

Druckerei

Von: Gerds, Johannes
Gesendet: Montag, 13. Oktober 2014 14:23
An: Elke. Vanrysselberge
 (); Geoffrey Bailleux
 (); Niall.OMuircheartaigh
 rucki; vchristoforou
Cc: Karcher, Johannes
Betreff: Draft legal team Experts Panel
Anlagen: 141010 draft legal aid - experts panel.docx; 141010 Explanatory notes legal aid - experts panel.docx

Dear Colleagues,

two weeks ago I had the honor to present our draft text on legal aid to the Expert Panel of the UPC in London. The experts thanked us for our efforts and support most of the provisions. Nevertheless, they raised some critical points which I now tried to take care of in our draft. In the comments to the draft text on legal aid you will find their concerns.

The draft has not been streamlined by a native speaker, this will be done after we agreed on a final version. It would be great to hear from you until 21 September 2014, otherwise we would forward the text to Prep. Comm.

Best regards

Johannes Gerds

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9330(23-3-1-31 733/2014

LEGAL AID**Rule 375 – Aim and scope**

1. In order to ensure effective access to justice, the Court may grant legal aid to a party who is a natural person (the applicant).
2. Legal aid may be granted in respect of any proceedings before the Court.

Rule 376 – Costs eligible for legal aid

1. Subject to Article 71(3) of the Agreement, legal aid may cover, in whole or in part, the following costs:
 - (a) court fees;
 - (b) costs of legal assistance and representation regarding
 - (i) pre-litigation advice with a view to reaching a settlement prior to commencing legal proceedings;
 - (ii) commencing and maintaining proceedings before the Court,
 - (iii) all costs relating to proceedings including the application for legal aid.
 - (iv) enforcement of decisions
 - (c) other necessary costs related to the proceedings to be borne by a party, including costs of witnesses, experts, interpreters and translators and necessary travel, accommodation and subsistence costs of the applicant and his representative.
2. Subject to Article 71(3) of the Agreement, legal aid may also cover the costs awarded to the successful party, in the event that the applicant loses the action.

Rule 376a – Maximum amount to be paid for representation

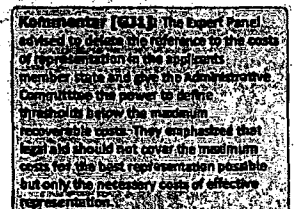
1. In determining the exact amount of legal aid for the costs of legal advice, the Court shall take into account the usual costs for legal advice in the member state where the applicant is established.

For the costs of representation in the sense of Rule 376 (1) b) the maximum level of legal aid that can be granted by the Court corresponds to the maximum amount of recoverable costs laid down in the decision of the Administrative Committee pursuant to Article 69 (1) of the Agreement and Rule 152 (2) of the Rules of Procedure.

2. The Administrative Committee may define thresholds below the level set in Paragraph 1) for the maximum level of legal aid for representation in the sense of Rule 376 (1) b), considering the necessary costs for legal representation in the member states and the guarantee to adequate access to justice.

Rule 377 – Conditions for granting legal aid

1. Any natural person who is a union citizen or a third country national residing lawfully in a EU member State shall be entitled to apply for legal aid where:
 - (a) due to his or her economic situation, he or she is wholly or partly unable to meet the costs referred to in Rule 376; and



- (b) ~~the action in respect of which the application for legal aid is made has a reasonable prospect of success, considering the applicant's procedural position.~~

2. The Administrative Committee may define thresholds above which legal aid applicants are deemed wholly or partly able to bear the costs of proceedings set out in Rule 376. These thresholds may not prevent applicants whose economic situation is above the thresholds from being granted legal aid if they prove that they are in fact unable to pay the costs of the proceedings referred to in Rule 376 as a result of the high level of the cost of living in the Contracting Member State of domicile or habitual residence.

3. When deciding on the grant of legal aid the Court shall, without prejudice to paragraph 1(a), consider all relevant circumstances including the importance of the action to the applicant and also the nature of the action when the application concerns a claim arising directly out of the applicant's trade or self-employed profession.

