

Daniel X. Thomas ©, Former Director, DG 1

Introduction	5
Case management	
 Publication of a list of cases 	10
 Extension of periods specified by the Board 	11
 Designation of the members of a Board 	12
 Important role of the rapporteur 	14
 Acceleration of appeal proceedings 	16
 Oral Proceedings 	
 Annex to the summons 	18
 Change of date 	20
 Abridged decisions 	22
 Issuance of decisions after oral proceedings 	24
 Remittal to the first instance 	27

The three rings of convergence

•	Introduction	44
	 Rules valid for all rings of convergence 	51
	 Definition 	65
	First ring of convergence	67
	 Late filed arguments must always be admitted? 	69
	 Maintenance in appeal of submissions filed 	
	and maintained in first instance but not examined	74
	 Amendments-Identification-Assessment 	76
	 Necessity to file auxiliary requests in first instance 	79
	 Justification needed for resubmitted requests 	80
	 Examples of amendments not admitted 	81
	 Examples of amendments admitted 	95
	 Exercise of discretion by the first instance 	104
	•	

DXT 2019©

	 The three rings of convergence Second ring of convergence Amendment not admitted Amendment admitted 	113 116 126
	 Third ring of convergence Amendment not admitted Amendment admitted 	130 132 138
	Video or telephone conferences before the Boards	143
	Transitional provisions	144
	Effect of the rings of convergence You should not have waited	147 152
100	Flowcharts relating to the rings of convergence	154

- The New Rules of Procedure of the Board of Appeal (NRPBA) will enter into force on 01.01.2020
- Following an online user consultation in April 2018,
 - 140 comments were filed
 - Some of them were taken into consideration, but others clearly not followed
 - There has been one amendment to the Rules of Procedure after having been presented at the User consultation conference held in Munich on Dec 5th 2018, that is Art 12(7) NRPBA according to which the time limit for replying to the grounds of appeal can be extended up to 6 months
- The aim of the New Rules of Procedure is to increase the efficiency,

by reducing the number of issues to be treated

- The New Rules of Procedure of the Board of Appeal (NRPBA) have also to be seen as a reply to ever increasing number of appeals pending since 2014
 - which has increased from over 8000 to nearly 10 000 at the beginning of 2019
- The objective is to settle 90% of cases within 30 months of receipt and to reduce the number of pending cases to less than 7 000 by 2023
- This objective will be achieved by
 - increasing the efficiency/productivity of the Boards of Appeal by 32% as from 1st January 2017 and
 - the allocation of additional resources for a limited period of time

that is the appointment of new members of the Boards

- In 2018, all previously vacant technically qualified member posts could be filled
 - Four chairpersons, one legally qualified member and 24 technically qualified members took up their new function in the Boards of Appeal
 - At 31 December 2018, there were 166 chairpersons and members of the Boards of Appeal
 - The 111 technically qualified and 27 legally qualified members were divided among 28 Technical Boards of Appeal and the Legal Board
 - The total number of staff of the Boards of Appeal was 225
- In 2019, 23 additional technical member posts are foreseen in the 2019 budget
- In 2020, 16 technical member posts have been included in the 2020 budget

- The thrust of the whole appeal procedure will be the <u>judicial</u> review of first instance decisions,
 - not merely a continuation of the procedure started in first instance
- An important factor to be taken into consideration is the <u>large</u> <u>discretion</u> the Boards will have in deciding on the <u>admissibility</u> of submissions at any moment during appeal procedure
- Beside petitions for review there is no mechanism insuring that the discretion of the Boards has been correctly applied
 - The Enlarged Board has regularly considered that if a the admissibility of a submission has been discussed the right to be heard has been respected

- Two series of measures will be highlighted
 - All the new measures related to the notion of case management
 - which makes a heavy inroad into the procedure before the Boards of appeal
 - The introduction of rings of convergence which will emphasise that the whole appeal procedure will be limited to the judicial review of first instance decisions
- It will have to be seen if the aim of the New Rules of Procedure
 - which is to streamline the procedure before the Boards of Appeal in order to reduce the number of pending cases
 - will be detrimental to the overall efficiency of the EPO

The presentation will concentrate on the amendments to the rules and not to the rules which have not been amended

Examples of decisions

- The examples given further down in this presentation correspond to decisions taken under the rules of procedure valid up to 31.12.2019
 - but exemplify how the new rules of procedure will be applied

- In order to increase efficiency case management measures have been decided
- Publication of a list of cases

Art 1(2)NRPBA

- Before the beginning of each working year, each Board will publish a list of cases in which the Board is likely to
 - hold oral proceedings,
 - issue a communication under R 100(2) or
 - issue a decision in written proceedings in 2020.
- https://www.epo.org/law-practice/case-law-appeals/about-the-boards-of-appeal/annual-list-of-cases.html
 - An Excel table with direct link to the register is also available on the above URL

- Extension of periods specified by the Board Art 12(7)NRPBA
- Only periods specified by the Board may be extended,
 - and thus not the duration of a period which is specified in a legal provision
- However, the period for replying to the statement of grounds of appeal can be extended up to a maximum of six months
 - although it is legal provision set in the Rules of Procedure

Designation of the members of a Board Art 1(3) and 5(3) NRPBA

- The designation of the members of a Board is still a prerogative of the Chair of the Board (no change)
 - but the Chair of the Board may designate the rapporteur before determining the remaining composition of the Board
- The composition of the Board should however be known when the list of cases is published

- Designation of the members of a Board Art 1(3) and 5(3) NRPBA
- A clear distinction is to be drawn between
 - The "Chair of the Board",
 - who is Chairman or Chairwoman appointed by Administrative Council
 - The "Chair in the particular appeal"
 - who is responsible for a specific case

Important role of the rapporteur

Art 5(3) NRPBA

- Subject to the direction of the Chair of the Board, who has the complete overview,
 - the rapporteur will assess whether
 - the appeal should be given priority over other appeals assigned to him or her,
 - for example if a remittal seems likely or if the appeal appears to be inadmissible following the report from the registrar
- The rapporteur will also examine whether the appeal should be treated together with other appeals

Important role of the rapporteur

Art 5(3) NRPBA

- Once the composition is complete
 - the rapporteur will
 - draft communications on behalf of Board
 - make preparations for oral proceedings
 - draft decisions

- Acceleration of appeal proceedings
 Art 10 NRPBA
- Acceleration was already possible under the present RPBA
- In case of acceleration at the <u>request of a party</u>, for which a reasoned request has to be filed
 - where appropriate supported by documentary evidence
 - the other parties will be informed and may comment
 - but will normally not be invited to comment
 Art 10(3) NRPBA

- Acceleration of appeal proceedings
 Art 10 NRPBA
- If a <u>court</u> or other competent authority in a Contracting State requests acceleration of the appeal proceedings,
 - the Board shall inform the court or authority and the parties whether the request has been granted and, if so,
 - when oral proceedings are likely to take place
 Art 10(4) NRPBA
- A Board may also accelerate an appeal at its own motion
 - In such a case, the Board will not inform the parties
 Art 10(5) NRPBA
- If acceleration is decided
 - time lines will be set and
 Art 10(6) NRPBA
 - the parties will have to abide by in a much stricter manner

Oral Proceedings

Art 15(1) NRPBA

- Annex to the Summons
- It will become <u>mandatory</u> for a Board to send a communication in <u>annex</u> to the summons
 - The annex to the summons will represent the view of the whole board,
 - not just that of a rapporteur
- The communication will
 - be based on thorough analysis of case
 - draw the attention to matters of particular significance for the decision
- The communication may
 - include a preliminary opinion

- Oral Proceedings
- Summons to Oral Proceedings Time limit Art 15(1) NRPBA
- The summons will be issued in general with a
 - time lead of <u>four months</u>

DXT 2019©

- Oral Proceedings
- Change of date of Oral proceedings Art 15(2) NRPBA
- The reasons given in the former Notice of VP3 relating to Oral Proceedings have now been entered in the RPBA
- The serious reasons for requesting a change of date must relate to the representative
- Giving reasons why another representative cannot take over will not be any longer necessary
 - That substantive submissions have been made by several representatives of an association will however be taken into account
 - This like in the Guidelines E-III, 7.1.1.

