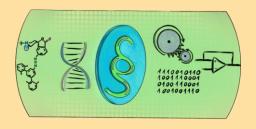


# 18



#### Priority right...

... has the <u>effect</u> that the date of priority counts as the day of filing the EPapp...  $\rightarrow$  Art. 89 (1) EPC

... with respect to determining novelty ...

→ Art. 54 (2), (3) EPC

... and with respect to the right to the EPat.

→ Art. 60 (2) EPC

... can "heal" late filing of parts of the EPapp in case missing parts are disclosed in the priority application,...

2M after filing or communication

→ R. 56 (3) EPC

(see day 1)

→ GL A-II, 5.4

- ... but priority claim had to be in existence <u>not</u> later (= also simultaneous) than that request... → GL A-II, 5.4.1
- ... and the EPO checks requirements of priority claim then.

→ GL A-III, 6

... but does <u>not</u> apply for low quality figures or addition of technical content.



#### Actively claiming priority right... (1)

... by the <u>App</u>. with respect to a <u>previous (first)</u>  $\rightarrow$  Art. 88 (1) EPC

- filing a declaration of priority containing
  - date of previous filing

→ R. 52 (1) EPC

- State for which previous filing was made, being
  - party to Paris Convention (PC)
  - party to the World Treaty Organization (WTO) or
  - granting PC-equivalent rights of priority based on EPO first-filing and Communication by EPO president stating this
- file number
- > on date of filing or max. 16M from earliest priority date claimed or until App. requests publication

→ R. 52 (2), (4) EPC

➤ Corrections up to 16M of earliest (corrected) priority date until expiry of 4M from date of filing or until App. requests publication → R. 52 (3), (4) EPC



#### Actively claiming priority right... (3)

... by further providing documents such as ...

→ Art. 88 (1) EPC

 copy of the previous application, only once and only if not available to EPO otherwise → R. 53 (1) S.1 EPC

→ R. 56 (2), (3) EPC

> within 16M of earliest priority date

→ R. 53 (1) S.1 EPC

certification as correct by authority with which previous application was filed → R. 53 (1) S.2 EPC

... and if ...

- ... previous application is <u>not</u> in an official EPO language, ...
- ... but relevant for determining patentability
- ⇒ invite to App. EPapp / Prop. EPat by EPO to file

→ R. 53 (3) EPC

- translation into <u>one</u> official EPO language, <u>or</u>
- declaration EPapp is a complete translation



### Legal consequences of noncompliance

→ GL A-III 6.5.3

- Loss of the right of priority
  - ✓ failure to provide date or state within 16M period from earliest (corrected) priority date → Art. 90 (5) EPC
- Invite by EPO after 16M period from earliest (corrected) priority date expired
  - ✓ failure to provide file number, copy of the previous application or providing the wrong file number

→ R. 59 EPC

 Correcting errors within the 16M period from earliest (corrected) priority date or in case apparent that it is an obvious mistake even later

→ A-V, 3



#### Earlier first application ... (1)

... filed in <u>or</u> for a PC <u>or</u> WTO member state <u>or</u>  $\rightarrow$  Art. 87 (1),(2),(5) EPC

... was filed by <u>same applicant</u> or <u>accessor</u> in title (= one enough for joint App./Props. and without transfer of rights),

... was <u>not</u> filed prior to 12M from filing the EPapp where the priority is claimed for,  $\rightarrow$  GL A-III, 6.6

... discloses the <u>same invention</u> as the EPapp,

→ GL A-III, 6.4; F-VI, 1.4

... was an application for one of the following:

- Patent application
- Utility model registration application
  - ✓ don't mix up (German) <u>utility model</u> and US <u>utility patent</u>, the later being a "normal" patent
- Utility certificate

... was a first application in that sense to avoid priority chains.

#### Earlier first application ... (2)

... cannot be an industrial design ... → J 15/80

... because the EPC is a special agreement in the sense of the PC ...  $\rightarrow$  Art. 19 PC

... and as such, the EPO is <u>not</u> directly bound by the priority provisions of the PC since it is <u>not</u> a member itself to the PC ... not applicable  $\rightarrow$  Art. 4 PC

... despite the president's potential capability to sign international agreements, treaties and contracts.

(see day 7)

→ Art. 33 (4) EPC

⇒ EPC's priority provisions: "complete, self-contained code of rules of law on the subject of claiming priority for the purpose of filing an [EPapp]"

→ Art. 87-89 EPC

→ R. 52, 53 EPC (= R. 38 EPC 1973)



#### Earlier first application ... (3)

#### **But**:

✓ EPapp can provide the basis for right of priority (PC time limit: 6M) on industrial design, or ...

 $\rightarrow$  Art. 4 A, C PC

- ✓ ... after first disclosure (= day of publication) for the EU can even set an <u>Un</u>registered Community design into force (= "what is seen is what you get") ...
  - → COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 6/2002; No 18921/2006; No 40/94
- ✓ ... while publication of EPapp triggers itself a 12M grace period for Community designs. → Art 67, R. 68 EPC

Be aware of the difference between grace period and priority period:

- Grace period: your own disclosure is not novelty threatening to your later application / registration
- Priority period allows "to date back" your date of filing



## Examination, issueing, giving rise to right of priority

 Formal examination after according a filing date and during formal examination by the EPO with respect to formal requirements of claiming the priority.

(see day 1 and 2) → Art. 90 (3), R. 59 EPC

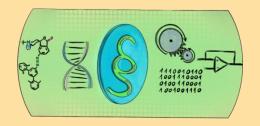
- <u>Substantive examination only</u> in case it is relevant to the determination on patentability → R. 53 (3) EPC
- EPO <u>issue</u>s a priority document (= certified copy of the EPapp)
  - (administrative fee)
  - on request
- First filing with the EPO also gives <u>rise to right</u> of priority, because...
  - EPC governs this in itself

→ Art. 87 (2) EPC

is equivalent to national filing, (CS = WTO & PC members)

→ Art. 87 (2), (3), Art. 66 EPC







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