Rule 377a. Conditions regarding the financial situation of the applicant

1. When assessing a party's financial situation, his/her income and assets must be taken into account.

2. Income shall include all earnings in money or equivalent value, ~~deducted by all costs required by the applicant and dependent persons in order to cover their reasonable living expenses (disposable income).~~

3. ~~The Administrative Committee shall define the deductions from income and the assets to be taken into account when assessing the party's financial situation. It shall also define levels of monthly instalments to be paid by the applicant. All thresholds set by the Administrative Committee are adapted regularly to price and income levels. The following shall be deducted therefrom:~~

- ~~(a) taxes paid on such income;~~
- ~~(b) compulsory social insurance contributions;~~
- ~~(c) contributions to public or private insurance companies or similar institutions to the extent that these contributions are provided for by law or appropriate as to their reason and amount;~~
- ~~(d) necessary expenses related to earning such income;~~
- ~~(e) costs of residential accommodation and heating to the extent that these are not obviously disproportionate to the party's general standard of living;~~
- ~~(f) amounts recognized in the Member State in which the party is resident for securing the subsistence minimum of the party, of his/her spouse and of persons entitled to maintenance payments from the party based on a statutory maintenance obligation, whereby the own income of the spouse or person entitled to maintenance payments must be deducted from such amounts;~~
- ~~(g) further amounts to the extent that these are appropriate in view of special burdens to which the party is subject.~~

~~3. When approving assistance with court costs, monthly instalments in the amount of 50 percent of the portion of monthly income remaining after deductions (disposable income), shall be assessed, which the party must pay until costs are covered. No such assessment shall be made where the monthly instalment amounts to less than 10 euros. Where disposable income exceeds 600 euros, the monthly instalment shall be 300 euros plus that part of disposable income exceeding 600 euros. Regardless of the number of court instances, a maximum of 48 monthly instalments are to be paid.~~

~~4. Assets must be used by the applicant to the extent that this can reasonably be expected and that the assets are disposable. In particular, assistance with court costs must not be made dependent upon the use of~~

Commentary [377]. The Court Panel voted strongly for keeping the condition of 'reasonable prospects of success' for both parties. Lower conditions would not be a good idea. The applicant's position could be taken into account in each individual case by the Court. This could be explicitly expressed in the supplementary notes.

Commentary [377a]. The Court Panel voted for deleting the detailed rules on 'disposable income' and the costs to be taken into account and leave these details to the Administrative Committee, which is also able to adapt these thresholds to the development of prices and incomes.

- (a) ~~assets originating from public funds for creating or securing livelihood or for establishing a household;~~
- (b) ~~capital, including proceeds from such capital, that serves to supplement retirement, and the generation of which is subsidized by the state;~~
- (c) ~~an appropriate number of household effects, whereby the party's previous life circumstances shall be taken into account;~~
- (d) ~~objects that are indispensable with regard to taking up or continuing vocational training or employment;~~
- (e) ~~family keepsakes or heirlooms, the loss of which would be a particular hardship for the party or his/her family;~~
- (f) ~~objects that serve to satisfy intellectual needs, especially of an academic or artistic nature, and of which ownership is not a luxury;~~
- (g) ~~an appropriate piece of real estate which is fully or partially inhabited by the party alone or by the party and his/her relatives and which is to be inhabited by his/her relatives after the party's death. Appropriateness shall be assessed depending on the number of residents, need for housing, size of the real estate, size of the building, design and furnishing of the residential building, as well as the value of the property including the residential building;~~
- (h) ~~small amounts of cash or other material value; any particular situations of need of the requesting person shall be taken into account;~~
- (i) ~~assets where this would be a hardship for the person having to use such assets or for his/her relatives entitled to maintenance payments;~~

Rule 378 -- Application for legal aid

1. An application for legal aid may be lodged before or after proceedings have been started before the Court.
2. The Application for legal aid shall contain in a language of a Contracting Member State:
 - (a) the name of the applicant;
 - (b) postal and electronic addresses for service on the applicant and the names of the persons authorised to accept service;
 - (c) the name of the other party as well as postal and electronic addresses for service on the other party where available and the names of the persons authorised to accept service, if known;
 - (d) the action number of the action in respect of which the application is made or, where the application is lodged before the action has been brought, a brief description of the action;
 - (e) an indication of the value of the action and the costs to be covered by legal aid;
 - (f) where legal aid is requested for costs of legal assistance and representation, the name of the proposed representative;
 - (g) an indication of the applicant's financial resources, such as income, assets and capital, and of the applicant's family situation including an assessment of the resources of persons who are financially dependent on the applicant;
 - (h) where appropriate, a reasoned request for suspension of a time limit which would otherwise need to be observed until the date of notification of the order deciding on legal aid.
3. The application for legal aid must be supported by:
 - (a) evidence of the applicant's need for assistance, such as certificates attesting his income, assets and capital and family situation; and
 - (b) where the application is lodged before the action has been brought, an indication of the evidence in support of the action.
4. In the event of an appeal, a new application shall be lodged.

