments based on them. (As regards facts or evidence not submitted in due time and arguments presented at a late stage see [E-V, 2](#) and [E-II, 8.6.](#))

- (vi) the opposition does not indicate beyond any doubt the identity of the person filing the opposition (Art. 99(1) and Rule 76(2)(a)). *Art. 99(1)*  
*Rule 76(2)(a)*

### **1.2.2.2 Deficiencies under Rule 77(2)**

The following deficiencies fall within this category:

- (i) the notice of opposition does not state the name, address and nationality of the opponent and the State in which his residence or principal place of business is located in the prescribed manner (see [D-III, 6\(i\)](#)); *Rule 76(2)(a)*
- (ii) the number of the European patent against which the opposition is filed or the name of the proprietor of the patent or the title of the invention is not indicated; *Rule 76(2)(b)*

Each of the particulars listed in (ii) above must be supplied within the time limit set by the formalities officer (see [D-IV, 1.3.2](#)), even if the contested European patent may be identified by means of one of these or other particulars within the opposition period (see [D-IV, 1.2.2.1\(ii\)](#)). If the name of the proprietor of the patent as indicated by the opponent is not the same as that recorded in the Register, the formalities officer will inform the opponent of the proprietor's correct name.

- (iii) where the opponent has appointed a representative, the name or the address of the place of business of such representative is not indicated in the notice of opposition in the prescribed manner (see [D-III, 6\(iv\)](#)); *Rule 76(2)(d)*
- (iv) the opponent has neither his residence nor his principal place of business in one of the contracting states (Art. 133(2)) and has not communicated the appointment of a professional representative (Art. 134). In the communication requesting him to remedy such deficiency the opponent must also be asked to arrange for the signature or approval of the notice of opposition by the representative to be appointed; and

*Rule 86*

- (v) the notice of opposition fails to satisfy further formal requirements other than those mentioned in Rule 77(1). For instance, it may fail to comply with the provisions of Rule 50(2) without due justification.

### **1.3 Issue of communications by the formalities officer as a result of examination for deficiencies**

*Art. 14(4)**Rule 2(1)**Rule 3(1)**Rule 6(2)**Rule 50(3)**Rule 77(1) and (2)**Rule 152(1) to (3)*

If, in the course of his examination as described in D-IV.1.2, the formalities officer notes deficiencies which may still be remedied, and if there are no deficiencies which may no longer be remedied (in the case of deficiencies which may no longer be remedied see D-IV.1.4), he will issue the communications described in D-IV.1.3.1 and/or 1.3.2, to the opponent, if possible in a single communication.

#### **1.3.1 Communication in the event of deficiencies as described in D-IV.1.2.1, which, if not remedied, will lead to the opposition being deemed not to have been filed**

The communication will indicate the deficiencies noted in accordance with D-IV.1.2.1, and will state that the opposition will be deemed not to have been filed unless the deficiency or deficiencies are remedied within the time limits indicated in D-IV.1.2.1.

#### **1.3.2 Communication in the event of deficiencies as described in D-IV.1.2.2, which, if not remedied, will lead to rejection of the opposition as inadmissible**

The communication will indicate the deficiencies noted in accordance with D-IV.1.2.2.1 or 1.2.2.2, and will state that the opposition will be rejected as inadmissible unless the deficiencies as described in D-IV.1.2.2.1, are remedied within the opposition period and unless the deficiencies as described in D-IV.1.2.2.2 are remedied within the period stipulated by the formalities officer.

#### **1.3.3 Extent of the formalities officer's obligation to issue the above communications**

Although the formalities officer is not obliged to do so, he should notify the opponent of deficiencies as described in D-IV.1.2.1(i), (iii) and (iv), and D-IV.1.2.2.1, in good time before the expiry of the time-limits within which it is still possible to remedy the deficiencies. However, the opponent can seek no legal remedy against failure to issue these communications, which should be regarded merely as a service afforded the opponent by the EPO so as largely to obviate any adverse legal consequences. Deficiencies as described in D-IV.1.2.1(ii) and 1.2.2.2 must in any event be officially notified to the opponent, since this is a statutory requirement. Should this communication inadvertently be omitted notwithstanding deficiencies of this type in the notice of opposition, the opponent may submit the missing particulars on his own initiative at any time, even after the expiry of the opposition period without suffering adverse legal consequences.

## **1.4 Subsequent procedure in the event of deficiencies which may no longer be remedied**

### **1.4.1 Deficiencies which may no longer be remedied, as a result of which the opposition is deemed not to have been filed**

*Rule 112(1)*

If the formalities officer establishes that the deficiencies referred to in D-IV.1.2.1 have not been remedied within the time limits laid down in the EPC or by the EPO, he will inform the opponent in accordance with Art. 119 that the notice of opposition is deemed not to have been filed and that a decision may be applied for under the terms of Rule 112(2) (see E-VII.1.9.3). If no such application is made within the prescribed period of two months after notification of this communication, and if there is no other valid opposition pending, the proceedings are closed and the parties informed accordingly. Any opposition fees which have been paid are refunded.

Documents submitted with a notice of opposition which is deemed not to have been filed will form part of the file and will thus be available for inspection in accordance with Art. 128(4). They will be regarded as observations by third parties under Art. 115 (see in this connection D-V.2.2, and E-V.3). If a further admissible opposition is pending, the proceedings are continued in respect of it.

### **1.4.2 Deficiencies which may no longer be remedied in accordance with Rule 77(1) and (2), resulting in the opposition being rejected as inadmissible**

If there are no deficiencies of the type referred to in D-IV.1.4.1, but a notice of opposition which is deemed to have been filed reveals deficiencies under the terms of Rule 77(1) (see D-IV.1.2.2.1) which may no longer be remedied and which have not been communicated to the opponent in accordance with D-IV.1.3.2 (because the opposition period has already expired), the formalities officer must, by virtue of Art. 113(1), notify the opponent of these deficiencies, allowing him time in which to submit comments (normally two months), and point out to him that the notice of opposition is likely to be rejected as inadmissible.

If the opponent does not refute the opinion expressed by the formalities officer on the existence of deficiencies which may no longer be corrected or has failed to remedy in good time deficiencies which may be corrected (Rule 77(2)) and which were communicated to him pursuant to D-IV.1.3.2, the formalities officer will reject the notice of opposition as inadmissible, except in the case mentioned in D-IV.1.2.2.1(v) (for which the Opposition Division is competent to decide, see the Decision of the President of the EPO dated 12 December 2013 concerning the entrustment to non-examining staff of certain duties incumbent on the examining or opposition divisions, OJ EPO 2014, A6). As regards the form of the decision, see E-IX.4 and 5.

In all other cases the formalities officer will submit the opposition documents to the directorate responsible for the European patent in suit (for designation of an Opposition Division, see D-IV.2).

The decision declaring the opposition inadmissible under Rule 77(1) or (2) can be taken without the participation of the proprietor of the patent in accordance with Rule 77(3). However, for reasons of procedural economy, the substantive examination is in fact initiated if at least one further admissible opposition is pending. The proprietor of the patent may also comment on the admissibility of the former opposition in the course of that examination.

When the decision declaring the opposition inadmissible has become final the opponent concerned is no longer a party to the proceedings.

### **1.5 Notifications to and observations by the proprietor**

Communications and decisions in the course of the examination as to whether the opposition is deemed to have been filed and is admissible are also notified to the proprietor of the patent. If he files observations on his own initiative concerning such a communication, they may be taken into account in the decision.

### **1.6 Subsequent procedure**

For the subsequent procedure in the event of one or more oppositions with no deficiencies see D-IV, 5.2.

## **2. Activity of the Opposition Division**

Art. 19(2)

The formalities officer submits the files to the competent directorate on expiry of the periods specified in D-IV, 5.2 and 5.5 and in the remaining cases (see D-IV, 1.4.2) immediately.

The director responsible will then designate the three technical members of the competent Opposition Division. The Opposition Division will decide whether one of its members – and if so, which – is to be entrusted with the examination of the opposition up to the taking of a decision (see D-III, 5). The technical members of the Division should not be designated if the opposition is rejected as inadmissible by the formalities officer and no further admissible opposition has been filed (see D-IV, 1.4.2).

## **3. Rejection of the opposition as inadmissible by the Opposition Division, the proprietor of the patent not being a party**

(For rejection of the opposition as inadmissible at a later stage, the proprietor of the patent being a party, see D-IV, 5.1 and 5.5)

In cases of insufficient substantiation, where the formalities officer is not competent to decide on the inadmissibility (see D-IV, 1.2.2.1(v)), the Opposition Division will either:

- (i) issue the decision rejecting the opposition as inadmissible (when the formalities officer has already informed the opponent of this deficiency pursuant to D-IV, 1.3.2); or
- (ii) consider the opposition admissible and continue with examination of the opposition (see D-V); or

- (iii) communicate its findings to the opponent in question and at the same time request him to submit observations.

If the opponent does not refute the opinion expressed by the Opposition Division on the existence of these deficiencies which may no longer be corrected, the Opposition Division will reject the notice of opposition as inadmissible, possibly after having held oral proceedings. As regards the form of the decision, see E-IX.4 and 5.

The decision will be communicated to the other parties. An inadmissible opposition or documents produced in support of an inadmissible opposition will be placed in the files and will therefore be available for inspection in accordance with Art. 128(4). As regards the possibility of taking them into consideration as observations by third parties, see D-V.2.2 and E-V.3. If there are further admissible oppositions, for reasons of procedural economy this decision to reject the opposition as inadmissible will normally be taken at the end of the procedure together with the decision on the admissible oppositions.

For the possibility of appeal by the opponent and other possible means of redress, see E-X.1 and 7.

#### **4. Termination of opposition proceedings in the event of inadmissible opposition**

Under the terms of Art. 101(1) and Rule 79(1), the examination as to whether the European patent can be maintained can only be performed if at least one admissible opposition has been filed. This means that the Opposition Division has to refrain from commenting on the substantive merits of the opposition when expressing an opinion on its inadmissibility if there is no further admissible opposition (see T 925/91). Opposition proceedings are terminated if all notices of opposition filed against a European patent have been rejected as inadmissible and the last decision in this respect has become final. This will be communicated to the parties.

