



GETTING THE  
DEAL THROUGH 

# Patents 2019

*Contributing editor*

**Richard T McCaulley Jr**  
**McCaulley Dowell LLP**

Reproduced with permission from Law Business Research Ltd  
This article was first published in March 2019  
For further information please contact [editorial@gettingthedealthrough.com](mailto:editorial@gettingthedealthrough.com)

Publisher  
Tom Barnes  
[tom.barnes@lbresearch.com](mailto:tom.barnes@lbresearch.com)

Subscriptions  
Claire Bagnall  
[claire.bagnall@lbresearch.com](mailto:claire.bagnall@lbresearch.com)

Senior business development managers  
Adam Sargent  
[adam.sargent@gettingthedealthrough.com](mailto:adam.sargent@gettingthedealthrough.com)

Dan White  
[dan.white@gettingthedealthrough.com](mailto:dan.white@gettingthedealthrough.com)

**Law**  
**Business**  
**Research**

Published by  
Law Business Research Ltd  
87 Lancaster Road  
London, W11 1QQ, UK  
Tel: +44 20 3780 4147  
Fax: +44 20 7229 6910

© Law Business Research Ltd 2019  
No photocopying without a CLA licence.  
First published 2004  
Sixteenth edition  
ISBN 978-1-83862-089-9

The information provided in this publication is general and may not apply in a specific situation. Legal advice should always be sought before taking any legal action based on the information provided. This information is not intended to create, nor does receipt of it constitute, a lawyer-client relationship. The publishers and authors accept no responsibility for any acts or omissions contained herein. The information provided was verified between January and February 2019. Be advised that this is a developing area.

Printed and distributed by  
Encompass Print Solutions  
Tel: 0844 2480 112



## CONTENTS

<b>Austria</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Mexico</b>	<b>110</b>
Peter Israiloff Barger, Piso & Partner		Eugenio Pérez and José Luis Ramos-Zurita Uhthoff, Gómez Vega & Uhthoff, SC	
<b>Bahamas</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Norway</b>	<b>116</b>
Rodger S Outten Outten Intellectual Property Law		Kyrre Tangen Andersen Kluge Advokatfirma	
<b>Brazil</b>	<b>18</b>	Krister Mangersnes Håmsø Patentbyrå	
Philippe Bhering, Giuliano Maurer and Rafael Tögel Bhering Advogados		<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>123</b>
<b>China</b>	<b>26</b>	Ali Kabir Shah and Hanya Haroon Ali & Associates	
Honghuan Liu and Xi Zhou Baker McKenzie FenXun		<b>Peru</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Colombia</b>	<b>32</b>	Maria del Carmen Arana Courrejolles Estudio Colmenares & Asociados	
Carlos R Olarte, Alexander Agudelo and Liliana Galindo OlarteMoure		<b>Philippines</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>Ecuador</b>	<b>39</b>	Mila Federis and Caesar J Poblador Federis and Associates Law Offices	
María Rosa Fabara Vera and Gerardo Naranjo Fabara & Compañía Abogados		<b>Portugal</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>El Salvador</b>	<b>46</b>	António Andrade Vieira de Almeida	
Manuel Francisco Telles Suvillaga, Nelson Rigoberto López and Andrea Cuéllar Mayora & Mayora/Mayora IP		<b>Russia</b>	<b>154</b>
<b>France</b>	<b>52</b>	Vladimir Biriulin and Nikolay Bogdanov Gorodissky & Partners	
Benjamin May, Louis Jestaz and Marina Jonon Aramis		<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>159</b>
<b>Germany</b>	<b>58</b>	Mohammad Jomoa and Asif Iqbal Kadasa Intellectual Property	
Henrik Holzapfel and Martin Königs McDermott Will & Emery		<b>South Africa</b>	<b>165</b>
<b>Guatemala</b>	<b>65</b>	Hugh Moubray, Lodewyk Cilliers and Dina Biagio Spoor & Fisher	
Hugo L Rivas Gálvez and Santiago Mayora Bascuñana Mayora IP		<b>Taiwan</b>	<b>172</b>
<b>Honduras</b>	<b>70</b>	Yulan Kuo, Frank Lu and Charles Chen Formosa Transnational, Attorneys at Law	
Ricardo A Mejía and Blanca R Mejía Bufete Mejía & Asociados		<b>Turkey</b>	<b>179</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>76</b>	Elvan Sevi Fırat and Fatma Küçüktuncay Fırat İzgi Attorney Partnership	
Archana Shanker and Gitika Suri Anand and Anand		<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>184</b>
<b>Japan</b>	<b>88</b>	Richard T McCaulley Jr McCaulley Dowell LLP	
Masayuki Yamanouchi and Makoto Ono Anderson Mōri & Tomotsune		<b>United States</b>	<b>192</b>
<b>Korea</b>	<b>94</b>	Richard T McCaulley Jr McCaulley Dowell LLP	
Yoon Suk Shin, Eun-Young Park and Gon-Uk Huh Lee International IP & Law Group		<b>Vietnam</b>	<b>203</b>
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>103</b>	Pham Vu Khanh Toan Pham & Associates	
Bong Kwang Teo, Min Lee Boo and Siau Kee Pua Wong Jin Nee & Teo			

# Preface

## Patents 2019

Sixteenth edition

**Getting the Deal Through** is delighted to publish the sixteenth edition of *Patents*, which is available in print, as an e-book, and online at [www.gettingthedealthrough.com](http://www.gettingthedealthrough.com).

**Getting the Deal Through** provides international expert analysis in key areas of law, practice and regulation for corporate counsel, cross-border legal practitioners, and company directors and officers.

Throughout this edition, and following the unique **Getting the Deal Through** format, the same key questions are answered by leading practitioners in each of the jurisdictions featured.

**Getting the Deal Through** titles are published annually in print. Please ensure you are referring to the latest edition or to the online version at [www.gettingthedealthrough.com](http://www.gettingthedealthrough.com).

Every effort has been made to cover all matters of concern to readers. However, specific legal advice should always be sought from experienced local advisers.

**Getting the Deal Through** gratefully acknowledges the efforts of all the contributors to this volume, who were chosen for their recognised expertise. We also extend special thanks to the contributing editor, Richard T McCaulley Jr of McCaulley Dowell LLP, for his continued assistance with this volume.