5. Rule 8 shall not apply.

Rule 378a – Type of proof

To be admissible, the application must contain a statement of the facts and legal situation that can be used to decide whether the claim is not manifestly unfounded, with specific mention of the evidence to be presented. The application must also contain a statement regarding the economic and financial situation of the applicant. The following documents shall be attached to the application:

- (a) Latest property and income declarations of the applicant;
- (b) A document showing the personal monthly income for the last year, or a declaration of unemployment delivered by the competent authorities, or a certificate proving that the applicant is receiving aid or financial support under a social welfare scheme;
- (c) A certificate of composition of household;
- (d) Any other official document that can prove the financial situation of the applicant.

Where appropriate, a certificate relating to incomes of other members of the household of the applicant should also be attached to the application. The official documents shall not be older than 3 months. At the request of the Court, the applicant shall produce further documentation and provide an affidavit of the truthfulness of his or her statement, otherwise the application will not be admissible.

Rule 379 – Examination and decision

1. The Registry shall examine the formal admissibility of the application for legal aid and the conditions regarding the financial situation of the applicant set in Rules 377 (1) a), 2 and 377b).

2. If the requirements referred to in Rules 377 (1) a), (2), 377a and 378 have not been met, the applicant shall, as soon as practicable, be invited to correct the deficiencies within 14 days.

3. If the requirements referred to in Rules 377 (1) a), (2), 377a and 378 have been met, the decision on such application shall be taken, by way of order, by the judge-rapporteur or, where the application is lodged before the action has been brought, by the standing judge.

4. Before making a decision on an application for legal aid, the Court shall invite the other party to submit written observations unless it is already apparent from the information submitted that the conditions referred to in Rule 377 1(b) are not met. Documents regarding the economic and financial situation of the applicant shall be made accessible to the other party only where the applicant has agreed or the refusal of consent is unreasonable or the other party has a right to information on the economic or financial situation of the applicant.

5. An order refusing legal aid shall state the reasons on which it is based.

6. An order granting legal aid may provide for:

- (a) an exemption, wholly or partly, from Court fees;
- (b) an interim amount to be paid to enable the applicant and/or the representative of the applicant to meet any request of the judge-rapporteur or single judge prior to making a final order;
- (c) an amount to be paid to the representative of the applicant or a limit which the representative's disbursements and fees may not exceed;

Commentary (634): The experts find that there should not be different conditions regarding the prospects of success. Up to now, a risk of misinterpretation of the rule existed insofar as it could be read to prohibit the further condition of "manifestly unfounded" to be decided by the registry. It is now clear that the registry examines whether all documents are presented while it is up to the judge to decide on the prospects of success.

Commentary (635): The expert panel holds that the examination of the financial situation of the applicant should be left to the registry, whereas the judge should focus on the decision on the prospects of success.

Commentary (636): The experts fear that without such statement it is not clear that the Court shall only submit the statement of the facts and legal situation to the other party. Nevertheless, there are two scenarios under which information on the economic or financial situation may still be submitted to the other party:

(d) a contribution to be made by the applicant to the costs referred to in Rule 376.1(c).

7. Legal aid may be granted only for the period from receipt of the application with the court.
8. Where the legal aid covers, in whole or in part, the costs of legal assistance and representation the order granting legal aid shall designate the representative of the applicant
9. On a request by the designated representative, the Court may order that an amount shall be paid by way of advance.
10. Where requested by the applicant in accordance with Rule 378.2(g), the Court shall decide on the suspension of any time limit.

Rule 379a – Alternation of economic situation

The applicant has an obligation to inform the Court promptly of any alternation in his economic situation.