#### **5. Preparation of substantive examination**

##### **5.1 Inadmissibility at a later stage**

Since the admissibility of an opposition is always open to question by the proprietor, no separate communication that the opposition is admissible will be sent to the opponent or the proprietor of the patent. Where deficiencies on the basis of which the notice of opposition is likely to be regarded as inadmissible, but of which the opponent has not been informed by the formalities officer, come to the attention of the Opposition Division in the opposition documents submitted to it or because the proprietor has raised the issue at any stage of the proceedings, it will inform the parties about its reservations in a communication and at the same time request the opponent in question to submit observations. If deficiencies within the meaning of Rule 77(2) are involved, it is sufficient to specify a period for the opponent to remedy such deficiencies.

If the opponent does not refute the opinion expressed by the Opposition Division on the existence of these deficiencies which may no longer be corrected or fails to remedy in good time deficiencies which may be corrected, the Opposition Division will reject the notice of opposition as inadmissible, possibly after having held oral proceedings. As regards the form of the decision, see [E-IX.4](#) and [5](#). For subsequent procedure, see the last two paragraphs of [D-IV.3](#).

## **5.2 Invitation to the proprietor of the patent to submit comments and communication of opposition to the other parties concerned by the formalities officer**

*Rule 79(1) and (2)*

If the formalities officer considers that no further ex-officio objection to the admissibility of each or the only opposition remains, he will invite the proprietor of the patent, immediately after expiry of the opposition period or the period laid down by the formalities officer for the remedying of the deficiencies in accordance with Rule 77(2) (see [D-IV.1.2.2.2](#)), or for the presentation of evidence (see [D-IV.1.2.2.1\(v\)](#)), to file his observations concerning the oppositions communicated earlier and to file amendments, where appropriate, to the description, claims and drawings within a period to be fixed by the formalities officer (normally four months). This also applies to oppositions where a decision to the effect that they are deemed not to have been filed or are inadmissible has not yet been taken or has not yet become final.

If several notices of opposition have been filed, the formalities officer will communicate them to the other opponents at the same time as the communication provided for in the previous paragraph. This will not be combined with an invitation to file observations or the setting of a time limit.

However, copies of documents specified as patent documents are transmitted only upon request. All documents are available for inspection via the Register Plus online service (Notice from the EPO dated 3 June 2009, OJ EPO 2009, 434).

## **5.3 Filing of amended documents in reply to the notice of opposition**

Amended documents should, provided that it is not irrelevant at the stage reached in the procedure, be as complete as possible and drawn up in such a way as to allow the European patent, where appropriate, to be maintained without further delay in the amended version.

These considerations apply also to auxiliary requests in which the proprietor proposes amendments for consideration by the Opposition Division only if the Division is unable to grant his main request, for example that the opposition should be rejected. In both cases, however, it will be more convenient in certain circumstances to determine first the form of the claims, leaving purely consequential amendments in the description to be dealt with later.

Care must be taken to ensure that any amendments do not offend against Art. 123(2) and (3) (see [D-V.6](#), [H-IV.4.3](#) and [H-V.2](#) and [3](#)). It must also be checked that the patent, by the amendments **themselves**, does not



contravene the requirements of the EPC (with the exception of Art. 82, see D-V, 2.2). For the form of amended documents, see H-III, 2.2 to 2.4.

#### **5.4 Communication of observations from one of the parties to the other parties**

The formalities officer will, at any stage in the procedure, immediately communicate the observations of any of the parties to the other parties for information. *Rule 79(3)*  
*Rule 81(2)*

If the proprietor of the patent files amended documents with his observations, where applicable as part of an alternative request, the formalities officer will invite the other parties to submit observations within a period to be fixed by him (normally four months).

If the Opposition Division considers that observations are called for in the course of the further procedure, a separate invitation is issued and a period is fixed (normally four months), with or without a communication stating the grounds.

#### **5.5 Decision concerning the admissibility of an opposition, the proprietor of the patent being a party**

If the proprietor of the patent, when replying to the notice of opposition, contends that the opposition is inadmissible pursuant to Rule 77(1) and (2), because of deficiencies which are to be specified, the opponent concerned must be given the opportunity to submit his comments within a period fixed by the formalities officer (two months).

If the Opposition Division concludes that the opposition is inadmissible, it must as a rule first take a reasoned decision, possibly after having held oral proceedings. This decision is appealable. If, on the other hand, on the basis of another – admissible – opposition, an immediate decision can be taken on the rejection of the opposition or oppositions or on the revocation of the patent, the decision on admissibility is to be taken together with this final decision.

If, despite the observations of the proprietor of the patent, the Opposition Division concludes that the opposition is admissible, the decision on admissibility is normally to be taken together with the final decision, especially where at least one other admissible opposition exists. If there are only oppositions where the admissibility is doubtful, a reasoned intermediate decision should be issued, which is appealable, provided that this will not unduly delay the proceedings.

An opponent whose opposition has been finally rejected as inadmissible is no longer a party to the subsequent proceedings once this decision becomes final.

#### **5.6 Examination of the admissibility of an intervention and preparations in the event of an intervention**

When examining whether an intervention is admissible, the formalities officer and the Opposition Division should proceed as for the examination *Rule 79(4)*

as to admissibility of an opposition (see D-IV. 1. 3 and 5.5) but on the basis of the requirements for intervention under Art. 105 and Rule 89.

*Rule 86*

Paragraphs D-IV. 5.2 and 5.4, may, however, be disregarded in the case of an application for intervention in opposition proceedings.

Accordingly, particularly in the case of proceedings which are at an advanced stage, the formalities officer will inform third parties who have intervened of the progress of the proceedings and request them to indicate within one month whether they will also require the documents received from the parties in accordance with Rule 79(1), (2) and (3), together with the communications from the Opposition Division and the observations of the parties under Rule 81(2), for the preceding period. If this is the case, the formalities officer should send them with the relevant communications from the Opposition Division or the formalities officer to the intervening third party.

## Chapter V – Substantive examination of opposition

### 1. Beginning of the examination of the opposition

Once the preparations for the examination of the opposition have been completed pursuant to Rule 79, the Opposition Division examines whether the grounds for opposition (see D-III, 5) laid down in Art. 100 prejudice the maintenance of the European patent. The examination may also begin if a single admissible opposition has been withdrawn in the interim (see D-VII, 5.3). If the opponent has died or is legally incapacitated, the examination may begin even without the participation of the heirs or legal representatives (see D-VII, 5.2). *Art. 101(1)*

### 2. Extent of the examination

#### 2.1 Extent to which the patent is opposed

In the unusual case where an opposition is limited to only a certain part of the patent, the Opposition Division has to limit its examination to the part opposed. However, if the opposition is directed only to an independent claim, the dependent claims are considered to be implicitly covered by the extent of the opposition and may be examined by the Opposition Division, provided their validity is *prima facie* in doubt on the basis of the information already available (see G 9/91). Similarly, if only a process claim is opposed, a product-by-process claim making reference to the same process is considered to be implicitly covered by the extent of opposition and may be examined under the same conditions as above (see T 525/96).

#### 2.2 Examination of the grounds for opposition

Opposition proceedings are not a continuation of examination proceedings. Hence as a general rule the Opposition Division will confine its examination to those grounds for opposition brought forward by the opponent. If, for example, the opposition is filed only on the grounds that the subject-matter of the European patent is not adequately disclosed or that it extends beyond the content of the patent application as filed, the Opposition Division will examine the patentability of the subject-matter of the European patent pursuant to Art. 52 to 57 only if facts have come to its notice which, *prima facie*, wholly or partially prejudice the maintenance of the patent (see G 10/91).

A document indicated in the patent specification as the closest or important prior art for the purposes of elucidating the technical problem set out in the description forms part of the opposition proceedings even if not expressly cited within the opposition period. The same applies to any relevant documents cited in the patent specification which do not constitute the closest prior art but whose contents are nevertheless important for understanding the problem underlying the invention within the meaning of Rule 42(1)(c) EPC (T 536/88, in particular point 2.1).

Rule 81(1)  
Art. 114

Once proceedings for examining the opposition(s) have been initiated because an admissible opposition has been filed (although it may have been withdrawn in the interim), there may be reason to believe that other grounds exist which, *prima facie*, in whole or in part prejudice the maintenance of the European patent. If that is the case, these grounds should generally be examined by the Opposition Division of its own motion pursuant to Rule 81(1). Such other grounds may result from facts emerging from the search report or the examination procedure, the examiner's personal knowledge or observations presented by third parties pursuant to Art. 115 (see also E-V, 3). Such grounds may also have been put forward in another opposition which has been rejected as inadmissible, or in another opposition deemed not to have been filed. They may also be any grounds submitted belatedly (see E-V, 1.1 and 2). Under Art. 114(1), such prejudicial grounds put forward in an opposition which has been withdrawn should also generally be examined by the Opposition Division of its own motion. In carrying out such examination the Opposition Division should, however, take the interests of procedural expediency into account (see E-V, 1.2). If the decision is to be based on grounds to be taken into account pursuant to Art. 114(1) or Rule 81(1), the parties must be given the opportunity to comment (see E-IX, 1).

If during examination an allegation about a relevant fact seems plausible, it may be taken into account without further evidence if it is not challenged by the other party.

If a fact is contested or not plausible, the party making the allegation must prove it. If the parties to opposition proceedings make contrary assertions which they cannot substantiate and the Opposition Division is unable to establish the facts of its own motion, the patent proprietor is given the benefit of the doubt (see T 219/83, Headnote I).

For example, the opponent raised an objection under Art. 100(b) and provided experimental evidence showing e.g. that the claimed process could not be repeated. The proprietor replied that the process could be put into practice without undue burden by the skilled person, also taking common general knowledge into account (T 281/86, OJ EPO 1989, 202; reasons 6). The proprietor has to provide proof of what was common general knowledge at the filing date (or the date of the earliest priority if priority has been claimed).

Pursuant to Art. 100, the absence of unity of invention is not a ground for opposition (see D-III, 5).

Art. 82

Since unity of invention under Art. 82 is only required for the European patent application, the unity of the subject-matter of the European patent may not be examined by the Opposition Division, even of its own motion. In particular, where the facts, evidence and arguments which come to light in the opposition proceedings lead to the maintenance of the European patent in amended form, there should be no further examination as to whether the remaining subject-matter of the patent contains a single invention or more than one. Any lack of unity must be accepted (see G 1/91).

