

Bird & Bird

Germany

Patent Litigation Q&A

June 2025



Germany – Patent Litigation

Where can patent infringement actions be started? Is there a choice of venue?

Regional Courts

Patent infringement actions in Germany are initiated in Regional Courts (German: “*Landgericht*”). In order to maintain a specialized judiciary, the legislator selected 12 Regional Courts, in which patent litigation chambers were established. These have exclusive jurisdiction for patent disputes. Patent litigation chambers currently exist at the Regional Courts of Munich I, Nuremberg-Fürth, Mannheim, Frankfurt, Saarbrücken, Erfurt, Leipzig, Magdeburg, Düsseldorf, Braunschweig, Berlin and Hamburg. Out of these, Munich, Düsseldorf, Mannheim and Hamburg are most regularly seised.

Choice of Venue

In addition to the Defendant's place of business, the place of jurisdiction for the tort is of practical importance in patent infringement cases. It is given at any place where a patent infringement has been committed (e.g. where the attacked embodiment has been offered or put on the market). Since this is often the case throughout the territory of Germany, an infringement action can be brought in the forum of choice.

Are the judges specialists? Do they have technical backgrounds?

Germany has a bifurcated system. This means that infringement issues are dealt with by the Regional Court, while validity will be handled by a different panel (either before the EPO or the national instances). German nullity actions are brought before a special court, the Federal Patent Court (first instance). In nullity actions, the panels (Senates) consist of two legal judges and three technical judges with technical background.

The Regional Court judges handling infringement proceedings are specialized in cases relating to patent infringement and have gained significant experience in infringement issues concerning different technical issues. However, they usually do not have a technical background.

How long does it take from starting proceedings to trial?

The duration of main infringement proceedings varies depending on the forum and the workload of the judges. Generally, infringement courts aim to set the hearing 12-15 months after initiating an action. However, already due to a decline in national patent infringement cases, the infringement courts have recently been much quicker, and it is possible to get a decision in an action on the merits in well below one year.

Can a party be compelled to disclose documents before or during the proceedings?

The German Code of Civil Procedure contains possibilities for the court to order the disclosure of documents that are relevant for the proceedings. However, this is rather seldom and not as extensive or common as for example in the USA or in the UK. In particular, the court will have to determine whether the disclosure is proportionate and weigh up the relevant interests (i.a. trade secrets). Note that there are also provisions in German law to keep information confidential.

How are arguments and evidence presented at the trial?

Most factual evidence has already been introduced by the time of the hearing through prior written submissions. The oral hearing basically serves to clarify open questions for the court. Thus, the presiding judge often introduces the panel's view of the case, indicating the critical issues that shall be discussed in the oral hearing.

Parties can submit their own party expert opinions. It is possible, though not common, to hear party experts at the hearing.

The Court can also decide to appoint a neutral Court expert who shall issue an expert opinion. The court expert can then be ordered to explain the expert opinion in an oral hearing and be questioned by the court and the parties.

How long does the trial generally last and how long is it before a judgment is made available? Are judgments publicly available?

An infringement hearing typically lasts a few hours, though it can take an entire day in complex cases.

The court's aim is to deliver their decision within 2-4 weeks after the hearing. In some cases, the decision grounds are already available then.

Judgments are not generally publicly available; however, many decisions are made available in anonymized form. Typically, judgments are made available on private dedicated web platforms.

Can a defence of patent invalidity be raised? Are infringement and validity issues heard together?

Since Germany has a bifurcated system, infringement courts cannot decide on validity issues of the patent-in-suit. Instead, these issues are heard by other panels (i.e. EPO or Federal Patent Court).

However, in main proceedings, validity issues can be raised as a reason for staying the proceedings until a decision of the technical panel regarding the validity action of the concerned patent is made.

Also, in preliminary injunction proceedings, the court will consider validity issues in the context of the ground for an injunction.

Are infringement proceedings stayed pending resolution of validity in the national patent office (or, if relevant, the EPO) or another court?