Rule 380 – Withdrawal of legal aid

1. If the economic situation of the applicant which has led to the grant of legal aid according to Rule 377.1(a) alters during the proceedings, the Court may at any time, of his own motion or on a reasoned request of the other party, withdraw wholly or partly legal aid but only after having heard the applicant.
2. The court may withdraw wholly or partly legal aid if the party
 - (a) by inaccurately representing the circumstances of the case, has misrepresented its prospects of success, which are determinative for the approval of assistance with court costs; or
 - (b) has at least grossly negligently made false statements as to his/her personal or economic circumstances; or
 - (c) has not immediately informed the court of a considerable improvement to his/her financial circumstances;
 - (d) has been in arrears for longer than three (3) months with the payment of a monthly instalment or with the payment of any other amount.
3. An order withdrawing legal aid shall state the reasons on which it is based.

Rule 381 – Appeal

An order wholly or partly refusing or withdrawing legal aid may be appealed to the Court of Appeal. The appeal must be filed with the Court of First Instance Appeal within a period of one month from receipt after receiving the order. As far as the Court of First Instance considers the appeal to be correct, it has to remedy; in all other cases, the complaint is to be presented to the Court of Appeal without undue delay. The Court of Appeal may grant legal aid for the conduct of the appeal under the conditions set in Rules 377 to 379.

Commentary (377): The experts prefer a simplified appeal procedure in which the appeal is not filed with the Court of First Instance but directly with the Court of Appeal.

Commentary (379): It should be clear in the text that the deadline for appeals starts after receipt of the order.

Rule 382 – Recovery

1. Where the Court has ordered another party to pay the costs of the applicant for legal aid, that other party shall be required to refund to the Court any sums advanced by way of legal aid. In the event of a shortfall between the costs so ordered and the sums advanced by way of legal aid the applicant may be

required to meet such shortfall from any damages or compensation awarded by the Court or from any sum received by way of settlement.

2. In the event of withdrawal of legal aid under Rule 380, the applicant may be required to refund to the Court any sums advanced by way of legal aid.

Explanatory notes for rules on legal aid

In order to guarantee adequate access to justice, Article 71 of the Agreement provides that a party who is financially unable to meet the costs of proceedings before the Unified Patent Court is to be granted legal aid. This is intended to ensure that parties are not deterred from pursuing claims that would otherwise have good prospects of success on account of their economic circumstances.

The rules of procedure set out the details of the conditions, scope, procedure and withdrawal of legal aid. In order to create a high degree of legal clarity and transparency, thus allowing potential applicants to gauge the prospects of an application for legal aid in advance, the rules of procedure contain detailed provisions in particular for assessing financial need. This will increase the transparency and, consequently, acceptance of the Court's decisions.

The suggested provisions are based on a proposal by the group of experts headed by Kevin Mooney. Additions and amendments to the original proposal are highlighted in red.

Rule 375 (Aim and scope)

The provision of legal aid and its restriction to natural persons is in line with Article 71 para. 1 of the Agreement.

Rule 376 (Costs eligible for legal aid)

In order to ensure that those in financial need have effective access to justice, legal aid must cover court fees as well as the costs of professional legal assistance and representation. Since it is sometimes necessary to enforce one's rights by way of compulsory enforcement, legal aid must also cover the costs of such enforcement. Ultimately, access to justice would not be guaranteed if the party winning the case were unable to enforce the judgment for lack of funds.

Rule 376a (Maximum amount to be paid for representation)

~~With regard to the costs of legal advice, the Court is to determine the amount to be granted based on the usual cost of legal advice in the member state where the applicant is established. While it might be more practical for the Court to set a uniform amount, this cannot be recommended for budgetary reasons, because lawyers' fees vary widely among member states. Considering the applicant's right to freely choose a lawyer and the freedom~~

of services within the European Union, the maximum amount to be paid for representation should neither be limited to the costs for legal advice in the member state where the applicant is established nor the national court seat. Funding for legal advice must also be provided to an applicant from a member state where lawyers' fees are high. Nevertheless, the amount of legal aid granted for legal representation cannot be unlimited, and is therefore subject to the maximum amount of recoverable costs laid down in Article 69 para. 1 of the Agreement. Moreover, the Administrative Committee is free to set thresholds for legal aid below the maximum amount of recoverable costs, taking into account on the one hand the costs for legal representation in the member state and on the other hand the guarantee to adequate access to justice. The maximum amount should be sufficient to cover the costs of the necessary legal representation while at the same using public funds economically.