GETTING THE   
DEAL THROUGH 

London  
February 2019

# Brazil

Philippe Bhering, Juliano Maurer and Rafael Tögel

Bhering Advogados

---

## Patent enforcement proceedings

### 1 Lawsuits and courts

**What legal or administrative proceedings are available for enforcing patent rights against an infringer? Are there specialised courts in which a patent infringement lawsuit can or must be brought?**

The administrative proceedings before the Brazilian Patent and Trademark Office (BPTO) available for owners to enforce their patent rights in Brazil are prescribed in the Brazilian Industrial Property Law (BIPL), as follows:

- petition of subsidies, which may be filed by interested third parties with the objective of indicating to the examiner the reasons why a patent should not be granted; and
- administrative nullity proceedings, which can be started by any person with a legitimate interest within a period of six months of the granting of the patent, on the grounds that:
  - any of the legal requirements were not satisfied;
  - the specifications and claims did not comply with the provisions of articles 24 and 25 of the BIPL;
  - the object of the patent extends beyond the contents of the application filed originally; or
  - one or more of the essential formalities indispensable to grant were omitted during the processing thereof.

Administrative nullity proceedings are heard by the President of the BPTO, who has final jurisdiction to rule on the matter.

The BIPL also establishes, in articles 56 and 57, the possibility of filing judicial nullity proceedings at any time during the term of the patent, either by the BPTO ex officio or by any person who has a legitimate interest.

In addition, an infringement action may also be brought against the infringer of a patent. The BIPL provides that infringement of patent rights constitutes both a civil wrong (tort) and a crime. Hence the injured party is entitled to rely on both civil and criminal measures in order to enforce its rights.

As for civil proceedings, the injured party may file a lawsuit seeking the cessation of the infringing act, coupled with a claim for damages. The lawsuit may include an ex parte preliminary injunction request, with a view to immediate cessation of the harmful conduct until a decision on the merits is rendered. In order to obtain a preliminary injunction, the plaintiff must demonstrate a prima facie case, ie, that there is a likelihood of success on the merits of the case, and that delay in granting the relief sought would be likely to give rise to harm that is irreparable or very difficult to redress.

The plaintiff may also seek the imposition of a daily penalty for failure to abide by the preliminary injunction. If the interim relief sought is granted, the defendant will be restrained from practising the infringing act pending a final and definitive ruling on the substantive lawsuit. In some circumstances, a court will only grant interim injunctive relief if the petitioner posts a bond or a fiduciary guarantee to cover any losses incurred by the respondent.

A criminal action requires the filing of a criminal complaint. In terms of criminal proceedings, one very important provision is the possibility of filing a preliminary criminal search and seizure action,

aimed at gathering evidence of acts of infringement and avoiding the destruction or hiding of evidence by the infringer. Pursuing a preliminary criminal search and seizure action is normally more straightforward than undergoing the more complicated civil proceeding of early production of evidence. Given that it is possible to rely both in civil and criminal proceedings on the evidence obtained under a search and seizure warrant, an application for preliminary criminal search and seizure is frequently a useful starting point for civil infringement proceedings as well as for criminal proceedings per se.

Finally, infringement actions must be filed before state courts, as the BPTO does not participate in such proceedings, whereas the nullity actions are heard by federal courts. This is because the BPTO is automatically a party to all nullity actions, and whenever a government agency is a party to a lawsuit, the action must be filed before federal courts. Nullity actions are usually filed in Rio de Janeiro, where the headquarters of the BPTO are located.

The entry level (first instance) of the Federal Court of Rio de Janeiro has four courts specialising in intellectual property. At the appeal level, the Regional Federal Court of the Second Region, which has jurisdiction over the states of Rio de Janeiro and Espirito Santo, has two specialist panels for intellectual property.

---

### 2 Trial format and timing

**What is the format of a patent infringement trial?**

Infringement and nullity actions are heard by a single judge at first instance. The appellate courts (second instance) consist of panels of three judges.

Once the initial complaint is filed, the defendant is notified to present its response within 15 days. The plaintiff may respond to the defendant's answer within 10 days. There are usually two hearings at first instance: a conciliatory or preliminary hearing, at which the parties try to settle the case amicably; and an evidentiary hearing, at which the expert and the parties' technical assistants may be cross-examined as to their findings in the event of a dispute between them (the relevant questions having been filed and responded to in writing prior to the hearing – the scope of the cross-examination being issues that remain in dispute); depositions are taken from the parties and the witnesses listed are heard. It is important to note that this second hearing occurs only in cases where there is a need for evidence to be produced.

At the close of the hearing, the judge may immediately make a decision or may direct that the parties submit final briefs. In the latter case, the judge will make the final order once he or she has considered the final briefs.

It is possible to file an appeal against this order to the State Court of Appeal. The final order on appeal of the State Court of Appeal may be challenged, provided certain legal requirements are met, by a further appeal, known as a 'special' appeal, to the Superior Court of Justice, or an 'extraordinary' appeal to the Federal Supreme Court.

A final decision on infringement and nullity actions may take between one and two years at first instance. A final decision at second instance may take up to two years. These time frames will vary according to the complexity of the case, and the state and court in which the lawsuit is filed. Preliminary injunctions may be granted immediately, provided the legal requirements are met.

### 3 Proof requirements

#### What are the burdens of proof for establishing infringement, invalidity and unenforceability of a patent?

To prove infringement, it is necessary for the plaintiff to make a direct comparison and demonstrate that the infringing product contains at least one of the independent patent claims and that it includes all the characteristics of said claim.

To prove nullity, it is necessary for the plaintiff to show that the patent does not satisfy at least one of the prerequisites for grant.

Concerning unenforceability, a patent is not enforceable against a supposed infringer when:

- the acts are performed privately and without commercial purpose, provided such acts did not result in prejudice to the economic interests of the patent owner;
- the acts are performed for experimental purposes, relating to studies or scientific/technological research;
- the products are related to the preparation of a medicine in individual cases by a qualified professional;
- the products are manufactured in accordance with a patent that has been placed on the internal market directly by the patent owner or with its consent;
- in the case of patents related to living matter, the living matter in question is used without economic purpose as the initial source of variation or propagation in order to obtain other products; and
- in the case of patents related to living matter, the product has been placed on the internal market by the patent owner or with its consent, provided the product is not used for commercial multiplication or propagation of the living matter.

A patent is also unenforceable when the supposed infringer, in good faith, had already made use of the object of the patent in Brazil prior to the filing date or the priority date of the patent application.

