

The European Patent Office

An introduction to the EPO and the European patent system with a look at CCMT



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- About us
- Statistics
- Granting and publishing patents
- Quality patents
- Patents for the public
- Training and awareness-raising events
- The unitary patent
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Our mission

As the patent office for Europe, we support innovation, competitiveness and economic growth across Europe through a commitment to high quality and efficient services delivered under the European Patent Convention.



Our history

Diplomatic Conference in Munich **5 October 1973 Signature** of the European Patent Convention (EPC) by 16 countries Entry into force of the EPC in seven countries 1977 Founding of the European Patent Organisation Founding of the European Patent Office Celebration of 40 years of the EPC 2013 Celebration of 40 years of the EPO

Seven founding states in 1977

Belgium • Germany • France Luxembourg • Netherlands Switzerland • United Kingdom



... 17 member states in 1992 ...

Belgium • Germany • France
Luxembourg • Netherlands
Switzerland • United Kingdom
Sweden • Italy • Austria
Liechtenstein • Greece • Spain
Denmark • Monaco • Portugal
Ireland



... 32 member states in 2007 ... Belgium • Germany • France Luxembourg • Netherlands Switzerland • United Kingdom Sweden • Italy • Austria Liechtenstein • Greece • Spain Denmark • Monaco • Portugal Ireland • Finland • Cyprus

Turkey • Bulgaria • Czech Republic

Estonia • Slovakia • Slovenia

Hungary • Romania • Poland

Iceland • Lithuania • Latvia

Malta



Today ... an area with some 700m inhabitants

38 European member states

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

Two European extension states
Bosnia and Herzegovina • Montenegro

Four validation states

Republic of Moldova • Morocco • Tunisia Cambodia



Our status

- Second-largest intergovernmental institution in Europe
- Not an EU institution
- Self-financing, i.e. revenue from fees covers operating and capital expenditure



Structure of the European Patent Organisation

European Patent Organisation



Administrative Council

The legislative body

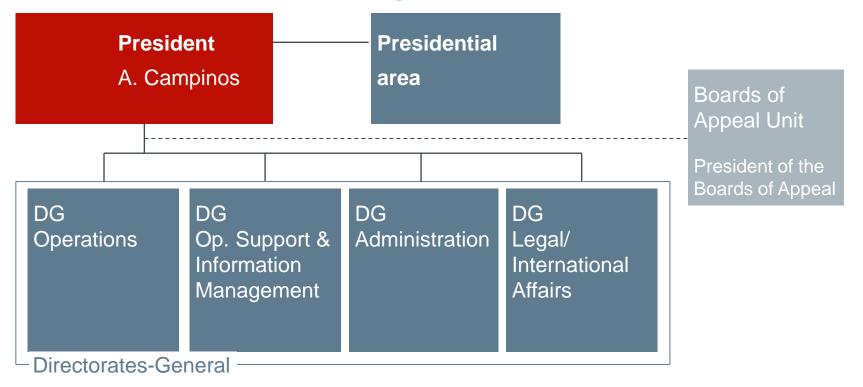
- is made up of representatives of the member states
- supervises the activities of the Office
- appoints the President
- votes on the Office's budget
- supervises the activities of the Boards of Appeal Unit



The executive body

- is responsible for searching, examining and publishing patent applications
- is responsible for holding opposition proceedings
- appeal proceedings are the responsibility of the Boards of Appeal Unit

Structure of the European Patent Office





Our staff

| Total | 6850 |
|-----------|-------|
| Brussels | 4 |
| Vienna | 93 |
| Berlin | 239 |
| The Hague | 2 708 |
| Munich | 3 806 |



Source: EPO data on June 2018.