Rule 377 (Conditions for granting legal aid)

The approval of legal aid requires that the applicant is unable to meet the costs involved on account of his or her financial situation. In addition, the intended legal action must have a reasonable prospect of success, in order to avoid compulsory funding being made available from the Court's budget for proceedings which are futile from the outset and therefore unreasonable. Regarding the prospects of success, the courts have a margin of appreciation in deciding on granting legal aid according to the circumstances of the individual case. In particular, the Court will have to consider the procedural position of the applicant (claimant or defendant).

Rule 377a (Conditions regarding the financial situation of the applicant)

This provision specifies how the financial need of the applicant is to be assessed. This assessment must take into account the applicant's income as well as his/her assets.

With regard to income, the calculation starts with gross total earnings. From this, the amount is then deducted that the applicant and his/her dependents require in order to cover their reasonable living expenses. This amount may include, for example, taxes, social insurance contributions, costs of residential accommodation and heating, and the amount for other living expenses of the applicant, as well as that of his/her spouse and any children entitled to maintenance, i.e. for food, clothes etc. It is left to the Administrative Committee to set detailed rules on the deductions of income to be used and adjust these rules regularly. ~~Applicants could not be expected to use these parts of their income primarily for conducting the proceedings. Since they cannot do without housing or food, they would, in reality, be denied access to justice. Naturally, the allowances for spouses and children do not apply to those spouses and children who have a sufficient income of their own.~~

If any income remains after deduction of the above-mentioned items (disposable income remains, which is not high enough to cover all costs), the applicant is generally obliged to use this money to cover the costs of the proceedings by paying monthly instalments; in order to spread the burden, however, the applicant is only expected to pay monthly instalments amounting to 50 percent of this sum. Administrative Committee shall set thresholds. Rates of less than ten euros are not to be claimed, since the administrative outlay would be disproportionate to the amount obtained. Where disposable income exceeds 600 euros, it is appropriate in the interests of economical use of public funds to assess monthly instalments exceeding 50% of that income in accordance with the financial circumstances of the applicant, defining the percentage of disposable income to be used by the applicant to cover the costs of proceedings. These should guarantee that applicants are not burdened with monthly instalments creating a disincentive to work while taking account of the public budgetary interests. The provision of Rule 377a para. 3 means that the relative portion of disposable income payable as an instalment increases as the income rises (progression). In order to ensure that applicants are not burdened with monthly instalments over too long a period of time (which could discourage them from judicially asserting their rights and therefore impede access to justice) the number of monthly instalments is limited to a maximum of 48.

In addition to their income, applicants must use their assets to the extent that this can be reasonably expected of them. In order to avoid undue hardship, the provision lists the categories of assets which are protected and are thus exempt from use. These include assets securing livelihood or serving to supplement retirement, or the sale of which would understandably amount to an unacceptable hardship for the applicant. Here as well, having to sell such special assets could discourage applicants from judicially asserting their rights, which would inappropriately impede access to justice. Claims against third parties for reimbursement of litigation costs and lawyers' fees — in particular against a legal expenses insurer — are considered as assets which must be used. If the applicant's legal expenses insurance is liable to pay the costs, the applicant is not considered to be in need of assistance and legal aid cannot be provided.

The Administrative Committee will have to determine and adjust the provisions on assets to be used to cover the costs of proceedings.

Rule 378 (Application for legal aid)

The application to be granted legal aid may be lodged before or after proceedings have been started. The rule also stipulates the information that must be included in the application.

Rule 378a (Type of proof)

The information requested under this rule is required in order to examine whether the action has a reasonable prospect of success in accordance with Rule 377, and to assess the applicant's personal and economic circumstances. Supporting documentation, such as a payslip, must be provided in order to allow the Court to verify the statements made in the application.

Rule 379 (Examination and decision)

After the application has been received, the Registry examines its formal admissibility and informs the applicant of any deficiencies. If all formal requirements have been met, the application is submitted to the judge for decision.