### 4 Standing to sue

#### Who may sue for patent infringement? Under what conditions can an accused infringer bring a lawsuit to obtain a judicial ruling or declaration on the accusation?

A patent infringement action can be brought by the owner of the patent.

In a civil infringement action, the accused infringer, as defence, may assert facts that impede, modify or terminate the plaintiff's rights and, in addition, if the legal prerequisites are duly met, may file a counterclaim against the plaintiff.

In relation to criminal actions, an allegation of nullity of the patent registration on which the action is based may be relied upon as a defence by the accused infringer.

In addition, the accused infringer may sustain that its use of the invention or model of utility does not infringe the patent. In this sense, articles 43 and 45 of the BIPL provide exceptions to patent infringement, such as:

- private acts without commercial purpose that do not jeopardise the economic interests of the patent owner;
- acts of experimental purposes in connection with scientific and technological studies and researches;
- preparation of a medicine in accordance with a medical prescription for individual cases;
- a product manufactured in accordance with a process or product patent that has been introduced onto the domestic market directly by the patent holder or with its consent;
- non-economic use of the patented product as an initial source of variation or propagation to obtain other products, in the case of patents related to living material;
- production of data and results of tests with the purpose of obtaining authorisation for commercialisation of the patent product after the term of the patent expires; and
- use in good faith of the object of the patent prior to the priority or filing date of the patent application.

### 5 Inducement, and contributory and multiple party infringement

#### To what extent can someone be liable for inducing or contributing to patent infringement? Can multiple parties be jointly liable for infringement if each practises only some of the elements of a patent claim, but together they practise all the elements?

According to the provisions of the BIPL, crimes against patents are determined to have been committed even when the violation does not affect all the claims of the patent or is restricted to the utilisation of means equivalent to the object of the patent.

In this sense, besides the manufacturing of a product or the using of a means or process that is the object of a patent without authorisation from the owner, it is also considered a crime against a patent in Brazil when anyone:

- exports, sells, displays or offers for sale, has in stock, conceals or receives, with a view to use for economic purposes, a product manufactured in violation of a patent, or obtained by a patented means or process;
- imports a product that is the object of a patent, or obtained by a means or process patented in Brazil, with a view to use for economic purposes, and that has not been placed on the foreign market directly by the patent owner or with its consent; or
- supplies a component of a patented product, or material or equipment to execute a patented process, provided that the final application of the component, material or equipment leads necessarily to the exploitation of the object of the patent.

### 6 Joinder of multiple defendants

#### Can multiple parties be joined as defendants in the same lawsuit? If so, what are the requirements? Must all of the defendants be accused of infringing all of the same patents?

In accordance with the Brazilian Civil Procedure Code (CPC), multiple parties can be joined as defendants in the same infringement lawsuit when:

- they possess equal rights or obligations relating to the issue;
- the rights or the obligations derive from the same fact or legal ground, eg, infringement of the same patent;
- the issue involving each defendant is connected by the object or the cause of action; and
- there are similar questions due to a common point of fact or law.

In addition, the CPC requires that multiple parties be joined as defendants in the same lawsuit when, by provision of law or by the nature of the legal relationship, the judge has to decide the matter uniformly for all parties. In this hypothesis, the effectiveness of the decision depends on the summons of all joint parties in the lawsuit.

### 7 Infringement by foreign activities

#### To what extent can activities that take place outside the jurisdiction support a charge of patent infringement?

The patent rights granted by the BPTO are valid within Brazilian territory. According to the BIPL, a patent confers on its owner the right to prevent a third party, without the owner's consent, from producing, using, offering for sale, selling or importing for these purposes a product that is the object of the patent or a process or a product directly obtained by a patented process. In order to support a charge of patent infringement, the production, use, offer for sale, sale or importation referred to must be within the Brazilian territory.

### 8 Infringement by equivalents

#### To what extent can 'equivalents' of the claimed subject matter be shown to infringe?

In Brazil, infringement may occur in three different ways:

- literal infringement – when any single claim of a patent reads on the item or process under review of any interested (third) party, such that the item or process has all of the elements listed in the claim. This type of infringement is established if any one of the claims reads on the infringing product. Even if the product or

process incorporates additional elements that may be patentable, literal infringement may be alleged by the patentee. In order for a product or process to avoid infringement of a prior patent, the product or process under consideration must not have at least one element recited in each claim of the patent;

- doctrine of equivalents infringement – this doctrine may be invoked by a patentee against the producer of a later device if the later device performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way, to obtain the same result. Further, although this doctrine extends the claims beyond their literal words, it does not prevent the manufacture, use, or sale by others of every device that is generally similar to the patented invention. Last, it is important to note that the concept of equivalence does not apply to a structure that is specifically excluded from the scope of the claims; or
- contributory infringement – in order for a contributory infringement to be characterised, the following situation should occur:
  - the means offered or provided by the infringer for contribution relate to a significant element of the protected object by intellectual property rights;
  - said means has to be for an infringing use; and
  - at the time of offering or providing, the suitability and intended use are known to the supplier or it is obvious under the circumstances.

## 9 Discovery of evidence

**What mechanisms are available for obtaining evidence from an opponent, from third parties or from outside the country for proving infringement, damages or invalidity?**

The CPC states that the plaintiff may draw on all legal and morally legitimate means of proving the existence of the rights asserted. It makes specific reference to 'personal deposition' (the giving of oral evidence by the person or persons asserting the rights); the exhibition of documents or other material; witness testimony; expert evidence; and court inspections.

In addition, the CPC permits the court to direct early production of evidence. A party is therefore entitled, eg, to make an application for the production of expert evidence prior to the filing of the substantive lawsuit (or, post-filing, at an early stage of the proceedings). The plaintiff must demonstrate solid reasons for the application, eg, that there are reasonable grounds for fearing that, in the absence of an order for early production, the evidence in question may be lost or destroyed.

However, discovery, in the form that exists in common law systems as a pretrial phase in a lawsuit, is not provided for in the Brazilian legal system.

## 10 Litigation timetable

**What is the typical timetable for a patent infringement lawsuit in the trial and appellate courts?**

A final decision on infringement and nullity actions may take between one and two years at first instance.

A final decision on second instance may take up to two years. Appeals to the Superior Court of Justice or to the Federal Supreme Court are estimated to take between two and four years to be analysed and have decisions issued.

These time frames will vary according to the complexity of the case, and the state and court in which the lawsuit is filed. Preliminary injunctions may be granted immediately, provided the legal requirements are met.

