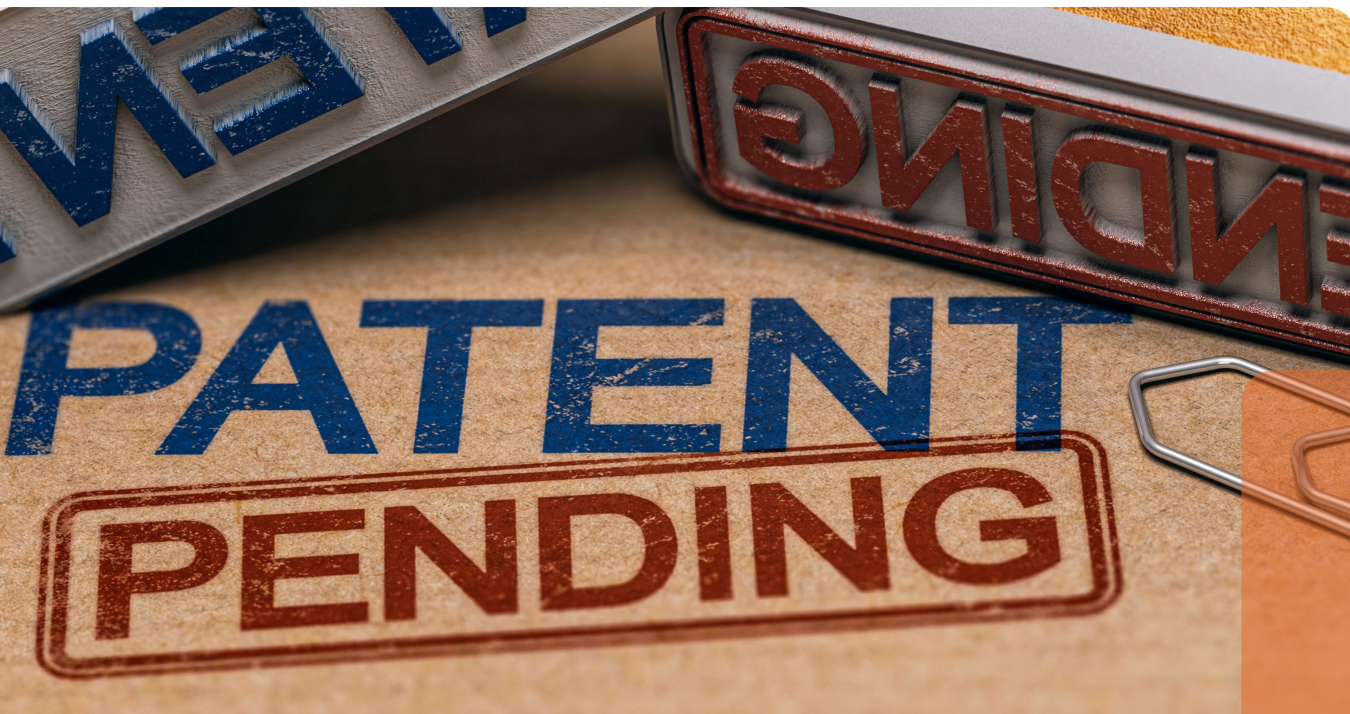


**International
Comparative
Legal Guides**



Patents

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1 Patent Enforcement

1.1 Before what tribunals can a patent be enforced against an infringer? Is there a choice between tribunals and what would influence a claimant's choice?

Patents can only be enforced before common courts. The competent courts in this respect are the Intellectual Property Divisions of District Courts (currently five), which rule in the first instance. In the second instance, the Courts of Appeal (currently two) rule on such cases.

1.2 Can the parties be required to undertake mediation before commencing court proceedings? Is mediation or arbitration a commonly used alternative to court proceedings?

Parties cannot be required to undertake mediation before commencing court proceedings; however, courts should persuade both sides to enter into mediation. Both mediation and arbitration are used as an alternative to court proceedings, and both are getting increasingly popular, although they are still rather uncommon.

1.3 Who is permitted to represent parties to a patent dispute in court?

In civil cases regarding patents, a party may be represented by a patent attorney, an advocate or an attorney-at-law.

1.4 What has to be done to commence proceedings, what court fees have to be paid and how long does it generally take for proceedings to reach trial from commencement?

