

The Patents Court Guide

Issued June 2026

By authority of the Chancellor of the High Court

Contents

- 1. Introduction.....2
- 2. Allocation.....2
- 3. The judges of the Patents Court.....2
- 4. Judges able and willing to sit out of London.....2
- 5. Intellectual Property Court Users’ Committee2
 - 5a. Use of junior advocates.....2

Procedure in the Patents Court

- 6. Statements of case.....3
- 7. Active case management and streamlined procedure3
- 8. Admissions.....5
- 9. Alternative Dispute Resolution (“ADR”).....6
- 10. Applications for interim injunctions affecting the National Health Service.....6
- 11. Disclosure6

General matters relating to hearings of applications and trials

- 12. Arrangements for listing7
- 13. Time estimates & technical complexity ratings.....8
- 14. Documents and timetable.....9
- 15. Telephone applications10

Miscellaneous

- 16. Jurisdiction of Masters.....11
- 17. Consent orders11
- 18. Draft judgments11
- 19. Orders following judgment.....11
- 20. Appeals from the Comptroller12
- 21. Appeals to the Court of Appeal.....12

- Annex A: Contact details13
- Annex B: Specimen order for directions14
- Annex C: Specimen confidentiality agreements.....19
- Annex D: Practice Statement: Listing of cases for trial in the Patents Court.....27
- Annex E: Standard trial bundles in the Patents Court.....28
- Annex F: Specimen order on handing down of judgment.....33
- Annex G: Procedure in intellectual property appeals in the Court of Appeal.....34

1. Introduction

This guide applies to the Patents Court only. The Intellectual Property Enterprise Court has its own guide to which users of that court are referred.

The general guidance applicable to matters in the Chancery Division, as set out in the Chancery Guide, also applies to patent actions unless specifically mentioned below. Thus, practitioners should consult this guide together with the Chancery Guide.

“PD63” refers to the Practice Direction - Patents and Other Intellectual Property Claims which supplements CPR Part 63.

2. Allocation

Actions proceeding in the Patents Court are allocated to the multi-track (CPR 63.1(3)). Attention is drawn to CPR 63.8 and PD63.5 (case management). Since October 2014, claims issued in the Patents Court have received claim numbers with the prefix HP-.

3. The judges of the Patents Court

The judges of the Patents Court and their clerks are set out in Annex A to this guide, together with their contact details.

Trials of cases with a technical difficulty rating of 4 or 5 will normally be heard by Meade J or Mellor J or by suitably qualified deputy High Court judges.

4. Judges able and willing to sit out of London

If the parties so desire, for the purpose of saving time or costs, the Patents Court will sit out of London. Before any approach is made to the Chancery Listing Officer, the parties should discuss between themselves the desirability of such a course. If there is a dispute as to venue, the court will resolve the matter on an application. Where there is no dispute, the Chancery Listing Officer should be contacted as soon as possible so that arrangements can be put in place well before the date of the proposed hearing.

5. Intellectual Property Court Users’ Committee

This committee (the “IPCUC”) considers the problems and concerns of intellectual property litigators and litigants. Membership of the committee includes the judges of the Patents Court, representatives of the Intellectual Property Bar Association, the Intellectual Property Lawyers Association, the Chartered Institute of Patent Attorneys, the Chartered Institute of Trade Mark Attorneys and the IP Federation. Anyone having views concerning the improvement of intellectual property litigation is invited to make their views known to the committee, preferably through the relevant professional representative on the committee. They may also be communicated to the secretary, whose details are in Annex A to this guide.

5A. Use of junior advocates

The Patents Court wishes to promote diversity among those appearing before it. Parties may choose how to use their advocates (and representatives generally), but greater use of junior advocates will be encouraged.

A “junior advocate” is a barrister, solicitor advocate, or other representative with higher rights of audience, who in each case is not either King’s Counsel or a partner of their firm.

Parties are encouraged to consider whether interim applications, or parts of interim applications may be presented by junior advocates. Disclosure issues, where they arise at a Case Management Conference or at another separate hearing are a good example of issues on which it may be appropriate and helpful for the argument to be prepared and undertaken by a junior advocate.

Parties are reminded of the joint statement issued on 8 November 2023 by the Lady Chief Justice, Master of the Rolls and heads of the Divisions.

Further provisions about junior advocates appear at 7.3A, 12.9A and 19.1 below.

Procedure in the Patents Court

6. Statements of case

Time limits

6.1 In general, the time limits set out in CPR 15 apply to litigation of patents and registered designs. However, CPR 63.7 modifies CPR 15 in respect of the time limits for filing defences and replies.

Content of statements of case

6.2 In general, statements of case (i.e. the pleadings of all parties) must comply with the requirements of CPR 16. Furthermore, they should comply with CPR 63.6 and PD63.4. Copies of important documents referred to in a statement of case (e.g. an advertisement referred to in a Particulars of Infringement or documents cited in Grounds of Invalidity) should be served with the statement of case (in addition to the requirements of PD57AD). Where any such document requires translation, a translation should be served at the same time.

Service on the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (“the Comptroller”)

6.3 Parties are reminded of the requirement in CPR 63.14(3) that, where a remedy is sought that would if granted affect an entry in any United Kingdom Patent Register (for example the revocation of a patent or registered design), they are required to serve on the Comptroller: the claim form, counterclaim or application notice; any other relevant statement of case such as grounds of invalidity (including any amended statement of case); and any accompanying documents. In addition, PD63.14.1 requires that, when such an order is made, the party in whose favour the order is made must serve it on the Comptroller within 14 days.

Independent validity of claims

6.4 Where one party raises the issue of validity of a patent, the patentee (or other relevant party) should identify which claims of the patent are alleged to have independent validity as early as possible.

7. Active case management and streamlined procedure

7.1 The claimant should apply for a case management conference (“CMC”) within 14 days of the date when all defendants who intend to file and serve a defence have done so (PD63.5.3). If the claimant fails to do so, then any other party may apply for a CMC (PD63.5.6). Any party may apply in writing for a CMC prior to the above periods (PD63.5.5). Where a case has been transferred from another division or from another court, the claimant must file for a CMC within 14 days of the transfer (PD63.5.4).

7.2 Almost invariably CMCs in the Patents Court will be conducted by a judge. However, in the limited circumstances set out in PD63.5.2(2) (see also para.16 below), a Master may conduct a CMC. Bundles in accordance with PD63.5.9 should be filed with the court. Application notices for orders should be filed and served in accordance with PD63.5.8.

7.3 In general, parties should endeavour to agree directions prior to the date fixed for the CMC. Although the court has the right to amend directions which have been agreed, this will only happen where there is good reason for doing so. A specimen order for directions is Annex B to this Guide.

7.3A Clients need not attend a CMC unless the Court otherwise orders. A representative who has conduct of the case must attend from each firm of solicitors instructed in the case. At least one of the advocates retained in the case on behalf of each party should also attend. Where a party has retained more than one advocate (e.g. leading and junior counsel), there is no requirement that all attend. On many case management issues, junior advocates within a team may be well placed to assist the Court. Parties should consider in every case (a) whether attendance by the more (or most) senior advocates instructed in the case is reasonably required, and (b) whether, even where that is the position, at least some of the matters arising may appropriately be dealt with by a junior advocate.

7.4 In accordance with the overriding objective, the court will actively manage the case. In making any order for directions, the court will consider all relevant matters and have regard to the overriding objective with particular emphasis on proportionality, the financial position of the parties, the degree of complexity of the case, the importance of the case and the amount of money at stake.

7.5 The parties are reminded of their continuing obligation to assist the court to further the overriding objective. Moreover, it is the duty of the parties’ advisors to remind litigants of the existence of mediation or other forms of alternative dispute resolution as a possible means to resolve disputes. In particular, the parties should consider:

(a) The need for and/or scope of any oral testimony from factual or expert witnesses. The court may confine cross-examination to particular issues and to time limits. The parties should consider whether oral testimony of witnesses should be given by video facility.

(b) The need for, and scope of, any disclosure of documents. The requirements of PD57AD relating to disclosure apply to actions in the Patent Court.

(c) The need for any experiments, process, or product descriptions.