## 11 Litigation costs

**What is the typical range of costs of a patent infringement lawsuit before trial, during trial and for an appeal? Are contingency fees permitted?**

The cost range depends on the complexity of the case. In Brazil there are law firms that charge professional fees on an hourly basis and others that base their fees on the events that occur during the lawsuit (eg, filing the court action, obtaining a favourable injunction decision, appealing a decision). A success fee is also usually charged.

## 12 Court appeals

**What avenues of appeal are available following an adverse decision in a patent infringement lawsuit? Is new evidence allowed at the appellate stage?**

The CPC sets out various avenues of appeal to which parties may resort.

There are both appeals on the merits (substantive issue) of a case and appeals on procedural grounds or relating to questions other than the substantive issue. The possible forms of appeal include motions based on conflicting case law, motions for clarification of the ruling and appeals based on internal court rules. The final decision of the first instance court, for example, may be challenged on appeal before the State Court of Appeal by means of an *apelação*. From the Appellate Court, a further appeal is possible on issues pertaining to federal law, to the Superior Court of Justice or, in the event of a constitutional issue arising, to the Federal Supreme Court.

The appeal courts consist of panels of three judges.

As for new evidence at the appellate stage, although the CPC, in article 434, indicates that the moment for a party to present evidence is at the first opportunity it has to communicate in the lawsuit, following the provisions of article 435, the production of documental evidence as to supervening facts is permitted at any time.

## 13 Competition considerations

**To what extent can enforcement of a patent expose the patent owner to liability for a competition violation, unfair competition, or a business-related tort?**

The enforcement of patent rights exposes the owner to liability in the sense that, should the accused infringer not be considered guilty, it may allege that such action was an act of unfair competition by the patent holder as, in accordance with article 195 of the BIPL, a person is guilty of unfair competition when, among other situations, with the purpose of obtaining some advantage, she or he publishes, by any means, false statements to the detriment of a competitor, or provides or divulges false information about the competitor.

In addition, the BIPL prescribes, in article 209, for the aggrieved party the right to recover damages for losses caused by acts of unfair competition that prejudiced the aggrieved party's reputation or business, created confusion among commercial or industrial establishments or service providers, or among the products and services placed on the market.

## 14 Alternative dispute resolution

**To what extent are alternative dispute resolution techniques available to resolve patent disputes?**

The BIPL does not have any provision related to alternative dispute resolution. Arbitration proceedings, which are governed by the Arbitration Law (Law No. 9,307, of 23 September 1996), are not commonly used in trademark and patent infringement cases, but the parties may agree to arbitration instead of resorting to the courts. Among the possible benefits of using arbitration are the comparative speed of proceedings and their confidentiality.

## Scope and ownership of patents

### 15 Types of protectable inventions

**Can a patent be obtained to cover any type of invention, including software, business methods and medical procedures?**

According to article 2 of the BIPL, the protection of rights relating to industrial property, taking into account the interests of society and the technological and economic development of the country, is effected by means of the grant of patents of invention (article 8 of the BIPL) and utility model patents (article 9 of the BIPL).

In article 10, the BIPL established that schemes, plans, principles or methods of a commercial, accounting, financial, educational, publishing, lottery or fiscal nature; computer programs per se; and operating or surgical techniques and therapeutic or diagnostic methods, for use on the human or animal body, are not considered to be inventions or utility models.

## 16 Patent ownership

**Who owns the patent on an invention made by a company employee, an independent contractor, multiple inventors or a joint venture? How is patent ownership officially recorded and transferred?**

According to article 88 of the BIPL, an invention or utility model will belong exclusively to the employer when it results from work performed in Brazil in accordance with an employment contract, the object of which is research or the exercise of inventive activity or when the invention or model results from the nature of the services for which the employee was hired.

However, article 90 of the BIPL states that an invention or utility model developed by an employee will belong exclusively to the employee if it is unconnected to his or her employment contract and when it does not result from the use of resources, means, data, materials, installations or equipment of the employer.

An independent contractor may be deemed equivalent to an employer when it pays the developer (employee) to produce the invention. The employee will always need to be appointed as the inventor.

When there are multiple inventors, all of them must be appointed as inventors. Ownership of the invention will depend on the specific circumstances of the case. Article 6 of the BIPL states that the author of an invention or of a utility model is legally entitled to obtain a patent that guarantees him or her ownership, under the terms established by this law. Further, paragraph 3 of this article states that, when an invention or utility model is created jointly by two or more persons, the patent may be applied for by all or any one of them, by naming the others to guarantee their respective rights.

Regarding inventions resulting from a joint venture, ownership will depend on the specific terms set in the agreement. In the absence of ownership provisions, the invention will be jointly owned by the parties of the joint venture.

Finally, patent ownership is officially recorded at the time of a patent filing before the BPTO. However, if ownership changes, it is possible to have the assignment recorded. A simple assignment document, signed by both parties, notarised and legalised, is necessary for this purpose.

## Defences

### 17 Patent invalidity

**How and on what grounds can the validity of a patent be challenged? Is there a special court or administrative tribunal in which to do this?**

According to article 51 of the BIPL, an administrative nullity procedure may be filed before the BPTO by third parties that have a legitimate interest within six months commencing with the date of grant of the patent.

Furthermore, according to article 50 of the BIPL, the nullity of a patent can be declared administratively when:

- any of the legal requisites for grant have not been met;
- the specification and the claims do not meet legal provisions;
- the subject of protection of the patent extends beyond the contents of the application as originally filed; or
- any of the essential formalities for grant were omitted during prosecution.

Last, according to article 56 of the BIPL, a nullity court action can be filed before the Brazilian Federal Court at any time during the term of a patent by the BPTO or by any legitimately interested party. The nullity of a patent may be argued, at any time, as matter for defence.

Nullity court actions are heard by federal courts. This is because the BPTO is automatically a party to all nullity actions, and whenever a government agency is a party to a lawsuit, the action must be filed before federal courts.

The entry level (first instance) of the Federal Court of Rio de Janeiro has four courts specialising in intellectual property. At the appeal level, the Regional Federal Court of the Second Region, with jurisdiction over the states of Rio de Janeiro and Espirito Santo, has two specialist panels for intellectual property.