In order to commence the proceedings for patent infringement, a lawsuit must be filed and a court fee must be paid.

In cases where monetary claims are pursued by the patent holder, a fixed fee shall be charged for the pleading, determined according to the value of the matter in contest or the value of the subject matter of the appeal, amounting to:

- 1) up to 500 PLN – in the amount of 30 PLN;
- 2) from 500 PLN to 1,500 PLN – in the amount of 100 PLN;
- 3) from 1,500 PLN to 4,000 PLN – in the amount of 200 PLN;
- 4) from 4,000 PLN to 7,500 PLN – in the amount of 400 PLN;
- 5) from 7,500 PLN to 10,000 PLN – in the amount of 500 PLN;

- 6) from 10,000 PLN to 15,000 PLN – in the amount of 750 PLN; and
- 7) from 15,000 PLN to 20,000 PLN – in the amount of 1,000 PLN.

In cases where the value of the matter in contest or the value of the subject matter of the appeal exceeds 20,000 PLN, a proportional fee amounting to 5% of that value, but not more than 200,000 PLN, shall be charged on the pleading.

A fixed fee of 300 PLN is charged for any other non-monetary claim.

Due to the different workload of respective courts, the time when a specific case is heard is different. Normally, after the exchange of preparatory documents is completed, it is between one and three months.

1.5 Can a party be compelled to disclose relevant documents or materials to its adversary either before or after commencing proceedings, and if so, how?

Polish civil procedure provides for a possibility to file a request for securing information by obligating the opposite party to provide certain information, for instance information regarding the origin of products (suppliers) and the distribution network, as well as quantities of received or ordered goods which infringe the client's rights, and the price paid for those goods. Providing inaccurate or false information constitutes a criminal offence.

Within the frame of civil proceedings, it is also possible to apply for securing evidence, e.g. invoices, orders or goods.

It is possible to apply for the above both before and after commencing proceedings or simultaneously with filing a lawsuit.

1.6 What are the steps each party must take pre-trial? Is any technical evidence produced, and if so, how?

Each party must present evidence intended to be taken into account by the court during the trial and present its written standpoint. Technical evidence is crucial in patent cases and generally should consist of the documents confirming how a contested product or process infringes a patent. Producing an expert's opinion is advisable, but it is still treated as private evidence.

1.7 How are arguments and evidence presented at the trial? Can a party change its pleaded arguments before and/or at trial?

Arguments are presented in the pleadings, mainly in the lawsuit and the defendant's response, and then supported orally during the hearings. As a general rule, the amendment of claims and

conclusions is not allowed in commercial cases (patent cases usually belong to this category).

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

Depending on the complexity of the case, the amount of evidence and the workload of the court in question, cases take from six months to two years at first instance from filing to judgment.

1.9 Is there any alternative shorter, flexible or streamlined procedure available? If so, what are the criteria for eligibility and what is the impact on procedure and overall timing to trial?

There is no alternative to the standard civil procedure before common courts. Arbitration and mediation proceedings are available.

1.10 Are judgments made available to the public? If not as a matter of course, can third parties request copies of the judgment?

Some decisions of common courts are published, but not all of them. Some judgments are published in commercial legal databases.

1.11 Are courts obliged to follow precedents from previous similar cases as a matter of binding or persuasive authority? Are decisions of any other jurisdictions of persuasive authority?

While deciding on the case, the courts are not bound by decisions made in other proceedings, including foreign proceedings. Significantly, however, resolutions of the full bench of the Supreme Court, of the combined chambers and of the full chamber, as soon as they are adopted, obtain the force of legal principles. A composition of seven judges may decide to give a resolution the force of a legal principle. In such a case, the resolution is binding on the Supreme Court in other cases and, by virtue of its authority, influences lower case law.

1.12 Are there specialist judges or hearing officers, and if so, do they have a technical background?

In the Intellectual Property Divisions of District Courts, there are specialist judges; however, they do not have technical backgrounds. Often courts appoint an expert with a technical background who prepares an expert opinion.