(d) The need for an oral hearing or whether a decision can be made on the papers. If an oral hearing is considered to be appropriate, the court may order that the hearing be of a fixed duration.

- (e) Whether all issues should be tried together or whether it would be advantageous for one or more issues to be tried in advance of the remaining issues
- (f) Whether there is a need for a document setting out the basic undisputed technology (a “technical primer” or agreed statement of common general knowledge and other technical matters, as to which see para. 14.6 below), and if so, its scope and the steps to be taken to achieve agreement of it.
- (g) Whether a scientific adviser should be appointed.
- (h) The technical complexity of the action. Technical complexity is measured on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the least complex and 5 the most.
- (i) Whether a costs-capping order should be made.
- (j) Whether there should be a stay of proceedings for mediation or other form of alternative dispute resolution.
- (k) Whether the case is of sufficient value that it ought to be exempt from the costs management provisions in CPR 3.12-3.18.

Streamlined procedure

7.6 Any party may at any time apply to the court for a streamlined procedure in which:

- (a) all factual and expert evidence is in writing;
- (b) there is no requirement to give disclosure of documents;
- (c) there are no experiments;
- (d) cross-examination is only permitted on any topic or topics where it is necessary and is confined to those topics;

or for any variant on the above.

7.7 Prior to applying for a streamlined procedure, the party seeking it should put its proposal to other parties in the proceedings and should endeavour to agree a form of order.

7.8 If the parties agree to a streamlined procedure, the proposed form of order should be put to the judge for approval as a paper application.

8. Admissions

8.1 With a view to early elimination of non-issues, practitioners are reminded of the necessity of making admissions as soon as possible. This should be done as early as possible, for instance, in a defence or reply. Thus, in a defence, a party may admit the acts complained of or that his article/process has certain of the features of a claim. In a defence to a revocation claim or counterclaim, a patentee may be able to admit prior publication of cited documents. For the effect of admissions, see CPR 14.

8.2 Parties should also consider serving a notice to admit facts in accordance with CPR 32.18 for the purpose of identification of points not in dispute: for example, by asking whether or

not the defendant disputes that his article/process has certain features of the claim the real dispute can be narrowed. Thus, the ambit of disclosure and of witness and expert statements will be narrowed.

8.3 Parties are reminded that when deciding the issue of costs, a court can take into account the conduct of the parties, including whether it was reasonable for a party to contest a particular issue, see CPR 44.2(5)(b).

8.4 The position should be kept under constant review. If there is any alteration in the admissions that can be made, the identity of the claims said to have independent validity, or the claims alleged to be infringed, that information should be communicated forthwith to the other parties.

9. Alternative Dispute Resolution (“ADR”)

9.1 While emphasising its primary role as a forum for deciding patent and registered design cases, the Patents Court encourages parties to consider the use of ADR (such as, but not confined to, mediation and conciliation) as an alternative means of resolving disputes or particular issues within disputes. A fuller list of the different types of ADR can be found in section 4.11 of the Guide to the Intellectual Property Enterprise Court.

9.2 Settlement of disputes by ADR has many advantages including significant saving of costs and providing parties with a wider range of solutions than can be offered by litigation. Legal representatives should consider and advise their clients as to the possibility of attempting to resolve the dispute via ADR. In an appropriate case, the Patents Court may stay the case for a specified period of time or order mediation to encourage and facilitate resolution of the dispute.

10. Applications for interim injunctions affecting the National Health Service

10.1 Attention is drawn to CPR 25.9(5), which requires the Court, when making an order for an interim injunction, to consider whether to require the applicant to give an undertaking to pay any damages sustained by a person other than the respondent who suffers loss as a result of the order. Where a party seeks an interim injunction which would affect dealings in a pharmaceutical product or medical device purchased by the National Health Service (“NHS”), the Court will consider whether the applicant should give such an undertaking in favour of the NHS. The applicant must notify the Department of Health by email to patents@dhsc.gov.uk of (i) the application when it is made and (ii) any order made following the application as soon as practicable. Notification to this email address will amount to notice to all four NHS agencies in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

11. Disclosure

11.1 PD57AD applies. Pursuant to PD57AD.1.5 no provision in that practice direction nor any disclosure order made under it will take effect as requiring disclosure wider than is provided for in PD63.6.1.

Process and/or product description

11.2 Where appropriate, parties are encouraged to provide a process and/or product description (“PPD”) relating to processes or products which are alleged to infringe or are otherwise relevant to proceedings.

11.3 Subject to 11.5 below, PPDs must be adequate to deal with the nature of the allegation that has been advanced by the other party or parties. The parties have joint responsibility at an early stage to determine the nature of the case advanced so that the PPD is adequate to deal with that case.

11.4 Parties should bear in mind when preparing a PPD that they may be called on to prove it at trial. Any material omission or inaccuracy could result in a costly adjournment with consequential adverse orders, including as to costs. A PPD ought to be accompanied by a signed written statement which:

- (i) states that the person making the statement is personally acquainted with the facts to which the description relates;
- (ii) verifies that the description is a true and complete description of the product or process; and
- (iii) contains an acknowledgement by the person making the statement that he or she may be required to attend court in order to be cross-examined on the contents of the description.

11.5 Insofar as a party is not able to verify that the PPD is a true and complete description of all relevant aspects of its product or process (for example because it does not make certain components in its product and does not know how they work), then the correct course is for the party to verify such parts as it is able, and to serve a disclosure list (which may or may not contain any documents) in relation to the remainder.

11.5A Practice Direction 57AC does not apply to the written statements accompanying a PPD under 11.4 above.

Descriptions and drawings of processes or products

11.6 Parties are encouraged to agree descriptions and drawings of processes and/or products which are the subject of infringement proceedings or are alleged to constitute relevant prior art.

Models or apparatus of processes or products

11.7 If a party wishes to adduce a model or apparatus at trial, it should, if practicable, ensure that directions for such are given at the first CMC (PD63.8.1). Parties should endeavour to view and agree the accuracy of such models or apparatus where possible well in advance of the date of trial.

Inspection on terms as to confidentiality

11.8 It is often the case in patent cases that one or both parties disclose documents which they are only willing permit inspection of on terms as to confidentiality. Parties should endeavour to agree confidentiality clubs and agreements. Specimen confidentiality agreements form Annex C to this Guide (the first specimen deals with representatives of each party, as well as the parties themselves); these specimen agreements may need adaptation to suit the circumstances of a particular case.

General matters relating to hearings of applications and trials

12. Arrangements for listing

12.1 Attention is drawn to the Practice Statement: Listing of Cases for Trial in the Patents Court issued by the Judge in Charge of the Patents Court in February 2022 reproduced in Annex D to this Guide.

12.2 The Chancery Listing Officer is responsible for the listing of all work of the Patents Court. The Chancery Listing Officer and his staff are located in the Rolls Building. The office is open to the public from 10.00 am to 4.30 pm each day. The telephone number is 020 7947 7717 and the email address is ChanceryJudgesListing@justice.gov.uk.

12.3 Parties are encouraged to agree dates for trials and interim applications where possible, with reference to the Chancery Listing Office's advertised lead times, and to approach the Chancery Listing Office by email with agreed hearing dates. If agreement is not possible and an appointment to fix is required, then the applicant should first obtain an appointment from the Chancery Listing Officer and give 3 clear days' notice to all interested parties of the date and time fixed.

12.4 A party should not seek to list an application or cause the opposing advocate or counsel's clerk to "pencil in" a date for hearing prior to raising with the proposed respondent the subject-matter of the application so that, where possible, agreement may be reached on the subject-matter of the application. Applicants who fail properly to consult with the respondents prior to listing an application may be met with an adverse costs order.

Short applications

12.5 Short applications (i.e. those estimated to last no more than 1 hour) will usually be heard before the normal court day starts at 10.30 am e.g. at 9.30 or 10 am. These can be issued and the hearing date arranged at any time by attendance at the Chancery Listing Office or by email request.

Urgent applications and without notice applications

12.6 A party wishing to apply without notice to the respondent(s) should contact the Chancery Listing Office. In cases of emergency in vacation or out of normal court hours, the application should be made to the duty Chancery judge.