The grounds for opposition laid down in Art. 100 are examined in greater detail below.

### 3. Non-patentability pursuant to Art. 52 to 57

The same substantive requirements apply in the opposition procedure regarding patentability pursuant to Art. 52 to 57 as in the examination procedure. G-I to V-III should therefore also be applied in opposition proceedings. However, it will be more common in opposition proceedings than in examination procedure for the examination as to patentability to be based on the state of the art as made available to the public not by written description but "by means of an oral description, by use, or in any other way" (see Art. 54(2) and G-IV, 7).

Art. 100(a)

### 4. Insufficient disclosure of the invention

Determination of whether the disclosure of an invention in a European patent application is sufficient is dealt with in F-III, 1 to 3.

The principles set out there will also apply *mutatis mutandis* to the opposition procedure. The overriding consideration in this context is the disclosed content of the European patent specification, that is to say what a person skilled in the art is able to infer from the patent claims, description and drawings, if any, without reflection as to inventiveness. Pursuant to Art. 100(b), the patent has to disclose the invention in a manner sufficiently clear and complete for it to be carried out by persons skilled in the art. If the patent specification does not disclose the invention sufficiently clearly to enable it to be carried out in accordance with Art. 100(b), this may be remedied, provided the original documents contained a sufficient disclosure, but subject to the condition that, as required under Art. 123(2), the subject-matter of the European patent does not extend beyond the content of the application as filed and, as required under Art. 123(3), the protection conferred is not extended.

Art. 100(b)

There is normally no deficiency under Art. 100(b) if a feature which is essential for performance of the invention is missing from the claim but is disclosed in the description and/or drawings. However, unduly broad claims may be objected to under Art. 56 (see T 939/92).

### 5. Clarity of claims

Clarity is not a ground for opposition. Opposition proceedings are not designed as a procedure for generally amending (or revoking) patents that contain any kind of defect, and therefore opposition proceedings are not to be regarded as a continuation of examination proceedings. As a general rule this means that a granted claim has to be lived with even if new facts (e.g. new prior art) demonstrate that the claim is unclear (G 3/14).

Art. 100

In considering whether, for the purpose of Art. 101(3), a patent as amended meets the requirements of the EPC, the claims of the patent may be examined for compliance with the requirements of Article 84 only when, and then only to the extent that, an amendment introduces non-compliance with Article 84 (G 3/14, confirming the jurisprudence as exemplified by T 301/87). A lack of compliance with Article 84 cannot be seen as having

Art. 101(3)

been introduced by an amendment if a clarity problem already present in the claims as granted is only brought into notice, highlighted or made visible by the amendment.

According to G 3/14, the amendment of one claim or part of a patent cannot lead to a re-examination of other parts of the patent which have not been amended. Thus the deletion of an independent claim with its dependent claims or the deletion of a dependent claim leaving the independent claims and other dependent claims intact does not permit examination of the remaining claims for compliance with Article 84.

A claim amended during opposition proceedings is not subject to examination for compliance with Article 84 if it results from

- (i) inserting a complete dependent claim as granted into an independent claim;
- (ii) combining one of several alternative embodiments of the dependent claim as granted with the independent claim as granted;
- (iii) deleting wording from a granted claim (whether independent or dependent), whereby its scope is narrowed but a pre-existing lack of compliance with Article 84 is left intact (as exemplified by T 301/87); or
- (iv) deleting optional features from a granted claim (whether independent or dependent).

However, an amended claim is to be examined for compliance with Article 84:

- (v) if features are taken from the description and inserted into a granted claim by way of amendment; or
- (vi) if a feature from a dependent claim as granted is introduced into an independent claim as granted and this feature was previously connected with other features of that dependent claim and an alleged lack of compliance with Article 84 is introduced by the amendment.

## **6. Subject-matter of the European patent extending beyond the original disclosure**

### **6.1 Basis of this ground for opposition**

*Art. 100(c)*

This ground for opposition under Art. 100(c) refers back to Art. 123(2) and stipulates that the subject-matter of a European patent may not extend beyond the content of the application as filed. In the case of a patent granted on the basis of a European divisional application (Art. 76(1)), two criteria apply: the subject-matter must not extend beyond the content of the earlier application as filed (Art. 76(1)), and it must not extend beyond the content of the divisional application as filed (Art. 123(2)) (see T 873/94). Similar considerations apply to applications filed under Art. 61. In the case of a

patent granted on an application filed in a language other than an official language of the EPO either in accordance with Art. 14(2) or in accordance with Rule 40 (see Rule 40(3)), the original text will, as provided for in Art. 70(2), constitute the basis for determining whether the subject-matter of the European patent extends beyond the content of the application as filed. However, unless, for example, the opponent adduces proof to the contrary the Opposition Division may, under Rule 7, assume that the translation referred to in Art. 14(2) or Rule 40(3) is in conformity with the original text of the application.

## **6.2 Distinction between allowable and unallowable amendments**

The distinction between allowable amendments to the content of a European patent application and amendments which are at variance with Art. 123(2) or Art. 76(1) is set forth in H-IV.2 and C-IX.1.4. These guidelines should be applied *mutatis mutandis* in the course of opposition proceedings in cases where the subject-matter of the European patent as granted or as amended during the opposition proceedings extends beyond the content of the application as filed.





## Chapter VI – Procedure for the examination of the opposition

(Oral proceedings: see [E-III](#); taking and conservation of evidence: see [E-III](#))

### 1. General remarks

The Opposition Division will first of all endeavour to reach a decision in written proceedings. Taking account of the investigations usually conducted beforehand by a primary examiner (see [D-II.5](#) and [6](#)), the Opposition Division will base itself on the written submissions of the parties and, where appropriate, on other written evidence obtained, in particular, through the production of documents, requests for information and sworn statements in writing. In case oral proceedings are requested, see [D-VI.3.2](#).

The evidence should be submitted as soon as possible (see [D-IV.1.2.2.1](#)).

However, if the Opposition Division considers it expedient, or if any party requests oral proceedings, oral proceedings in accordance with Art. 116(1) will be held before the Opposition Division after suitable preparation. In the oral proceedings, the parties may state their cases and put forward and argue submissions in order to clarify outstanding questions. Members of the Opposition Division may put questions to the parties.

*Art. 116*

In special, less common cases it will occasionally prove necessary in opposition proceedings for oral evidence to be taken by the Opposition Division as part of oral proceedings or for the conservation of evidence, or by a primary examiner outside the oral proceedings. The Opposition Division is not obliged to take oral evidence if it does not consider it necessary, even if a party has so requested. Oral evidence may be taken, where appropriate under oath, before the competent court in the country of residence of the person to be heard. A member of the Opposition Division may, at the request of the Opposition Division, attend such court hearings (see [E-III.1.3](#)).

*Rules 117 to 120*

The principal means of taking oral evidence will be the hearing of witnesses and parties (see [E-III.1.6](#)).

Only in exceptional cases will evidence be obtained at the initiative of the Opposition Division by means of oral and/or written reports by experts (see [E-III.1.8.1](#)) or by carrying out an inspection (see [E-III.1.2](#), last paragraph). In view of the specialised knowledge of the members of the Opposition Division – and of the costs involved – such means should be used only as a last resort.

### 2. Adherence to the text of the European patent submitted or approved by the proprietor

#### 2.1 Basis for the examination

If the proprietor of the patent submits amendments to the description, claims or drawings after the notice of opposition has been communicated to him (see [H-II.3](#)), the Opposition Division must take as a basis for its

*Art. 113(2)*

examination the text of the European patent submitted by the proprietor. This principle, that the Opposition Division must concern itself solely with the text most recently "submitted or agreed by the proprietor", also applies to the rest of the opposition procedure. (As regards the possibility of amending texts, see H-IV.3.1, second paragraph.)

## **2.2 Revocation of the patent**

If the proprietor states that he no longer approves the text in which the patent was granted and does not submit an amended text, the patent must be revoked. This also applies when the proprietor requests that the patent be revoked.

## **3. Invitation to file observations**

### **3.1 Examiners' communications**

*Art. 101(1)*  
*Rule 81(2)*

In examining the opposition, the Opposition Division will invite the parties, as often as is necessary, to clarify the substance of the case, to file observations on communications from another party or issued by itself (see E-I.1) and, where appropriate, to adduce evidence in respect of matters under dispute. Rule 81(2) does not require the Opposition Division to set a period for replying to this invitation. Such a period will, however, be set whenever the Opposition Division considers this expedient. As regards the length of the period see E-VII.1.2, as regards the extension of a period see E-VII.1.6 and as regards late submission of observations see E-VII.1.7 and 1.8, as well as Art. 114(2).

*Rule 81(2)*

Communications from the Opposition Division and all replies thereto must be communicated to all parties.

### **3.2 Summons to oral proceedings**

*Art. 116(1)*  
*Rule 115(1)*

If oral proceedings have to be arranged, the parties must be summoned to them as quickly as possible at reasonable notice (see E-II.6). If oral proceedings have been requested, the first substantive communication of the Opposition Division under Art. 101(1) is normally annexed to the summons to oral proceedings.

*Rule 116(1)*

Together with the summons, the Opposition Division will draw attention to and in the annexed communication explain the points which in its opinion need to be discussed for the purposes of the decision to be taken; where this has already been done sufficiently in a prior communication it is appropriate to refer to that communication. Normally, the annexed communication will also contain the provisional and non-binding opinion of the Opposition Division on the positions adopted by the parties and in particular on amendments filed by the proprietor of the patent. At the same time, a date will be fixed up to which written submissions may be made or amendments meeting the requirements of the EPC may be filed. Normally this date will be one month before the date of the oral proceedings. However, an earlier date may be advisable if it is anticipated that a party will reasonably need more time, for example to consider the results of comparative tests filed by the other party. With respect to this date,

Rule 132 does not apply, i.e. this time limit cannot be extended on request of the parties.

#### **4. Communications from the Opposition Division to the proprietor of the patent**

##### **4.1 Communications from the Opposition Division; reasoned statement**

Where necessary, any communication to the proprietor of the European patent should contain a reasoned statement. This also applies to any communication to other parties which is communicated to the proprietor of the patent for information only. A reasoned statement will usually not be required if the communication concerns only matters relating to form or if it contains no more than self-explanatory proposals. Where appropriate, all the grounds against the maintenance of the European patent are to be given in the communication.