1.13 What interest must a party have to bring (i) infringement, (ii) revocation, and (iii) declaratory proceedings?

In order to initiate a patent infringement case before a common court or a patent invalidity/revocation case, it is not necessary to demonstrate a legal interest. If, on the other hand, the complainant wants the court to rule that the actions taken or intended by the complainant do not constitute patent infringement, legal interest must be demonstrated. This exists if the defendant:

- 1) perceived the acts included in the plea as patent infringement; or

- 2) did not confirm, within the time limit duly set by the complainant, that the acts included in the plea do not constitute patent infringement.

1.14 If declarations are available, can they (i) address non-infringement, and/or (ii) claim coverage over a technical standard or hypothetical activity?

It is possible to bring an action to establish that the activities taken or intended to be taken by the party do not infringe the patent (the action for a declaration of non-infringement). In such a case, the legal rules for requesting the court to determine the existence or non-existence of a legal relationship or right shall apply accordingly.

1.15 Can a party be liable for infringement as a secondary (as opposed to primary) infringer? Can a party infringe by supplying part of, but not all of, the infringing product or process?

A secondary infringer can be liable for infringement. Polish patent law regulates only direct patent infringement. Liability for indirect patent infringement, on the other hand, is based on the Civil Code, but is difficult to prove in practice.

1.16 Can a party be liable for infringement of a process patent by importing the product when the process is carried on outside the jurisdiction?

Yes, a party can be liable for infringement of a process patent by importing the product when the process is carried on outside the jurisdiction.

1.17 Does the scope of protection of a patent claim extend to non-literal equivalents (a) in the context of challenges to validity, and (b) in relation to infringement?

The scope of protection of a patent claim extends to non-literal equivalents in relation to infringement. In the context of challenges to validity, the Polish Patent Office takes into account both the novelty and the inventive step, thus, indirectly also non-literal equivalents of prior patents.

1.18 Can a defence of patent invalidity be raised, and if so, how? Are there restrictions on such a defence e.g. where there is a pending opposition? Are the issues of validity and infringement heard in the same proceedings or are they bifurcated?

A defence of a patent invalidity can be raised. In such a case, a court may stay the proceedings; however, there is no automatism. Validity of a patent can be challenged before the Polish Patent Office, while infringement cases are heard in the proceedings before the common courts.

1.19 Is it a defence to infringement by equivalence that the equivalent would have lacked novelty or inventive step over the prior art at the priority date of the patent (the "Formstein defence")?

The applicability of such arguments as a defence in a patent infringement proceeding is assessed on a case-by-case basis by the court. The ordinary courts are not bound by the previous case law of other courts.

1.20 Other than lack of novelty and inventive step, what are the grounds for invalidity of a patent?

A patent may be invalidated in whole or in part at the request of anyone who demonstrates that:

- 1) the conditions required to receive a patent have not been met;
- 2) the invention has not been presented clearly and comprehensively enough to enable a person skilled in the art to embody the invention;
- 3) the patent was granted for an invention not covered by the content of the application or the original application; or
- 4) the claims of the patent do not clearly and concisely identify the subject matter of the scope of protection sought or are not fully supported by the description of the invention.

1.21 Are infringement proceedings stayed pending resolution of validity in another court or the Patent Office?

The decision to stay proceedings due to pending patent invalidity proceedings is a matter for the court. In practice, pending foreign invalidity proceedings for the same invention may not be sufficient to persuade a court to stay proceedings.

1.22 What other grounds of defence can be raised in addition to non-infringement or invalidity?

As part of building a defence strategy in patent infringement disputes, one can, *inter alia*, challenge standing or invoke statutory limitations on the right in a patent.

1.23 (a) Are preliminary injunctions available on (i) an *ex parte* basis, or (ii) an *inter partes* basis? In each case, what is the basis on which they are granted and is there a requirement for a bond? Is it possible to file protective letters with the court to protect against *ex parte* injunctions? (b) Are final injunctions available? (c) Is a public interest defence available to prevent the grant of injunctions where the infringed patent is for a life-saving drug or medical device?

Preliminary injunctions are granted in *ex parte* proceedings. The order is addressed to the obligated party, but third parties must respect it. The granting of a preliminary injunction is a discretionary decision of the court. Importantly, the court dismisses the application in this respect if it is filed more than six months after the applicant became aware of the infringement of an exclusive right.

