

# Procedure file

Basic information		
CNS - Consultation procedure Regulation	<a href="#">2010/0198(CNS)</a>	Procedure lapsed or withdrawn
EU patent: translation arrangements		
Subject 3.50.16 Industrial property, European patent, Community patent, design and pattern		

Key players			
European Parliament			
Council of the European Union			
Council configuration	Meeting	Date	
<a href="#">Competitiveness (Internal Market, Industry, Research and Space)</a>	<a href="#">3035</a>	12/10/2010	
European Commission			
Commission DG	Commissioner		
<a href="#">Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union</a>	BARNIER Michel		

Key events			
30/06/2010	Legislative proposal published	<a href="#">COM(2010)0350</a>	Summary
07/09/2010	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
12/10/2010	Debate in Council	<a href="#">3035</a>	
10/11/2010	Debate in Council		Summary
21/05/2014	Proposal withdrawn by Commission		Summary

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2010/0198(CNS)
Procedure type	CNS - Consultation procedure
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Legal basis	Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 118 -a2
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure lapsed or withdrawn
Committee dossier	JURI/7/03368

Documentation gateway				

Legislative proposal	<a href="#">COM(2010)0350</a>	30/06/2010	EC	Summary
Document attached to the procedure	<a href="#">SEC(2010)0796</a>	30/06/2010	EC	
Document attached to the procedure	<a href="#">SEC(2010)0797</a>	30/06/2010	EC	

### Additional information

National parliaments	<a href="#">IPEX</a>
European Commission	<a href="#">EUR-Lex</a>

## EU patent: translation arrangements

**PURPOSE:** to set out the translation arrangements of the EU patent.

**PROPOSED ACT:** Council Regulation.

**BACKGROUND:** patent protection is currently provided by national patents granted by Member States or by European patents granted by the European Patent Office (EPO) under the European Patent Convention (EPC). When a European patent is granted, it must be validated in Member States where protection is sought. For a European patent to be validated in a territory of a Member State, national law may require that the patent proprietor files a translation of the European patent into the official language of that Member State. In order to reduce the costs caused by validation requirements, in 2000 the EPC Contracting States adopted the "London Agreement" which is currently in force in ten EU Member States. The London Agreement is an optional scheme and therefore results in differences in the translation regimes in the EU Member States. Therefore, the current patent system in the EU, in particular in terms of translation requirements, involves very high costs and complexity. A European patent validated in 13 countries costs as much as 20 000 EUR, of which nearly 14 000 EUR arises from translations alone. This makes a European patent more than 10 times more expensive than a US patent costing about 1 850 EUR. The high costs in Europe would be considerably reduced with an EU patent having cost-effective, legally-secure and simplified translation arrangements.

Under this proposal, processing fees for the EU patent covering all 27 Member States would be less than 6 200 EUR, with only about 10% due to translations. By improving accessibility to patent protection, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and public research organisations, an affordable EU patent should be an important element in stimulating innovation and competitiveness in the EU.

In December 2009, the Council adopted conclusions on an "Enhanced patent system for Europe" and a general approach on the proposal for a Regulation on the EU Patent. The Council conclusions affirm the need for a Regulation to cover the translation arrangements, which should come into force together with the Regulation on the EU patent. Furthermore, in the [Europe 2020 strategy](#) the Commission, as part of the Flagship Initiative "Innovation Union", reaffirms its commitment to working towards the creation of a single EU patent.

**IMPACT ASSESSMENT :** the proposal is accompanied by an impact assessment which compares the economic impact of four options:

- Option 1: an EU patent system in English only;
- Option 2: an EU patent processed, granted and published in one of the three official languages of the European Patent Office with claims translated into the other two official languages;
- Option 3: an EU patent processed, granted and published as in option 2, but with claims translated into the other four most commonly spoken EU official languages; and
- Option 4: an EU patent processed, granted and published as in options 2 and 3, but with claims translated into all EU languages.

The analysis carried out in the impact assessment has demonstrated that Option 2 is the preferable option as it maintains the linguistic regime of the well-functioning system of the EPO and implies only minimum translation costs.

**LEGAL BASE:** second paragraph of Article 118(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU.

**CONTENT:** the draft Regulation establishes the provisions on the translation arrangements applicable to a European Union patent.

The main provisions are as follows:

**Publication of the EU patent specification:** after the publication of the EU patent specification in accordance with Article 14, paragraph 6, of the Convention on the Grant of the European Patents of 5 October 1973, as amended ("EPC"), no further translations are required. The text of the EU patent in the official language of the European Patent Office referred to as the language of the proceedings in Article 14, paragraph 3, of the EPC shall be the authentic text.

Article 14(6) EPC provides that specifications of European patents are published in the language of the proceedings (one of the three EPO official languages in which the application for the patent has been filed ? English, French or German) and includes translations of the claims in the other two official languages of the EPO. This minimum requirement established in the EPC will also apply to EU patents, but no further translations after the grant of the EU patent will be required.

This requirement is identical with the [Commission's original proposal](#) for a Community patent Regulation in August 2000 and builds on the existing system of official languages at the EPO and the use of languages by the majority of applicants. This solution is likely to have a positive impact on all users of the patent system in Europe by achieving a considerable reduction in translation costs.

**Translation in case of a dispute:** in the case of a dispute relating to an EU patent, the patent proprietor shall provide at the request and the choice of an alleged infringer, a full translation of the patent into an official language of the Member State in which either the alleged infringement took place or in which the alleged infringer is domiciled. In the case of a dispute relating to an EU patent, the patent proprietor shall provide at the request of the competent court in the EU in the course of legal proceedings, a full translation of the patent into the language of the proceedings of the court. The cost of the translation shall be borne by the patent proprietor.

Report on the implementation of this Regulation: within five years, the Commission shall present to the Council a report on the operation of the translation arrangements for the EU patent and where necessary make proposals for amending this Regulation.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS : the proposal has no impact on the EU budget.

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Meeting in public, the Council held a policy debate on a draft regulation aimed at establishing translation arrangements for a future EU patent system.

The Belgian Presidency put forward a compromise proposal which aims to take into account the different concerns expressed by EU delegations during previous discussions.

At the end of the debate, the Presidency made the following statement:

"We have come a long way since these negotiations began. Most delegations have shown greater flexibility than ever before, because the Council understands the importance of securing an EU patent system, especially in the current economic situation, where we have to stimulate innovation and employment. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all those delegations who have made efforts and shown flexibility to bring us this far. We have left no stone unturned. However, in spite of the progress made, we have fallen short of unanimity by a small margin. The Presidency will now reflect on how to capitalise on the momentum that delegations have given us".

The subject was last discussed by the Competitiveness Council on 11 October, on the basis of a previous compromise proposal.

The draft regulation is aimed at setting up translation arrangements for the EU patent that are:

- cost-effective, by reducing costs to ensure accessibility to patent protection;
- simplified, by reducing the administrative burden and complexity for the users; and that
- ensure legal certainty, by avoiding uncertainty caused by translations having legal effect.

The EU patent, providing protection throughout the EU, is viewed as necessary for the completion of the internal market for innovative products. The complexity and high costs of the validation process for European patents give rise to a fragmented system in the EU, which is a major obstacle for innovative companies and therefore has a negative impact on the functioning of the internal market.

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As announced in Official Journal C 153 of 21 May 2014, the Commission decided to withdraw this proposal, which had become obsolete.