### 18 Absolute novelty requirement

**Is there an 'absolute novelty' requirement for patentability, and if so, are there any exceptions?**

In Brazil, there is an 'absolute novelty' requirement for patentability. According to article 11 of the BIPL, inventions and utility models are considered to be new when they do not form part of the existing state of the art. The state of the art comprises everything made accessible to the public before the date of filing of a patent application, by written or oral description, by use or any other means, in Brazil or abroad. Further, for the purpose of determining novelty, the whole contents of an application filed in Brazil, but not yet published, will be considered as state of the art as from the date of filing, or from the priority claimed, provided that it is published, even though subsequently.

However, there are exceptions to the 'absolute novelty' requirement for patentability. These exceptions are described in article 12 of the BIPL. The disclosure of an invention or utility model that occurs during the 12 months preceding the date of filing or priority of the patent application will not be considered as part of the state of the art, provided such disclosure is made:

- by the inventor;
- by the BPTO, by means of the official publication of a patent application filed without the consent of the inventor and based on information obtained from him or her or as a result of his or her acts; or
- by third parties, on the basis of information received directly or indirectly from the inventor or as the result of his or her acts.

### 19 Obviousness or inventiveness test

**What is the legal standard for determining whether a patent is 'obvious' or 'inventive' in view of the prior art?**

Article 13 of the BIPL states that an invention shall be taken to involve inventive activity when, for a person skilled in the art, it does not derive in an evident or obvious manner from the state of the art. In order, therefore, to assess the existence of inventive activity it is necessary to establish whether a person skilled in the art, knowing the prior art citations taken into account for examination, would have been motivated to carry out the combination or modifications necessary to achieve the invention in question. Such an assessment is based only on documents published before the date of filing or priority of the application.

The BPTO essentially takes the view that there is an absence of inventiveness when, following examination of two combined documents on the related prior state of art, there is found to be no new technical effect achieved by the invention. The following are examples of factors that may indicate lack of inventiveness:

- the mere choice or change of material(s) whose properties are known;
- simple change of shape or proportion; and
- the mere juxtaposition of known means.

In Brazil, utility model patents are also subjected to substantive examination, and according to article 9 of the BIPL, an object of practical use, or part thereof, is patentable as a utility model, when it is capable of industrial application; presents a new shape or arrangement and involves an inventive act that results in a functional improvement in use or manufacture. Article 14 of the BIPL states that a utility model shall be taken to involve an inventive act when, for a person skilled in the art, it does not derive in a common or usual manner from the state of the art.

In practical terms, the new shape or arrangement should be the result of the inventive step that characterises an unusual difference between the object of the utility model and the prior art. Said difference should not be ordinary, usual, normal, or trivial to a person skilled in the art.

The assessment of the inventive step of a utility model patent is undertaken preferably using only one prior art document. In some situations where constructive details of the subject can be found in a complementary way in another prior art document, said other document can be used to disfigure the inventive step of the application in question, with the proviso that said document contemplates construction details of the subject under analysis.

## 20 Patent unenforceability

**Are there any grounds on which an otherwise valid patent can be deemed unenforceable owing to misconduct by the inventors or the patent owner, or for some other reason?**

The BIPL provides, in articles 43 and 45, exceptions to patent infringement, such as:

- private acts without commercial purpose that do not jeopardise the economic interests of the patent holder;
- acts of experimental purposes in connection with scientific and technological studies and research;
- preparation of a medicine in accordance with a medical prescription for individual cases;
- a product manufactured in accordance with a process or product patent that has been introduced onto the domestic market directly by the patent holder or with his or her consent;
- non-economic use of the patented product as an initial source of variation or propagation to obtain other products, in the case of patents related to living material;
- production of data and results of tests with the purpose of obtaining authorisation for commercialisation of the patent product after the term of the patent expires; and
- use, in good faith, of the object of the patent prior to the priority or filing date of the patent application.

## 21 Prior user defence

**Is it a defence if an accused infringer has been privately using the accused method or device prior to the filing date or publication date of the patent? If so, does the defence cover all types of inventions? Is the defence limited to commercial uses?**

The BIPL states in article 43 that the right to prevent third parties from manufacturing, using, offering for sale, selling or importing for such purposes a patented subject (product or process) without the consent of its proprietor does not apply to:

- acts practised by unauthorised third parties privately and without commercial ends;
- acts practised by unauthorised third parties for experimental purposes;
- the preparation of a medicine according to a medical prescription for individual cases;
- a product manufactured in accordance with a process or product patent that has been placed on the internal market directly by the patentee or with his consent;
- third parties who, in the case of patents related to living matter, use, without economic ends, the patented product as the initial source of variation or propagation for obtaining other products; and
- third parties who, in the case of patents related to living matter, use, place in circulation or commercialise a patented product that has been introduced lawfully onto the market by the patentee or his or her licensee, provided that the patented product is not used for commercial multiplication or propagation of the living matter in question.

The BIPL also determines in article 45 that any prior user, ie, any person who in good faith, prior to the date of filing or of priority of a patent application, makes use of the patented subject in Brazil, will be guaranteed, without prejudice, the right to continue using in the same manner and subject to the same conditions.

## Remedies

### 22 Monetary remedies for infringement

**What monetary remedies are available against a patent infringer? When do damages start to accrue? Do damage awards tend to be nominal, provide fair compensation or be punitive in nature? How are royalties calculated?**

In Brazil, according to article 210 of the BIPL, damages are fixed on the basis of the criterion that is the most beneficial to the injured party, chosen from the following list:

- the benefit that the injured party would have obtained if the violation had not occurred;
- the benefit actually obtained by the perpetrator of the violation of the rights; or
- the remuneration that the perpetrator of the violation would have paid to the owner of the violated right throughout the granting of a licence that would have allowed him or her to lawfully exploit the property.

Damages accrue from the moment the unauthorised exploitation of the injured party's patent has started.

### 23 Injunctions against infringement

**To what extent is it possible to obtain a temporary injunction or a final injunction against future infringement? Is an injunction effective against the infringer's suppliers or customers?**

The infringement lawsuit may include an ex parte preliminary injunction application with a view to immediate cessation of the harmful conduct until a decision on the merits is rendered. In order to obtain a preliminary injunction, the plaintiff must demonstrate a prima facie case, that is, that there is a likelihood of success on the merits of the case, and that delay in granting the relief sought would be likely to give rise to harm that is irreparable or very difficult to redress.

The plaintiff may also seek the imposition of a daily penalty for failure to abide by the preliminary injunction. If the interim relief sought is granted, the defendant will be restrained from practising the infringing act pending a final and definitive ruling on the substantive lawsuit. In some circumstances, a court will only grant interim injunctive relief if the petitioner posts a bond or a fiduciary guarantee to cover any losses incurred by the respondent.