64% are patent examiners

A multicultural working environment

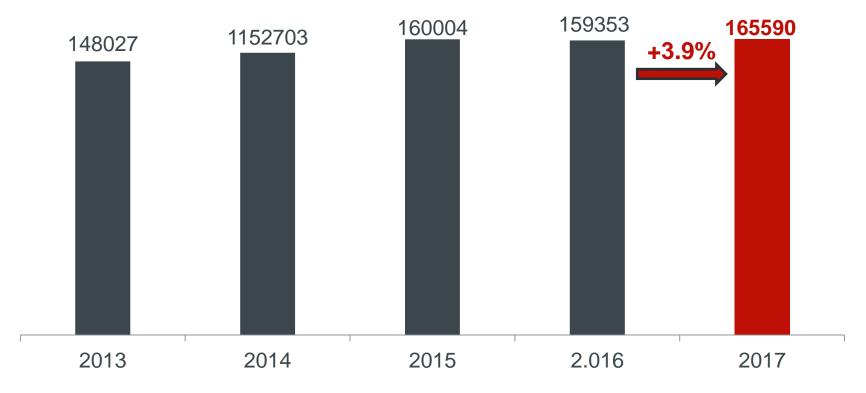
- 35 different nationalities
- Three languages for working in and for communicating with applicants:
 - English (EN)
 - French (FR)
 - German (DE)



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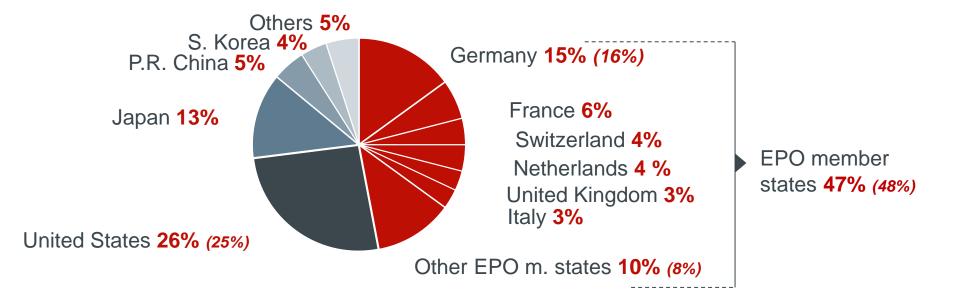
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Growth of European patent applications



Applications are the files for which applicants have decided to request a European patent from the EPO. They are a direct measure of the explicit interest of innovating firms to assert their patent rights on the European technology market (Direct European applications and international (PCT) applications entering the European phase).

Origin of European patent applications in 2017 (2016)

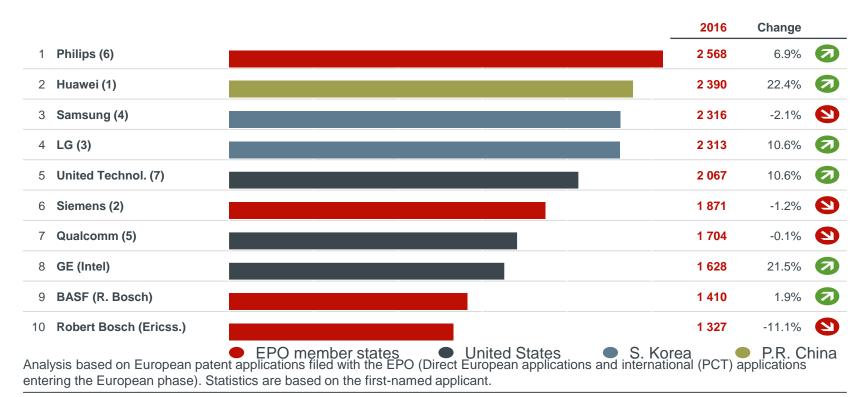


Analysis based on European patent applications filed with the EPO (Direct European applications and international (PCT) applications entering the European phase).