Interim injunction applications and expedited trials

12.7 Applicants for interim remedies (in particular, interim injunctions) and respondents are encouraged to consider whether an expedited (speedy) trial would better meet the interests of justice. Applications for expedited trials may be made at any time but should be made as soon as possible and notice given to all parties. Parties are reminded that varying degrees of expedition are possible. Some cases may warrant extreme expedition, others a lesser degree.

12.8 When an application for an interim injunction is made the applicant should, where practicable, make prior investigations with the Chancery Listing Officer about trial dates on an unexpedited and expedited basis having regard to the estimated length of trial.

Pre-trial reviews (PTRs)

12.9 As with other cases in the Chancery Division, a pre-trial review should be held between 4-6 weeks before trial in all cases estimated to last five days or more (including time for pre-reading and writing closing submissions). An important issue to be discussed at the pre-trial review will be the trial timetable. Attention is drawn to the requirement in paragraph 11.5 of the Chancery Guide that the PTR should be attended by at least one of the advocates who are to represent each party at the trial and that any unrepresented party should also attend.

12.9A At the time of the PTR each party should consider which aspects of the advocacy at trial could appropriately be conducted by a junior advocate.

September trials

12.10 The Patents Court will consider, in particular if the parties so desire and/or the case is urgent and/or it is necessary to meet the Patents Court's objective of bringing on trials within one year, hearing trials in September.

13. Time estimates and technical complexity ratings

13.1 In providing appropriate time estimates, parties must appreciate the need to give realistic and accurate time estimates and ensure that the time estimate includes a discrete reading time for the court to read the papers prior to the hearing of the application or trial. In general, the court will wish to read the skeleton arguments, the patent (where relevant), the prior art (where relevant), expert reports and other key documents (e.g. substantive witness statements). Advisors should bear in mind the technical difficulty of the case when considering the reading time estimate. The court will consider the imposition of guillotines where time estimates are in danger of being exceeded.

13.2 Similarly, in proving technical complexity ratings, the parties must appreciate the need to give realistic and accurate estimates of the technical complexity of the case. The technical complexity rating should take account of the complexity of both the patent and the prior art as well as the complexity of the infringement issues and likely evidence.

Revised time estimates and technical complexity ratings

13.3 Where parties and their legal advisors consider that a time estimate that has been provided (e.g. at the CMC) has become unrealistic, they have a duty to notify the new time estimate to the Chancery Listing Office or, where appropriate, the judge's clerk as soon as possible. The same applies to estimates of technical complexity.

14. Documents and timetable

14.1 Bundling for the hearing of applications and trials is of considerable importance and should be approached intelligently. The Direction in Annex E on Standard Trial Bundles in the Patents Court shall be followed. Subject to that, the general guidance given in Appendix X and Chapter 12 of the Chancery Guide paragraphs 12.35 to 12.48, should be followed. Solicitors or patent attorneys who fail to follow this Direction and the general guidance may be required to explain why and may be penalised personally in costs.

14.2 If it is known which judge will be taking the hearing, papers for the hearing should be lodged directly with that judge's clerk. If there is insufficient time to lodge hard copies before the deadline, documents of significance (and particularly skeleton arguments) should be supplied by e-mail to the clerk of the judge concerned, followed up by clean hard copies.

14.3 It is the responsibility of both parties to ensure that all relevant documents are lodged with the clerk of the judge who will be taking the hearing by noon two days before the date fixed for hearing unless some longer or shorter period has been ordered by the judge or is prescribed by this guide.

14.4 The judges request that all important documents also be supplied to them electronically in a format convenient for the judge's use (normally the current or a recent version of Microsoft Word for Windows or as a text searchable pdf). These will usually include skeleton arguments, important patents, prior art, the witness statements and expert reports.

14.5 Parties should ensure that they comply with the requirements of PD63.9 concerning the provision of a trial timetable, trial bundle and reading guide for the judge. The trial timetable should be detailed and set out the times and dates that witnesses will be required to give evidence, as well as any days that any witness is unavailable to give evidence. In cases where there is to be a pre-trial review the time periods specified in PD63.9.1 and PD63.9.2 should be complied with prior to the pre-trial review.

14.6 The parties are encouraged to produce a statement of agreed common general knowledge, together with a list of common general knowledge issues in dispute cross-referenced to the expert reports (“Statement of CGK”), or a technical primer setting out the agreed basic undisputed technology relevant to the case (“Primer”). The Statement of CGK should also, where appropriate, include agreed technical information which is not common general knowledge but is relevant for trial (for example how the alleged infringement works). Where used, a Statement of CGK or Primer should be produced in advance of the PTR for discussion at the PTR and the dates for expert evidence set at the CMC shall take this into consideration as appropriate. In the event that a Statement of CGK or Primer is not ready for discussion at the PTR, or an extension is sought for complying with a direction relating to the preparation of a Statement of CGK or Primer, the court’s attention must be specifically drawn to that at the PTR. Generally, a Statement of CGK or Primer should be produced using, as a starting point, the expert report(s) of one or other party with additions or deletions made as necessary: a Statement of CGK or Primer should not reproduce substantially the same material taken from the expert reports of each party. In order to reduce the scope for dispute the party preparing the first draft of a Statement of CGK or Primer may consider using, as a starting point, the report(s) of the opposing party’s expert(s). In the case of a Primer, where the parties are not able to agree whether to include a particular issue, rather than having a “marked-up” primer showing the areas of dispute, the issue should be omitted and dealt with by the experts in their reports. Where a Primer has been produced, the parties should identify those parts which are agreed to form part of the common general knowledge.

14.7 Skeleton arguments should be lodged in time for the judge to read them before an application or trial.

(a) Unless the Court otherwise directs, skeletons should be provided in accordance with the Chancery Guide (10am the day before ordinary applications and 12pm two clear days before heavy applications – see paragraph 14.57 of the Chancery Guide as to how to calculate this). The Court will consider flexibly suggestions and submissions as to varying these time limits and will do so with regard to the particular circumstances of work in the Patents Court and to avoid increases in costs. It is not expected of the parties that they will treat the provision of skeletons in heavy applications as an opportunity or reason to expand the issues, but rather the opposite. Where specific directions are given (for example at a CMC), for the conduct of an application the parties should consider whether a variation to the normal time limits

is appropriate.

(b) In the case of trials, this should normally be at least two clear working days before commencement of the trial. In substantial cases, a longer period (to be discussed with the clerk to the judge concerned) may be needed.

14.8 Skeleton arguments which refer to confidential information should where possible do so in a separate confidential appendix. If that is not practicable, a redacted non-confidential version of the skeleton argument should be filed at the same time as the confidential version. Similarly, redacted non-confidential versions of witness statements and experts reports which contain confidential information should be filed wherever practicable.

14.9 Where any party wishes to put documents to a witness in cross-examination, these should generally be supplied to the witness sufficient time in advance so that the witness has time to consider them before giving evidence. Generally, documents for cross-examination should be supplied at least 48 hours before the witness gives evidence. However, more time may be required depending on the nature and number of the documents intended to be relied upon. The number of documents should be kept within manageable bounds. In the case of documents over 4 pages long, there should be an indication of which parts will be put to the witness.

14.10 Following the evidence in a substantial trial, a short adjournment may be granted to enable the parties to summarise their arguments in writing before oral argument.

Transcripts

14.11 In trials where a transcript of evidence is being made and supplied to the judge, the transcript should be supplied by e-mail and in hard copy. Where real time transcription is being used, the Court should be provided with a terminal.

15. Telephone and remote applications

15.1 For short matters (up to 2 hours), the judges of the Patents Court are willing to hear applications by telephone conference or by video platform in accordance with relevant Practice Directions.

15.2 The parties must liaise with the judge's clerks in relation to the setting up of the call/video hearing, recording, and transcription. Parties are reminded of the need for form EX107 where third party transcription services are used.

15.3 This procedure should be used where it will save costs.

Miscellaneous

16. Jurisdiction of Masters

16.1 Masters have only a limited jurisdiction in patent matters (see PD63.5.2(2)). Generally it is more convenient for consent orders (on paper or in court) to be made by a judge even where a Master has jurisdiction to do so.