According to Brazilian legislation, any decision issued in a lawsuit is only binding on the parties involved in the matter and is not effective against third parties.

### 24 Banning importation of infringing products

**To what extent is it possible to block the importation of infringing products into the country? Is there a specific tribunal or proceeding available to accomplish this?**

The BIPL classifies as a crime against an invention or utility model patent the importation of a product that is the object of an invention or utility model patent, or obtained by a means or process patented in Brazil, with a view to use for economic purposes, and that has not been placed on the foreign market directly by the patent owner or with his or her consent.

Contrary to what occurs in respect to trademarks, however, there is no specific provision in Brazilian law allowing the Brazilian customs authorities to seize goods based on the violation of a patent.

There is no special tribunal to process the importation of infringing products in Brazil.

### 25 Attorneys' fees

**Under what conditions can a successful litigant recover costs and attorneys' fees?**

A successful litigant can recover costs and attorneys' fees from the losing party when the judgment become final and binding, ie, becomes *res judicata*.

### 26 Wilful infringement

**Are additional remedies available against a deliberate or wilful infringer? If so, what is the test or standard to determine whether the infringement is deliberate? Are opinions of counsel used as a defence to a charge of wilful infringement?**

As a rule, there is no distinction in Brazil as to whether the infringement of a patent right was wilful. Hence no specific defences are open to wilful infringers.

## 27 Time limits for lawsuits

### What is the time limit for seeking a remedy for patent infringement?

According to article 225 of the BIPL, the limitation period for an action to remedy damage caused to an industrial property right, such as patent rights, is five years.

## 28 Patent marking

### Must a patent holder mark its patented products? If so, how must the marking be made? What are the consequences of failure to mark? What are the consequences of false patent marking?

No. A patent holder can choose whether to mark its patented products. There are no consequences for not marking the products. On the other hand, the product cannot be marked as patented while the patent application is still pending; in this case, the mark must be 'patent pending' or a similar expression. False patent marking is a crime in Brazil according to the BIPL.

## Licensing

## 29 Voluntary licensing

### Are there any restrictions on the contractual terms by which a patent owner may license a patent?

According to articles 61 to 63 of the BIPL, the patent holder or the applicant may enter into a patent licence agreement. Both granted patents and patent applications can be licensed in Brazil.

These licence agreement must be registered at the BPTO in order to produce effects in relation to third parties.

Also of note is that the remittance of payments abroad will only be allowed after the licensed right has been granted by the BPTO.

Licences can be recorded at the BPTO for a fixed period of time and within a determined area, on a remunerated or free-of-charge basis. Nevertheless, restrictions on payments resulting from an international licensing relationship may apply.

An example of this is the limitation on payments of fees between local subsidiaries and a foreign company with a majority stake. These limitations are based on the BPTO's interpretation of a complex tax legislation, mainly dating from the late 1950s.

## 30 Compulsory licences

### Are any mechanisms available to obtain a compulsory licence to a patent? How are the terms of such a licence determined?

Yes. Articles 68 to 71 of the BIPL present the mechanisms available to obtain a compulsory licence to a patent in Brazil. The potential grounds for a compulsory licence are as follows:

- abusive exercise of patent rights (article 68);
- abuse of economic power (article 68);
- non-utilisation of the subject matter or the patent in Brazil (article 68, section 1, I);
- commercial use that does not meet market needs (article 68, section 1, II);
- dependence of one patent on another (article 70); and
- public interest or national emergency (article 71).

The authorisation to obtain a compulsory licence must be based on the individual merits of the application. Such a licence may only be granted to a person or entity that has a legitimate interest and the technical and economic capacity to effectively use the object of the patent. Prior to such use, the proposed user must have made significant efforts to obtain authorisation from the holder of the right, on reasonable commercial terms and conditions, with such efforts proving fruitless within a reasonable period of time.

A compulsory licence will not be granted if the patent owner:

- justifies the non-use on legitimate grounds;
- proves that serious and effective preparations for use have been made; or
- justifies the failure to manufacture or to market on grounds of an obstacle of legal nature.

## Patent office proceedings

## 31 Patenting timetable and costs

### How long does it typically take, and how much does it typically cost, to obtain a patent?

The BPTO has a backlog of patent proceedings. At present, an application takes an average of eight and a half years to be granted or denied. However, the BPTO is implementing several procedures to reduce the backlog and expedite the final decisions.

It is difficult to estimate the cost of obtaining a patent in Brazil, since there are many factors (eg, number of claims, eventual office actions and the annuity payments after granting).

## 32 Expedited patent prosecution

### Are there any procedures to expedite patent prosecution?

Currently, there are three different types of BPTO procedures to expedite patent prosecution, as follows:

- In relation to article 2 of Resolution 151/2015:

*Article 2: The expedited examination of the application may be requested:*

- I *by the applicant when:*
  - (a) *the applicant is over 60 years of age;*
  - (b) *when the object of the application is being reproduced by others without his consent;*
  - (c) *the granting of the patent is a condition for obtaining financial resources from official national credit institutions, as an economic subsidy, financing or partnership, or originating from investment funds, for the use of the respective product or process; or*
  - (d) *the applicant is a person with physical or mental disabilities or serious illness (according to article 69A of Brazilian Law 9,784).*
- II *by third parties, when they are being accused by the applicant of reproducing the object without the applicant's consent.*
- III *by third parties, patent applicants or patent owners who own the granted technology.*

- In relation to the Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH): On 19 November 2015, the BPTO signed a PPH pilot programme with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) for examination of patent applications. The pilot programme ran for two years (from 11 January 2016 to 10 January 2018). After this first experience, the Brazilian PTO has signed PPH agreements with the European Patent Office, regarding chemistry and medical devices inventions; the Chinese Intellectual Property Office (SIPO), related to IT, packaging, measuring and chemistry inventions; the Japanese Patent Office, exclusively for IT inventions; and South American countries, in a project named PROSUR, which includes Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. See also 'Update and trends'.

- In relation to Resolution 153/15: This resolution was signed on 28 December 2015 by the BPTO in order to introduce the Brazilian Patent Priority pilot programme, which prioritises the examination of patent applications originating in Brazil and subsequently filed abroad.