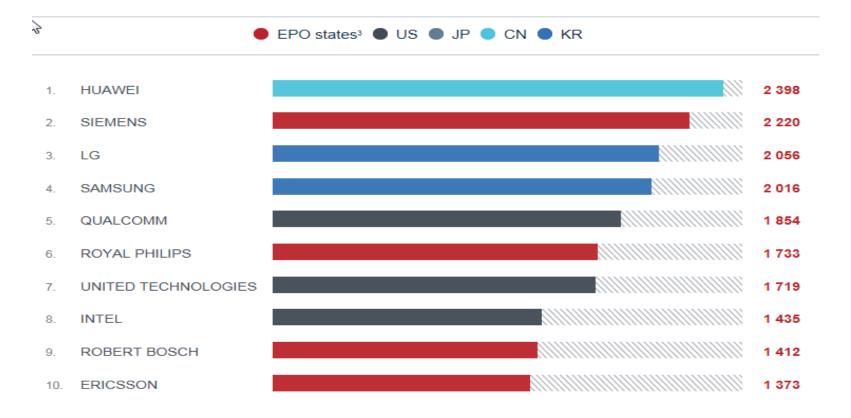
Statistics are based on the first-named applicant.

EPO: the 38 member states of the European Patent Organisation, including EU28

Top EPO applicants in 2016...



...And in 2017



Technical fields with the most applications in 2017

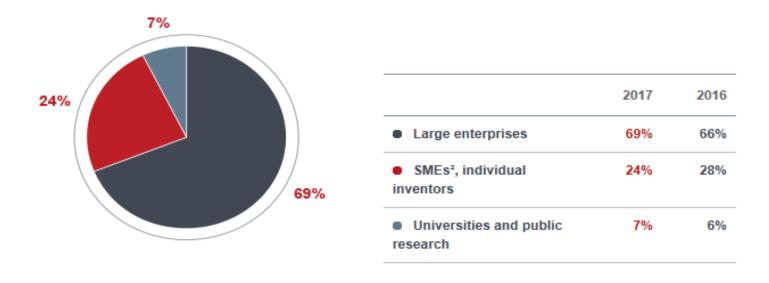
| | 2017 | Change |
|--|--------|----------|
| 1 Medical technology | 13 090 | 6.2% |
| 2 Digital communication | 11 694 | 5.7% 🕢 |
| 3 Computer technology | 11 174 | 4.1% 🕢 |
| 4 El. machinery, apparatus, energy | 10 402 | 4.0% |
| 5 Transport | 8 217 | - 4.2% 🕙 |
| 6 Measurement | 7 999 | 6.6% 🕢 |
| 7 Organic fine chemistry | 6 462 | 4.3% |
| 8 Pharmaceuticals | 6 330 | 8.1% 🕢 |
| 9 Biotechnology | 6 278 | 14.5% |
| Other special machines ranging from agriculture to 3D printing | 5 548 | 0.4% |

S

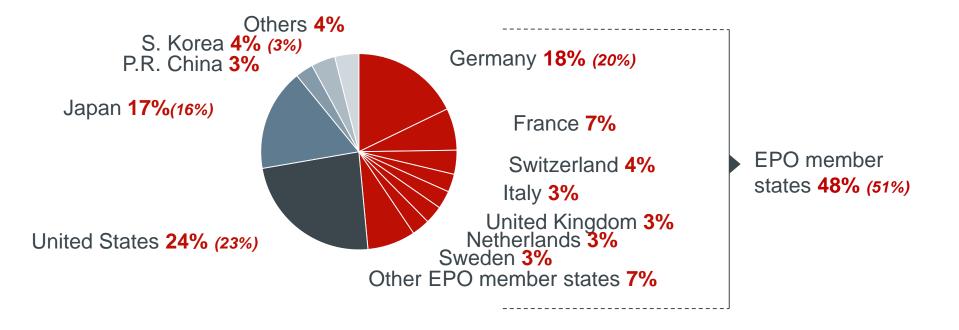
Category of applicants

Shares in applications

A breakdown by category of applicants requesting services from the EPO shows that 69% of them were large companies, 24% were SMEs and individual inventors, and 7% were universities and public research institutes. This shows that a significant proportion of applicants at the EPO are smaller entities.



Granted patents in 2017 (2016)



Analysis based on granted patents published in 2017. Statistics are based on the first-named patentee.

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The role of the EPO in the European grant procedure (1)

We provide patent protection:

- in up to 38 EPO member states,
 two extension and four validation states
 based on a single application
- in one of the three official languages (English, French, German)

We make all patent documents available to the public.