16.2 Where a Master makes a consent order disposing of an action which has been fixed, it is the duty of all the parties' representatives to inform the Chancery Listing Officer that the

case has settled. Where the validity of the patent was in issue, the Comptroller should also be informed.

17. Consent orders

17.1 The court is normally willing to make consent orders without the need for the attendance of any parties. A draft of the agreed order and the written consent of all the parties' respective solicitors or counsel should be supplied to the Chancery Listing Office. Unless the judge considers a hearing is needed, he will make the order in the agreed terms by initialing it or approving it electronically. It will be drawn up accordingly and sent to the parties.

18. Draft judgments

18.1 Many judgments, particularly after a full trial, will be reserved and handed down at a later date, as advised by the Chancery Listing Office or the court. Prior to that, the practice has arisen to provide the parties' legal representatives (or litigants in person) with a copy of the draft judgment for advocates to notify the court of typographical and obvious errors (if any).

The text may be shown, in confidence, to the parties, but only for the purpose of obtaining instructions for the preparation of submissions on consequential matters and the preparation of draft orders and to prepare themselves for the publication of the judgment and on the strict understanding that the judgment, or its effect, is not to be disclosed to any other person, or used in the public domain, and that no action is taken (other than internally) in response to the judgment. Reference is invited to PD40E paras 2.1 to 2.9 and *Counsel General v. BEIS* (No. 2) [2022] EWCA Civ 181.

19. Orders following judgment

19.1 Where a judgment is made available in draft before being given in open court the parties should, in advance of that occasion, exchange drafts of the desired consequential order. It is highly undesirable that one party should spring a proposal on the other for the first time when judgment is handed down. Where the parties are agreed as to the consequential order and have supplied to the judge a copy of the same signed by all parties or their representatives, attendance at the handing down of the judgment is not necessary. If it is not possible for there to be an effective hearing to determine the consequential relief when a judgment is handed down, the hearing will be adjourned for a short period which should not exceed 28 days. A standard order for such situations is Annex F to this guide.

It may well be appropriate for oral argument about costs or other consequential matters to be undertaken by a junior advocate and parties should consider this.

19.2 Advocates are reminded of their responsibility to draft, agree and lodge orders for sealing promptly following any hearing. In the event of dispute as to the wording of an order, consideration should be given as to whether the matter may be resolved by the court on paper. In the event that a hearing is required, the hearing should be listed as soon as practicable.

20. Appeals from the Comptroller

Patents

20.1 By virtue of statute, these lie only to the High Court (and not the Intellectual Property

Enterprise Court). They are governed by CPR Part 52 (see CPR 63.16(1)). Permission to appeal is not required. Note that the Comptroller must be served with a Notice of Appeal (CPR 63.16(3)). The appellant has the conduct of the appeal and he or his representative should, within 2 weeks of lodging the appeal, contact the Chancery Listing Officer with a view to arranging a hearing date. The appellant must ensure that the appeal is set down as soon as is reasonably practicable after service of the notice of appeal. Parties are reminded that the provisions about the service of skeleton arguments apply to appeals from the Comptroller.

Registered Designs

20.2 Appeals in registered designs cases may be brought before the High Court or the Appointed Person. Appeals to the High Court are assigned to the Patents Court (CPR 63.16(2)). Permission to appeal is not required. Note that the Comptroller must be served with a Notice of Appeal (CPR 63.16(3)).

Appeals on paper only

20.3 The court will hear appeals on paper only if that is what the parties desire. If the appellant is willing for the appeal to be heard on paper only, he should contact the respondent and United Kingdom Intellectual Property Office at the earliest opportunity to discover whether such a way of proceeding is agreed. If it is, the Chancery Listing Office should be informed as soon as possible. The parties (and the Chancery Listing Officer if he/she desires) should liaise amongst themselves for early preparation of written submissions and bundles and provide the court with all necessary materials.

21. Appeals to the Court of Appeal

21.1 The Court of Appeal has issued guidance as to the procedure for all intellectual property appeals, including appeals from the Patents Court. This is reproduced in Annex G to this guide.

Annex A: Contact details

1. The judges of the Patents Court, their clerks, and their contact details

Meade J, Judge in charge of Intellectual Property (Clerk: Pauline Drewett tel 07971 062200 pauline.drewett@justice.gov.uk)

Mellor J (Clerk: Susan Woolley tel 020 7947 7964; Susan.Woolley@justice.gov.uk)

The Chancellor of the High Court (Clerk: David Cole, tel 07970 898247 David.Cole@Justice.gov.uk)

Marcus Smith J (Clerk: Wendy Simpson, tel 020 7947 6775 Wendy.simpson@justice.gov.uk)

Fancourt J (Clerk: Ahlia Rateb, tel 07720 157850 Ahlia.Rateb@justice.gov.uk)

Bacon J (Clerk: Sophia Marine, tel 07745 744736 Sophia.Marine@justice.gov.uk)

Joanna Smith J (Clerk: Hannah Wood, tel 07812 462073 Hannah.Wood@justice.gov.uk)

Leech J (Clerk: Paul Byrne, tel 07816 126488 Paul.Byrne1@justice.gov.uk)

Richards J (Temp Clerk until Dec 2026 Pauline Drewett , Pauline.Drewett@justice.gov.uk,
Dec 2026 onwards Razia Miah, tel 07812462073 Razia.Miah@justice.gov.uk)

Sir Anthony Mann, sitting in retirement

2. Secretary of the Intellectual Property Court Users Committee and current contact details

Arty Rajendra, Osborne Clarke LLP, One London Wall, London, EC4Y 5EB. Tel 020 7105 7850, arty.rajendra@osborneclarke.com

Annex B: Specimen order for directions

(A) Commentary

A draft order is annexed below covering most normal eventualities. The directions are intended only as a guide and are not “standard directions”. Not all paragraphs will be applicable in every case.

(B) Order for directions

UPON the parties’ legal advisors having advised the litigants of the existence of mediation as a possible means of resolving this claim and counterclaim

IT IS ORDERED THAT

Transfer

1. [This claim and counterclaim be transferred to the Intellectual Property Enterprise Court.] (If this order is made, no other order will generally be necessary, though it will generally be desirable for procedural orders to be made at this time to save the costs of a further conference in the Intellectual Property Enterprise Court.)

Service on the Comptroller

2. The [claimants/defendants] shall serve on the Comptroller: (a) the claim form, counterclaim or application notice; (b) any other relevant statement of case (including any amended statement of case); and (c) any accompanying documents of any claim for a remedy which would, if granted, affect an entry in any United Kingdom Patent Office register.

Costs management

3. These proceedings are exempt from the costs management provisions contained in section II of CPR 3 and Practice Direction 3D.

Amendments to statements of case

4. The claimants have permission to amend their claim form as shown in red on the copy [annexed to the application notice/as signed by the solicitors for the parties/annexed hereto] and [to re-serve the same on or before [date]/and that re-service be dispensed with] and that the defendants have permission to serve a consequentially amended defence within [number] days [thereafter/hereafter] and that the claimants have permission to serve a consequentially amended reply (if so advised) within [number] days thereafter.

Further Information and Clarification

5. (a) The [claimants/defendants] do on or before [date] serve on the [defendants/claimants] the further information or clarification of the [specify statement of case] as requested by the [claimants/defendants] by their request served on the [defendants/claimants] on [date]

[and/or]

(b) The [claimants/defendants] do on or before [date] serve on the [defendants/claimants] [a

response to their request for further information] [do answer the requests in their request for further information or clarification of the [identify statement of case]] served on the [defendants/claimants] on [date].

Admissions

6. The [claimants/defendants] do on or before [date] state in writing whether or not they admit the facts specified in the [defendants'/claimants'] notice to admit facts dated [date].

Security

7. The claimants/defendants do provide security for the defendants'/claimants' costs of its claim/counterclaim in the sum of £[state sum] by [paying such sums into court] [specify manner in which security to be given] and that:

(i) in the meantime the claim [counterclaim] be stayed [and/or];

(ii) unless security is given as ordered by the above date, the [claim/ counterclaim] be struck out without further order with the defendants'/claimants' costs of the claim [counterclaim] to be the subject of detailed assessment if not agreed.