Before making a decision, the judge will hand a copy of the statement of the facts and legal situation to give the opposing party and give it the opportunity to submit observations on the case made by the applicant. While the opposing party is not a party to the legal aid proceedings, its observations are required in order to assess the prospects of success of the legal action with sufficient certainty. The information serves to avoid unnecessary work for the Court and to prevent the Court from incurring unnecessary costs. The (otherwise uninvolved) opposing party thus serves as a mere "source of information" within the scope of the Court's ex officio investigation of the facts. The economic and financial situation of the applicant will, however, not be divulged to the opposing party, and no documents holding such documents will be made accessible it. Paragraph 7 provides that legal aid may only be granted for the period commencing from receipt of the application by the Court and may not be granted retroactively.

Rule 379a (Alternation of economic situation)/ Rule 380 (Withdrawal of legal aid)

The recipient of legal aid is under obligation to inform the Court immediately of any improvements to his personal and financial circumstances, in order that the first instalment can be ordered or the assessed instalments can be adjusted. If the applicant's financial situation improves, he/she must contribute as appropriate to covering the costs of the legal action.

In addition, the Court may withdraw its approval if the applicant has provided misrepresentative information regarding the fulfilment of criteria determinative for the grant of legal aid or, through gross negligence, has made false statements as to his/her financial circumstances, or has not complied with his/her reporting duties or an obligation to pay

instalments. This provision outlines the repercussions of such conduct and serves to protect the Court's budget. If approval is withdrawn, the applicant is required to refund the costs in full (Rule 382).

Rule 381 (Appeal)

In the interests of providing effective legal protection, an order refusing or withdrawing legal aid may be appealed. ~~The ruling division of the Court of First Instance is given the opportunity to remedy its own decision, which is appropriate for reasons of procedural economy. If the Court of First Instance does not remedy its decision,~~ To accelerate and simplify the appeal procedure, the matter will be adjudicated appeal has to submitted by to the Court of Appeal within one month after receiving the order of the Court of First Instance. To guarantee effective access to the appeal procedure, the Court of Appeal may grant legal aid under the same conditions as the Court of First Instance. Changes in the economic or financial situation of the applicant or the prospects of success taking place after the decision of the Court of First Instance have to be considered by the Court of Appeal.

Rule 382 (Recovery)

The provision serves to implement Article 71 para. 3 of the Agreement and is in line with the principle that the unsuccessful party must bear all the costs. Accordingly, the party opposing the party granted legal aid must refund the sums paid out as legal aid to the Court.

Druckerei

Von: Gerds, Johannes
Gesendet: Freitag, 17. Oktober 2014 17:26
An: 'Elke. Vanrysselberge'; 'Geoffrey Bailleux'; 'Niall.OMuircheartaigh'; 'rucki'; 'vchristoforou'; Karcher, Johannes
Cc: Karcher, Johannes
Betreff: AW: Draft legal team Experts Panel
Anlagen: 141017 Explanatory notes legal aid - experts panel_redrafted2.docx; 141017 Tilmann-Amendment Rule 375 Legal aid_redrafted.docx

Dear Colleagues,
 attached you find the amended version. I took account of Elkes critique.
 I wish you all a nice weekend.

Best regards

Johannes Gerds

Johannes Gerds
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-----Ursprüngliche Nachricht-----

Von: Gerds, Johannes
Gesendet: Donnerstag, 16. Oktober 2014 15:09
An: Elke. Vanrysselberge; 'Geoffrey Bailleux'; 'Niall.OMuircheartaigh'; 'rucki'; 'vchristoforou'; Karcher, Johannes
Betreff: AW: Draft legal team Experts Panel

Dear Colleagues,
 In addition to the draft submitted on Monday, Mr. Tilmann from the Experts Panel sent me another Amendment to the text in Rule 375 which I find considerable. It makes clear that applicants for legal aid need a reasonable interest in the claim to apply for legal aid.
 The amended explanatory note will follow. If you have any suggestions to the changes in the new draft, please let me know as soon as possible, since we will have to submit the text to Prep. Comm. on 22 September 2014.

Best regards

Johannes Gerds
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Explanatory notes for rules on legal aid

In order to guarantee adequate access to justice, Article 71 of the Agreement provides that a party who is financially unable to meet the costs of proceedings before the Unified Patent Court is to be granted legal aid. This is intended to ensure that parties are not deterred from pursuing claims that would otherwise have good prospects of success on account of their economic circumstances.