The role of the EPO in the European grant procedure (2)

We are also responsible for:

- limitation and revocation by patentees
- opposition by third parties
- appeal proceedings before the Boards of Appeal



The EPO also processes international applications (1)

For international (PCT) applications, we act as a:

- Receiving Office (RO)
- Designated Office (DO)
- International Searching Authority (ISA)
- Supplementary International Searching Authority (SISA)
- International Preliminary Examining Authority (IPEA)



The EPO also processes international applications (2)

We carry out approximately:

- 34% of all international search procedures
- 63% of all international preliminary examinations

We deliver the international search report accompanied by a written opinion within three months.¹



¹ From the date of receipt of the application by the International Searching Authority.

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From the Athens conference 2017/1

A granted patent after high quality examination

- Challenges
- 1. Cost, especially to cover all EU countries
- 2. Long time for first grant
- 3. Some countries are slow or unlikely to grant
- 4. Too long time for invalidation decision

From the Athens conference 2017/2

EPO's Chief Economist:

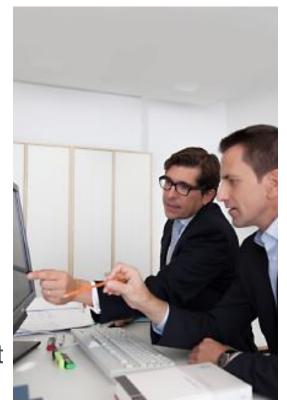
- Europe is world leader in CCMT innovation
- Europe has a leading position in almost all CCMT fields, with different profiles of specialisation across EU countries
- Patents play an instrumental role in the diffusion of CCMT inventions, within the single market and beyond.

High quality and timely patents are essential!

Key components of the EPO's patent quality policy

- Highly skilled examiners
- Decisions taken by a team of three examiners
- State-of-the-art searches

- Thorough procedures and review processes
- Quality controls and an ongoing commitment to improvement



Highly skilled examiners

- Top-level engineers and scientists
 - high degree of technical expertise and personal responsibility
 - knowledge of the EPO's three official languages
- Training during first two years
 - extensive legal and procedural training
 - individual coaching by experienced examiners
- Continuing professional development throughout career







State-of-the-art searches

- World's largest collection of documents
 - 1 billion records of patent, non-patent literature
 and other sources incl. 50 million records from Asia
 - databases updated daily
- High-performance EPOQUE search tool
 - used by examiners
 - a worldwide benchmark
 - used by 47 patent offices, including Australia,
 Brazil and China
- Machine translation to extend the range of easily accessible information







Thorough procedures and review processes (1)

Single procedure





Systematic approach



 Each application is examined by a division of three technically qualified examiners.

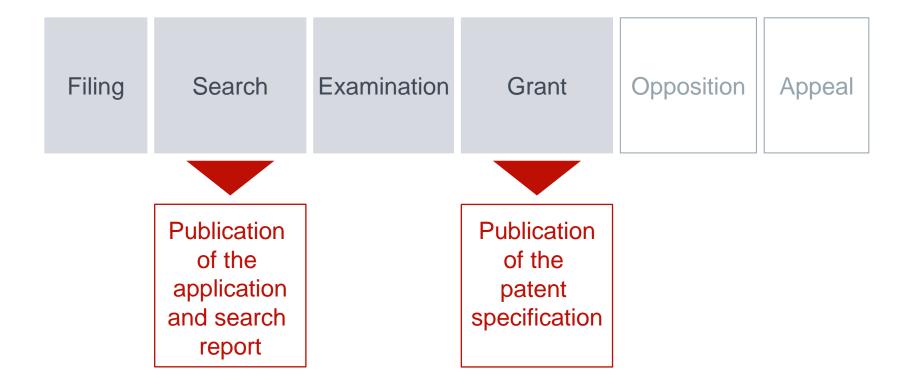
Thorough procedures and review processes (2)

Review processes



- Oppositions are examined by three technically qualified examiners, at least two of whom will not have been involved in the grant proceedings for the patent.
- Appeals are heard by an independent second-instance judiciary (boards of appeal).