Civil procedure rules do not regulate protective letters. In practice, pre-trial letters are filed in order to present one's own argument in the event that a claim for a preliminary injunction is filed.

If the court upholds the claims asserted in the lawsuit, it maintains or extends the scope of the measures provided for by the preliminary injunction issued earlier.

The use of a compulsory licence waives the illegality of actions and, in such a case, cannot constitute patent infringement.

1.24 Are damages or an account of profits assessed with the issues of infringement/validity or separately? On what basis are damages or an account of profits assessed? Are punitive/flagrancy damages available?

Monetary property claims may be asserted concurrently with an injunctive relief for patent infringement or independently (most often in separate court proceedings). Such claims include a claim for unjustly obtained profits and a claim for damages.

In order to assert these claims in the course of litigation, it is necessary to prove the existence of damage or unjustifiably obtained benefits by the infringer. The extent of the infringement may affect the final amount of these legal claims. The duration of the infringement, the intensity and territory of the infringement, in particular the quantity and price of the disputed products placed on the market, shall also be taken into account in this respect.

1.25 How are orders of the court enforced (whether they be for an injunction, an award of damages or for any other relief)?

The court order, depending on its scope, may be enforced by a bailiff.

1.26 What other form of relief can be obtained for patent infringement? Would the tribunal consider granting cross-border relief?

The holder of a patent whose patent has been infringed, or a person who is allowed to do so by law, may demand that the infringer desists from the infringement, surrenders the unduly obtained profits and, in the case of culpable infringement, also compensate for the damage caused: either generally; or by paying a sum of money in the amount of the royalty or other appropriate remuneration which, at the time of claim, would have been due for the holder's consent to use the invention.

Currently, Polish courts may adjudicate in patent infringement cases only within the scope of their own independent jurisdiction, i.e. they do not issue decisions/judgments that have a binding effect beyond national borders.

1.27 How common is settlement of infringement proceedings prior to trial?

In practice, this depends on the evidence of patent infringement gathered in advance and the willingness of both parties to engage in settlement talks. In the absence of pecuniary claims, an amicable settlement is often reached before the dispute is taken to court.

1.28 After what period is a claim for patent infringement time-barred?

Claims for patent infringement are subject to prescription after three years. The moment from which the prescription runs is the date on which the right holder became aware of the infringement and of the infringer, separately for each infringement. The prescription occurs at the latest five years after the date on which the infringement occurred.

1.29 Is there a right of appeal from a first instance judgment, and if so, is it a right to contest all aspects of the judgment?

Both parties can seek legal remedy (appeal) against the judgment of the court of first instance on all aspects of the decision.

It is worth noting that in the course of proceedings, a party should draw the court's attention to any procedural defects. Otherwise, the party loses the possibility to invoke such a procedural defect (unless the court should take it into consideration *ex officio* or it is proven that the objection was not raised through the party's fault).

1.30 What effect does an appeal have on the award of: (i) an injunction; (ii) an enquiry as to damages or an account of profits; or (iii) an order that a patent be revoked?

The injunction is revoked two months after the judgment granting the subject claim of the injunction becomes final and valid, or after the decision rejecting the appeal or any other appeal filed by the obligated party against the decision granting the subject claim of the injunction becomes final and valid. At the request of the obligated party, the court shall issue an order declaring the injunction to have lapsed in whole or in part.

Until the appeal proceedings are resolved, a judgment rendered at first instance is not final and valid, and therefore cannot be enforced.

Court appeal proceedings do not affect the validity of a patent, as this issue can only be decided before the Polish Patent Office.

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

The court of second instance examines the case within the limits of the appeal; within the limits of a contestation, however, it takes into consideration the invalidity of the proceedings *ex officio*.

When invoking new facts or evidence, it should be justified that their invocation in the proceedings before the court of first instance was impossible or the need to invoke them arose later.

1.32 How long does it usually take for an appeal to be heard?

The duration of appeal proceedings in patent infringement cases depends on the circumstances of the particular case. However, a rough indication can be made that it is approximately one to two years.

1.33 How many levels of appeal are there? Is there a right to a second level of appeal? How often in practice is there a second level of appeal in patent cases?