Lists of Documents

8. The parties shall, on or before [date], give Extended Disclosure according to CPR Practice Direction 57AD as set out in the Disclosure Review Document attached as Annex A hereto.

Experiments

9. (a) Where a party desires to establish any fact by experimental proof, including an experiment conducted for the purposes of litigation or otherwise not being an experiment conducted in the normal course of research, that party shall on or before [date] serve on all the other parties a notice stating the facts which it desires to establish and giving full particulars of the experiments proposed to establish them.

(b) A party upon whom a notice is served under the preceding sub-paragraph shall within [number] days, serve on the party serving the notice a notice stating in respect of each fact whether or not that party admits it.

(c) Where any fact which a party wishes to establish by experimental proof is not admitted that party shall apply to the court for further directions in respect of such experiments.

[Or where paragraph 7 of the Practice Direction - Patents etc. supplementing CPR Part 63 has been complied with.]

10. (a) The claimants/defendants are to afford to the other parties an opportunity, if so requested, of inspecting a repetition of the experiments identified in paragraphs [specify them] of the notice[s] of experiments served on [date]. Any such inspection must be requested within [number] days of the date of this order and shall take place within [number] days of the date of the request.

(b) If any party wishes to establish any fact by experiments in reply that party shall on or before [date] serve on all the other parties a notice stating the facts which it desires to establish and giving full particulars of the experiments proposed to establish them.

(c) A party upon whom a notice is served under the preceding sub-paragraph shall within [number] days serve on the party serving the notice a notice stating in respect of each fact whether or not that party admits it.

(d) Where any fact which a party wishes to establish by experimental proof in reply is not admitted the party may apply to the court for further directions in respect of such experiments.

Notice of Models, etc.

11. (a) If any party wishes to rely at the trial of this claim and counterclaim upon any model or apparatus, that party shall on or before [date] give notice thereof to all the other parties; shall afford the other parties an opportunity within [number] days of the service of such notice of inspecting the same and shall, if so requested, furnish the other party with copies or illustrations of such model or apparatus.

(b) No further or other model or apparatus shall be relied upon in evidence by either party save with consent or by permission of the court.

Product or Process Description

12. (a) The defendants/claimants do provide a written description together with relevant drawings of the following [product(s)] [process(es)] to the claimants/defendants by [date].

i. [description of product or process];

ii. [description of product or process]; etc.

(b) The description served under paragraph (a) shall be accompanied by a signed written statement which shall:

(i) state that the person making the statement is personally acquainted with the facts to which the description relates;

(ii) verify that the description is a true and complete description of the product or process; and

(iii) contain an acknowledgement by the person making the statement that he may be required to attend court in order to be cross-examined on the contents of the description.

(c) The description served under paragraph (a) must identify which parts are asserted to be confidential.

(d) The party on whom the description is served under paragraph (a) must identify any alleged deficiencies in the description by [date].

Statement of Common General Knowledge or Technical Primer

13. (a) The claimant shall by [date] provide to the defendant a draft statement of agreed common general knowledge, together with a list of common general knowledge issues in dispute (“Statement of CGK”). The Statement of CGK should also, where appropriate, include agreed technical information which is not common general knowledge but is relevant for trial.

(b) The defendant shall provide comments on the draft Statement of CGK to the claimant by [date].

(c) The parties shall agree the contents of the Statement of CGK no later than [X] days before the PTR. If an extension to that deadline is sought the court's attention must be specifically drawn to that at the PTR.

(d) The claimant shall provide the Statement of CGK to the court in the trial bundles as per paragraph [21] below.

[OR]

13. (a) The claimant shall by [date] provide to the defendant a draft technical primer setting out the basic undisputed technology ("Primer").

(b) The defendant shall provide comments on the Primer by [date].

(c) The parties shall agree the contents of the Primer no later than [X] days before the PTR. If an extension to that deadline is sought the court's attention must be specifically drawn to that at the PTR.

(d) The claimant shall provide the Primer to the court in the trial bundles as per paragraph [21] below.

Scientific Adviser

14. A.B is appointed a scientific adviser to assist the court in this claim and counterclaim, his/her costs to be met in the first instance in equal shares by the parties and to be costs in the claim and counterclaim, subject to any other order of the trial judge.

Written Evidence and Civil Evidence Act Notices

15.(a) Each party shall on or before [date] serve on the other parties [signed] written statements of the oral evidence which the party intends to lead on any issues of fact to be decided at the trial, such statements to stand as the evidence in chief of the witness unless the court otherwise directs;

(b) Each party shall on or before [date] serve on the other parties [signed] written statements of the oral evidence which it intends to lead at trial in answer to facts and matters raised in the witness statements served on it under paragraph (a) above;

(c) Each party may call up to [number] expert witnesses in this claim and counterclaim provided that the said party:

(i) supplies the name of such expert to the other parties and to the court on or before [date]; and

(ii) no later than [date]/[[number days] before the date set for the hearing of this claim and counterclaim] serve upon the other parties a report of each such expert comprising the evidence which that expert intends to give at trial.

(iii) no later than [date]/[[number of days] before the date set for the hearing of this claim and counterclaim] serve upon the other parties any report of such expert in reply to a

report served under paragraph 15(c)(ii) above.

[(d) The claimant shall, with the cooperation of the other parties, arrange for the experts to meet on or before [date] to determine on what issues they agree and on what they disagree and the experts shall before [date] file a report stating where they agree and where they disagree and in the latter case, their reasons for disagreeing].

16. Each party shall, no later than [date], serve upon the other parties any Civil Evidence Act Notices upon which it intends to rely at trial.

Admissibility of Evidence

17. A party who objects to any statements of any witness being read by the judge prior to the hearing of the trial, shall serve upon each other party a notice in writing to that effect setting out the grounds of the objection by [date].

Non-Compliance

18. Where either party fails to comply with the directions relating to experiments and written evidence it shall not be entitled to adduce evidence to which such directions relate without the permission of the court.

Pre-trial review

19. There shall be a pre-trial review shall take place not more than [] weeks prior to the date of the trial of this action.

Trial Bundles

20. Each party shall no later than [28] days before the date fixed for the trial of this claim and counterclaim serve upon the other parties a list of all the documents to be included in the trial bundles. The claimants shall no later than [21] days before the date fixed for trial serve upon the defendants ... sets of the bundles for use at trial.

21. The claimants must file with the court no later than [4] days before the date fixed for the trial:

- (i) the trial bundle; and
- (ii) a reading guide for the judge.

Trial

22. The trial of these proceedings shall be before an assigned judge alone in [London], estimated length [number] days which shall include a pre-trial reading estimate for the judge of [number] days and [number] of days for preparing written closings. The technical difficulty rating is [].

Liberty to Apply

23. The parties are to be at liberty on three days' notice to apply for further directions and generally.

Costs

24. The costs of this application are to be costs in the claim and counterclaim.

25. This Order shall be served by the [] on the [].

Annex C: Specimen confidentiality agreements

THIS AGREEMENT is dated and made

BETWEEN:

- (1) [], (the “Party 1”), registered in England and Wales as company number ● and having its registered office at ●; and
- (2) [], (the “Party 2”), registered in England and Wales as company number ● and having its registered office at ●.

BACKGROUND:

- (A) Party 2 intends to receive Confidential Information from Party 1 relating to the Purpose.
- (B) The parties have agreed to comply with this agreement in connection with the disclosure and use of Confidential Information.

1. **Interpretation**

1.1 **Definitions:**

“Confidential Information” means has the meaning given in clause 2.

“Discloser” means Party 1, being the party that discloses its Confidential Information, directly or indirectly, to the Recipient.

“Dispute” means UK High Court Action No. [●] and any appeals.

“Purpose” means for the purpose of the Dispute.

“Recipient” means Party 2, being the party that receives Confidential Information, directly or indirectly, from the Discloser.