- Oral Proceedings
- Change of date of Oral proceedings Art 15(2) NRPBA
- When requesting a change of date,
 - the dates at which a representative is not available will have to be given
 - This applies as well to the representatives of the other parties
- There is not, like in first instance, a set rule about a number of days to be kept free between oral proceedings
 - for instance when following Oral Proceedings are to be held in different locations
 - This is left to the discretion of the Boards

- Oral Proceedings
- Abridged decisions

Art 15(7) NRPBA

- If the decision is announced at the end of oral proceedings,
 - and the parties have given their consent
 - it may be in abridged form
- If a third party or a court has, in the particular case, a legitimate interest in the reasons for the decision not being in abridged form
 - they shall not be abridged
- Where appropriate, the reasons for the decision in abridged form
 - may already be included in the minutes of the oral proceedings

- Oral Proceedings
- Abridged decisions

Art 15(8) NRPBA

- Under the condition that the provisions of Art 113(1) have been respected, and if the Board agrees with the decision of first instance and all its findings,
 - it can, without the consent of the parties,
 - decide in abridged form
- In such a situation, it is irrelevant
 - whether the decision has been announced orally at the end of the oral proceedings

Oral Proceedings

Art 15(9) NRPBA

- Issuance of decisions after oral proceedings
- Decision announced at the end of Oral Proceedings
- A time limit of three months has been set if a decision is announced at the end of Oral Proceedings
 - but there is no sanction in case the time limit is not respected
- If a Board cannot issue the decision within three months
 - the parties will be informed when the decision will be despatched

DXT 2019©

Oral Proceedings

Art 15(9) NRPBA

- Issuance of decisions after oral proceedings
- Decision announced at the end of Oral Proceedings
- Decisions which
 - refer a question of law to the Enlarged Board of Appeal
 - to take evidence
 - decisions to postpone oral proceedings
 - do not fall under this rule

DXT 2019©

Oral Proceedings

Art 15(9) NRPBA

- Issuance of decisions after oral proceedings
- Decision not announced at the end of Oral Proceedings
- If the decision is not announced at the conclusion of the oral proceedings
 - the time limit of three months for issuing a decision applies as well
- The Chair will indicate the date on which the decision on the appeal is to be despatched
- Also in this case
 - there is no sanction in case the time limit is not respected

- New rule on remittal to department of first instance

 Art 11 NRPBA
- The Boards shall not remit case to department of first instance,
 - unless there are special reasons
 - The special reasons have to be decided case by case
- As a rule, fundamental deficiencies which are apparent in the proceedings before that department
 - constitute such special reasons
- In other words the Boards should only remit in case of a substantial procedural violation
 - but even in this case the Boards are not obliged to remit

- New rule on remittal to department of first instance Art 11 NRPBA
- The aim is to reduce
 - the likelihood of a "ping-pong" effect between Boards and departments of first instance
 - any undue prolongation of the entire proceedings before the EPO
- If all issues can be decided without an undue burden
 - a Board should normally not remit the case

- New rule on remittal to department of first instance Art 11 NRPBA
- This new provision has apparently been <u>strongly suggested</u>
 - by the external judges members of Boards of Appeal Committee
- It manifestly does not apply to remittals with order to grant or maintain who were strong proponents of

- New rule on remittal to department of first instance
 Art 11 NRPBA
- It will have to be seen how this new provision can be put into practice
 - some scepticism appears not to be misplaced
- In case of added subject-matter, or when the disclosure is manifestly insufficient
 - how can a decision upon novelty and inventive step be taken?
- Legitimate doubts can be raised
 - whether this new provision will alter the present practice of the Boards in matter of remittal

- New rule on remittal to department of first instance
- Is this amendment to the RPBA practicable?
- Depending of how it is applied
 - this new Article in the Rule of Procedure of the Boards of Appeal could have quite a direct influence on the way the divisions of first instance exercise their discretion
- This amendment might have far reaching consequences going above the already expected increase of auxiliary requests in first instance

- New rule on remittal to department of first instance
- Is this amendment to the RPBA practicable?
- Some questions
- Can a division be forced to decide on novelty and/or inventive step of a claim which manifestly offends Art 123(2)
 - What is then the prior art to take into account?
 - Shall the division simply ignore the offending amendment and decide on the claim as a whole, i.e. with the offending part, and by taking as effective date, the effective date of the not offending reminder of the claim
- Can a division refuse to admit and examine a late filed request which manifestly offends Art 123(2)
 - but the applicant/proprietor wants to have examined

- New rule on remittal to department of first instance
- Is this amendment to the RPBA practicable?
- Some questions
- Can a division refuse to decide upon novelty and/or inventive step when an invention is not sufficiently disclosed
 - It seems to me that it is difficult to decide upon novelty and inventive step of claims relating to an insufficiently disclosed invention
- Can a division refuse to decide when a claim is manifestly lacking clarity
 - If one does not know what is the substance of claim, it seems moot to discuss novelty and/or inventive step

- New rule on remittal to department of first instance
- Is this amendment to the RPBA practicable?
- Some questions
- If there is only a decision on novelty taken on the basis of a piece of prior art under Art 54(2),
 - should the division also decide or even be forced to decide also on inventive step on the basis of the same document taken as closest prior art
 - The Board of Appeal could be of a different opinion with respect to novelty
- When deciding that a claim offends Art 83, Art 123(2) or in examination Art 84,
 - will a division be requested to systematically make an obiter dictum to discuss novelty and/or inventive step

- New rule on remittal to department of first instance
- Is this amendment to the RPBA practicable?
- Some questions
- If an opponent bases grounds of opposition on a public prior use and the opposition division comes to the conclusion that it is not properly supported
 - can the opposition division be forced to take a decision in which the public prior use is considered properly supported
 - From the three criterions when-what-how which one is the most important and has to be correctly supported
- Is an opposition division obliged to hear a witness in every case in which an opponent proposes a witness to corroborate a public prior use

- New rule on remittal to department of first instance
- Is this amendment to the RPBA practicable?
- Some questions
- It is common practice nowadays that the Boards of Appeal remit to the first instance
 - in order finalise grant or maintenance of the patent,
 - and especially to adapt the description
- Can this type of remittal,
 - which is common practice,
 - be considered falling
 - under the criterion of an exceptional circumstance?

Can the parties therefore request from the Boards not to remit in such a situation?

- New rule on remittal to department of first instance
- Would such a decision still be possible?

T 839/14

- The Board has considered the exercise of the first instance discretionary power not to admit the fresh ground under Art 100(c), and has further considered opposition grounds based on Art 100(b) and Art 100(a) in relation with Art 54(1) in respect of E13 and
 - has reached the conclusion its subject-matter contained novel features with respect to this disclosure

- New rule on remittal to department of first instance
- Would such a decision still be possible?
- T 839/14
 - The opposition division has neither
 - considered novelty with respect to the other documents brought forward against it,
 - nor did it examine and decide on the ground of inventive step in the light of further citations
 - At appeal stage neither the Appellant/Opponent nor the Appellant/Proprietor have submitted any argument in relation to these issues
 - Therefore, as was confirmed at the oral proceedings before the Board, neither the parties nor the Board were in a position to conduct a meaningful discussion of these remaining issues

- New rule on remittal to department of first instance
- Would such a decision still be possible?
- T 839/14
 - The Board decided to exercise its discretionary power of the Board under Art 111(1) to remit the case to the department of first instance

Comment

- If, in the future, the Boards adopt a broad view for the notion of "special circumstances"
 - the situation with respect to remittal may not really change under the NRPBA

- New rule on remittal to department of first instance
- Substantial procedural violation and remittal

T 899/17

- The reasons for the failure of auxiliary requests which were skipped in the discussion during the oral proceedings before the opposition division
 - in favour of more promising lower-ranking auxiliary requests and
 - which were explicitly not withdrawn by the patentproprietor
 - have to be set out in the written decision
- The Opposition Division thus committed a substantial procedural violation and the case was thus remitted for further prosecution on the basis of the claim requests on file

- New rule on remittal to department of first instance
- Substantial procedural violation without remittal

T 1817/14

- During the oral proceedings before the examining division, a set of claims according to a second auxiliary request
 - was filed but not admitted
- However, the decision under appeal
 - does not mention the existence of a second auxiliary request,
 - let alone give reasons why it was not admitted
- The fact that the second auxiliary request is not mentioned in the decision under appeal makes the decision insufficiently reasoned and thus constitutes a fundamental deficiency in the sense of Art 11 RPBA

- New rule on remittal to department of first instance
- Substantial procedural violation without remittal

T 1817/14

 However, as is clear from the minutes the appellant was heard on the admission of the second auxiliary request, and the claims themselves are annexed to the minutes

- Also, the reasons missing from the decision are available in the minutes
- Therefore, the appellant was in a position to understand the examining division's reasons for not admitting the second auxiliary request,
 - and to respond to them in its grounds of appeal
- The board considered these circumstances, to constitute special reasons for not immediately remitting the case to the examining division under Art 11 RPBA

Convergent approach

- The New Rules of Procedure aim at a convergent approach in Appeal procedures
- The parties will have to justify any amendment to their case
 - This applies to both the appellant and the respondent
- Any amendment should be such to narrow down scope of the case

- The discretion given to the Boards of Appeal
 - Admittance of any amendment is subject to the discretion of Board and
 - the criteria for applying discretion are set out in Rules of Procedure
 - As appeal proceedings progress
 - the possibilities for parties to amend their case become increasingly limited