As a rule, civil proceedings in Poland are two-instance. However, in certain types of cases it is possible to file an appeal against the sentence in the Supreme Court (the so-called "third instance"). This applies, *inter alia*, in cases, where the value of the object of appeal is at least 50,000 PLN.

1.34 What are the typical costs of proceedings to a first instance judgment on: (i) infringement; and (ii) validity? How much of such costs are recoverable from the losing party? What are the typical costs of an appeal and are they recoverable?

According to the general principle of litigation, the unsuccessful party is obliged to reimburse the opponent, at the latter's request, the costs necessary to assert the rights and defend the case (litigation costs). The necessary costs of a trial of a party represented by an advocate, attorney-at-law or patent attorney include the remuneration, but not higher than the fee rates specified in separate provisions, and expenses of one professional representative, court fees and the costs related to the appearance in person ordered by the court.

In practice, it should be pointed out that the recoverable costs of a trial usually do not correspond to the real costs incurred by the parties in the course of the trial.

1.35 For jurisdictions within the European Union: What is the status in your jurisdiction on ratifying the Unified Patent Court Agreement and preparing for the unitary patent package? For jurisdictions outside of the European Union: Are there any mutual recognition of judgments arrangements relating to patents, whether formal or informal, that apply in your jurisdiction?

Poland has acceded to the EU's enhanced cooperation mechanism in the area of the creation of unitary patent protection, but has not eventually acceded to the Unified Patent Court Agreement. This means that it is not a party to this agreement and at present there is no indication that this decision will change in the near future.

However, Poland, as a member of the EU, is bound by Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters.

2 Patent Amendment

2.1 Can a patent be amended *ex parte* after grant, and if so, how?

In the course of the application procedure, the applicant may amend patent claims until the Polish Patent Office issues a decision to grant a patent. The patent holder has this right also after the exclusive right has been granted. Importantly, amendments to claims may not go beyond what is disclosed on the date of application in the patent description, patent claims and drawings.

2.2 Can a patent be amended in *inter partes* revocation/invalidity proceedings?

The patent holder may file a request for limitation of the patent during opposition or invalidity proceedings.

The Polish Patent Office may decide, and at the request of any of the parties shall decide, to merge a request for limitation of the patent with the pending opposition proceedings or invalidity proceedings in order for them to be heard jointly in these proceedings, if this will accelerate or streamline the proceedings.

2.3 Are there any constraints upon the amendments that may be made?

In the course of the application procedure, until the Polish Patent Office issues a final decision on the grant of the patent, the applicant may make additions and amendments to the application for the invention, which cannot go beyond what was disclosed on the filing date, as the subject matter of the solution in the application description of the invention comprising the invention description, patent claims and drawings.

After the patent has been granted, the owner may only make changes aimed at limiting the scope of the obtained exclusive right.

3 Licensing

3.1 Are there any laws which limit the terms upon which parties may agree a patent licence?

The patent holder may contractually authorise (license) another person to use the invention (licence agreement). The formation of a licence relationship is generally subject to the principle of freedom of contract.

There are limitations to the shaping of the licence terms, in particular the remuneration terms, which are regulated in special provisions (*lex specialis*), e.g., in the case of agreements made with higher education institutions.

3.2 Can a patent be the subject of a compulsory licence, and if so, how are the terms settled and how common is this type of licence?

The Polish Patent Office may grant permission to use another person's patented invention (compulsory licence) when:

- 1) it is necessary to do so in order to prevent or remove a threat to the security of the State, in particular in the field of defence, public order, protection of human life and health and protection of the environment;
- 2) it is established that the patent is abused within the meaning of the relevant patent law; or
- 3) it is established that the holder of a patent granted with an earlier priority (earlier patent) is preventing, by not agreeing to the conclusion of a licence agreement, the needs of the national market from being met by the use of a patented invention (dependent patent), the use of which would encroach on the scope of the earlier patent; in this case, the holder of the earlier patent may demand to be granted permission to use the invention which is the subject matter of the dependent patent (cross-licence).

In the latter case, the condition for the grant of a compulsory licence is that the use of the invention that is the subject of the dependent patent, if they are inventions relating to the same subject matter, introduces significant technical progress of major economic importance. In the case of an invention relating to semiconductor technology, a compulsory licence may only be granted to counteract unreasonably restrictive practices.