“Representative(s)” means in relation to each party:

- (A) its officers and employees that need to know the Confidential Information for the Purpose;
- (B) its professional advisers who are engaged to advise that party in connection with the Purpose; and
- (C) any other person to whom the Discloser agrees in writing that Confidential Information may be disclosed in connection with the Purpose.

1.2 **Interpretation**

- (A) A reference to writing or written includes documents created or stored in electronic form.
- (B) Any obligation on a party not to do something includes an obligation not to allow that thing to be done.

2. **Confidential information**

2.1 Confidential Information means all information which the Discloser or its Representatives identify as confidential and discloses, or makes available, to the Recipient or its Representatives after the date of this agreement. The Confidential Information includes any information, findings, data or analysis derived from Confidential Information but excludes any information referred to in clause 2.2

2.2 Information is not Confidential Information if:

- (A) it is, or becomes, generally available to the public other than as a direct or indirect result of the information being disclosed by the Recipient or its Representatives in breach of this agreement;
- (B) it was available to the Recipient on a non-confidential basis prior to disclosure by the Discloser;
- (C) it was, is, or becomes available to the Recipient on a non-confidential basis from a person who, to the Recipient's actual knowledge, is not under any confidentiality obligation in respect of that information;
- (D) it was lawfully in the possession of the Recipient before the information was disclosed by the Discloser;
- (E) it is developed by or for the Recipient independently of the information disclosed by the Discloser;
- (F) the parties agree in writing that the information is not confidential; or
- (G) the Court orders that the information is not confidential.

3. **Confidentiality obligations**

3.1 In return for the Discloser making Confidential Information available to the Recipient, the Recipient undertakes to the Discloser that it shall:

- (A) keep the Confidential Information secret and confidential;
- (B) not use or exploit the Confidential Information in any way except for the Purpose;
- (C) not disclose or make available any Confidential Information in whole or in part to any person to whom the Discloser has not disclosed the Confidential Information for the Purpose, except as expressly permitted by, and in accordance with this agreement;
- (D) apply the same security measures and degree of care to the Confidential Information as the Recipient applies to its own confidential information, which the Recipient warrants as providing adequate protection from unauthorised disclosure, copying or use; and
- (E) ensure that its Representatives who receive the Confidential Information comply with these obligations.

4. **Mandatory disclosure**

- 4.1 Subject to the provisions of this clause 4, the Recipient may disclose Confidential Information to the minimum extent required by:
- (A) an order of any court of competent jurisdiction or any regulatory, judicial, Governmental or similar body or any taxation authority of competent jurisdiction;
 - (B) the rules of any listing authority or stock exchange on which its shares are listed or traded; or
 - (C) the laws or regulations of any country to which its affairs are subject.
- 4.2 Before the Recipient discloses any Confidential Information pursuant to clause 4.1 it shall, to the extent practicable and permitted by law, use all reasonable endeavours to give the Discloser as much notice of this disclosure as possible.

5. **Destruction of confidential information**

- 5.1 At the conclusion of the Dispute, including any appeals, the Recipient shall, if requested by the Discloser, promptly:
- (A) destroy all documents and materials containing, reflecting, incorporating or based on the Confidential Information;
 - (B) to the extent technically practicable, erase all the Confidential Information from its computer and communications systems and devices used by it, or which is stored in electronic form;
 - (C) ensure that its Representatives who receive the Confidential Information comply with these obligations; and
 - (D) certify in writing to the Discloser that it has complied with the requirements of this clause 5.1.
- 5.2 Nothing in clause 5.1 shall require the Recipient to return or destroy any documents and materials containing or based on the Confidential Information that the Recipient is required to retain by applicable law, or to satisfy the requirements of a regulatory authority or body of competent jurisdiction or the rules of any listing authority or stock exchange, to which it is subject. The Recipient's legal representatives can retain one complete set of all documents which would otherwise be required to be destroyed. The provisions of this agreement shall continue to apply to any documents and materials retained by the Recipient pursuant to this clause 5.2

6. **General**

- 6.1 **Assignment and other dealings.** Neither party shall assign, transfer, mortgage, charge, subcontract, declare a trust over or deal in any other manner with any of its rights and obligations under this agreement.
- 6.2 **Entire agreement.**
- (A) This agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties and supersedes and extinguishes all previous agreements, promises, assurances, warranties, representations and understandings between them, whether written or

oral, relating to its subject matter.

- (B) Each party agrees that it shall have no remedies in respect of any statement, representation, assurance or warranty (whether made innocently or negligently) that is not set out in this agreement. Each party agrees that it shall have no claim for innocent or negligent misrepresentation or negligent misstatement based on any statement in this agreement.

6.3 **Variation.** No variation of this agreement shall be effective unless it is in writing and signed by the parties (or their authorised representatives).

6.4 **Waiver.** No failure or delay by a party to exercise any right or remedy provided under this agreement or by law shall constitute a waiver of that or any other right or remedy, nor shall it prevent or restrict the further exercise of that or any other right or remedy. No single or partial exercise of such right or remedy shall prevent or restrict the further exercise of that or any other right or remedy.

6.5 **Governing law.** This agreement and any dispute or claim (including non-contractual disputes or claims) arising out of or in connection with it or its subject matter or formation shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the law of England and Wales.

6.6 **Jurisdiction.** Each party irrevocably agrees that the courts of England and Wales shall have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any dispute or claim (including non- contractual disputes or claims) arising out of or in connection with this agreement or its subject matter or formation and hereby submits to the jurisdiction of the courts of England and Wales for this purpose.

This agreement has been entered into on the date stated at the beginning of it.

Signed by [NAME OF
AUTHORISED SIGNATORY]

for and on behalf of [NAME OF
PARTY 1]

.....

Authorised Signatory

Signed by [NAME OF
AUTHORISED SIGNATORY]

for and on behalf of [NAME OF
PARTY 2]

.....

Authorised Signatory

THIS AGREEMENT is dated and made

BETWEEN:

- (1) [], (the “Discloser”), registered in England and Wales as company number ● and having its registered office at ●; and
- (2) [], (the “Recipient”), of ●.

BACKGROUND:

- (A) The Recipient intends to receive Confidential Information from the Discloser relating to the Purpose.
- (B) The parties have agreed to comply with this agreement in connection with the disclosure and use of Confidential Information.

1. Interpretation

1.1 Definitions:

“Confidential Information” means has the meaning given in clause 2.

“Discloser” is the party that discloses its Confidential Information, directly or indirectly, to the Recipient.

“Dispute” means UK High Court Action No. [●] and any appeals.

“Purpose” means for the purpose of the Dispute.

“Recipient” is the party that receives Confidential Information, directly or indirectly, from the Discloser.

1.2 Interpretation

- (A) A reference to writing or written includes documents created or stored in electronic form.
- (B) Any obligation on a party not to do something includes an obligation not to allow that thing to be done.

2. Confidential information

- 2.1 Confidential Information means all information which the Discloser or its professional advisers identify as confidential and discloses, or makes available, to the Recipient after the date of this agreement. The Confidential Information includes any information, findings, data or analysis derived from Confidential Information but excludes any

information referred to in clause 2.2

2.2 Information is not Confidential Information if:

- (A) it is, or becomes, generally available to the public other than as a direct or indirect result of the information being disclosed by the Recipient in breach of this agreement;
- (B) it was available to the Recipient on a non-confidential basis prior to disclosure by the Discloser;
- (C) it was, is, or becomes available to the Recipient on a non-confidential basis from a person who, to the Recipient's actual knowledge, is not under any confidentiality obligation in respect of that information;
- (D) it was lawfully in the possession of the Recipient before the information was disclosed by the Discloser;
- (E) it is developed by or for the Recipient independently of the information disclosed by the Discloser;
- (F) the parties agree in writing that the information is not confidential; or
- (G) the Court orders that the information is not confidential.

3. **Confidentiality obligations**

3.1 In return for the Discloser making Confidential Information available to the Recipient, the Recipient undertakes to the Discloser that it shall:

- (A) keep the Confidential Information secret and confidential;
- (B) not use or exploit the Confidential Information in any way except for the Purpose;
- (C) not disclose or make available any Confidential Information in whole or in part to any person to whom the Discloser has not disclosed the Confidential Information for the Purpose, except as expressly permitted by, and in accordance with this agreement; and
- (D) apply the same security measures and degree of care to the Confidential Information as the Recipient applies to its own confidential information, which the Recipient warrants as providing adequate protection from unauthorised disclosure, copying or use.