## 33 Patent application contents

### What must be disclosed or described about the invention in a patent application? Are there any particular guidelines that should be followed or pitfalls to avoid in deciding what to include in the application?

According to article 24 of the BIPL, the specification of the patent application must describe the subject matter clearly and sufficiently so as to enable a person skilled in the art to carry it out. The application must, when applicable, indicate the best mode of execution.

Furthermore, the guidelines (directives) issued by the BPTO on the examination of patents stipulate that the disclosure must clearly

### Update and trends

The BPTO published a statement informing that, as of 27 February 2018, a formal Office Action (code 6.6.1) will be automatically issued in all patent applications, requiring applicants to prove the registration or authorisation of access to the Brazilian Genetic Heritage and/or Associated Traditional Knowledge.

A response will be required only in cases where samples of Brazilian Genetic Heritage and/or Associated Traditional Knowledge have been accessed. In those cases, the applicant will need to file a reply within 60 days from the publication of the formal Office Action.

However, if the applicant fails to comply with the formal Office Action, the BPTO will inevitably consider that the subject matter of the patent application has not been obtained as a result of access to samples of Brazilian Genetic Heritage and/or Associated Traditional Knowledge, and will proceed with the technical examination of the case.

On 28 March 2018, Brazil and the United Kingdom signed a Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) pilot programme between the BPTO and the United Kingdom Intellectual Property Office (UKIPO). Its purpose is to speed up the examination of pending patent applications in both countries, and came into force in Brazil on 1 August 2018.

An expedited examination before the BPTO based on this PPH programme will be possible for UK patent cases that have received an Intention to Grant Letter or a Notification of Grant Letter issued by the UKIPO. Likewise, cases already granted by the BPTO may also enjoy an expedited examination before the UKIPO.

For the PPH pilot programme between the BPTO and the UKIPO, only 100 applications in Brazil will be accepted per year, and the eligible technical fields for this programme were defined in July 2018 as biotechnology, electrical machines, appliances and energy, audiovisual technology, telecoms, digital communication, basic communication processes, computer technology, information technology management methods and semiconductors.

On 8 May 2018, the BPTO published Resolution No. 218/18, establishing phase II of the PPH pilot project between the BPTO and the USPTO.

The second phase extends from 10 May 2018 to 30 April 2020 or until 200 applications have been accepted under the PPH agreement between both PTOs, whichever occurs first. The project now includes the area of information technology, which was added to the already contemplated technologies, namely oil, gas and petrochemical inventions, provided that:

- the patent application has been published;
- the examination has been requested but not yet started;
- annuities are paid and current;
- a specific fee has been paid and a specific form filled in; and
- the application has not been the object of any litigation in Brazil.

The BPTO also published on 8 May 2018 Resolution 217/18, which amended Resolution 80 of 2013, establishing that patent applications related to pharmaceutical products and processes (as well as equipment and materials used in these areas) related to Zika and Chikungunya have also become part of the list of patents related to neglected diseases that benefit from fast-track examinations before the BPTO.

This new resolution also included applications for rare diseases, classified by the World Health Organization and by Brazilian guidelines for treatments under the National Healthcare System (SUS), as diseases that affect up to 65 people per 100,000 subjects or 1.3 people per 2,000 subjects.

It should be pointed out that this measure demonstrates the BPTO's alignment with the public healthcare policies of the Brazilian Ministry of Health and with the development of the industrial complex in the area of Health.

On 30 October 2018, the BPTO published Resolution 227/2018, establishing pre-examination requirements in an attempt to expedite the technical examination of pending patent applications and thus reduce the backlog. This resolution establishes analysis procedures for patent applications using the results of searches already carried out in other countries' patent offices.

A new set of claims according to the prior arts already found by other patent offices must be submitted, as well as arguments regarding the pertinence of the cited prior arts, in case of objection to the requirements of patentability in view of such documents.

Should a new set of claims be submitted, the applicant must pay attention to the provisions of article 32 of the BIPL, which states that any amendments made regarding the original application are only allowed when they do not exceed the subject matter claimed at the time of the request for examination of the application.

In order to avoid further technical requirements, applicants should take into account the provisions of Normative Instructions 30/2013 and 31/2013, checking, for example, the correct interconnection of the claims, the presence of the expression 'characterised in that' and the presence of the reference signs to the drawings. Moreover, applicants must pay attention to the fact that the subject matter does not contravene the provisions of articles 10 and 18 of the BIPL; for instance, claiming the subject matter in the categories of Software, Computer Program or Therapeutic Method.

It is advisable to present, along with the new claim set, marked-up copies highlighting the amendments, as well as new copies of the specification, abstract and figures, correcting possible translation errors or typos.

If the amended claim set exceeds the total number of claims submitted for examination, an extra official examination fee must be paid regarding every extra claim.

Resolution 227/18 applies to patent applications that have not yet been subjected to a first technical examination, have not requested any type of priority examination before the INPI, have not been subjected to third-party observation or ANVISA's opinion, and have related prior art searches already been performed by other patent offices or correspondent organisations.

The assignee has a period of 60 days, counted from the publication of the pre-examination requirement in the form of an Office Action, to present a response and possible amendments to the application and corresponding argumentation. It is important to state that if the applicant does not file a reply to this Office Action, the application will be definitely shelved.

Once the requirement has been met, the examination procedure continues as usual.

identify the novelty of the invention or utility model and highlight the achieved technical effect (patents of invention) or the achieved new shape or arrangement (utility models).

The description must contain the characteristics of the claims, ie, it must sustain the set of claims completely and unequivocally.

### 34 Prior art disclosure obligations

#### Must an inventor disclose prior art to the patent office examiner?

Normative Instruction No. 030/2013 establishes that the description of a patent application filed in Brazil must describe the prior art that could be considered relevant for the comprehension, search and examination of said application, citing, whenever possible, the documents that contain such information highlighting the existing technical problems.

Exceptions to this regulation are:

- the absence of detectable prior art at the time of filing, which can be corrected by providing information at a further stage;

- the invention is a modification or improvement of a process or conventional device; and
- if there is absolutely no information available.

### 35 Pursuit of additional claims

#### May a patent applicant file one or more later applications to pursue additional claims to an invention disclosed in its earlier filed application? If so, what are the applicable requirements or limitations?

The BIPL does not foresee the possibility of a later application to pursue additional claims to a previously filed invention. However, it is possible to file a certificate of addition to protect an improvement or development added to the subject matter of the patent of invention, even if lacking inventive activity, provided that it shares the same inventive concept. This certificate of addition is accessory to the patent and has the same expiry date. It accompanies the patent for all legal effects.