*Rule 81(3)*

##### **4.2 Invitation to file amended documents**

If the Opposition Division considers that the European patent cannot be maintained in an unamended form, it must inform the proprietor of the patent accordingly, stating the grounds, and give him the opportunity to amend, in appropriate cases, the description, claims and drawings. As regards the time limit here, see E-VII.1.2. Where necessary, the description adjusted in line with the new claims should also deal with the state of the art as set out in the opposition proceedings, the technical purpose and the advantages of the invention as it will then stand. However, if the proprietor has neither requested oral proceedings nor filed amendments (including any auxiliary requests), the patent can be revoked directly on the basis of the grounds, evidence and arguments on file (see also E-IX.1.1).

*Rule 81(2) and (3)*

Proposals for amendment filed at a late stage in the proceedings may be disregarded (see T 406/86).

For amended documents, see H-III.2.

#### **5. Additional search**

In exceptional cases, the Opposition Division, like the Examining Division, may on its own initiative cite new material relating to the state of the art and take it into account in its subsequent decision (see C-IV.7.3). In the normal course of events, however, since the grant of the patent will have been preceded by a search into the subject-matter of the application by the Search Division, by the Examining Division and generally by the opponents, no additional search will be made. Only in exceptional cases should an additional search by the Search Division be set in train. Such a case might arise, for example, if in the opposition the main subject covered by the patent shifts to elements of a dependent claim which were originally of subsidiary importance, to elements which were previously not set out in the claims, but only in the description, to individual features of a combination, or to sub-combinations, and there are grounds for believing that the original

search did not extend to such elements or features and if no relevant document can be found quickly in the circumstances set out in C-IV.7.3.

## **6. Examination of the opposition during oral proceedings**

For details regarding the examination shortly before and during oral proceedings and the conduct thereof, see E-II.8.

## **7. Preparation of the decision**

### **7.1 General remarks**

*Art. 116(1)  
Rule 117*

If the Opposition Division does not consider it expedient to arrange for oral proceedings of its own motion (see E-II.4) or for the taking of evidence even where the latter is requested (see E-III), and if no admissible request for oral proceedings has been received from a party (see E-III.2), the decision must be reached on the basis of written proceedings. In this case there is no obligation to arrange for oral proceedings before a decision is reached.

If the case is decided on the basis of written proceedings, submissions filed after the decision has been handed over to the EPO internal postal service for remittal to the parties can no longer be considered, as from that moment the Division cannot amend the decision (see G 12/91), except to the limited extent provided for in Rule 140 (see H-VI.3.1).

The decision, whether or not preceded by oral proceedings or the taking of evidence, may be to revoke the patent (see D-VIII.1.2), to reject the opposition (see D-VIII.1.3) or to maintain the patent as amended (see D-VIII.1.4).

### **7.2 Preparation of a decision to maintain a European patent in amended form**

#### **7.2.1 Procedural requirements**

*Art. 113*

A decision to maintain the patent in amended form may be delivered only when the patent proprietor has approved the text in which the Opposition Division proposes to maintain the patent and the opponent has had sufficient opportunity to comment on the proposed new text.

Both prerequisites can be fulfilled during oral proceedings at which the Opposition Division establishes a complete text including the amended description and, if necessary, the amended figures. In written proceedings, the necessary opportunity to comment on the new text proposed by the Opposition Division can also be given to the opponent when a communication is issued to the parties. Once these requirements have been met, a separate communication under Rule 82(1) is neither necessary nor appropriate (see G 1/88).

If the patent can be maintained in the amended form, the Opposition Division should immediately try to obtain the patent proprietor's approval of the text in which the patent can be maintained and give the opponent an

opportunity to comment on it. An interlocutory decision can then be delivered straight away.

If these requirements have still not been met and no oral proceedings are being held, a communication under Art. 101(1) must be issued. This also applies when it has been established in principle that the patent can be maintained in a particular form but a complete text expressly approved by the patent proprietor is not yet available.

The patent proprietor's approval of an amended version of the patent need not be given in a separate, express declaration; it may also be apparent from the circumstances, in particular from the fact that he has filed or requested the amended version. This applies equally to versions which have been filed as an auxiliary request. (For the wording of documents in oral proceedings, see E-II, 8.11 and 8.11.1.)

The patent proprietor's approval can also be obtained through a communication under Rule 82(1) in which the Opposition Division informs the parties that it "intends to maintain the patent as amended" and invites them to "state their observations within a period of two months if they disapprove of the text in which it is intended to maintain the patent". If the patent proprietor fails to file objections to the text thus notified, he is considered to approve of it.

*Rule 82(1)*

Generally speaking, this communication is useful only if the Opposition Division considers that the complete document expressly approved by the patent proprietor, on which the opponent has been able to comment, still requires amendments. However, these must not go beyond such editorial changes to the wording as appear absolutely necessary by comparison with the text most recently submitted or approved by the patent proprietor. The Opposition Division should draw attention to such amendments and state why they are required if they are not self-explanatory.

If within the period specified in the communication, or in a communication under Rule 82(1), the patent proprietor objects to the text in which the patent is to be maintained, the proceedings are continued. The European patent can be revoked in the subsequent proceedings if the patent proprietor objects to the text and fails to submit new, properly amended documents despite having been requested to do so.

If an opponent objects to the text communicated to him in which it is intended to maintain the patent, the Opposition Division will continue examining the opposition if it considers that the EPC prejudices the maintenance of the patent in the text initially envisaged.

### **7.2.2 Decision on the documents on the basis of which the patent is to be maintained**

If the Opposition Division considers that the patent can be maintained on the basis of the text submitted or approved by the patent proprietor, and the opponent has had sufficient opportunity to comment on this text – either in writing or during oral proceedings – as well as on the reasons decisive to

the patent's maintenance, the Opposition Division will issue an interlocutory decision to the effect that the patent and the invention to which it relates meet the requirements of the EPC following the amendments made by the patent proprietor during the opposition proceedings.

If the patent can only be maintained on the basis of an auxiliary request, the decision has to contain a reasoned statement why the version of the main request (and any preceding auxiliary request) does not meet the requirements of the EPC (see T 234/86).

A separate appeal under Art. 106(2) is allowed against this decision, which must be reasoned having regard to the grounds for opposition maintained by the opponent or taken up by the Opposition Division. The decision is delivered in all cases where a European patent is maintained in amended form, even if the opponent has approved of the text communicated by the Opposition Division or has not commented on it. In the former case, the decision is fairly brief, merely noting that in the light of the amended text the opponent no longer maintains his original grounds of opposition. If this decision is not contested, the ruling enshrined in it becomes final and as a result the documents can no longer be amended.

This interlocutory decision is intended to save the patent proprietor unnecessary translation costs arising from an amendment to the text in appeal proceedings.

### **7.2.3 Request for publishing fee and translations**

*Rule 82(2)*

Once the interlocutory decision becomes final or the amended texts in which the patent is to be maintained have been drawn up in opposition appeal proceedings, the formalities officer requests the proprietor of the patent to pay, within three months, the fee for publishing a new specification of the European patent and to file a translation of any amended claims in the two official languages of the EPO other than the language of the proceedings.

If the European patent in the amended form contains different claims for different contracting states, a translation of all sets of claims – in the text communicated to the proprietor of the patent – into all official languages other than the language of the proceedings must be filed.

*Rule 82(2) and (3)  
Art. 2, No. 9, RFees*

If the request under the first paragraph above is not complied with "in due time", the acts may still be validly performed within two months of notification of a communication pointing out the failure to observe the time limit, provided that within this two-month period the prescribed surcharge is paid. If any of the acts is not performed within the period of grace, the formalities officer will issue a decision for revocation of the patent in accordance with Rule 82(3).

## Chapter VII – Details and special features of the proceedings

### 1. Sequence of proceedings

#### 1.1 Basic principle

Examination of the admissibility of the opposition and preparation of the examination of the opposition should be commenced immediately after the notice of opposition has been received by the formalities officer or the Opposition Division (see D-IV.1 and 3 and D-V.1 and 2).

If during the rest of the proceedings the Opposition Division, on account of the amount of work in hand, is unable to process immediately all the oppositions submitted, the reference date for the sequence of tasks will, in principle, be the date on which the last observations in respect of which a time limit had been laid down were submitted by any of the parties, but may not be later than the date on which the time limit expired. Documents received unsolicited or not subject to a previously stipulated official time limit, in connection with official communications setting a time limit, will not affect the sequence of tasks unless they require a further early notification setting a time limit.

#### 1.2 Exceptions

Notwithstanding D-VII.1.1 above, oppositions are to be given priority:

- (i) if the earlier examination proceedings were of considerably longer duration than usual;
- (ii) if the opposition proceedings have already extended over a considerably longer period than usual;
- (iii) if a party to the proceedings has submitted a reasoned request for accelerated processing in a case where an infringement action in respect of the European patent is pending before a national court of a contracting state, or if the EPO is informed by a national court or competent authority of a contracting state that infringement actions are pending (Notice from the EPO dated 17 March 2008, OJ EPO 2008, 221);
- (iv) if other matters to be dealt with, e.g. divisional applications, hinge upon the final decision concerning the opposition; or
- (v) if the next procedural step can be dealt with relatively quickly.

### 2. Request for documents

Documents referred to by a party to opposition proceedings must be filed together with the notice of opposition or the written submissions. A single copy of these documents is sufficient. If such documents are neither enclosed nor filed in due time upon invitation by the formalities officer, the

*Rule 83*

Opposition Division may decide not to take any arguments based on them into account.

In implementing this provision the desired aim of speeding up the procedure should be borne in mind as much as the common interest in taking obviously relevant submissions into account.

*Rule 53(3)*

If during the opposition proceedings it becomes apparent that the previous application from which the opposed patent claims priority is not in an official language of the European Patent Office and the validity of the priority claim is relevant to the determination of the patentability of the subject-matter of the patent concerned, the Opposition Division will invite the proprietor of the European patent to file a translation of that application into one of the official languages within a period to be specified. Alternatively, a declaration may be submitted that the European patent application on the basis of which the opposed patent was granted is a complete translation of the previous application. For the procedure for inviting the patent proprietor to file such a translation or declaration see A-III, 6.8 and F-VI, 3.4. Such an invitation is not to be issued if the translation of the previous application or the declaration was available to the European Patent Office and is to be included in the file of the European patent application under Rule 53(2).

