

Introduction

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- Regulation No 542/2014 "amending Regulation No 1215/2012 as regards the rules to be applied with respect to the UPC and the Benelux Court of Justice"
- 2. Insertion of Articles 71a to 71d in Regulation No 1215/2012 (Brussels I bis)
- 3. Main issue of private international law : « courts common to several MS »
 - a) UPC
 - b) Benelux Court of Justice

The UP and the UPC

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1. The Unitary Patent

- Regulation No 1257/2012 implementing enhanced cooperation in the area of the creation of unitary patent protection
- Regulation No 1260/2012 implementing enhanced cooperation in the area of the creation of unitary patent protection with regard to the applicable translation arrangements

2. The Unified Patent Court

Agreement on a Unified Patent Court, done at Brussels on 19 February 2013

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The international jurisdiction of the UPC (Art. 31 of the UPC Agreement)

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« The international jurisdiction of the UPC shall be established <u>in accordance</u> <u>with Regulation No 1215/2012</u> or, where applicable, on the basis of the Lugano Convention »

<u>UPC « deemed to be » a court of a Member State</u> (Art. 71a of the Regulation)

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« For the purposes of this Regulation, a court common to several Member States as specified in paragraph 2 (a 'common court') shall be deemed to be a court of a Member State when, pursuant to the instrument establishing it, such a common court exercises jurisdiction in matters falling within the scope of this Regulation »

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The general jurisdiction of the UPC (Art. 71b(1) of the Regulation)

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- « The jurisdiction of a common court shall be determined as follows:
- (1) A common court shall have jurisdiction where, under this Regulation, the courts of a MS party to the instrument establishing the common court would have jurisdiction in a matter governed by that instrument »

Defendants not domiciled in a MS:

extension of the ordinary jurisdiction rules

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(Art. 71b(2), par. 1 of the Regulation)

- « The jurisdiction of a common court shall be determined as follows: (...)
- (2) where the defendant is not domiciled in a MS, <u>and</u> this Regulation does not otherwise confer jurisdiction over him, <u>Chapter II shall apply</u> as appropriate <u>regardless of the defendant's domicile</u> »

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Defendants not domiciled in a MS: damage arising outside the Union (Art. 71b(3) of the Regulation)

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- « The jurisdiction of a common court shall be determined as follows: (...)
- (3) where a common court <u>has jurisdiction</u> over a defendant <u>under point 2</u> in a dispute relating to an infringement of a European patent giving rise to damage within the Union, that court may <u>also</u> exercise jurisdiction in relation to <u>damage arising outside the Union</u> from such an infringement.

Such jurisdiction may only be established if <u>property</u> belonging to the defendant is <u>located</u> in any MS party to the instrument establishing the common court <u>and</u> the dispute has a <u>sufficient connection</u> with any such MS. »

Provisional and protective measures (Art. 71b(2), par. 2 of the Regulation)

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- « The jurisdiction of a common court shall be determined as follows: (...)
- (2) (...) Application may be made to a common court for provisional, including protective, measures even if the courts of a third-State have jurisdiction as to the substance of the matter »

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Lis pendens and related actions (Art. 71c of the Regulation)

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- « (1) Articles 29 to 32 shall apply where proceedings are brought in a common court and in a court of a MS not party to the instrument establishing the common court.
- (2) Articles 29 to 32 shall apply where, <u>during the transitional period</u> referred to in Article 83 of the UPC Agreement, proceedings are brought in the <u>UPC</u> and in a court of a MS <u>party</u> to the UPC Agreement. »

Recognition and enforcement of judgments (Art. 71d of the Regulation)

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- « This Regulation shall apply to the recognition and enforcement of:
- (a) judgments given by a <u>common court</u> which are to be recognised and enforced in a MS <u>not party</u> to the instrument establishing the common court; and
- (b) judgments given by the courts of a MS <u>not party</u> to the instrument establishing the common court which are to be recognised and enforced in a MS <u>party</u> to that instrument.

However, where recognition and enforcement of a judgment given by a common court is sought in a MS <u>party</u> to the instrument establishing the common court, any rules of <u>that instrument</u> on recognition and enforcement <u>shall apply</u> instead of the rules of this Regulation »

(see Art. 82 UPC Agreement)

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Conclusion

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- Revision passed almost unnoticed
- Rules <u>derogating</u> from the ordinary jurisdiction rules of the Brussels I bis Regulation
- Rules having to be combined with the <u>internal rules on the competence</u> of the divisions of the CFI (Art. 33 UPC Agreement)
- Main impact in matters relating to tort, delict or quasi-delict (Art. 7(2) of the Brussels I bis Regulation)
- Rule on jurisdiction relating to <u>damage arising outside the Union</u> unclear
- · Rules on lis pendens and related actions unclear
- Adaptation of the Lugano Convention?