Basic steps in the European grant procedure



Early Certainty across all processes

Search

Prior art search & written opinion within 6 months

Examination

Grants (up to IGRA) on average within 12 months

Opposition Standard Opposition within 15 months

Early Certainty ... from Examination - goals

Step-by-step move to get there by 2020

Goal → 12 months on average

between valid examination request and proposal for grant published in file inspection

| Overall Duration | | Goal |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| \checkmark | EP direct (1st and 2nd filings) | 36 months |
| \checkmark | E-PCT (EPO is ISA) | 49 months |
| \checkmark | E-PCT (EPO is not ISA) | 61 months |
| \checkmark | Divisional applications | 24 months |

Examination requirements

- -Patentability issues
- -Novelty
- -Non Unity
- -Inventive step
- -Art. (123(2) EPC)
- Clarity / sufficiency of disclosure

CCMT applications: possible challenges in examination

1) Green effect claimed as **combination** of several known elements:

 "and/or" claims, with proliferation of alternatives Non-Unity (Multiple combinations).

Green effect unclear or not fully disclosed.

- 2) Inventions <u>violating physical laws</u> (e.g. perpetuum mobile, self-generating energy)
- Lack of disclosure (Art 83).
- Non patentability (Art 52, 53).
- Non industrial applicability.
- Non Searchable subject matter.
- Lack of novelty, when possible.
- Evidence may be asked.

- 3) Inventions theoretically <u>feasible but out-of-reach</u> for the actual technical possibilities (controlling global climate, transferring air masses through different regions)
- Lack of enabling disclosure
- Lack of industrial applicability

- 4) <u>Inventive merit</u> difficult to assess when related to a "green outcome" (e.g. saving fuel by a quicker control, increasing yield by a design shape).
- Check that the effect is indeed due to the claimed feature

5) Lack of clarity

- Claims to business or social objective, e.g. well-being of communities, energy independence.
 - > possible objection: missing essential features

- Approximate expressions like "substantially zero energy cycle", "large enough to reduce the emissions"
 - Should be more clearly defined

Quality controls and commitment to improvement

Guidelines and instructions for examiners



Spot-checks on search reports and examination quality



Internal quality audits



 ISO 9001 certified Quality Management System for the entire patent process

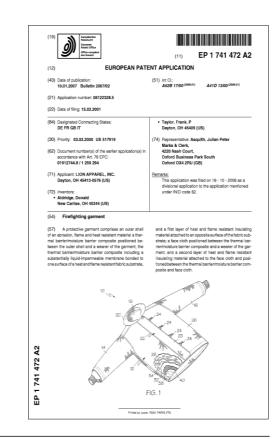


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What information do patent documents contain?

- Title of the invention, name of the inventor
- Detailed description of the invention: how it is constructed, how it is used, benefits compared with what already exists
- Claims providing a precise definition of what the patent protects
- Drawings
- Abstracts: summary of the invention –
 particularly useful for search engines



The public can use patent documents to ...

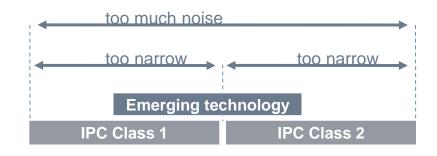
- find out what technology already exists and build on it
- keep track of what other inventors and companies are doing
- avoid infringing other people's patent rights
- check out where an invention is patented,
 and where it is not
- CCMT: anything special? You already know...



Y02 solving the limitations of current IPC and CPC

CCM technologies tend to span over a number of different IPC classification sections.

Therefore, if using only the standard classification systems IPC or CPC risks are



- 1) too much noise
- 2) missing relevant info

All patent documents are accessible free of charge on epo.org

Espacenet

Over 100 million patent documents, easily searchable

Patent Translate

Automatic translation between English and 31 other languages, including Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Russian



Key facts about Espacenet

Most visited area of our website:20 million visits every year



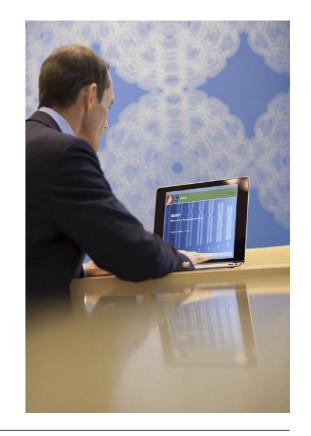
- A worldwide collection of patent data
- For beginners and experts
- Automatic translation of documents
 between English and 31 other languages,
 including Chinese, Japanese, Korean
 and Russian