Failure by the proprietor of the European patent to supply a required translation or declaration in due time will lead to the priority right being lost. This will have the effect that the intermediate document(s) will become prior art under Art. 54(2) or Art. 54(3), as applicable, and therefore relevant for the assessment of patentability (see A-III, 6.8.3). The proprietor will be notified of this loss of rights (see A-III, 6.11). As a means of redress he may request either re-establishment of rights under Art. 122 and Rule 136 (see E-VII, 2.2) or a decision under Rule 112(2) (see E-VII, 1.9.3).

### **3. Unity of the European patent**

#### **3.1 Basic principle**

*Art. 118*

If the proprietors of the patent are not the same for different designated contracting states, the unity of the European patent in opposition proceedings will not be affected, since such persons are to be regarded as joint proprietors (see D-I, 6, second and third paragraphs).

In particular, the text of the European patent will be uniform for all designated contracting states unless otherwise provided for in the EPC (see D-VII, 3.2 and H-III, 4).

#### **3.2 Factors affecting the unity of the European patent**

The unity of the European patent in opposition proceedings will be affected if the previous proprietor of the patent and the person replacing him pursuant to Art. 99(4) in respect of a particular contracting state are not deemed to be joint proprietors (see D-I, 6). In this event, the opposition proceedings involving the different proprietors must be conducted separately. Since different requests may be submitted by the two proprietors (e.g. as regards amendments to the claims), the two sets of



opposition proceedings may lead to different conclusions, e.g. as regards the text of the European patent or the scope of protection.

#### **4. Procedure where the proprietor is not entitled**

##### **4.1 Stay of proceedings**

If a third party provides proof, e.g. a certificate from the court concerned, to the EPO during opposition proceedings or during the opposition period that he has opened proceedings against the proprietor of the European patent for the purpose of obtaining a decision within the meaning of Art. 61(1), the Opposition Division must stay the opposition proceedings unless the third party consents to their continuation. Such consent must be communicated in writing to the EPO and is irrevocable. However, the proceedings will be stayed only if the Opposition Division has deemed the opposition admissible.

*Rule 78(1)*

If proceedings within the meaning of Art. 61(1) are instituted during the opposition period, a stay of proceedings will be possible only if a notice of opposition has been filed. Accordingly, the third party might have to file an opposition itself in order to benefit from a stay of proceedings under Rule 78.

The dates of stay and resumption of proceedings will be entered in the European Patent Register. The parties to the opposition proceedings are to be informed of the order staying the proceedings.

##### **4.1.1 Date of the stay of proceedings**

The proceedings are stayed on the date on which the EPO receives evidence that proceedings against the patent proprietor have been instituted. The requirements for valid institution of relevant proceedings are determined by national law (J 7/00).

##### **4.1.2 Legal character and effect of the stay of proceedings**

Stay of proceedings is a preliminary procedural measure "sui generis" which takes immediate effect as a preventive measure to preserve the third party's possible rights (J 28/94; J 15/06).

The patent proprietor will not be heard but may file a request for an appealable decision on the stay of proceedings.

Stay of proceedings means that the legal status quo existing at the time of ordering is maintained, i.e. neither the EPO nor the parties may validly perform any legal acts (J 38/92).

An automatic debit order ceases to be effective on the day on which a stay of the proceedings takes effect (see Point 13(e) AAD, Annex A.1 to the ADA, Supplementary publication 4, OJ EPO 2014, 13, 24). If the automatic debiting procedure is to be used again after resumption of the proceedings, a new automatic debit order is to be filed.

## **4.2 Continuation of proceedings**

The date of the continuation of the proceedings and the legal basis for their continuation are to be communicated to the parties to the opposition proceedings.

### **4.2.1 Continuation after a final decision**

*Rule 14(2)*

*Rule 78(1)*

Proceedings are resumed when evidence is provided that a final decision within the meaning of Art. 61(1) has been taken. If the decision is in favor of the third party, the proceedings may not be resumed earlier than three months after the decision has become final, unless the third party requests resumption.

### **4.2.2 Continuation regardless of the stage reached in national proceedings**

*Rule 14(3)*

*Rule 78(1)*

When giving a decision on the stay of proceedings or thereafter, the Legal Division may set a date on which it intends to continue the proceedings, regardless of the stage reached in the national proceedings.

Unlike the decision on staying the proceedings, it is at the discretion of the Legal Division to decide whether proceedings are to be resumed. In exercising this discretion, the Legal Division has to take into account the impact of a further suspension or the continuation of the proceedings on each of the parties (J 33/03). Some aspects to be taken into account when exercising this discretion are the duration of the stay and the outcome of first-instance proceedings before national courts. Likewise, it should be considered whether delaying tactics are being employed by the third party.

## **4.3 Interruption of time limits**

*Rule 14(4)*

*Rule 78(1)*

The time limits in force at the date of stay are interrupted by the stay of proceedings. The time which has not yet elapsed begins to run as from the date on which proceedings are resumed; however, the time still to run after the resumption of the proceedings must not be less than two months.

Example: The three-month time limit under Rule 82(2) begins on 4 January 2012; proceedings are stayed on 24 January 2012 and resumed on 26 September 2012. Of the first month (ending 3 February 2012) there are still 11 days left (24 January - 3 February). The total time which has not elapsed then amounts to 11 days and 2 months.

The time limit ends on 6 December 2012.

## **4.4 Department responsible**

*Art. 20*

The Legal Division is responsible for the procedure where the proprietor is not entitled (see the Decision of the President of the EPO dated 21 November 2013, OJ EPO 2013, 600).

## **5. Continuation of the opposition proceedings in the cases covered by Rule 84**

### **5.1 Continuation in the case of surrender or lapse of the patent**

If the European patent has been surrendered or has lapsed for all the designated States, the opposition proceedings may be continued at the request of the opponent filed within two months after the date on which the Opposition Division informed the opponent of the surrender or lapse. Evidence of the lapse must generally be provided by submitting extracts from the Patent Registers of the designated contracting states.

*Rule 84(1)*

Surrender or lapse has immediate non-retroactive effect (i.e. patent protection ceases on the date of surrender or lapse), whereas a revoked patent is deemed to have had no effect from the outset (Art. 68). So the opponent may still have an interest in the revocation of a lapsed or surrendered patent.

If, in the case of a request for continuation of the proceedings, the proprietor of the patent has renounced before the competent authorities in the designated states all rights conferred by the patent with *ab initio* and universal effect, or if no request for continuation has been received within the time limit, the opposition proceedings will be closed. The decision to close the proceedings will be communicated to the parties.

A statement by the proprietor making it unambiguously clear that he no longer wishes his patent to be maintained is considered to be a request for its revocation, irrespective of the wording used (T 237/86). For details of the procedure to be followed, see D-VIII, 1.2.5.

### **5.2 Continuation on the death or legal incapacity of the opponent**

In the event of the death or legal incapacity of an opponent, the opposition proceedings may be continued by the Opposition Division of its own motion, even without the participation of the heirs or legal representatives, for example if the legal proceedings in connection with the will or the appointment of a new legal representative would inordinately prolong the opposition proceedings. This provision will apply not only where only one opposition has been filed: it will also apply in cases where not all those who have filed opposition are deceased or legally incapacitated.

*Rule 84(2)*

The Opposition Division should continue the proceedings if, for instance, the proprietor of the patent has submitted amendments to the patent in response to the notice of opposition (see T 560/90). The Opposition Division should also continue the proceedings if it considers that the stage reached in the opposition proceedings is such that they are likely to result in a limitation or revocation of the European patent without further assistance from the opponent(s) concerned and without the Opposition Division itself having to undertake extensive investigations (see T 197/88).

The proprietor of the patent and any other parties are to be informed that the proceedings will be continued. Otherwise the proceedings are closed and the decision to close the proceedings is communicated to the parties.

**5.3 Continuation after the opposition has been withdrawn***Rule 84(2)*

The opposition proceedings can be continued even if every opposition has been withdrawn. The principles set forth in D-VII.5.2 apply *mutatis mutandis* in deciding whether the proceedings are to be continued or closed.

**6. Intervention of the assumed infringer***Art. 105**Rule 89*

The assumed infringer of a patent (see D-I.5) may file notice of intervention in the opposition proceedings within three months of the date on which infringement proceedings were instituted against him or on which he instituted proceedings for a court ruling that he is not infringing the patent. Notice of intervention must be filed in a written reasoned statement. It is not deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid in the amount prescribed in the Rules relating to Fees under the EPC.

Intervention is permissible as long as opposition or appeal proceedings are pending. A third party can become a party to the proceedings during the period for filing an appeal only if a party to the proceedings in which the decision was given files an appeal pursuant to Art. 107; otherwise the decision of the Opposition Division will become final on expiry of the appeal period (see G 4/91 and G 1/94 ).

A properly filed and admissible intervention is treated as an opposition, which may be based on any ground of opposition under Art. 100 (see G 1/94). This means that, when intervening at any stage of first-instance proceedings, the intervener enjoys essentially the same rights as any other party to the proceedings. If the intervener introduces new facts and evidence which appear to be crucial, the proceedings may need to be prolonged to enable them to be adequately considered. In all other cases the Opposition Division must ensure that the intervention does not delay the proceedings.

*Rule 79(4)*

If the notice of intervention is filed at a late stage of the proceedings, for example when oral proceedings have already been scheduled, the Opposition Division may dispense with issuing communications under Rule 79(1) to (3). The introduction of a new ground for opposition at such a late stage may lead to a postponement of the date set for oral proceedings.

For accelerated processing of oppositions and accelerated processing before the Boards of Appeal on request, see E-VII.4 and 5.