- The basis of the appeal procedure Art 12(1) NRPBA
- Appeal proceedings shall be based on
 - the decision under appeal and minutes of any oral proceedings before the department having issued that decision
 - the notice of appeal and statement of grounds of appeal filed pursuant to Art 108
 - in cases where there is more than one party,
 - any written reply of the other party or parties to be filed within four months of notification of the grounds of appeal

- The basis of the appeal procedure Art 12(1) NRPBA
- Appeal proceedings shall be based on
 - any communication sent by the Board and any answer thereto filed pursuant to directions of the Board;
 - minutes of any video or telephone conference with the party or parties sent by the Board

- The object of the appeal procedure Art 12(2) NRPBA
- In view of the primary object of the appeal proceedings to review the decision under appeal in a judicial manner
 - a party's appeal case shall be directed
 - to the requests, facts, objections, arguments and evidence
 - on which the decision under appeal was based

- The elements of the appeal procedure Art 12(3) NRPBA
- The statement of grounds of appeal and the reply shall contain a party's complete appeal case
- Accordingly, they shall set out clearly and concisely the reasons why it is requested that the decision under appeal be reversed, amended or upheld,
 - and should specify expressly all the requests, facts, objections, arguments and evidence relied on

- The elements of the appeal procedure Art 12(3) NRPBA
- All documents referred to shall be
 - attached as annexes insofar as
 - they have not already been filed in the course of the grant, opposition or appeal proceedings or
 - produced by the Office in said proceedings
 - filed in any event to the extent that the Board so directs in a particular case

- Rules applicable at any level of convergence
- Referral to earlier statements

Art 12(5) NRPBA

- The Board has discretion not to admit any part of a submission by a party
 - which does not meet the requirements in paragraph 3
- If a party merely refers to submissions before the first-instance department
 - the Boards of Appeal have the discretion not to admit such submissions
- As a decision has been issued in the mean time
 - submissions before the first-instance department
 - have to be adapted to the content of the decision at stake

- Rules applicable at any level of convergence
- If a late submission is admitted the other party has the right to react
 Art 13(3) NRPBA
- Other parties shall be entitled to submit their observations
 - on any amendment
 - not held inadmissible by the Board ex officio

- Rules applicable at any level of convergence
- If a late submission is admitted the other party has the right to react

 Art 13(3) NRPBA

T 189/15

- A document E 11 was filed by the appellant/opponent with its statement of grounds of appeal
 - As the document was highly relevant it was admitted in the procedure (see below)
- The Board decided not to remit and did not grant the corresponding request from the appellant/proprietor
- Claim 1 of the request deemed allowable by the opposition division lacked novelty over E 11
- In reaction to the admission of the late filed document the appellant/proprietor filed a new auxiliary request 7

- Rules applicable at any level of convergence
- If a late submission is admitted the other party has the right to react

 Art 13(3) NRPBA
- T 189/15
 - Auxiliary request 7 did not induce any complexity nor does it raise new objections
 - Auxiliary request 7 corresponds to the argumentation previously presented by the proprietor and cannot therefore surprise the opponent
 - In particular, the amendments carried out do not raise any issue that the Board or the other party cannot reasonably address without the oral proceedings being postponed
 - Auxiliary request 7 allowed the patent to be maintained in amended form

- Rules applicable at any level of convergence
- No mere copy-paste of reasoning submitted before the first instance

T 918/17

- The decision under appeal was taken "according to the state of the file"
- The Board held that, although the statement of grounds of appeal generally deals with the issue of inventive step, it does not deal with the specific reasons given in the impugned decision in respect of inventive step
- The statement of grounds of appeal is identical to the arguments submitted in support of the amended claims filed in response to the extended search report

- Rules applicable at any level of convergence
- No mere copy-paste of reasoning submitted before the first instance
- T 918/17
 - Accordingly, the statement setting out the grounds of appeal does not enable the board to understand immediately
 - why the decision is alleged to be incorrect and
 - on what facts the appellant bases its arguments
 - without first having to make investigations of its own
 - The appeal was rejected as inadmissible

- Rules applicable at any level of convergence
- No mere copy-paste of reasoning submitted before the first instance
- T 39/12
 - The appellant/opponent filed an appeal against the decision of the opposition division to reject the opposition against European patent
 - The statement of grounds of appeal which was filed is almost precisely the same as the arguments filed in support of the notice of opposition

- Rules applicable at any level of convergence
- No mere copy-paste of reasoning submitted before the first instance
- T 39/12
 - It differs therefrom only in that the heading has been changed from
 - "Arguments in support of opposition" to
 - "Statement of grounds in support of Appeal"
 - and in that the last passage in the opposition brief was deleted which read "Additional prior art documents"
 - The appeal was thus rejected as inadmissible
 - in spite of the attempt of the appellant to quote decisions of the Boards of Appeal allegedly supporting his point of view

- Rules applicable at any level of convergence
- Non-admission in first instance

Art 12(6) NRPBA

- The Board shall not admit
 - requests, facts, objections or evidence which were not admitted in the proceedings leading to the decision under appeal,
 - unless the decision not to admit them suffered from an error in the use of discretion
 - or unless the circumstances of the appeal case justify their admittance

- Rules applicable at any level of convergence
- Non-admission in first instance

Art 12(6) NRPBA

- The Board shall not admit
 - requests, facts, objections or evidence which should have been submitted,
 - or which were no longer maintained, in the proceedings leading to the decision under appeal,
 - unless the circumstances of the appeal case justify their admittance

- Rules applicable at any level of convergence
- Combination of granted claims during oral proceedings before the Boards - Not any longer possible
- In the past it was possible even in appeal to combine an independent claim with a dependent claim even at a late stage of the appeal procedure
 - This practice has been brought to an end a while ago and is fully in accordance with present RPBA
- Any combination of an independent claim with a dependent claim as granted should at best be filed in first instance
 - Otherwise it will be considered as an amendment
- This is even more the case if features from the description are added in order to limit an independent claim as granted
 - Such an amendment has however to be filed before the expiry of the time limit under R 116(1)

- Rules applicable at any level of convergence
- **G** 4/92
- Under the Rules of Procedure valid up to 31.12.2019 the restriction imposed by G 4/92 is in principle removed
- In view of Art 12(4), 13(1) and 13(2) NRPBA,
 - there is little risk that the situation envisaged in G 4/92
 will ever arise
 - G 4/92 can be said to be superseded by Art 13(2)NRPBA
- T 1621/09 will probably apply mutatis mutandis

- Rules applicable at any level of convergence
- Absence of a party at Oral proceedings

T 1621/09

- A new argument brought forward in appeal proceedings by a party which would have the effect of amending its case, even if the argument is based on evidence and facts already in the proceedings, can only be introduced into the proceedings at the discretion of the Board of Appeal by way of an amendment under Article 13 RPBA
- To the extent that the decision of the Enlarged Board of Appeal in G 4/92 deals with the general admissibility of new arguments in appeal proceedings, it must be taken to have been modified by the amendments to the RPBA introduced with effect from 1 May 2003

- Rules applicable at any level of convergence
- Absence of a party at Oral proceedings
- T 1621/09
 - Art 13(3) RPBA must be read subject to Art 15(3) RPBA,
 - with the result that the absence of a duly summoned party does not prevent a Board from allowing an amendment to another party's case and
 - reaching a decision on the basis of the amended case
 - The absence of the party is nevertheless a factor to be taken into account in the exercise of the discretion

- Definition of the three rings of convergence
- The NRPBA provide three rings of convergence
 - when entering appeal

Art 12(4) NRPBA

- once the appeal and the reply to the appeal have been filed
 Art 13(1) NRPBA
- after a communication under R 110(2) or Summons to Oral Proceedings have been issued Art 13(2) NRPBA
- They roughly correspond to the existing situation
 - but the conditions in which an amendment can be admitted
 - have been heavily strengthened

- Effect of the rings of convergence
- The Boards will likely be stricter on parties' amendments to their case
- However, in applying the convergent approach, the Boards will safeguard and respect
 - the parties' right to be heard, and
 - their right to fair proceedings
 - For example, when a Board raises an issue of its own motion in a communication under R 100(2) or in an annex to the summons under Art 15(1) NRPBA
 - the party's right to be heard must be respected

Submissions of a party concerning only interpretation of the law are not an amendment

New Rules of Procedure of the Boards of Appeal The first ring of convergence

When entering appeal

Art 12(4) NRPBA

- An important aspect is that not "everything which has been presented" at the outset of the appeal procedures will be admitted
- In Art 12(4) NRPBA parts of the statement of grounds of appeal or the respondent's reply, i.e. parts of a party's appeal case,
 - which are not directed to facts, etc. on which the decision under appeal was based
 - are considered as an "amendment" and
 - will only be admitted at the discretion of the Board

New Rules of Procedure of the Boards of Appeal The first ring of convergence

When entering appeal

Art 12(4) NRPBA

- This applies not only to amendments to the application or to the patent, but to any submission, i.e. requests, facts, objections, arguments and evidence which the party submitted before the department of first instance
 - but on which that department did not base its decision
- It applies notably to requests, facts, objections, arguments and evidence which have not been pursued or withdrawn in first instance

New Rules of Procedure of the Boards of Appeal The first ring of convergence

- When entering appeal Art 12(4) NRPBA
- Late filed arguments must always be admitted?