4. **Mandatory disclosure**

4.1 Subject to the provisions of this clause 4, the Recipient may disclose Confidential Information to the minimum extent required by:

- (A) a order of any court of competent jurisdiction or any regulatory, judicial, governmental or similar body or any taxation authority of competent jurisdiction;
- (B) the rules of any listing authority or stock exchange on which its shares are listed or traded; or
- (C) the laws or regulations of any country to which its affairs are subject.

4.2 Before the Recipient discloses any Confidential Information pursuant to clause 4.1 it shall, to the extent practicable and permitted by law, use all reasonable endeavours to give the Discloser as much notice of this disclosure as possible.

5. **Destruction of confidential information**

5.1 At the conclusion of the Dispute, including any appeals, the Recipient shall, if requested by the Discloser, promptly:

- (A) destroy all documents and materials containing, reflecting, incorporating or based on the Confidential Information.
- (B) to the extent technically practicable, erase all the Confidential Information from its computer and communications systems and devices used by it, or which is stored in electronic form; and
- (C) certify in writing to the Discloser that it has complied with the requirements of this clause 5.1.

5.2 Nothing in clause 5.1 shall require the Recipient to return or destroy any documents and materials containing or based on the Confidential Information that the Recipient is required to retain by applicable law, or to satisfy the requirements of a regulatory authority or body of competent jurisdiction or the rules of any listing authority or stock exchange, to which it is subject. The provisions of this agreement shall continue to apply to any documents and materials retained by the Recipient pursuant to this clause 5.2

6. **General**

6.1 **Assignment and other dealings.** Neither party shall assign, transfer, mortgage, charge, subcontract, declare a trust over or deal in any other manner with any of its rights and obligations under this agreement.

6.2 **Entire agreement.**

- (A) This agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties and supersedes and extinguishes all previous agreements, promises, assurances, warranties, representations and understandings between them, whether written or oral, relating to its subject matter.
- (B) Each party agrees that it shall have no remedies in respect of any statement, representation, assurance or warranty (whether made innocently or negligently) that is not set out in this agreement. Each party agrees that it shall have no claim for innocent or negligent misrepresentation or negligent misstatement based on any statement in this agreement.

6.3 **Variation.** No variation of this agreement shall be effective unless it is in writing and signed by the parties (or their authorised representatives).

6.4 **Waiver.** No failure or delay by a party to exercise any right or remedy provided under this agreement or by law shall constitute a waiver of that or any other right or remedy, nor shall it prevent or restrict the further exercise of that or any other right or remedy. No single or partial exercise of such right or remedy shall prevent or restrict the further exercise of that or any other right or remedy.

6.5 **Governing law.** This agreement and any dispute or claim (including non-contractual

disputes or claims) arising out of or in connection with it or its subject matter or formation shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the law of England and Wales.

6.6 **Jurisdiction.** Each party irrevocably agrees that the courts of England and Wales shall have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any dispute or claim (including non- contractual disputes or claims) arising out of or in connection with this agreement or its subject matter or formation and hereby submits to the jurisdiction of the courts of England and Wales for this purpose.

This agreement has been entered into on the date stated at the beginning of it.

Signed by [NAME OF
AUTHORISED SIGNATORY]

for and on behalf of [NAME OF
DISCLOSER]

.....

Authorised Signatory

Signed by [NAME OF
RECIPIENT]

.....

Annex D: Practice Statement: Listing of cases for trial in the Patents Court

Issued: February 2022

The Patents Court endeavours to bring patent cases on for trial where possible within 12 months of the claim being issued. To this end, the following procedure will be adopted.

1. The parties will be expected (a) to start to consider potential trial dates as soon as is reasonably practicable after the service of the proceedings and (b) to discuss and attempt to agree trial dates with each other when seeking to agree directions for trial.
2. The starting point for listing trials is the current applicable Trial Window advertised by the Chancery Division Listing Office. Patent cases will be listed on the basis that the Trial Windows are divided as follows: estimated hearing time (including pre-reading and preparation of closing submissions) between 2 and 5 days; estimated hearing time (including pre-reading and preparation of closing submissions) between 5 and 10 days; and estimated hearing (including pre-reading and preparation of closing submissions) over 10 days.
3. Where it will enable a case to be tried within 12 months, or shortly thereafter, the Court may list a trial up to one month earlier than the applicable Trial Window without the need for any application for expedition.
4. The Court will use its case management powers in a more active manner than hitherto, with a view to dealing with cases justly and at proportionate cost in accordance with CPR rule 1.1. This may have the effect of setting limits on hearing times that enable cases to be listed promptly. For example, the Court may direct that a case estimated at 6 days will be heard in 5 days and may allocate time between the parties in a manner which enables that to be achieved.
5. Where it makes a significant difference to the time which cases must wait to be listed for trial and it will not cause significant prejudice to any party, cases may be listed without reference to the availability of counsel instructed by the parties.
6. Parties may seek the listing of a trial prior to the CMC if the trial estimate and the subject matter of the trial is agreed, or subject only to disputes which can be resolved at a short hearing. Parties should approach the Chancery Division Listing Office about this in the first instance.

These steps do not exclude the possibility of cases being expedited where expedition is warranted. Nor do they exclude the possibility of the parties opting to use the streamlined procedure or the Shorter Trial pilot scheme or the Flexible Trial pilot scheme.

This Practice Statement is issued with the concurrence of the Chancellor of the High Court. It supersedes the Practice Statement issued on 10 December 2015.

Meade J

Judge in Charge of Intellectual Property

Annex E: Standard trial bundles in the Patents Court

Introduction

The objective of this direction is to have a standard arrangement of bundles so that, as every document is produced in the course of the litigation, it is put in its place in the standard arrangement and the bundles do not subsequently have to be re-arranged or re-ordered, and the lawyers can continue using the same bundles, from the CMC up to and during the trial (recognising that for some interim applications it may be appropriate to have an application bundle specific for the hearing in addition to the standard bundles). Therefore, all that will be needed for trial would be preparation of additional copies for the judge, witnesses and stenographer.

There is a conflict between the need to avoid re-doing bundles as a case progresses, which requires documents to be added to the end of existing bundles, and the desire for documents to be in a sensible order, which in pleadings or technical literature bundles may not follow the order in which the documents are produced in the litigation. It has to be accepted that this direction requires a degree of prescriptiveness, but there also needs to be some sensible flexibility and co-operation between the parties' solicitors, particularly in multi-patent cases.

A new document should generally be added to the end of an existing bundle, and bundles should generally not require re-ordering; the new document either adds to an existing bundle or starts a new bundle. Therefore, whenever any party serves a document, they should also serve a new index page for the bundle(s) in which the document being served is to be placed. Amended documents should replace the unamended version in the bundle, and Responses to Part 18 Requests and Responses to Notices to Admit should replace the Request or Notice in the bundle.

Confidentiality

Confidential material can appear in a number of places – within a skeleton, pleading, PPD, witness statement or exhibit to a witness statement. The objective is that all confidential material is contained in a separate confidential bundle, with a redacted version or cross-referenced page in the relevant main bundle.

The preferred practice is that sections of a document which contain confidential information are contained in a separate confidential annex or exhibit, which is placed in the separate confidential bundle. In some cases, where this is not feasible, the party serving a document should provide a redacted version to go in the main bundle, and include a full version containing the confidential material (highlighted or underlined), or at least particular sections containing the confidential information, for inclusion in the confidential bundle. This has the additional advantage that the parties will then have redacted versions of witness statements or expert reports, which can be made available in Court under CPR 32.13.

In cases where the confidential material is voluminous or confidentiality regimes are complex, the parties should agree as early as possible on the way in which it can be dealt with.

Cross-referencing

It should be possible to include bundle references (in bold) for all documents referred to in witness statements and expert reports, since the location in the bundles of all exhibits will be determined when the evidence is finalised. Separate side annotation can thus be avoided.