*Rule 89(2)*

The notice of intervention, filed in a written reasoned statement, must contain:

*Art. 105(1)*

(i) a statement of the grounds for intervention and corresponding evidence

*Rule 76(2)(a)**Rule 41(2)(c)*

(ii) the name, address and nationality of the assumed infringer and the State in which his residence or principal place of business is located. Names of natural persons must be indicated by the person's family name and given name(s), the family name being indicated before the

given name(s). Names of legal entities, as well as companies considered to be legal entities by reason of the legislation to which they are subject, must be indicated by their official designations. Addresses must be indicated in such a way as to satisfy the customary requirements for prompt postal delivery at the indicated address. They must comprise all the relevant administrative units, including the house number, if any. Assumed infringers (whether natural or legal persons) whose residence or principal place of business is in an EPC contracting state and who act without a professional representative can use an address for correspondence other than their residence. The address for correspondence must be the assumed infringer's own address. Post cannot be sent to a different (natural or legal) person, since that requires a valid form of representation under Art. 133 and 134. It is recommended that the telephone and fax number be indicated (see D-IV.1.2.2.2(i) and 1.4.2);

- (iii) the number of the European patent at issue in the opposition proceedings in which intervention is made, the name of the proprietor and the title of the invention (see D-IV.1.2.2.2(ii) and 1.4.2); Rule 76(2)(b)
- (iv) a statement of the extent to which the European patent at issue is opposed by way of intervention and of the grounds on which the opposition by way of intervention is based, as well as an indication of the facts and evidence presented in support of these grounds, together with a statement of reasons, i.e. arguments (see D-IV.1.2.2.1(iii) to (v) and 1.4.2); Rule 76(1)  
Rule 76(2)(c)
- (v) if the assumed infringer has appointed a representative, his name and the address of his place of business in accordance with sub-paragraph (ii) as set out above (see D-IV.1.2.2.2(iii) and 1.4.2). Rule 76(2)(d)

D-IV.1. sets out further details and explains how to deal with the intervention if one of these requirements is not fulfilled. Rule 77(1)

## 7. Publication of a new specification of the patent

If a European patent is maintained in an amended form, the EPO must, as soon as possible after it publishes the mention of the opposition decision, publish a new specification of the European patent containing the description, the claims and any drawings, in the amended form. Art. 103

Rule 74 applies *mutatis mutandis* to the new specification of the European patent. Rule 87

## 8. Transitional provisions for Art. 54(4) EPC 1973 and Art. 54(5)

Art. 54(4) EPC 1973 and Rule 23a EPC 1973 continue to apply to patents granted in respect of patent applications filed before 13 December 2007. Consequently, in such cases, the designated countries need to be taken into consideration when assessing the novelty of documents according to Art. 54(3) (see H-III.4.2).

Art. 54(5) applies only to patents for which the date of the decision to grant the patent under consideration was taken on or after 13 December 2007 (Special edition No. 1, OJ EPO 2007, 197). If the decision to grant was taken before that date (the date of entry into force of EPC 2000), only "Swiss-type" claims are allowed for any second or further medical use (provided these claims meet with all the other requirements of the Convention).

Where the subject-matter of a claim is rendered novel only by a new therapeutic use of a medicament, that claim may no longer take the form of Swiss-type claim for European or international patent applications having a filing date or earliest priority date of 29 January 2011 or later (see G 2/08, OJ EPO 2010, 514, and G-VI, 7.1).

*Examples:*

Date of entry into force of EPC 2000: 13.12.2007.

The decision to grant for patent EP1 mentions the date of 13.12.2007 in the top box and the date of 07.12.2007 in the bottom line.

EP1 has three claims.

Claim 1: Product X.

Claim 2: Product X for use in medicine.

Claim 3: Product X for use in the treatment of asthma.

Notice of opposition is duly filed in 2008 citing prior-art document D1 under Art. 54(2) EPC which reveals product X and its therapeutic use in the treatment of pain and more specifically headache.

The situation is as follows:

According to G 12/91 and J 7/96, published in OJ EPO 1999, 443, the date when the decision to grant the patent was taken is the date the decision to grant was handed over to the EPO postal service, that is 07.12.2007.

This means that, as regards medical use-related claims, EP1 is treated under the system applicable before EPC 2000's entry into force on 13.12.2007. Thus, Art. 54(5) EPC does not apply to EP1.

Therefore, in the opposition proceedings for EP1, claims 1-3 are no longer acceptable. Claims 1 and 2 are not novel and claim 3 is not in the required "Swiss-type" format for a second medical use (G 5/83). The proprietor of patent EP1 would then need to abandon claims 1 and 2 and reformulate claim 3 as: "Use of product X for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of asthma".

It is to be noted that if the date of handing the decision to grant over to the EPO postal service had been 13.12.2007 or later, then Art. 54(5) EPC would have been applicable and in the current example claim 3 of EP1 could have been maintained as granted.

Example of conflicting prior art:

The mention of grant for a patent EP1 filed on 10.12.2007, designating FR, DE, GB, IT and ES and claiming no priority, is published in the Bulletin in May 2012 and nine months later notice of opposition is filed. One of the novelty objections is raised under Art. 54(3) EPC with regard to a European patent application EP2 published on 18.12.2007, having a valid priority date of 16.06.2006 and validly designating FR, DE and GB. Oral proceedings in this case are held during 2013.

The situation is as follows:

EP1 was granted in respect of a patent application filed before the date of EPC 2000's entry into force (i.e. 10.12.2007). Consequently, as regards Art. 54(3) EPC, the provisions in force before that date apply. So in this case Art. 54(4) and Rule 23a EPC 1973 still apply (in 2013). Therefore, EP2 is relevant for novelty only for the designations FR, DE and GB but not for the designations IT and ES.

Note that if EP1 had in this case been filed on 13.12.2007, Art. 54(4) and Rule 23a EPC 1973 would no longer be applicable when assessing novelty under Art. 54(3) EPC. Consequently EP2 would be prior art against the novelty of EP1 as a whole, regardless of any common designations.





## Chapter VIII – Decisions of the Opposition Division

General remarks on decisions appear in E-IX.

### 1. Final decisions on an admissible opposition

#### 1.1 General remarks

The Opposition Division has to take a final decision on the opposition, by revoking the European patent or rejecting the opposition or ruling that the European patent is to be maintained as amended. If the only admissible opposition or all the admissible oppositions are withdrawn and the Opposition Division takes the view that as the case stands there is no reason for the Office to continue the proceedings of its own motion, the proceedings are closed by means of a formal decision (Rule 84(2), second sentence).

#### 1.2 Revocation of the European patent

##### 1.2.1 Revocation on substantive grounds

If the Opposition Division is of the opinion that at least one ground for opposition as set out in Art. 100 prejudices the maintenance of the European patent, it will revoke the patent under Art. 101(2), first sentence. Analogously, if the Opposition Division is of the opinion that the patent as amended during the course of the opposition proceedings does not meet the requirements of the Convention, it will revoke the patent under Art. 101(3)(b).

*Art. 101(2)*

*Art. 101(3)(b)*

For revocation because the proprietor of the patent has not given his agreement to the text, see D-VI, 2.2 and D-VIII, 1.2.5.

##### 1.2.2 Revocation for failure to pay the prescribed fee for publishing or to file a translation

If the proprietor of the patent fails in due time to pay the prescribed fee for the printing of a new specification of the European patent or to file a translation of the amended claims in the two official languages of the EPO other than the language of the proceedings (see D-VI, 7.2.3), the European patent will be revoked.

*Rule 82(3)*

##### 1.2.3 Revocation for failure to notify the appointment of a new representative

If opposition proceedings are interrupted according to Rule 142(1)(c) and the patent proprietor, who is not resident in one of the contracting states, does not forward a notification of the appointment of a new representative within the two-month period laid down in Rule 142(3)(a) (see E-VI, 1.4(i)), the European patent will be revoked.

*Rule 142(3)(a)*

##### 1.2.4 Revocation in the event of requirements not being met until after expiry of time limits

In the cases referred to in D-VIII, 1.2.2 and 1.2.3, the European patent will be revoked even if the omitted acts have been completed during the period

between expiry of the time limit and the taking of a final decision, unless a request for re-establishment of rights has been filed, in which case a decision must first be given on the application.

### **1.2.5 Revocation of the patent in the event that the proprietor no longer wishes the patent to be maintained as granted**

If the proprietor states that he no longer approves the text in which the patent was granted and does not submit an amended text, the patent must be revoked. This also applies when the proprietor requests the patent to be revoked.

If a proprietor unambiguously declares to the EPO the surrender (or abandonment or renunciation) of the patent, this is interpreted as equivalent to a request that the patent be revoked (see T 237/86). If the request of the proprietor is not unambiguous, he is given the opportunity to request that the patent be revoked or to declare that he no longer approves of the patent being maintained as granted. This results in the patent being revoked.

### **1.3 Rejection of the opposition**

*Art. 101(2)*

If the Opposition Division is of the opinion that the grounds for opposition mentioned in Art. 100 do not prejudice the maintenance of the European patent unamended, it will reject the opposition.

### **1.4 Maintenance of the European patent as amended**

#### **1.4.1 Taking of a final decision**

*Art. 101(3)(a)  
Rule 82(1) and (2)*

If the Opposition Division is of the opinion that, taking into consideration the amendments made by the proprietor of the patent during the opposition proceedings, the patent and the invention to which it relates meet the requirements of the EPC, it will issue a decision to maintain the European patent as amended.

The procedure specified in D-VI, 7.2.1 to 7.2.3 will precede the decision.

#### **1.4.2 Statement in the decision of the amended form of the European patent**

*Rule 82(4)*

The decision must state which text of the European patent forms the basis for maintaining it.

## **2. Other decisions**

### **2.1 Decision on the inadmissibility of an opposition or intervention**

See D-IV, 3 and 5.5 with reference to the notice of opposition and D-IV, 5.6 and D-VII, 6 for the intervention of an assumed infringer.

### **2.2 Decisions which do not terminate proceedings**

Such decisions are dealt with in E-IX, 6.

See D-VI, 7.2.2 with reference to the maintenance of a patent with amended documents.

**2.3 Decision on a notified loss of rights at the request of the person concerned**

This decision is dealt with in E-VII, 1.9.3.

*Rule 112(2)*

**2.4 Decision on re-establishment of rights**

This decision is dealt with in E-VII, 2.2.7.

**2.5 Decision on closure of the opposition proceedings**

This decision is dealt with in D-VII, 5 and D-VIII, 1.1.