T 1914/12

- The Boards of Appeal have no discretion as to the admissibility of late arguments based on facts already in the proceedings
 - This Decision is in contradiction with T 1621/09 (op cit.)
- For the Board, there is the difference between facts and evidence,
 - that e.g. the lack of novelty is a fact established on the basis of evidence, a document,
 - where an argument is a corroboration of the fact already put forward

New Rules of Procedure of the Boards of Appeal The first ring of convergence

- When entering appeal Art 12(4) NRPBA
- Late filed arguments must always be admitted?
- T 1914/12
 - The Board found that the English version of Art 114(1) referred to facts, evidence and arguments,
 - whereas the German and French versions referred only to facts and evidence
 - For the Board, there is no difference between "argument" and "line of argument"
 - With regard to Articles 13(1) and 12(2) RPBA, the Board first assumed that a Board of Appeal had been granted the right,
 - not to admit a late amendment of one of the parties' arguments

New Rules of Procedure of the Boards of Appeal The first ring of convergence

- When entering appeal
 Art 12(4) NRPBA
- Late filed arguments must always be admitted?
- T 1914/12
 - However, by analysing the preparatory work ("Travaux préparatoires") which led to Art 13(1) and 12(2) RPBA,
 - the Board concluded that the Boards of Appeal have no discretion when it comes to admitting late arguments
 - This was also in line with earlier case-law of the Boards of Appeal
 - By referring to the English version of Art 114(1), the Board also states that, pursuant to Article 23 RPBA, the Rules of Procedure are binding on the Boards of Appeal
 - in so far as they do not lead to a result incompatible with the spirit and purpose of the Convention

New Rules of Procedure of the Boards of Appeal The first ring of convergence

When entering appeal

Art 12(4) NRPBA

- Late filed arguments must always be admitted?
- T 1359/14
 - This decision confirms T 1914/12
 - In reason 2.1, the Board indicates that a Board has no discretion as to the admissibility of late arguments based on facts already in the proceedings
 - The Board referred to and followed Point 7.2.3 of T 1914/12
 - The Board observed that a combination of documents D1 and D3 with respect to the inventive step of the subjectmatter of claim 1 has at least been suggested on page 6 of the opposition statement

When entering appeal

Art 12(4) NRPBA

Late filed arguments must always be admitted?

T 1359/14

The Board thus decided not to apply Art 12(4) RPBA

Comments

- It remains to be seen whether this view will still be valid under the NRPBA as of 01.01.2020 as the aim of the reform is to tighten the conditions under which late submissions are admitted into the appeal procedure
- To settle the matter a referral to the Enlarged Board of Appeal might become necessary

- When entering appeal
- Art 12(4) NRPBA
- Maintenance in appeal of submissions filed and maintained in first instance but not examined
- Requests, facts, etc., submitted by a party before a department of first instance
 - but on which that department did not base its decision
 - are not considered an amendment
 - if the party demonstrates that those requests, facts, etc.
 - were admissibly raised, and
 - were also maintained until department took its decision

When entering appeal

Art 12(4) NRPBA

- Maintenance in appeal of submissions filed and maintained in first instance but not examined
- If for instance the opposition was rejected any auxiliary request validly filed by the proprietor before the opposition division
 - maintained when replying to the grounds of appeal by the respondent/proprietor will not be considered as an amendment

DXT 2019©

When entering appeal

- Art 12(4) NRPBA
- Identification of each amendment
- Within the first ring of convergence,
 - the party must clearly identify each amendment
 - and provide reasons for submitting it in appeal proceedings
- In the case of an amendment to the application or the patent,
 - the applicant or patent proprietor must explain why the amended claim overcomes the objections raised,
 - i.e. raised in the decision under appeal,
 - or by the opponent in its statement of grounds

When entering appeal

Art 12(4) NRPBA

- Identification of each amendment
- The "objections raised" are those
 - raised in the decision under appeal, or
 - by the opponent in its statement of grounds of appeal

DXT 2019©

- When entering appeal Art 12(4) NRPBA
- Some criteria for assessing amendments by the Boards
- The non-exhaustive list of criteria for the Board's discretion can be summarised as follows
 - the complexity of the amendment
 - the suitability of the amendment to address the issues which led to decision under appeal
 - the need for procedural economy

- When entering appeal Art 12(4) NRPBA
- Necessity to file auxiliary requests in first instance
- If a patent is revoked due to a valid ground of opposition and the proprietor has not filed in first instance an auxiliary request to attempt to overcome this ground
 - but has waited to enter appeal to do so the corresponding request is only admitted at the discretion of the Board
- If this request does manifestly not overcome the objection raised in the appealed decision
 - it will not be admitted at all

When entering appeal

Art 12(4) NRPBA

- Justification needed for resubmitted requests
- However merely re-filing in appeal some requests which were already filed before the first instance
 - but without giving any reasons why those requests would provide patentable subject-matter
 - should the appeal be allowed
 - can lead to those requests as not being admissible

DXT 2019©

- When entering appeal
 Art 12(4) NRPBA
- Amendment = Request not admitted in appeal

T 144/09

- Objection under Art 123(2) raised before the opposition division
 - Auxiliary request overcoming the objection only filed when entering appeal
 - The opposition Division had even asked the proprietor if he wanted to file an auxiliary request
 - The proprietor negated the opportunity given
 - The auxiliary request was deemed not admissible

When entering appeal

Art 12(4) NRPBA

- <u>Amendment = Request not admitted in appeal</u>
- T 144/09

- Petition for review R 11/11 not successful
 - The petitioner argued that the manner in which the Board exercised discretion means that no patent claims can be advanced in appeal proceedings which were not already filed in the first instance proceedings
 - This is clearly not correct
 - The same is true of the petitioner's argument that Art 12(4) RPBA should not be read so as to unduly restrict the freedom of a party to modify its requests in appeal proceedings, particularly in the light of what it has learned from the actual decision of the first instance department
 - The matter remains one of discretion to be exercised on the basis of the facts of the individual case

When entering appeal

Art 12(4) NRPBA

- <u>Amendment = Request not admitted in appeal</u>
- T 2078/15
 - Appeal after refusal of the application
 - Before the examining division one main and one auxiliary request
 - After summons to Oral Proceedings before the examining division a new main and no auxiliary request
 - When entering appeal one revised main and one revised auxiliary request
 - whereby Claim 1 of the main request and the auxiliary request are identical
 - Those two requests defined the relationship between features more broadly
 - than in the requests on which the contested decision was based

When entering appeal

Art 12(4) NRPBA

<u>Amendment = Request not admitted in appeal</u>

T 2078/15

- The requests were not admitted in the procedure under Art 12(4) RPBA
- The Board reminded that the purpose of examination appeal proceedings could not be to completely reopen the examination proceedings by admitting claims defining features more broadly
 - if the broader definitions were not suitable for overcoming objections raised in the contested decision or by the board

When entering appeal

Art 12(4) NRPBA

- Amendment = Request not admitted in appeal
- T 2078/15

- Furthermore the appellant did not provide reasons for this amendment in its statement setting out the grounds of appeal,
 - but argued at the oral proceedings that the amendment was to overcome the clarity objection raised in the contested decision
- The amendment consisted in the deletion of the word "preprogramed" from the claims filed before the examining decision and
 - the board held that this deletion cannot be an amendment suitable for overcoming the objection raised in the contested decision

- When entering appeal
- Art 12(4) NRPBA
- Amendment = Request not admitted in appeal
- T 1300/15
 - Auxiliary requests II and III were filed together with the reply to the statement setting out the grounds of appeal
 - and corresponded to auxiliary requests II and III already filed in opposition proceedings
 - When submitting the auxiliary requests together with the reply to the statement setting out the grounds of appeal
 - the respondent did not indicate any reason why these requests would provide patentable subject-matter
 - should the appeal be allowed
 - on the basis of the substantiated arguments submitted by the appellant with the appeal

- When entering appeal Art 12(4) NRPBA
- Amendment = New evidence not admitted in appeal

T 545/14

- The mere fact that the appellant naturally disagrees with the outcome of the contested decision
 - cannot be regarded by the Board as sufficient justification for the late submission of these new documents
 - only with the statement of grounds of appeal
- The appellant submitted that it had been surprised by the narrow interpretation of claim 1 given by the Opposition Division in the contested decision