A stay of infringement proceedings pending a decision in parallel validity proceedings is possible. This is a discretionary decision for the infringement courts. The Court will consider the chances of success of the validity attack. In principle, a stay will only be ordered if the court concludes that it is highly probable that the patent will be revoked in the parallel validity proceedings.

Are preliminary injunctions available? If they are, can they be obtained *ex parte*? Is a bond necessary? Can a potential defendant file protective letters?

Preliminary injunctions are available and can be granted if the necessary conditions are met. For this, the applicant must substantiate a claim for injunction and a ground for injunction.

- A claim for injunction basically requires that the applicant substantiates infringement of the concerned patent by the respondent.
- A ground for injunction basically requires urgency in terms of time and that a general weighing of interests of the applicant and the respondent is in favour of the applicant. In this regard, a core issue is whether the patent's validity is sufficiently secured. According to settled case law, this will usually only be assumed if the patent has already survived opposition or nullity proceedings in the first instance. However, there are various exceptions to this rule, e.g. in cases involving generic market entry.

Preliminary injunctions can also be ordered *ex parte*, though this is rather the exception. In particular, the German Federal Constitutional Court has set high requirements regarding the right to be heard.

If ordered, a preliminary injunction contains an injunction (e.g. no manufacturing, offering, distributing) in the territory of Germany. Said decision will have to be enforced by the applicant. The court can order a bond for enforcing a preliminary injunction decision.

It is possible to file protective letters at a central court register valid for all German infringement courts. These are in force for intervals of 6 months and can be updated and renewed at any time. The Applicant will only learn of the protective letter's existence upon filing a PI request.

Are final injunctions available as of right? Is a bond necessary?

A preliminary injunction can be lifted, e.g. via an objection (in German "Widerspruch"), appeal or in case of changed circumstances. However, it is possible to request a final declaration (German: "Abschlusserklärung") from the defendant, i.e. a declaration that the preliminary injunction is accepted as a legally binding principal title.

What other remedies are usually ordered if a patentee is successful?

In an action on the merits, the plaintiff can basically request the following remedies:

- Injunction
- Accounting and information
- Determination of obligation to pay damages
- Destruction
- Recall
- Publication of Judgment
- (Compensation claim in case of using a published patent application)

In PI proceedings, the following remedies can be ordered:

- Injunction
- In the case of an *obvious* infringement: information on origin and distribution chain of the attacked product
- Custody for securing the destruction claim

Would the tribunal consider granting cross-border relief?

If the international jurisdiction of the German court is given, infringement of a foreign patent could be asserted before a German court. The principle of territoriality of patent law then requires that a German court applies the law of the state in which the patent is in force.

Notably, Article 24(4) of the Brussels Ia-Regulation provides for an exclusive jurisdiction of the court of the granting member state for proceedings concerned with the validity of a patent. This raises the question of exclusive jurisdiction in case of validity challenges.

In a recent case C-339/22 (BSH/Electrolux), the CJEU clarified that Article 24(4) does not prevent a court of the Member State of domicile of the defendant, seised under Article 4(1), from hearing an infringement action of a patent granted in another Member State even if the defendant challenges the validity of that patent. In such cases, the courts of the granting Member State have exclusive jurisdiction to rule on that validity.

For patents granted in third states (states outside the EU), the CJEU held that Article 24(4) does not apply. Thus, a court of a Member State, seised under Article 4(1), may hear validity challenges as a defence in an action alleging infringement of a patent without affecting the existence or content of that patent in that third State or to cause the national register of that State to be amended.

It remains to be seen how this decision is interpreted and applied by German courts.

The exclusive jurisdiction of Article 24(4) of the Brussels Ia Regulation has no effect on the jurisdiction for preliminary measures (Article 35 of the Brussels Ia Regulation; cf. CJEU decision C-616/10 – *Solvay/Honeywell*).

Is there a right of appeal from a first instance judgment? How long between judgment at first instance and hearing the appeal?

The first instance judgment can be appealed. The deadline for filing the formal appeal is 1 month following the service of the written decision.

The duration of an appeal in an action on the merits depends on the court and the workload of the judges. Typically, we estimate around 12-15 months, but as in first instance, timing is likely becoming quicker.