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Training organised by the European Patent Academy

- Training on IP and our services and tools for
 - applicants and attorneys
 - judges
 - patent office staff
 - universities and research centres
 - businesses and SMEs
- An extensive collection of free e-learning materials on epo.org/learning



Raising awareness - European Inventor Award

- Honours outstanding inventors
- Five categories and an international jury of experts
- Popular Prize
- Held each year in a different city in Europe
- 14th edition in June 2019





A major event with worldwide media impact

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Objectives of the Unitary Patent package





Simplified and broader patent protection in Europe at lower cost



Provides better value with reduced complexity



Facilitates access to patent protection for SMEs, universities and public research centres



Makes Europe more attractive for innovation and investors



Boosts Europe's competitiveness

The unitary patent and the EPO member states

Unitary patent states

Austria • Belgium • Bulgaria • Cyprus

Czech Republic • Denmark • Estonia • Finland

France • Germany • Greece • Hungary

Ireland • Italy • Latvia • Lithuania

Luxembourg • Malta • Netherlands • Poland

Portugal • Romania • Slovakia • Slovenia

Sweden • United Kingdom

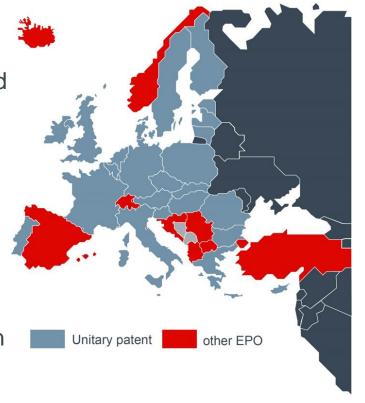
Other EPO member states

Spain • Iceland • Switzerland • Norway

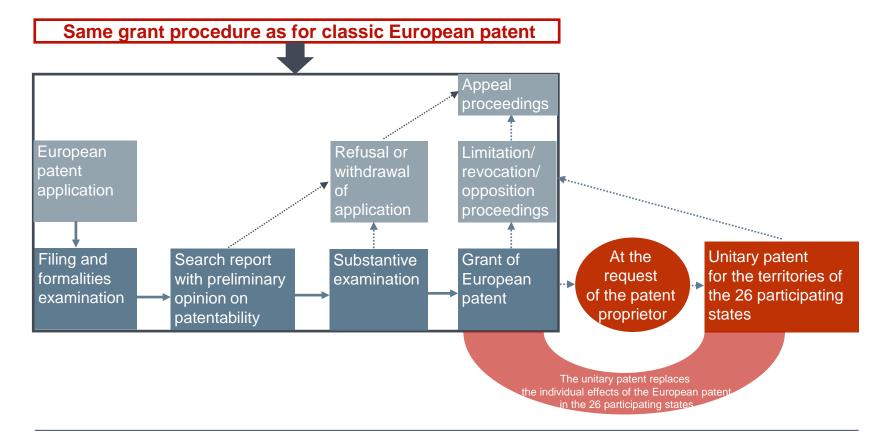
Turkey • Monaco • San Marino • Liechtenstein

Croatia • Serbia • Albania • Former Yugoslav

Republic of Macedonia



The European patent with unitary effect



Concrete benefits

- Protection in one single step for the 26 states currently participating
- Simplified registration procedure instead of 26 different validations
- Simplified and cost-effective renewal fee payment
- No post-grant translation required (after initial transition period)
- Centralised register maintained by the EPO
- Uniform litigation system affording greater legal certainty

When will it start?

- The EPO is ready
- Minimum of 13 states including United Kingdom, France and Germany must ratify the UPC Agreement
- 16 states including France and United Kingdom, but not yet Germany have ratified the UPC Agreement so far (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, and UK).

Thanks for listening!

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