DXT 2019©

When entering appeal

- Art 12(4) NRPBA
- Amendment = New evidence not admitted in appeal
- T 545/14

- However, the Opposition Division had already given a detailed opinion on the interpretation of claim 1, the novelty in relation to E1 and the inventive step
 - in the preliminary opinion annexed to the summons to oral proceedings
- Thus, the appellant should at least have expected that the ground for opposition under Art 100 (a) would not conflict with the granted patent
- The appellant's argument that it was surprised by the contested decision cannot therefore be convincing

When entering appeal

Art 12(4) NRPBA

- Amendment = New evidence not admitted in appeal
- T 2104/16
 - Two documents had been filed only during the oral proceedings before the opposition division
 - The documents were not admitted on the grounds
 - that they had been filed too late,
 - were not relevant and that
 - the patent proprietor would have been taken by surprise and
 - did not have the opportunity to prepare a proper response

- When entering appeal
- Art 12(4) NRPBA
- Amendment = New evidence not admitted in appeal
- T 2104/16

- The opponent did not dispute that the opposition division had correctly exercised its discretion in deciding not to admit these documents
 - but argued that the documents should be treated as having been submitted with the statement of grounds of appeal and admitted to the procedure
- The Board held that the position of the opponent is contradictory
 - In the decision the opposition division made clear why the documents were not admitted
 - The same documents should now be admitted although the circumstances leading to the decision had not changed

- When entering appeal
 Art 12(4) NRPBA
- Amendment = New argumentation not admitted in appeal

T 221/13

- The appellant submitted for the first time in the statement of grounds of appeal that the subject-matter of the granted claim 1 was not inventive on the basis of E1 as the closest prior art in combination with E8 or E10
- In opposition proceedings its submission was limited to the fact that
 - the subject-matter of the granted claim 1 was not novel in relation to the machine disclosed in document E1 and
 - that no inventive step existed on the basis of document E2 as the closest prior art

DXT 2019©

When entering appeal

Art 12(4) NRPBA

Amendment = New argumentation not admitted in appeal

T 221/13

- As far as lack of inventive step is concerned, the appellant
 - did not use documents E8 and E10 as evidence in the opposition proceedings and
 - did not present the related facts either on the basis of E2 or on the basis of E1
- Document E10 was only used in an attack against the granted patent claims 2 to 8
 - with E2 as closest prior art and in combination with Fig. 1 of E10
- Document E8 was only used in an attack against the granted patent claim 9

with E1 as closest prior art and in combination with E8

- When entering appeal Art 12(4) NRPBA
- Amendment = New argumentation not admitted in appeal
- T 221/13
 - The mere fact that a document has already been used in opposition proceedings and that certain passages or figures from it have been cited as evidence for certain facts
 - does not preclude new facts based on that document and the designation of the document or of certain passages from being admissible as evidence for those new facts in appeal proceedings
 - Under Art 114(2) and Art 12(4) RPBA, it is not a question of whether a document is filed late
 - but of whether evidence or a fact is produced late

- When entering appeal Art 12(4) NRPBA
- Amendment = New argumentation not admitted in appeal
- T 221/13 IV
 - A document does not become evidence in itself by its mere designation in the proceedings or by its submission
 - Rather, it is necessary to specify
 - which fact is to be substantiated
 - by which concrete content of the document
 - Accordingly, a party cannot limit himself
 - to submitting a set of documents without substantiating
 - which facts are to be substantiated
 - by which specific passages or figures
 - of the respective documents

- When entering appeal
- Art 12(4) NRPBA
- Amendment = New requests admitted in appeal

T 408/14

- Auxiliary requests 4, 4(A), 4(B), 5, 5(A), 5(B), 6 and 7 were filed for the first time by the appellant with the statement setting out the grounds of appeal
 - together with a respective substantiation concerning their patentability
- The respondent did not raise any objection to the admissibility of these requests in its written submissions
- The Board thus decided to admit auxiliary request 4, 4(A), 4(B), 5, 5(A), 5(B), 6 and 7 into the appeal proceedings pursuant to Art 12(4) RPBA

The case was remitted for further prosecution

When entering appeal

Art 12(4) NRPBA

- Amendment = New requests admitted in appeal
- T 180/14
 - For the Opposition Division the patentee had had sufficient opportunities both in writing and at the oral proceedings to file a further request
 - The Board came however to the conclusion that the decisive aspect of the reasoning for the lack of novelty of the subject matter of auxiliary requests 6 and 7 only became apparent during the oral proceedings
 - When the division decided that there was a lack of novelty, the proprietor requested 10 minutes to prepare and file a further auxiliary request
 - This request was not granted

When entering appeal

Art 12(4) NRPBA

Amendment = New requests admitted in appeal

T 1112/15

- For the Opposition Division the patentee had had sufficient opportunities both in writing and at the oral proceedings to file a further request
- The Board came however to the conclusion that the decisive aspect of the reasoning for the lack of novelty of the subject matter of auxiliary requests 6 and 7 only came apparent during the oral proceedings
- When the division decided that there was a lack of novelty, the proprietor request 10 minutes to prepare and file a further auxiliary request
- This request was not granted

When entering appeal

Art 12(4) NRPBA

- Amendment = New requests admitted in appeal
- T 1112/15

- When entering appeal, the proprietor filed a further auxiliary request, even more limited,
 - which was considered by the Board as a legitimate reaction to the decision of the opposition division
- In the present case, failure to give reasons as to why the new auxiliary request satisfies the requirements of inventive step
 - does not constitute a reason for considering that auxiliary request as not substantiated,
 - since the contested decision is not based on a lack of inventive step

- When entering appeal Art 12(4) NRPBA
- <u>Amendment = New evidence admitted in appeal</u>
- **T 189/15** (op cit.)
 - During Oral proceedings before the opposition division feature (A) considered unclear was replaced by its mode of implementation (B) as described in the patent at stake
 - Document E11 was submitted for the first time with the appellant's grounds for appeal
 - Opponent/Appellant I did not succeed in the first instance, since the Opposition Division considered that the patent at stake, amended according to auxiliary request 2, satisfies the requirements of the EPC
 - It is therefore not surprising that Applicant I is trying to succeed by providing a new document E11

- When entering appeal
- Art 12(4) NRPBA
- Amendment = New evidence admitted in appeal
- **T 189/15** (op cit.)

- According to established case law
 - this type of document is generally admissible
- Moreover, this document appears prima facie relevant
 - and has lead to the request deemed allowable by the opposition division lacked novelty

- When entering appeal
- Art 12(4) NRPBA
- <u>Amendment = New evidence admitted in appeal</u>
- T 328/14
 - Together with their respective statements setting out the grounds of appeal, appellants II, III and IV
 - filed additional documents D35 to D38
 - in order to challenge the inventive merits of certain features of the independent claim
 - According to the established case law, the filing of new facts and evidence before the board of appeal can be justifiable if
 - it is an appropriate and immediate reaction to developments in the last phase of the previous proceedings

When entering appeal

Art 12(4) NRPBA

<u>Amendment = New evidence admitted in appeal</u>

T 328/14

- Hence, an appellant who has lost the opposition proceedings should be given the opportunity to fill the gaps in its arguments by presenting further evidence in this regard
- The challenged features which were decisive for the question of inventive step
 - did not form part of the claims as granted
- They were inserted from the description into the claim about one month before the date of the oral proceedings,

When entering appeal

Art 12(4) NRPBA

- <u>Amendment = New evidence admitted in appeal</u>
- T 328/14

- Under these circumstances,
 - the filing of documents D35 to D38 by the appellants
 - at an early stage of the appeal proceedings
 - has to be considered a legitimate reaction
 - to the developments in the last phase of the opposition proceedings and
 - to the impugned decision

- When entering appeal
 Art 12(4) NRPBA
- Exercise of discretion by the first instance
- Mainly, it is only in case the first instance did not exercise its discretion correctly
 - that submissions might be admitted
 - provided they have not been abandoned or withdrawn in first instance procedure

DXT 2019©

- When entering appeal
 Art 12(4) NRPBA
- Exercise of discretion by the first instance
- According to case law, if the way in which the opposition division has exercised its discretion when deciding on a procedural matter is challenged in an appeal,
- It is not the function of a board to review all the facts and circumstances of the case as if it were in the place of the opposition division
 - and to decide whether or not it would have exercised such discretion in the same way as the opposition division

- When entering appeal Art 12(4) NRPBA
- Exercise of discretion by the first instance
- A board will only overrule the way in which the opposition division has exercised its discretion,
 - if the board concludes that it has done so according
 - to the wrong principles or
 - in an unreasonable way
- See also **G 7/93**, OJ EPO 1994, 775

When entering appeal

Art 12(4) NRPBA

- Correct exercise of the discretion of the first instance
- Request not admitted
- T 228/15
 - The former Auxiliary request 1, now the main request in appeal was filed during Oral Proceedings before the Examining Division
 - Beside being late filed,
 - the Examining Division considered the new request as not converging with the main request
 - The Board held that the criterion of convergence
 - was an acceptable criterion
 - for deciding upon the admissibility of a late request