A compulsory licence may be granted if it is demonstrated that the applicant has previously made good faith efforts to obtain the licence. The fulfilment of this condition is not necessary for the grant of a compulsory licence in order to prevent or remove a threat to the security of the State or in the case of an announcement of the possibility to apply for a compulsory licence.

4 Patent Term Extension

4.1 Can the term of a patent be extended, and if so, (i) on what grounds, and (ii) for how long?

In principle, patent protection in Poland lasts 20 years (it may be extended in special cases, *cf.* with a Supplementary Protection Certificate).

The condition for extension of protection is the annual payment of an official fee for the next protection period. The fee for the first protection period is specified in the decision granting the patent. The deadline for payment is three months from the date on which the decision was served. The fees for subsequent protection periods shall be paid in advance no later than the date on which the previous protection period expires.

5 Patent Prosecution and Opposition

5.1 Are all types of subject matter patentable, and if not, what types are excluded?

Patents are granted – regardless of the field – for inventions that are new, involve an inventive step and are susceptible of industrial application.

Patents shall not be granted for:

- 1) inventions the exploitation of which would be contrary to public order or morality; the exploitation of an invention shall not be considered contrary to public order merely because it is prohibited by law;
- 2) plant or animal varieties and purely biological processes for the breeding of plants or animals, as well as products obtained by means of such processes; this provision shall not apply to microbiological or other technical processes or products obtained by means of such processes in so far as they are not plant or animal varieties; and
- 3) methods for the surgical or therapeutic treatment of humans or animals and methods of diagnosis of humans or animals; this provision shall not apply to products, in particular to substances or mixtures, used in diagnosis or treatment.

5.2 Is there a duty to the Patent Office to disclose prejudicial prior disclosures or documents? If so, what are the consequences of failure to comply with the duty?

The Polish Patent Office prepares, within nine months from the priority date, for each application for a notifiable invention, a report on the state of the art, including a list of publications that will be taken into account in the assessment of the claimed invention. Along with this report, the Office shall draw up a preliminary assessment concerning the requirement of uniformity of the application and the fulfilment of the conditions required to obtain a patent.

The Polish Patent Office shall provide the preliminary assessment to the applicant as soon as it has been drawn up. It is not permissible to make the preliminary assessment available to third parties before publication of the application.

The regulations in force do not provide for the responsibility of the Polish Patent Office for exceeding the time limit within which it is obliged to submit the state-of-the-art report.

5.3 May the grant of a patent by the Patent Office be opposed by a third party, and if so, when can this be done?

Anyone may file a reasoned opposition to a final decision of the Polish Patent Office granting a patent, a utility model or a registered right within six months from the date of publication in “*Wiadomości Urzędu Patentowego*” (the official journal) of the information on the granting of the right.

The grounds for opposition shall be the circumstances that justify the invalidation of the patent.

5.4 Is there a right of appeal from a decision of the Patent Office, and if so, to whom?

The decision of the Polish Patent Office in opposition or invalidity proceedings may be appealed to the Voivodeship Administrative Court in Warsaw.

5.5 How are disputes over entitlement to priority and ownership of the invention resolved?

Disputes concerning the determination of authorship of an invention or the determination of the right to a patent shall be resolved in civil proceedings before the competent District Court. An entity that demonstrates that it has a legal interest may, in court proceedings, seek to establish the existence or non-existence of a right, e.g., the right of priority or authorship of an invention.

5.6 Is there a “grace period” in your jurisdiction, and if so, how long is it?

According to the applicable regulations, an invention must be new as of the date of its application to the Polish Patent Office. However, this does not exclude the possibility of granting a patent for an invention if the disclosure of the invention occurred no earlier than six months before the date of filing the application for the invention and was caused by an obvious abuse against the applicant or his legal predecessor.

5.7 What is the term of a patent?

The duration of a patent is 20 years from the date of filing an application for invention with the Polish Patent Office.

5.8 Is double patenting allowed?

Persons having their registered office or residence in Poland may file an application for an invention for protection abroad, through the Polish Patent Office, under the procedure provided for by an international agreement or the law of the EU, after filing an application for this invention with the Polish Patent Office.

This provision does not, in practice, exclude the possibility of obtaining double protection, also by entities from Poland, both with regard to a national patent and a European patent.