## Chapter IX – Costs

### 1. Charging of costs

#### 1.1 General principle

Each party to the proceedings must bear the costs it has incurred. *Art. 104(1)*  
However, an Opposition Division may, for reasons of equity, order a different apportionment of such costs, which may have been incurred during the taking of evidence, in oral proceedings or under other circumstances.

The phrase "taking of evidence" refers generally to the receiving of evidence by an Opposition Division, whatever the form of such evidence. It includes among other things the production of documents and sworn statements in writing as well as hearing witnesses (see T 117/86).

#### 1.2 Decisions on the apportionment of costs

Apportionment of costs must be dealt with in the decision on the opposition. *Rule 88(1)*  
This apportionment will form part of the main decision and will be incorporated in the operative part of the decision.

The decision will deal only with the obligation on the party or parties concerned to bear costs. The actual amounts to be paid by one party to another must be dealt with in the decision on the fixing of costs (see D-IX.2).

A statement that the parties will bear their own costs may be incorporated in the grounds for the decision on the opposition and should be included in cases where one of the parties to the proceedings has submitted a request for a decision on the apportionment of costs which the Opposition Division does not consider justified.

A decision to apportion costs may be made by the Opposition Division of its own motion, even if no application for the apportionment of costs has been made.

In the absence of an express decision on the apportionment of costs, each of the parties concerned must bear his own costs.

#### 1.3 Costs to be taken into consideration

Apportionment of costs may relate only to those expenses necessary to assure proper protection of the rights involved. *Rule 88(1)*

Examples of such expenses are: *Art. 104(1)*

- (i) expenditure incurred in respect of witnesses and experts, together with other costs arising in connection with the taking of evidence;
- (ii) remuneration of the representatives of the parties in respect of oral proceedings or the taking of evidence;

- (iii) remuneration of the representatives of the parties in respect of undue delaying of the procedure by one of the parties or in respect of the late filing of documents; and
- (iv) expenditure incurred directly by the parties, i.e. their travel expenses in coming to oral proceedings or the taking of evidence.

Costs incurred in respect of superfluous or irrelevant evidence, etc., cannot be covered by a decision on costs.

#### **1.4 Principle of equity**

Reasons of equity will require a decision on the apportionment of costs when the costs arise in whole or in part as a result of conduct of one party which is not in keeping with the care required to assure proper protection of the rights involved, in other words when the costs are culpably incurred as a result of irresponsible or even malicious actions. Each party may of course defend his rights or interests (e.g. the proprietor his patent) by any legally admissible means within the framework of the opposition proceedings; he may, for example, request oral proceedings or the taking of evidence.

Accordingly, costs incurred as a result of default or of inappropriate legal means used by either party may be charged to the party responsible, even if he has been successful in the opposition proceedings.

The following are examples where the principle of equity may be applied:

The costs incurred by the opponent in preparing oral proceedings which have been appointed may be charged to the proprietor of the patent if he surrenders the patent just before the date appointed for the oral proceedings, although it was clear when the proceedings were being arranged, from a document put forward by the opponent, that the proprietor of the patent had no case and he alone therefore was liable for his irresponsible conduct.

If an aspect of the state of the art is adduced as an argument at a late stage and it can be shown, or it is evident, that the party concerned knew of it earlier, e.g. in that he had made prior use of it, the additional costs of further oral proceedings unnecessarily incurred by the other parties may be charged to the party which caused them by submitting his argument at so late a stage.

If relevant facts or evidence are submitted by a party only at a late stage of the proceedings without any good reason and if, as a consequence, unnecessary costs are incurred by another party, the Opposition Division may decide on the apportionment of costs.

## **2. Procedure for the fixing of costs**

### **2.1 Fixing of costs by the Opposition Division**

At the request of at least one party, the Opposition Division must fix the amount of the costs to be paid under a decision apportioning them. The request is admissible only if the decision apportioning the costs has become final. *Art. 104(2)*  
*Rule 88(2)*

A bill of costs, with supporting evidence in respect of each amount involved, must be attached to the request. Costs may be fixed once their credibility is established. *Rule 88(2)*

The parties will be notified of the costs as fixed by the Opposition Division. *Art. 119*

For the allocation of the duty of fixing the costs, see D-II, 7.

### **2.2 Appeal against the fixing of costs by the Opposition Division**

The fixing of costs by the Opposition Division may be reviewed by a decision of the Opposition Division.

The request for such a decision, stating the reasons on which it is based, must be filed with the EPO in writing within one month after the date of notification of the fixing of costs by the Opposition Division. It is not deemed to be filed until the fee for the awarding of costs has been paid at the rate prescribed in the Rules relating to Fees under the EPC. *Rule 88(3)*

The Opposition Division will take a decision on the request without oral proceedings. *Rule 88(4)*

## **3. Enforcement of the fixing of costs**

Any final decision of the EPO fixing the amount of costs must be dealt with, for the purpose of enforcement in the contracting states, in the same way as a final decision given by a civil court of the State in the territory of which enforcement is to be carried out. Verification of any such decision must be limited to its authenticity. *Art. 104(3)*

"Decision" as referred to above also covers the final fixing of costs by the Opposition Division.





## Chapter X – Limitation and revocation procedure

### 1. Introduction

The limitation and revocation procedures are centralised *ex parte* procedures at the level of the EPO which allow the patent proprietor either to have the claims of his granted patent limited or to have the whole patent revoked for all the designated states. More particularly, the limitation procedure offers an opportunity to obtain a limitation of a European patent in a short and straightforward procedure. Unlike in the opposition procedure, there is no restriction on the period between the grant of the patent and the filing of the request. Accordingly, the request can be filed at any time after grant, after opposition proceedings, or even after expiry of the patent.

Certain aspects of this procedure are entrusted to formalities officers (see the Decision of the President of the EPO dated 12 December 2013, OJ EPO 2014, A6).

### 2. Examination for deficiencies in the request

#### 2.1 Deficiencies which lead to the request being deemed not to have been filed

On receipt of a request for revocation or limitation of a patent, the formalities examiner will examine whether: *Art. 105a*

- (i) the request is filed with the EPO (Art. 105a(1))
- (ii) opposition proceedings in respect of the patent are not pending at the time of filing the request (Art. 105a(2) and Rule 93(1))
- (iii) the relevant fee is paid (Art. 105a(1) and Art. 2, No. 10a, RFees)
- (iv) where the request is filed in a language according to Art. 14(4), the translation has been filed in due time (Rule 6(2))
- (v) where the requester is required by Art. 133(2) to appoint a representative, this was done in due time (Rule 152 (3) and (6)).

If any of these requirements are not met, the request is deemed not to have been filed. This finding is notified to the requester (Art. 119), and the fee is refunded.

Otherwise, the request is considered to have been filed, and the limitation/revocation procedure commences.

## **2.2 Deficiencies which, if not remedied, lead to the request being rejected as inadmissible**

### *Rule 92*

The formalities officer will furthermore examine whether:

- (i) the request is filed in writing (Rule 92(1))
- (ii) the request includes the particulars of the requester required by Rule 92(2)(a), referring to Rule 41(2)(c)
- (iii) the request indicates in which contracting states the requester is the proprietor of the patent (Rule 92(2)(a))
- (iv) the request indicates the number of the patent to be limited or revoked (Rule 92(2)(b))
- (v) the request indicates in which contracting states the patent has taken effect, even if in the meantime it has lapsed in one or more of those contracting states (Rule 92(2)(b))
- (vi) in cases (iii) and (v), and if the requester is not the proprietor for all these contracting states, the requester provides the names and addresses of the other proprietors, and evidence that he is entitled to act on their behalf (Rule 92(2)(c)); due to the retroactive effect of a limitation/revocation (Art. 68), such evidence is required also in the case where the patent has lapsed in one or more of the contracting states referred to under (v) in the meantime. Note that in the case of joint proprietors, whether for the same or different contracting states, the requirements of Rule 151 for appointment of a common representative also apply in the limitation or revocation procedure (see A-VIII, 1.3).
- (vii) where limitation is sought, the request includes the complete version of the amended claims (and of the description and drawings where applicable) (Rule 92(2)(d))
- (viii) if the requester has appointed a representative, the particulars according to Rule 41(2)(d) (Rule 92(2)(e)) have been filed.

### *Rule 94*

If any of the above requirements are not met, the requester is invited to correct the deficiencies within a period to be specified.

If the deficiencies are not corrected within this period, the request is to be rejected as inadmissible. This decision is notified to the requester (Art. 119). Re-establishment of rights under Art. 122 is, however, available. The decision rejecting the request is open to appeal (Art. 106(1)).

Otherwise, the request is deemed admissible.

### 3. Decision on request for revocation

If the request is for revocation, and is admissible, the Examining Division will revoke the patent and communicate this to the requester (Art. 105b(2) and Rule 95(1)). The decision takes effect on the date on which it is published in the Bulletin (Art. 105b(3)). In accordance with Art. 68, the effect of the decision is that the patent is revoked *ab initio*, conferring no rights under Art. 64 or 67. As stated in Art. 105b(3), the decision applies to all contracting states in respect of which the patent was granted. It is not possible for the patent to be revoked only for some contracting states, and not for others.

Art. 105b(2)

Rule 95

### 4. Substantive examination (limitation)

#### 4.1 Department responsible

If a request for limitation is deemed to be admissible, then the file will be forwarded to the Examining Division, as the department responsible for the examination of the request.

Rule 91

#### 4.2 Basis for the examination

The basis for the examination is the patent as granted or amended in opposition or limitation proceedings (Rule 90). In cases in which there have already been both opposition and limitation procedures, or more than one limitation procedure, the basis for the examination is the patent as amended in the most recent of those procedures.

Rule 90

The requester has the option of providing information (with the request, or later in the procedure) as to why the request is allowable, and/or as to the purpose behind the request, but he is not obliged to do so. The purpose underlying the request is, however, of no relevance to the question whether it is allowable.

#### 4.3 Scope of the examination

The scope of the examination is limited by Rule 95(2). The Examining Division is required to decide only whether the amended claims of the request constitute a limitation with respect to the claims as granted or amended (i.e. those referred to in D-X.4.2), and whether the amended claims comply with the requirements of Art. 84 and Art. 123(2) and (3).