All references to exhibits and other documents, including those in reply evidence, should refer to the actual bundle and tab number.

Duplication of exhibits

Where more than one of a party's witnesses or experts refers to the same document, it should be exhibited to only one statement or report, and the others should refer to that exhibit.

If the defendant's witnesses refer to documents which are also exhibited to the claimant's evidence, the duplicated exhibit should be removed from the defendant's exhibits bundle and replaced by a placeholder which cross-refers to the claimant's exhibits bundle.

Technical literature

Copies of all technical literature and other documents referred to in an expert report or witness statement should be provided in the bundles, usually as exhibits or in the technical literature bundle, but possibly elsewhere (eg prior art bundle).

Since in most cases there is little technical literature, the default position is to exhibit technical literature to an expert report or witness statement.

If it appears to party's solicitors that there is likely to be a suitable amount of technical literature for a separate bundle, they should raise it with the other side. If they all agree, then there will be a separate Technical Literature bundle, Bundle L.

The parties should cooperate towards the most useful and practical arrangement of bundle L but in general it should be chronological.

Amendment of the patent

If the patentee applies to amend the patent in suit, the parties will need to agree where the relevant documents will be included in the bundles (eg proposed amended specification and claims in the "A.n" series of bundles, statements of case in the "B.n" etc series: or in some cases, all in one separate bundle may be more sensible).

Pagination

Separate pagination should be used within each tab. Where a document already has clear page numbers, like a technical publication, then it does not need separate pagination. Documents (e.g., bundles of correspondence) should be paginated before service.

Standard bundles

- A1** **Patent(s)** (usually comb-bound)
- A2** **Priority documents and application(s) as filed** (when priority and added matter

is in issue).

B1 Pleadings, Orders and Notices. This will include pleadings, documents referred to in the pleadings (except the pleaded prior art), orders, lists of documents, PPDs, any technical primer and any Civil Evidence Act Notices (without annexed documents).

The bundle should be filled chronologically for the pleadings. Thereafter, tabs can be held open for documents which the parties know will be served (eg Order for Directions, Lists of Documents, Product/Process Description, Primer) and other documents can be added chronologically after these tabs.

To avoid re-arranging the bundle, Part 18 Requests should be added to the end of the bundle at the time of service, and replaced by the Response when served. The same applies *mutatis mutandis* to Admissions.

B2 Pleaded Prior Art.

C1 Claimant's Evidence. This bundle will include both fact and expert evidence (including witness statements served with a Civil Evidence Act Notice). Reply evidence should be added to bundle **C1** when it is served.

C2, C3, etc. Exhibits to the Claimant's evidence.

The principle with exhibits is that the exhibits to each witness statement or report are contained in one bundle (or section of a bundle), and the tab numbers follow the exhibit numbers, even when split over two bundles.

All documents referred to in a statement or report should be referred to as exhibits; to refer to some as annexes or appendices can cause confusion.

The preference is that each bundle contains the exhibits of one witness/expert, so that reply to exhibits can be added to the end. This avoids the inconvenience of subdividing bundles, which would result in two runs of tab numbers.

Where this is not practicable, it may be better to abandon the principle of tab numbers matching exhibit numbers, in the interest of avoiding two runs of the same tab numbers in a single bundle. In such a case, reply to exhibits would have to follow the exhibits to all the evidence in chief, as trying to insert each witness's reply exhibits immediately after their exhibits in chief will require too much rearrangement of bundles.

If one expert's exhibits go over more than one (sensibly filled) bundle then it should continue to the next bundle (C.2/C.3, and so on).

CONF-C This bundle will include the claimant's documents which contain confidential information of either Party.

D1 Defendant's Evidence (as above).

D2, D3, etc. Exhibits to the Defendant's Evidence (as above).

CONF-D This bundle will include the defendant's confidential documents (as above).

E **Documents referred to in Civil Evidence Act Notices** (or E1, E2 etc. if more than one bundle) (other than witness statements).

F, G **Selected documents from Claimant's / Defendant's Disclosure** (to the extent not exhibited to witness statements)

H **Documents from Interim Hearings** (only if required). These could include, for example, evidence from interim injunctions or other interim applications, transcripts of hearings, or interim judgments to the extent that these are going to be referred to at trial. Where evidence in the form of witness statements is included, the exhibits should be in a separate bundle **H2**.

I **Selected Inter-Solicitor correspondence** (only if and to the extent required)

L **Technical Literature** (if agreed by parties).

S **Skeletons**

T **Transcripts**

X **Documents handed up at trial**

CXX [witness initials] – those documents provided by the Claimant for cross examination

DXX [witness initials] – those documents provided by the Defendant for cross-examination

Any other documents which are case specific can be included with the parties' agreement in bundles using any of the remaining letters.

Notes on bundles

Bundle indices

There is no need to repeat the whole title of the action on the index: it is better to aim to get the entire index to a bundle on one sheet.

An index should be intelligent: thus "Exhibit AGS3 to the first affidavit of Anthony Graham Snooks" is not as helpful as "AGS3 - 1989 Accounts".

It should be made clear in the index if documents are amended, redacted/non-confidential or contain confidential information.

Front- and back-sheets.

Front- and back-sheets should be discarded from copy documents in the bundles. For exhibits, the exhibit number should instead be written in the top right-hand corner of the first page. This makes it easier to identify the document when looking for it in the bundle.

Bundle labels.

Bundles should be clearly labelled with a brief description of their contents. There is no need to repeat the entire title of the action. Ideally a large sticker, legible at a distance (e.g. "B1 PLDGS") should be used. Remember people have to find bundles in a rack or stand.

A similar sticker should appear in the top left inside of the bundle - so that the reader can see which bundle he is looking at without having to look at the front.

Binders

All bundles should be strong enough for practical use. Both ring binders (preferably with locking devices) and lever-arch are suitable. Do not use large lever-arch files for a small quantity of documents. In the case of both, do not overload. Binding techniques which mean that the bundle will not lie open should be avoided.

Different colours for different volumes aids ready identification, although clear labels can do the same job. A different colour for the confidential bundles is much encouraged.

Annex F: Specimen order on handing down of judgment.

UPON THIS ACTION [AND COUNTERCLAIM] having been tried before the Honourable [Mr/Mrs] Justice [] on the [] of []

AND UPON the Court handing down Judgment on [DATE]

IT IS ORDERED THAT:

1. The hearing to determine the appropriate form of Order following the handing-down of Judgment in these proceedings ('the Form of Order Hearing') be adjourned to the first available date convenient to the parties but no later than [DATE].
2. Such adjournment is an adjournment within paragraph 4.1(a) of the Practice Direction 52A to CPR Part 52; and accordingly the time for making any application for permission to appeal be extended until the Form of Order Hearing and pending that hearing the time for service of any Appellant's Notice shall not run.
3. Until the Form of Order Hearing the documents [referred to in / scheduled to] the Order dated [] shall remain confidential and shall only be used for the purpose of these proceedings notwithstanding that they have been, or may have been, read to or by the Court or referred to at a hearing which has been held in public.
4. Costs are in the case.
5. This Order shall be served by the [] on the [].

Service of the Order

The court has provided a sealed copy of this order to the serving party: [] at [ADDRESS]
[REFERENCE]

Annex G: Procedure in intellectual property appeals in the Court of Appeal

Applications for Permission to Appeal

The appellant's notice, skeleton argument and bundle should be lodged as required by CPR PD52C, sections 2, 4 and 7.

Appeals

Where permission to appeal has been given by the lower court or granted by the Court of Appeal:

- The Civil Appeals Office will ask the parties to provide an agreed time estimate where possible or, where agreement cannot be reached, separate time estimates for the hearing of the appeal together with an agreed time estimate for any necessary pre- reading.
- The case will then be referred to the Supervising Lord Justice for listing directions.
- Once the appeal is listed, the parties will be asked to lodge an agreed timetable for the filing of skeleton arguments, appeal bundles and bundles of authorities for approval by the Supervising Lord or Lady Justice.
- Any subsequent request by the parties to amend the approved timetable will be referred to the Supervising Lord or Lady Justice for determination.