When entering appeal

Art 12(4) NRPBA

- Correct exercise of the discretion of the first instance
- Request not admitted
- T 228/15

- The amendment which led to the lack of convergence
 - deletion of or in an and/or formulation
 - was neither resulting from the observation of third parties nor by the objections raised in the annex to the summons
- Furthermore, the amended claim is again directed to a subject matter similar to that already claimed at an earlier stage of the proceedings
 - but abandoned with the filing of the amended main request

- When entering appeal
 Art 12(4) NRPBA
- Incorrect exercise of the discretion of the first instance
- Request not admitted
- T 1929/13
 - The decision of the examining division not to admit a request under R 137(3) resulted from an incorrect exercise of the discretion of the division
 - The Examining Division argued that the main request before it did not prima facie meet the requirements of Art 84 and Art 123(2) and that, therefore, it was reasonable not to admit it under R 137(3)
- For the Board, "prima facie" can be understood as "immediately apparent, with little investigative effort"
 - However, the argumentation of the Examining Division is based on several passages of the description and close interpretation and comparison of the description and the claims

When entering appeal

Art 12(4) NRPBA

- Incorrect exercise of the discretion of the first instance
- Request not admitted
- T 1929/13

- The Board reminded that the Guidelines for Examination deal, cf. H-II, 2.3, deal with the admissibility of amendments under R 137(3) during examination after receipt of the first communication, mentioning a number of factors to be considered
 - (a) the amendments remedy a deficiency in response to the preceding communication, provided they do not give rise to new deficiencies
 - (b) the amendments improve the clarity of the description or claims in a clearly desirable manner
 - (c) need to avoid unnecessary delay and excessive and unjustified additional work for the EPO.

- When entering appeal
- Art 12(4) NRPBA
- Incorrect exercise of the discretion of the first instance
- Request not admitted
- T 1929/13

- By not taking into consideration criteria (a) to (c) into account
 - the Board considered the Examining Division incorrectly exercised its discretion under R 137(3)
 - in not admitting the main request into the proceedings

- When entering appeal
- Art 12(4) NRPBA
- Incorrect exercise of the discretion of the first instance
- Evidence not admitted
- T 1929/13
 - By not taking into consideration criteria (a) to (c) into account
 - the Board considered the Examining Division incorrectly exercised its discretion under R 137(3)
 - in not admitting the main request into the proceedings

- Limitation on a party amending its appeal case after the initial stage of the proceedings Art 13(1) NRPBA
- A reasoned request for admittance of any "amendment" at this stage of the appeal proceedings is mandatory
 - The admittance is subject to the Board's discretion alone
- Where an amendment to an application or patent is concerned, the onus is on the applicant or patent proprietor to demonstrate both
 - why the amendment overcomes the objections raised,
 - cf. first level of the convergent approach
 - and why the amendment <u>does not give rise to new objections</u>

- Limitation on a party amending its appeal case after the initial stage of the proceedings Art 13(1) NRPBA
- The criteria set for the admissibility of amendments in the second ring of convergence
 - are stricter than for the first ring of convergence
- Not only a justification for the amendment has to be provided
 - but reasons have to be provided as to why the amendment is submitted at this stage of appeal proceedings

- Limitation on a party amending its appeal case after the initial stage of the proceedings Art 13(1) NRPBA
- The non-exhaustive list of criteria for the Board's discretion can be summarised as follows
 - the current state of proceedings
 - the suitability of amendment to resolve issues
 - whether the amendment is detrimental to the procedural economy

- Limitation on a party amending its appeal case after the initial stage of the proceedings Art 13(1) NRPBA
- Amendment = new request not admitted
- T 1492/13
 - The opposition was rejected by the Opposition Division and the opponent appealed the decision
 - The respondent (patent proprietor) requested that the appeal be dismissed (main request), alternatively the decision be set aside and maintenance of the patent as amended on the basis of an auxiliary request filed one month before the oral proceedings
 - For the Board of Appeal, claim 1 as granted was not allowable for lack of inventive step
 - The admissibility of the auxiliary request was examined and denied in accordance with Art 13(1) RPBA

- Limitation on a party amending its appeal case after the initial stage of the proceedings Art 13(1) NRPBA
- Amendment = new request not admitted
- T 1492/13

- According to the Board of Appeal, the respondent had to expect that in view of the appeal
 - the positive outcome of the opposition proceedings in first instance could change,
 - as the Board was in no way bound by that decision
- The argument put forward at the oral proceedings that the defendant could not foresee the Board of Appeal's view
 - and that the auxiliary request could therefore only be submitted in response to the Board's communication giving its preliminary view

was not convincing for the Board

- Limitation on a party amending its appeal case after the initial stage of the proceedings Art 13(1) NRPBA
- Amendment = new request not admitted
- T 1492/13
 - In its annex to the summons, the Board did not raise any new questions which could justify such the late submission of a not insignificantly amended request containing features not yet discussed in the procedure

- That the amended claims were based only on a combination of granted dependent claims
 - was irrelevant

- Limitation on a party amending its appeal case after the initial stage of the proceedings Art 13(1) NRPBA
- Amendment = new request not admitted

T 1869/15

- A given issue had been raised
 - at the outset of the opposition proceedings by Respondent/Opponent OII and
 - had been identified as an issue relating to Art 123(2) for discussion in the annex to the summons of the opposition division
- Although not forming part of the reasons underlying the decision under appeal,
 - this matter was again raised by respondent/opponent OII in its rejoinder to the statement of grounds of appeal

DXT 2019©

- Limitation on a party amending its appeal case after the initial stage of the proceedings Art 13(1) NRPBA
- Amendment = new request not admitted
- T 1869/15

- Accordingly there would have been a reason to submit the amendment made in the present main request
 - during the opposition proceedings,
 - or at the very latest, following the reply of respondent/opponent OII to the statement of grounds of appeal
- There is therefore no justification for the filing of that request after the communication of the Board,
 - in particular as the Board did not raise any new issue in that respect but merely gave a preliminary opinion based on the arguments advanced by the parties on that point

- Limitation on a party amending its appeal case after the initial stage of the proceedings Art 13(1) NRPBA
- Amendment = new request not admitted
- T 1869/15

- The submission of this amendment at the very end of the written appeal proceedings in the form of the newly filed main request introduces a new issue to the appeal proceedings as it is now necessary - for the first time - to address the matter of Art 123(3)
- This constitutes a change of case which, due to its nature complicates the proceedings both procedurally and substantively
- Under these circumstances, the Board considers it appropriate to make use of the discretion permitted pursuant to Art 12(4) and 13(1) RPBA not to admit the request to the proceedings.

DXT 2019©

- Limitation on a party amending its appeal case after the initial stage of the proceedings Art 13(1) NRPBA
- Amendment = new request not admitted

T 1932/12

- In its statement of grounds of appeal, the proprietor/appellant has reserved the right "to submit auxiliary requests in time for the oral hearing before the Technical Board of Appeal"
 - However, it has not provided any information on their content
- Auxiliary requests 1 and 2 were submitted one month before the oral proceedings
 - They therefore constitute a change in the appellant's case after filing its statement of grounds

- Limitation on a party amending its appeal case after the initial stage of the proceedings Art 13(1) NRPBA
- Amendment = new request not admitted
- T 1932/12

- It is true that the auxiliary requests were submitted before the expiry of the period of one month specified in the summons before the oral proceedings
- However, the setting of this time limit may not be interpreted as a call for the submission of new evidence or other documents
 - which deviate from the legal and factual framework of the questions and justifications which were raised and substantiated throughout the proceedings up to the oral proceedings in the appeal proceedings
- Auxiliary requests 1 and 2 were not admitted in the procedure

- Limitation on a party amending its appeal case after the initial stage of the proceedings Art 13(1) NRPBA
- Amendment = new request not admitted
- T 1932/12

- Comment
- Art 13(1) NRPBA has de facto superseded the time limit under R 116(1)
 - when there is no change in the legal and factual framework of the appeal proceedings

- Limitation on a party amending its appeal case after the initial stage of the proceedings Art 13(1) NRPBA
- Amendment = new evidence not admitted

T 1058/15

- The appellant/opponent did initially not pursue the objection of novelty raised in the opposition proceedings in the appeal proceedings,
 - but asserted it for the first time shortly before oral proceedings on the basis of a new document D8

DXT 2019©

- Limitation on a party amending its appeal case after the initial stage of the proceedings Art 13(1) NRPBA
- Amendment = new evidence not admitted
- T 1058/15
 - The appellant/opponent did initially not pursue the objection of novelty raised in the opposition proceedings in the appeal proceedings,
 - but asserted it for the first time shortly before oral proceedings on the basis of a new document D8
 - The novelty objection on the basis of D8 is not a completely new ground for opposition
 - because novelty had already been objected to in the opposition proceedings
 - on the basis of another document D1