5.9 For jurisdictions within the European Union: Once the Unified Patent Court Agreement enters into force, will a Unitary Patent, on grant, take effect in your jurisdiction?

Due to the fact that Poland is not a party to the Unified Patent Court Agreement, European patents with unitary effect granted by the European Patent Office do not cover Poland.

In order to obtain protection for a European patent in Poland, it is still necessary to conduct a validation procedure before the Polish Patent Office.

6 Border Control Measures

6.1 Is there any mechanism for seizing or preventing the importation of infringing products, and if so, how quickly are such measures resolved?

As in each Member State of the EU, a person entitled can file an Application for Action (AFA).

The main purpose of AFA is to request customs to detain goods found to be suspected of infringing intellectual property (IP) rights. Such goods are directly seized by the customs authorities.

7 Antitrust Law and Inequitable Conduct

7.1 Can antitrust law be deployed to prevent relief for patent infringement being granted?

In the jurisprudential practice of the Polish courts in patent cases, a line of jurisprudence indicating such a circumstance has not become established so far.

7.2 What limitations are put on patent licensing due to antitrust law?

The current Act on Competition and Consumer Protection of 16 February 2007 regulates, *inter alia*, the principles and procedures of counteracting practices restricting competition or practices infringing collective consumer interests, if these practices produce or may produce effects in the territory of the Republic of Poland.

The Act directly indicates that it does not infringe, in particular, the provisions on the protection of inventions. Regardless of this, if the supervisory authority in a specific case considers a particular practice to be, for example, restrictive of competition, it may take appropriate action.

7.3 In cases involving standard essential patents, are technical trials on patent validity and infringement heard separately from proceedings relating to the assessment of fair reasonable and non-discriminatory (FRAND) licences? Do courts set FRAND terms (or would they do so in principle)? Do courts grant FRAND injunctions, i.e. final injunctions against patent infringement unless and until defendants enter into a FRAND licence?

In the jurisprudence of Polish courts in patent cases to date, there have been no judgments directly invoking the terms of a FRAND licence.

8 Current Developments

8.1 What have been the significant developments in relation to patents in the last year?

In 2022, a draft of a new Act – the Industrial Property Law – was prepared and made public on the government’s website. It contains numerous amendments to the existing regulations, including in the area of patent law.

Due to the upcoming parliamentary elections in Poland (October 2023), it seems that this draft will not be enacted in the current parliamentary term.

8.2 Are there any significant developments expected in the next year?

At the moment, it is difficult to foresee whether the changes envisaged by the draft of the new Industrial Property Law presented in 2022, in case it is not enacted during this parliamentary term, will be debated and proposed by the legislature again.

8.3 Are there any general practice or enforcement trends that have become apparent in your jurisdiction over the last year or so?

In July 2023, there was an amendment to civil procedure that introduced significant changes in the area of securing legal claims in IP cases. In summary, there has been a strengthening of the legal position of right holders regarding potential infringers in proceedings to secure claims.



Dorota Rzażewska is a Managing Partner, Attorney-at-Law, Polish and European Patent & Trademark Attorney, Arbitrator for Internet Domains .pl and .eu, and an IP Mediator. Her specialisation is IP Strategy, IP Litigation and IP Mediations. For 30 years, Dorota has been advising Polish and international companies on all aspects of IP law. Since 2007, she has been the Managing Partner at JWP Patent & Trademark Attorneys. She combines extensive knowledge and experience of her role as an Attorney-at-Law with the competences of also being a Polish and European Patent & Trademark Attorney; therefore, she successfully represents clients in contentious and court litigation proceedings resulting from infringement of exclusive rights, including complicated patent disputes.

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JWP Patent & Trademark Attorneys is one of the top IP law specialists providing comprehensive and business-focused assistance in Poland and the EU. For over 30 years, the firm has been helping local and international businesses protect and maximise their IP assets. The firm is internationally recognised for its expertise in patents, trademarks, designs and copyrights. JWP is a full-service firm specialising in IP strategy, portfolio management, filing & prosecution, litigation and transactions. JWP represents clients before the EUIPO and the World Intellectual Property Office, the European Patent Office, the Polish Patent Office, as well as local and EU courts and administrative bodies.

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