The rules of procedure set out the details of the conditions, scope, procedure and withdrawal of legal aid. In order to create a high degree of legal clarity and transparency, thus allowing potential applicants to gauge the prospects of an application for legal aid in advance, the rules of procedure contain detailed provisions in particular for assessing financial need. This will increase the transparency and, consequently, acceptance of the Court's decisions.

The suggested provisions are based on a proposal by the group of experts headed by Kevin Mooney. Additions and amendments to the original proposal are highlighted in red.

Rule 375 (Aim and scope)

The provision of legal aid and its restriction to natural persons is in line with Article 71 para. 1 of the Agreement. It clarifies that legal aid for the claimant is limited to parties as defined in Article 47 of the Agreement on a Unified Patent Court (UPCA). In particular, all claimants applying for legal aid not entitled under Article 47 (1) – (5) UPCA have to be concerned by a patent and entitled to bring actions in accordance with its national law.

Formatiert: Deutsch (Deutschland)

Formatiert: English (USA)

Formatiert: English (USA)

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Formatiert: English (USA)

Rule 376 (Costs eligible for legal aid)

In order to ensure that those in financial need have effective access to justice, legal aid must cover court fees as well as the costs of professional legal assistance and representation. Since it is sometimes necessary to enforce one's rights by way of compulsory enforcement, legal aid must also cover the costs of such enforcement. Ultimately, access to justice would not be guaranteed if the party winning the case were unable to enforce the judgment for lack of funds.

Rule 376a (Maximum amount to be paid for representation)

With regard to the costs of legal advice, the Court is to determine the amount to be granted based on the usual cost of legal advice in the member state where the applicant is established. While it might be more practical for the Court to set a uniform amount, this cannot be recommended for budgetary reasons, because lawyers' fees vary widely among member states. Considering the applicant's right to freely choose a lawyer and the freedom of services within the European Union, the maximum amount to be paid for representation should neither be limited to the costs for legal advice in the member state where the applicant is established nor the national court seat. Funding for legal advice must also be provided to an applicant from a member state where lawyers' fees are high. Nevertheless, the amount of legal aid granted for legal representation cannot be unlimited, and is therefore subject to the maximum amount of recoverable costs laid down in Article 69 para. 1 of the Agreement. Moreover, the Administrative Committee is free to set thresholds for legal aid below the maximum amount of recoverable costs, taking into account on the one hand the costs for legal representation in the member state and on the other hand the guarantee to adequate access to justice. The maximum amount should be sufficient to cover the costs of the necessary legal representation while at the same using public funds economically.

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This provision specifies how the financial need of the applicant is to be assessed. This assessment must take into account the applicant's income as well as his/her assets.

With regard to income, the calculation starts with gross total earnings. From this, the amount is then deducted that the applicant and his/her dependents require in order to cover their reasonable living expenses. This amount may include, for example, taxes, social insurance contributions, costs of residential accommodation and heating, and the amount for other living expenses of the applicant, as well as that of his/her spouse and any children entitled to maintenance, i.e. for food, clothes etc. It is left to the Administrative Committee to set

detailed rules on the deductions of income to be used and adjust these rules regularly. Applicants could not be expected to use these parts of their income primarily for conducting the proceedings. Since they cannot do without housing or food, they would, in reality, be denied access to justice. Naturally, the allowances for spouses and children do not apply to those spouses and children who have a sufficient income of their own.

If any income remains after deduction of the above mentioned items (disposable income remains, which is not high enough to cover all costs), the applicant is generally obliged to use this money to cover the costs of the proceedings by paying monthly instalments. In order to spread the burden, however, the applicant is only expected to pay monthly instalments amounting to 50 percent of this sum. Administrative Committee shall set thresholds. Rates of less than ten euros are not to be claimed, since the administrative outlay would be disproportionate to the amount obtained. Where disposable income exceeds 600 euros, it is appropriate in the interests of economical use of public funds to assess monthly instalments exceeding 50% of that income in accordance with the financial circumstances of the applicant defining the percentage of disposable income to be used by the applicant to cover the costs of proceedings. These should guarantee that applicants are not burdened with monthly instalments creating a disincentive to work while taking account of the public budgetary interests. The provision of Rule 377a para. 3 means that the relative portion of disposable income payable as an instalment increases as the income rises (progression). In order to ensure that applicants are not burdened with monthly instalments over too long a period of time (which could discourage them from judicially asserting their rights and therefore impede access to justice) the number of monthly instalments is limited to a maximum of 48.