Rule 95(2)

The term "limitation" is to be interpreted as meaning a reduction in the extent of protection conferred by the claims. Mere clarifications or changes made to protect a different subject ("*aliud*") are not to be considered as limitations.

More particularly, the limitation of a dependent claim only, without any independent claim being limited, is acceptable. However, it is not permissible to introduce non-limiting amendments in the description or in the claims that are not a consequence of the limitation of the claims (for example tidying up unclear claims, making amendments to improve the patent or cosmetic changes). Likewise, adding dependent claims in limitation is not permissible if not directly caused by the limitation introduced in the claims.

Amendments in a claim leading to an extent of protection which is smaller, but falls partly outside the extent of protection conferred by the claim previously on file, should be dealt with cautiously. Even if the amendment constitutes a limitation, such a claim would generally contravene Art. 123(3) (see also H-V, 7 for Art. 123(3) in the case of a change of category of a claim).

*Art. 69(1)*

For interpretation of Art. 84 and Art. 123(2), see F-IV, 4, and H-IV, 4.4. The description and drawings are used to interpret the claims in accordance with Art. 69(1) and its Protocol on Interpretation. Amendments made to these parts might therefore introduce matter contrary to Art. 123(3) (see H-IV, 3.1 and 3.3).

*Rule 139*

Errors of transcription or obvious mistakes can, however, be rectified on request or by the EPO of its own motion.

The filing of auxiliary requests together with a main request is possible (see H-III, 3).

#### **4.4 Further stages of the examination**

If the examination under D-X, 4.3 above leads to the conclusion that the request is allowable, then the next stage of the procedure - the establishment of the formal requirements for limitation as described under D-X, 5 can begin. Otherwise, in accordance with Rule 95(2), a communication must be sent to the requester identifying the deficiencies and giving him the opportunity to correct them within a period to be specified. The normal period is two months (Rule 132(2)). It is, in principle, extendable, but only under exceptional circumstances.

The examiner may not adapt the description of his own motion (see D-X, 5). In case of discrepancy between the claims and the description, he will always raise an objection.

If the requester responds in due time in a manner such that no objections remain, then the procedure continues as in D-X, 5.

Rule 95(2) provides for only one opportunity to make amendments during limitation. However, if the response to the communication under Rule 95(2) overcomes the objections raised in that communication, but gives rise to new objections, the fundamental principle of the right to be heard under Art. 113(1) will normally make a further communication necessary in order to communicate the new objections to the requester before the decision to reject the request for limitation is issued (see D-X, 6). Normally, no further amendments may be made in reply to that communication.

Rule 95(2) specifies that the Examining Division must give the requester one opportunity to correct the deficiencies. However, any request for oral proceedings according to Art. 116 must be granted if the request for limitation is not allowable. No further amendments may be submitted during oral proceedings if the opportunity to make amendments has already been taken.

#### 4.5 Third-party observations during the examination

Art. 115 explicitly covers all proceedings before the EPO, not just pre-grant proceedings. Accordingly, its provisions also apply in principle to revocation and limitation proceedings. Patentability under Art. 115 is to be interpreted in a broader sense, so that issues relating to Art. 84 and Art. 123(2) may also be taken into consideration. The requester could, when responding to an invitation under Rule 95(2), introduce further restrictions intended to address such observations. If he wishes to do this, and no invitation under Rule 95(2) is issued, his only option is to file a further request for limitation.

*Art. 115*

*Rule 114*

#### 5. Formal procedure for limitation when the request is allowable

If the request for limitation is allowable, then according to Rule 95(3) the Examining Division must communicate this to the requester and invite him to pay the prescribed fee and file translations of the amended claims into the other two official languages within a period of three months.

*Rule 95(3)*

*Art. 2, No. 8 and*

*No. 9, RFees*

The nature of the communication under Rule 95(3) inviting the requester to pay the prescribed fee and file translations of the claims is different from the communication of the intention to grant during examination proceedings under Rule 71(3). During limitation, the text filed by the requester is deemed to be approved, whereas at this stage in examination the text is a version proposed to the applicant and subject to his approval.

Once the requester has received the communication under Rule 95(3), he can only pay the fee and file the translations or have his request rejected for failure to do so. Therefore the Examining Division may not, with the communication under Rule 95(3), make amendments of its own motion to the claims of a request for limitation in order to render them allowable or adapt the description of its own motion to the limited claim(s). The provisions of Art. 113 would not be met, since the requester does not have an opportunity to contest or comment on the amendments made.

As in opposition proceedings, the requester benefits from a two-month period of grace for reply with payment of a surcharge (Art. 2, No. 9, RFees). Re-establishment of rights is available.

If the requester pays the fee and files the required translations in due time, the Examining Division will decide to limit the patent (Art. 105b(2) and Rule 95(3), last sentence). This takes effect on the date on which the mention of the decision is published in the Bulletin.

*Art. 105b(2) and (3)*

As soon as possible after this, the amended specification will be published by the EPO. The form of publication of the amended patent specification is defined in Rule 96, Rule 73(2) and (3) and Rule 74. The procedure for this is the same as in opposition proceedings.

*Art. 105c*

As for revocation (see D-X<sub>3</sub>), the effect of the decision to limit the patent is that the patent is limited *ab initio*.

*Art. 68*

## 6. Rejection of the request

If:

- (i) the requester does not respond in due time to the invitation under Rule 95(2) (see D-X\_4.4 above); or
- (ii) he responds in due time, but the request is still not allowable; or
- (iii) he fails to pay the fee(s) and file the translation according to Rule 95(3) (see D-X\_5 above),

then the Examining Division will reject the request (Art. 105b(2), last sentence and Rule 95(4)), provided the requirements of Art. 113(1) are met (see D-X\_4.4).

The decision to reject the request will be notified in accordance with Art. 119 to the requester.

*Rule 111(2)*  
*Art. 106(1)*

In case (ii), the decision is a reasoned decision taken by the Examining Division, and is subject to appeal.

## 7. Relation to opposition proceedings

### 7.1 Precedence of opposition proceedings

*Rule 93(1)*

The case in which opposition proceedings are already pending when the request for revocation or limitation is filed has been mentioned in D-X\_2.1. In the opposite case, i.e. where an opposition is filed while revocation or limitation proceedings are pending, the procedure depends on whether the pending proceedings relate to a request for revocation or for limitation.

*Rule 93(2)*

According to Rule 93(2), if the pending proceedings relate to a request for limitation, the Examining Division will terminate those proceedings and order the reimbursement of the limitation fee. The limitation procedure is terminated on the day the decision on the limitation procedure is handed over to the internal EPO postal service. If the requester has already paid the fee referred to in Rule 95(3) (see D-X\_5), this fee will also be refunded. The opposition procedure will then continue in the normal manner.

The decision to terminate the limitation proceedings is notified to the requester (Art. 119).

Rule 93(2) is restricted to limitation proceedings. Therefore, in the case of revocation proceedings, there is no precedence of opposition. Revocation proceedings continue after an opposition is filed, and the case proceeds to opposition only if the request for revocation is deemed not to have been filed, is rejected as inadmissible or is withdrawn. Otherwise, if the patent is revoked, the opponent(s) will be informed of this situation and the opposition proceedings will be terminated.

## 7.2 Filing of opposition after decision on limitation

On rare occasions it may happen that the limitation procedure is finished before an opposition is filed within the nine-month period and the decision to limit has already been published in the European Patent Bulletin. In such cases the opponent does not benefit from a new nine-month period, since the opposition period runs only once from publication of the mention of the grant of the patent. Accordingly the opponent will not have a full nine-month period to formulate the opposition for the patent as limited.

## 8. Legal status of decisions

The decisions rejecting the request for limitation or revocation as either inadmissible or not allowable (see D-X, 2 and 6) are open to appeal, as they are decisions of the Examining Division terminating a procedure. Accordingly they are decisions listed as such in Art. 21(3)(a). *Art. 106(1)*

## 9. Withdrawal of the request

In the absence of any provision to the contrary and in accordance with normal legal principles, the requester may withdraw his request for limitation or revocation at any time, provided that the request is still pending. In this case, however, the limitation or revocation fee will not be refunded.

## 10. Different sets of claims

Art. 105b(3) specifies that the decision to limit or revoke will apply to the patent in all contracting states for which it has been granted. There is thus a single decision, covering all contracting states, but this decision may include different sets of claims for different contracting states, or determine that the limitation is in other ways different for different contracting states. Such situations could arise in two different sets of circumstances. *Art. 105b(3)*

### 10.1 Limitation results in the claims becoming different in different contracting states

The limitation could result in the claims becoming different in different contracting states if the requester wishes to restrict the claims with respect to one or more, but not all, contracting states in order to avoid conflict with national prior rights. Such different sets of claims can be allowed, provided that the substantive requirements are met for all sets.

It follows from Rule 138 that a prerequisite for the introduction of different claims for different contracting states during the limitation procedure is that the requester informs the EPO of the existence of the national prior rights when filing the different sets of claims. If he files different sets of claims without informing the EPO of the national prior rights, then the request is to be refused under Art. 105b(3) and Rule 138. *Rule 138*

For applications filed on or after 13.12.2007, different sets of claims can no longer be justified on the basis of prior art under Art. 54(3) (for transitional provisions, however, see D-VII, 8). *Art. 54(3)*

**10.2 Limitation is different for different contracting states because the claims as granted were different for different contracting states**

The limitation is different in different contracting states because the claims forming the basis of the limitation procedure were different in different contracting states. This situation would occur where the patent has different claims for different contracting states, because of national prior rights or prior art under Art. 54(3) (for patents granted before 13.12.2007 or for patents granted in respect of European patent applications pending at that time), or where under Art. 61 a partial transfer of rights has taken place (Rule 18(2)).

The requester might wish to apply a limitation already introduced for one or more contracting states to the other contracting states, or to bring the claims into line with each other for a different reason. If this results in a single set of claims for all contracting states, and the substantive requirements are met separately for each different set of original claims, then the request would be allowable.

Note that it would also be possible that the circumstances of this paragraph and paragraph D-X, 10.1 coexist in a single request.

**11. Multiple requests**

*Rule 90*

Rule 90 defines that the basis for the request can be the claims as amended in limitation proceedings, thus providing for multiple subsequent requests, i.e. a request for limitation or revocation following one or more earlier requests for limitation.