Is an appeal by way of a review or a rehearing? Can new evidence be adduced on appeal?

In infringement proceedings, the appellate instance is a second, albeit limited, factual instance whose task is to obtain an error-free and convincing and thus correct decision of the individual case.

The appeal court will basically review the matter based on the facts determined in first instance. New evidence may be introduced in second instance under certain prerequisites (exclusion in case of preclusion/delay).

What is the cost of a typical infringement action to first instance judgment? If the issues of invalidity and infringement are bifurcated, what is the cost of the invalidity action? Can the winner's costs be recovered from the losing party? How much is the cost of an appeal?

Infringement Proceedings

The statutory costs of infringement proceedings depend on the value in dispute, which is suggested by the plaintiff and later determined by the court. In patent infringement matters, the value in dispute is often between EUR 1 million to EUR 5 million. The maximum value in dispute is EUR 30 million.

First instance infringement proceedings

The plaintiff has to advance the court fees (calculated on the basis of the provisionally estimated value in dispute).

As an example: For a value in dispute of EUR 5 million, the court fees would be slightly above EUR 69,000.

The winner can recover costs from the losing party. This mainly concerns statutory attorney's and patent attorney's costs and possibly advanced court fees. Further costs, such as those for private expert opinions, can be recoverable if these are considered "necessary" – but this is often the subject of a subsequent dispute.

As an example: For a value in dispute of EUR 5 million, the reimbursable statutory attorney's and patent attorney's fees would be around EUR 98,000 (excl. VAT).

Second instance infringement proceedings

The appellant has to advance the court fees (again, calculated on the basis of the value in dispute).

As an example: For a value in dispute of EUR 5 million, the court fees on appeal would be slightly above EUR 92,000.

Also on appeal, the winner can recover costs from the losing party. This mainly concerns statutory attorney's and patent attorney's costs and possibly advanced court fees and/or appeal fees.

As an example: For a value in dispute of 5 million, the reimbursable statutory attorney's and patent attorney's fees on appeal would be around EUR 110,000 (excl. VAT).

National Invalidity Action

In nullity proceedings, there is often a "surcharge" on the value in dispute in comparison with parallel infringement litigation (depending on the specific case).

As an example: For a value in dispute of EUR 7 million, the court fees for a nullity action before the Federal Patent Court would be around EUR 142,000.

The "loser pays" system is on the basis of a statutory fee remuneration and also applies to nullity cases.

Note: The information in this document relates to litigation through the national jurisdiction and not the UPC.

Authors



*Dr. Annika
Lückemann, LL.M.
(Virginia)*

Partner

+4940460636000
annika.lueckemann@twobirds.com

twobirds.com

Abu Dhabi • Amsterdam • Beijing • Bratislava • Brussels • Budapest • Casablanca • Copenhagen • Dubai
• Dublin • Dusseldorf • Frankfurt • The Hague • Hamburg • Helsinki • Hong Kong • London • Lyon • Madrid
• Milan • Munich • Paris • Prague • Rome • San Francisco • Shanghai • Shenzhen • Singapore • Stockholm
• Sydney • Tokyo • Warsaw

The information given in this document concerning technical legal or professional subject matter is for guidance only and does not constitute legal or professional advice. Always consult a suitably qualified lawyer on any specific legal problem or matter. Bird & Bird assumes no responsibility for such information contained in this document and disclaims all liability in respect of such information.

This document is confidential. Bird & Bird is, unless otherwise stated, the owner of copyright of this document and its contents. No part of this document may be published, distributed, extracted, re-utilised, or reproduced in any material form.

Bird & Bird is an international legal practice comprising Bird & Bird LLP and its affiliated and associated businesses.

Bird & Bird LLP is a limited liability partnership, registered in England and Wales with registered number OC340318 and is authorised and regulated by the Solicitors Regulation Authority (SRA) with SRA ID497264. Its registered office and principal place of business is at 12 New Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1JP. A list of members of Bird & Bird LLP and of any non-members who are designated as partners, and of their respective professional qualifications, is open to inspection at that address.