On the other hand, article 17 of the BIPL establishes that an application for a patent of invention or for a utility model originally filed in

Brazil, without a priority claim and not yet published, will guarantee a right of priority to a later application in respect of the same subject matter filed in Brazil by the same applicant or by his or her successors, within the period of one year (known in Brazil as 'internal priority').

Even as a useful option to file a new application over an already filed application, this Brazilian internal priority will only be recognised for the subject matter that is disclosed in the earlier application and will not extend to any new matter that is introduced. The pending earlier application will be deemed definitively shelved and the patent application resulting from the division of an earlier application cannot serve as the basis for a priority claim.

### 36 Patent office appeals

#### Is it possible to appeal an adverse decision by the patent office in a court of law?

Yes, in the event of a rejection decision being maintained at the administrative appeal stage of the BPTO, further action to contest the BPTO's opinion may be filed before a federal court.

### 37 Oppositions or protests to patents

#### Does the patent office provide any mechanism for opposing the grant of a patent?

Yes, according to article 51 of the BIPL, an administrative nullity procedure may be commenced ex officio or by third parties having legitimate interest within six months, commencing with the grant of the patent.

### 38 Priority of invention

#### Does the patent office provide any mechanism for resolving priority disputes between different applicants for the same invention? What factors determine who has priority?

Brazil follows the first-to-file principle. According to article 7 of the BIPL, if two or more authors have independently devised the same invention or utility model, the right to obtain a patent will be assured to whoever proves the earliest filing, independently of the dates of invention or creation. This article establishes that the withdrawal of an earlier filing without producing any effects will give priority to the first subsequent filing.

### 39 Modification and re-examination of patents

#### Does the patent office provide procedures for modifying, re-examining or revoking a patent? May a court amend the patent claims during a lawsuit?

Article 46 of the BIPL rules that a patent is null when granted contrary to the provisions of the BIPL. According to article 49, in the event of the right to obtain a patent (article 6) not having been observed, the inventor may alternatively claim, in a court action, the adjudication of the patent.

The BIPL also makes provision for an administrative nullity procedure, which may be instituted ex officio or at the request of any person having a legitimate interest, within six months of the grant of the patent.

Another possibility given by the BIPL is to request the nullity of a patent by means of a nullity court action. It can be filed at any time during the term of a patent by the BPTO or by any legitimately interested party, and can be asserted, at any time, as matter for defence.

It is not possible to amend a claim once the patent has been granted, but it is possible to revoke the patent entirely or remove one or more claims (in cases in which the legal requirements were not met by the entire patent or by specific claims) by means of an administrative nullity action (to be filed before the BPTO) or a nullity court action (to be filed before a federal court).

### 40 Patent duration

#### How is the duration of patent protection determined?

According to article 40 of the BIPL, a patent of invention will have a term of 20 years and a utility model patent a term of 15 years, as from the filing date. However, also according to this article, the term will not be less than 10 years for patents of invention and seven years for utility model patents, commencing with the date of grant, save when the BPTO is prevented from proceeding with the examination of the merits of the application owing to proven reasons of force majeure.

# BHERING

## ADVOGADOS

Philippe Bhering  
Juliano Maurer  
Rafael Tögel

bhe@bheringadvogados.com.br  
bhe@bheringadvogados.com.br  
bhe@bheringadvogados.com.br

Avenida Rio Branco 103  
11th and 12th Floors  
20040-004 Rio de Janeiro  
Brazil

Tel: +55 21 2221 3757  
Fax: +55 21 2224 7169  
www.bheringadvogados.com.br

## *Getting the Deal Through*

Acquisition Finance  
Advertising & Marketing  
Agribusiness  
Air Transport  
Anti-Corruption Regulation  
Anti-Money Laundering  
Appeals  
Arbitration  
Art Law  
Asset Recovery  
Automotive  
Aviation Finance & Leasing  
Aviation Liability  
Banking Regulation  
Cartel Regulation  
Class Actions  
Cloud Computing  
Commercial Contracts  
Competition Compliance  
Complex Commercial Litigation  
Construction  
Copyright  
Corporate Governance  
Corporate Immigration  
Corporate Reorganisations  
Cybersecurity  
Data Protection & Privacy  
Debt Capital Markets  
Defence & Security Procurement  
Dispute Resolution  
Distribution & Agency  
Domains & Domain Names  
Dominance  
e-Commerce  
Electricity Regulation  
Energy Disputes  
Enforcement of Foreign Judgments  
Environment & Climate Regulation  
Equity Derivatives  
Executive Compensation & Employee Benefits  
Financial Services Compliance  
Financial Services Litigation  
Fintech  
Foreign Investment Review  
Franchise  
Fund Management  
Gaming  
Gas Regulation  
Government Investigations  
Government Relations  
Healthcare Enforcement & Litigation  
High-Yield Debt  
Initial Public Offerings  
Insurance & Reinsurance  
Insurance Litigation  
Intellectual Property & Antitrust  
Investment Treaty Arbitration  
Islamic Finance & Markets  
Joint Ventures  
Labour & Employment  
Legal Privilege & Professional Secrecy  
Licensing  
Life Sciences  
Litigation Funding  
Loans & Secured Financing  
M&A Litigation  
Mediation  
Merger Control  
Mining  
Oil Regulation  
Patents  
Pensions & Retirement Plans  
Pharmaceutical Antitrust  
Ports & Terminals  
Private Antitrust Litigation  
Private Banking & Wealth Management  
Private Client  
Private Equity  
Private M&A  
Product Liability  
Product Recall  
Project Finance  
Public M&A  
Public Procurement  
Public-Private Partnerships  
Rail Transport  
Real Estate  
Real Estate M&A  
Renewable Energy  
Restructuring & Insolvency  
Right of Publicity  
Risk & Compliance Management  
Securities Finance  
Securities Litigation  
Shareholder Activism & Engagement  
Ship Finance  
Shipbuilding  
Shipping  
Sovereign Immunity  
Sports Law  
State Aid  
Structured Finance & Securitisation  
Tax Controversy  
Tax on Inbound Investment  
Technology M&A  
Telecoms & Media  
Trade & Customs  
Trademarks  
Transfer Pricing  
Vertical Agreements

*Also available digitally*

# Online

[www.gettingthedealthrough.com](http://www.gettingthedealthrough.com)