- Limitation on a party amending its appeal case after the initial stage of the proceedings Art 13(1) NRPBA
- Amendment = new evidence not admitted
- T 1058/15

- The situation is nevertheless similar to that in G 9/91 as the respondent/proprietor does not have to expect that a further ground for opposition will only be raised in appeal proceedings
- Since the respondent did not agree to the admission of the new document D8 and in view of the careless and very late submission of this document and the related very late reopening of the objection of novelty
 - which until then had not been the subject of the appeal proceedings
 - the Board decided
 - irrespective of the relevance of the new document
 - to exercise its discretion under Art 13(1) RPBA
 - not to admit document D8 to the proceedings

- Limitation on a party amending its appeal case after the initial stage of the proceedings Art 13(1) NRPBA
- Amendment = new request admitted

T 180/14

- The proprietor/appellant filed a new main request shortly before oral proceedings before the Board
- The main argument to justify the late filing of the new main request was that the new representative
 - had only taken over the case recently and
 - had become aware of the erroneously filed main request when preparing for oral proceedings before the board
- The board does not consider a change in representative to be an acceptable justification for filing the new main request at this very late stage of the appeal proceedings, namely one month prior to the oral proceedings before the board
 - This is also established case law of the boards of appeal

- Limitation on a party amending its appeal case after the initial stage of the proceedings Art 13(1) NRPBA
- Amendment = new request admitted
- T 180/14
 - The proprietor/appellant had first of all requested that the amended main request as well as the amended first to fourth auxiliary requests
 - should be considered as obvious corrections under R 139
 - Even if the original intention when filing the requests had been proven by the appellant
 - corrected requests could and should have been filed immediately after the appellant had become aware of the alleged error,
 - i.e. after receipt of the respondent's reply at the latest
 - A corrected version of the requests was however not submitted until four and a half years later,
 - after the appellant had been made aware of the error for the second time, this time by the board

- After a communication under R 100(2) or Summons to Oral Proceedings have been issued
 Art 13(2) NRPBA
- The basic principle of the third ring of the convergence is that,
 - at this stage of the appeal proceedings,
 - amendments to a party's appeal case are
 - as a matter of principle
 - not to taken into consideration

- After a communication under R 100(2) or Summons to Oral Proceedings have been issued
 Art 13(2) NRPBA
- Only two exceptions are foreseen
 - when the Board expressly invites a party to file observations within a period specified by the Board,
 - and the party limits its submissions to the points raised by the board
 - or
 - if a party is able to present compelling reasons which justify clearly why the circumstances leading to the amendment are indeed exceptional

- After a communication under R 100(2) or Summons to Oral Proceedings have been issued
 Art 13(2) NRPBA
- <u>Amendment = new requests not admitted</u>
- T 1459/11
 - The purpose of the communication of a board of appeal pursuant to Art 15(1) RPBA is to
 - it is not an invitation to the parties to
 - make further submissions or to
 - file further requests
- T 475/14
 - Similar content

- After a communication under R 110(2) or Summons to Oral Proceedings have been issued
 Art 13(2) NRPBA
- Amendment = new requests not admitted

T 1283/14

- The sole request of the applicant/appellant was filed during oral proceedings
- There was no apparent reason why it could not have been filed earlier
 - A feature disputed under Art 83 and Art 84 was contained in all requests filed before the oral proceedings
- A high workload of person in charge and a short-term change of said cannot be regarded as an excuse for late submissions

DXT 2019©

- After a communication under R 110(2) or Summons to Oral Proceedings have been issued
 Art 13(2) NRPBA
- Amendment = new requests not admitted
- T 1283/14
 - In addition, the belated request should prima facie overcome the present objections without raising new questions
 - This criterion for the admission of late submissions is also not fulfilled
 - Replacing an unclear feature by a negative statement which moreover is not originally disclosed raises new questions

- After a communication under R 110(2) or Summons to Oral Proceedings have been issued
 Art 13(2) NRPBA
- Amendment = new evidence not admitted

T 2180/16

- The opponent submitted experimental data in reply to the annex to the summons
- The Board noted that the experimental data was available
 19 months before being submitted at the EPO
 - It was very complex and voluminous (88 pages)
- The experimental data was not admitted
- Their admission would have led to a postponement of the oral proceedings in order for the proprietor to assess the validity of the data

- After a communication under R 110(2) or Summons to Oral Proceedings have been issued
 Art 13(2) NRPBA
- Amendment = new evidence not admitted

T 662/14

- More than five months after receiving the summons to oral proceedings and only few weeks before the date for which the oral proceedings had been scheduled,
 - the respondent put forward a new line of attack to the novelty of the claimed subject-matter based on a new document
- The respondent admitted that the new evidence was filed late, but argued that the document could not have been submitted earlier because the respondent had been unaware of it until shortly before the oral proceedings

- After a communication under R 110(2) or Summons to Oral Proceedings have been issued
 Art 13(2) NRPBA
- Amendment = new evidence not admitted

T 662/14

- For the Board, this circumstance does not justify the late filing of the new evidence as said document was a scientific publication
- There is no apparent reason why said document could not have been retrieved by a search for the relevant state of the art carried out when preparing the opposition or the response to the appellant's statement of grounds of appeal, at the latest

- After a communication under R 110(2) or Summons to Oral Proceedings have been issued
 Art 13(2) NRPBA
- Amendment = new request admitted
- T 908/16
 - A new main request was filed during oral proceedings
 - For the Board, contrary to appellant's view that the filing was not justified by any new objections,
 - the filing of the new main request represents a reaction to the objections raised for the first time by the Board in its annex to the summons and during the oral proceedings
 - This request could thus not have been filed
 - before the Opposition Division, nor
 - nor with the reply to the statement of grounds of appeal

- After a communication under R 110(2) or Summons to Oral Proceedings have been issued
 Art 13(2) NRPBA
- Amendment = new request admitted
- T 908/16
 - Moreover, since the amendments made in the main request
 - did not make the claimed subject matter complex,
 - nor raised issues that the Board or the appellant could not reasonably address without postponement of the oral proceedings,
 - nor prevented the appellant from being able to present promptly all its observations/objections against these amendments
 - the Board decided to admit this request in the appeal proceedings

- After a communication under R 110(2) or Summons to Oral Proceedings have been issued
 Art 13(2) NRPBA
- Amendment = new evidence admitted

T 1830/13

- After the summons to oral proceedings the opponent/appellant requested admission of document D 21 which had been filed by a third party under Art 115
- The document had not gained much interest after it was filed
- In the annex to the summons the Board had indicated that it wanted to dismiss the documents filed by the third party
- The Board changed its opinion, decided that Art 13(1) and 13(3) would not be applied and admitted D 21 in the procedure
- The file was remitted to the first instance for further prosecution

- After a communication under R 110(2) or Summons to Oral Proceedings have been issued
 Art 13(2) NRPBA
- Situation in first instance T 1543/12
 - The Appellant/Opponent argued that D 33 should have been admitted, because it has been filed in direct response to the argumentation given in the summons by the Opposition Division.
 - The fact that the Opposition Division expressed a preliminary opinion in its communication annexed to the summons of oral proceedings does not necessarily justify the filing of new evidence
 - unless this is in reaction to new aspects raised in the communication

- After a communication under R 110(2) or Summons to Oral Proceedings have been issued
 Art 13(2) NRPBA
- Situation in first instance T 1543/12
 - As there were no new aspects raised in the communication,
 - and the document was not considered prima facie relevant
 - it was not admitted into the procedure by the opposition division
 - The Board also held that the right to be heard of the opponent had not been violated

New Rules of Procedure of the Boards of Appeal Video or telephone conferences

- Possibility foreseen but no modus operandi proposed Art 12(1,e) NRPBA
- This Article mentions video or telephone conferences between a Board and parties,
 - but no specific rules of procedure for such video or telephone conferences are to be found in the NRPBA
- Oral proceedings in the form of video conferences are certainly not on the agenda

New Rules of Procedure of the Boards of Appeal Transitional provisions

- Very limited
- The NRPBA will apply to all pending appeals with two exceptions
 Art 25(1) NRPBA
- Art 12(4-6) NRPBA first ring of convergence- will not apply retrospectively to grounds of appeal or replies filed before the date of entry into force of the revised version,
 - irrespective of whether this period expires before, on or after the date of entry into force of the revised version Art 25(2) NRPBA

DXT 2019©

New Rules of Procedure of the Boards of Appeal Transitional provisions

- Very limited
- The NRPBA will apply to all pending appeals with two exceptions
 Art 25(1) NRPBA
- Art 13(2) NRPBA third ring of convergence- will only apply to a submission filed after the statement of grounds of appeal or a reply thereto if,
 - at the date of entry into force of the NRPBA,
 - summons to oral proceedings or a communication of the Board under R 100(2), has not been notified
 - Instead, Article 13 RPBA in the version valid until the date of the entry into force shall continue to apply