In addition to their income, applicants must use their assets to the extent that this can be reasonably expected of them. In order to avoid undue hardship, the provision lists the categories of assets which are protected and are thus exempt from use. These include assets securing livelihood or serving to supplement retirement, or the sale of which would understandably amount to an unacceptable hardship for the applicant. Here as well, having to sell such special assets could discourage applicants from judicially asserting their rights, which would inappropriately impede access to justice. Claims against third parties for reimbursement of litigation costs and lawyers' fees in particular against a legal expenses insurer are considered as assets which must be used. If the applicant's legal expenses insurance is liable to pay the costs, the applicant is not considered to be in need of assistance and legal aid cannot be provided.

The Administrative Committee will have to determine and adjust the provisions on assets to be used to cover the costs of proceedings.

Rule 378 (Application for legal aid)

The application to be granted legal aid may be lodged before or after proceedings have been started. The rule also stipulates the information that must be included in the application.

Rule 378a (Type of proof)

The information requested under this rule is required in order to examine whether the action has a reasonable prospect of success in accordance with Rule 377, and to assess the applicant's personal and economic circumstances. Supporting documentation, such as a payslip, must be provided in order to allow the Court to verify the statements made in the application.

Rule 379 (Examination and decision)

After the application has been received, the Registry examines its formal admissibility and informs the applicant of any deficiencies. If all formal requirements have been met, the application is submitted to the judge for decision.

Before making a decision, the judge will hand a copy of the statement of the facts and legal situation to give the opposing party and give it the opportunity to submit observations on the case made by the applicant. While the opposing party is not a party to the legal aid proceedings, its observations are required in order to assess the prospects of success of the legal action with sufficient certainty. The information serves to avoid unnecessary work for the Court and to prevent the Court from incurring unnecessary costs. The (otherwise uninvolved) opposing party thus serves as a mere "source of information" within the scope of the Court's ex officio investigation of the facts. The economic and financial situation of the applicant will, however, not be divulged to the opposing party, and no documents holding such documents will be made accessible it. Paragraph 7 provides that legal aid may only be granted for the period commencing from receipt of the application by the Court and may not be granted retroactively.

Rule 379a (Alternation of economic situation)/ Rule 380 (Withdrawal of legal aid)

The recipient of legal aid is under obligation to inform the Court immediately of any improvements to his personal and financial circumstances, in order that the first instalment can be ordered or the assessed instalments can be adjusted. If the applicant's financial

situation improves, he/she must contribute as appropriate to covering the costs of the legal action.

In addition, the Court may withdraw its approval if the applicant has provided misrepresentative information regarding the fulfilment of criteria determinative for the grant of legal aid or, through gross negligence, has made false statements as to his/her financial circumstances, or has not complied with his/her reporting duties or an obligation to pay instalments. This provision outlines the repercussions of such conduct and serves to protect the Court's budget. If approval is withdrawn, the applicant is required to refund the costs in full (Rule 382).

Rule 381 (Appeal)

In the interests of providing effective legal protection, an order refusing or withdrawing legal aid may be appealed. ~~The ruling division of the Court of First Instance is given the opportunity to remedy its own decision, which is appropriate for reasons of procedural economy. If the Court of First Instance does not remedy its decision, To accelerate and simplify the appeal procedure, the matter will be adjudicated appeal has to submitted by to the Court of Appeal within one month after receiving the order of the Court of First Instance. To guarantee effective access to the appeal procedure, the Court of Appeal may grant legal aid under the same conditions as the Court of First Instance. Changes in the economic or financial situation of the applicant or the prospects of success taking place after the decision of the Court of First Instance have to be considered by the Court of Appeal.~~

Rule 382 (Recovery)

The provision serves to implement Article 71 para. 3 of the Agreement and is in line with the principle that the unsuccessful party must bear all the costs. Accordingly, the party opposing the party granted legal aid must refund the sums paid out as legal aid to the Court.

LEGAL AID

Rule 375 – Aim and scope

1. In order to ensure effective access to justice, the Court may grant legal aid to a party who is a natural person (the applicant).
2. Legal aid may be granted in respect of any proceedings before the Court for which the applicant may bring actions pursuant to Article 47 (6) of the Agreement.