Art 25(2) NRPBA

New Rules of Procedure of the Boards of Appeal Transitional provisions

Very limited

- Any submission which is already on file
 - before the entry into force of the revised version,
 - and which is subsequent to the statement of grounds of appeal or the reply thereto
 - will however be subject to all the provisions of new Art 13(1)
 - including the analogous application of new Art 12 (4) to (6)

- The parties have to be pro-active at any procedural stage before the EPO
- Submissions in first instance
- The introduction of the three rings of convergence has increased the necessity for the parties to be pro-active at any time during the procedure before the EPO
 - The longer a party waits for filing submissions the lower are the chances for those to be admitted
- Independently of the rules of convergence before the Boards of Appeal
 - submissions can be late even before the first instance and the latter can refuse to admit them
 - Unless the discretionary power in this matter has been incorrectly exercised the decision on admissibility will not be overruled by a Board of Appeal

- The parties have to be pro-active at any procedural stage before the EPO
- Submissions before the Boards of Appeal
- Failure to file appropriate submissions in front of the first instance cannot be overcome when entering appeal
 - First ring of convergence
- Any submission filed after the period for filing the statement of grounds of appeal or the reply thereto will be severely scrutinised as far as its admissibility is concerned
 - Second ring of convergence

- The parties have to be pro-active at any procedural stage before the EPO
- Submissions before the Boards of Appeal
- Any submission filed after oral proceedings have been summoned or a communication has been issued by a Board
 - is likely to be dismissed at once
 - unless exceptional circumstances duly justified
 - or a Board has invited the parties to file a submission

DXT 2019©

- Increase of the number of auxiliary requests in the procedures of first instance
- In the explanatory notes the drafting committee acknowledges that as a consequence of the convergent approach implemented in Art 12 and 13 NRPBA,
 - it is to be expected that more issues will be raised and dealt with in the proceedings at first instance
 - Hence, this should reduce the need to remit cases
- It is manifest that the number of auxiliary requests filed in first instance will increase
 - Even at present, not filing, or worse, withdrawing a request in first instance, means that the chances for it to be admitted during appeal are very remote

They well be even less in the future

Overall increase of the procedure for the EPO?

- Whether the efficiency of the whole procedure before the EPO will be increased remains thus to be seen
- During the discussion, the President of the Boards of Appeal indicated that the Boards have been in discussion with DG1 when revising the RPBA,
 - and that in any case, the President of the EPO is represented in the Board of Appeal Committee

New Rules of Procedure of the Boards of Appeal You should not have waited

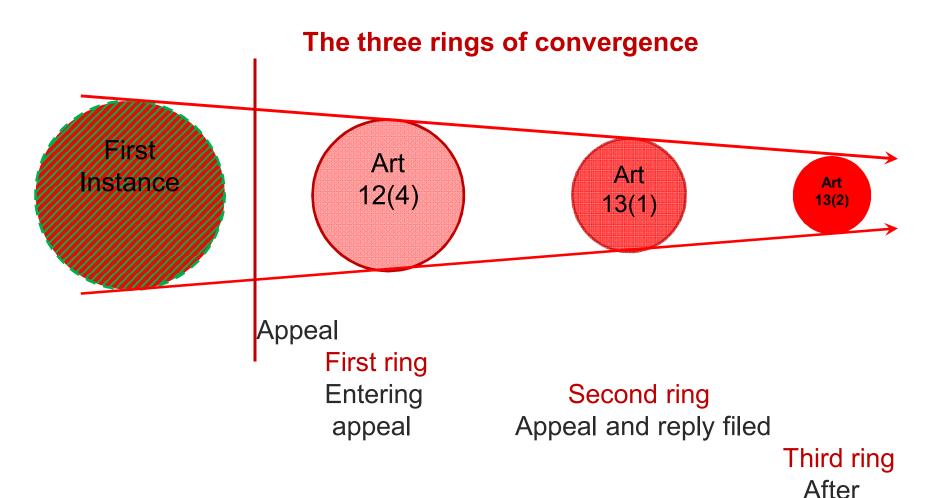
- Actions to be carried out until 01.01.2020
- All cases should be completely substantiated in first instance
- Parties should not expect the Boards to admit any change in a case unless those are duly justified and properly reasoned
- After summons to Oral Proceedings having been issued
 - it will be very difficult to amend a case

New Rules of Procedure of the Boards of Appeal You should not have waited

- Actions to be carried out until 01.01.2020
- The advice given by the Boards of Appeal is to review the appeal cases from the beginning of 2019 onwards, and
 - make all amendments deemed necessary before January 2020,
 - so that a smooth transition for them and their clients
 - is guaranteed when the New Rules of Procedure actually enter into force on 01.01.2020

DXT 2019©

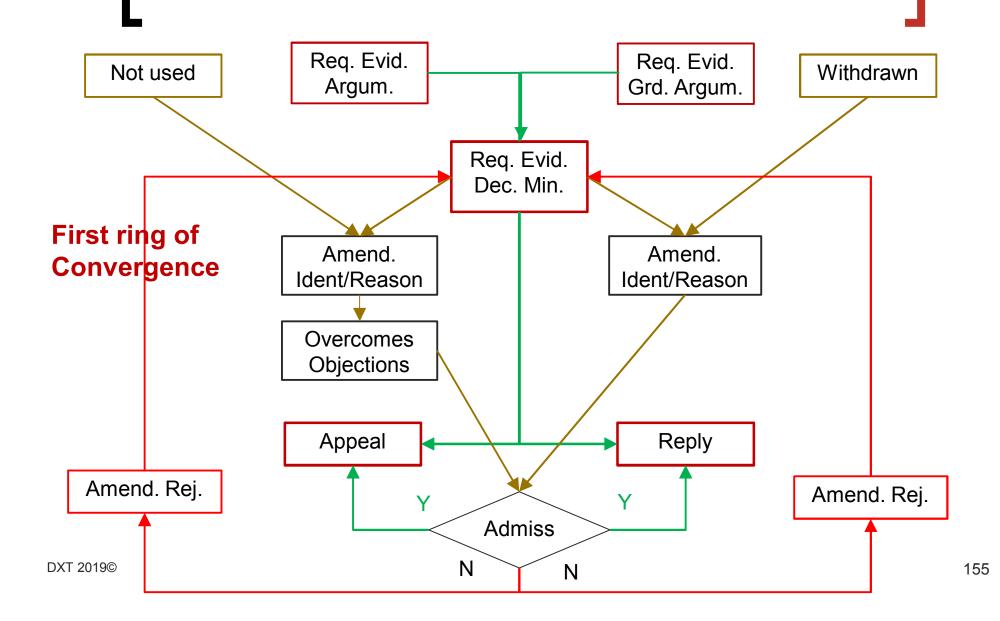
The three rings of convergence



DXT 2019©

summons

The three rings of convergence - Flowchart I

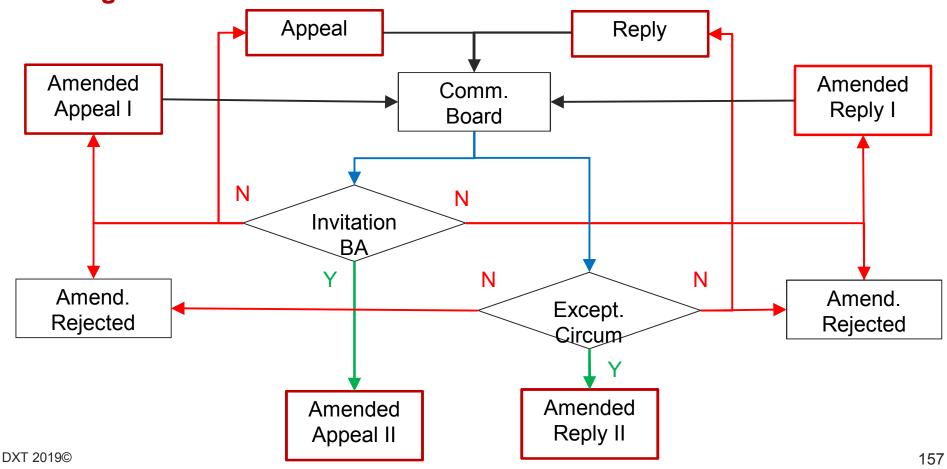


The three rings of convergence – Flowchart II

Second ring of Convergence **Appeal** Reply Amend. Amend. Ident/Reason Ident/Reason No new Amend. Rej. Amend. Rej. Objections Amended **Amended** Appeal I Reply I **Admiss** DXT 2019© 156 N Ν

The three rings of convergence – Flowchart III

Third ring of Convergence



Thank you for your attention