

# Scope of patent agent privilege provided by new section 16.1 considered by Court

December 01, 2021

## Background

In 2016, amendments were made [to the Patent Act](#) to provide privilege in respect of certain communications with patent agents<sup>1</sup>. [Section 16.1 lists](#) the necessary conditions for a communication to be privileged in the same way that a communication that is subject to solicitor-client privilege is, such that disclosure or testimony on the communication is not required. However, only recently was the Federal Court called upon to address the scope of this privilege. The issue was brought to the Court, and in particular to the Case Management Judge, by way of a motion in a proceeding pursuant to the [PM\(NOC\) Regulations](#).<sup>2</sup>

## Decision

The Court confirmed that patent agent privilege only applies if each of three conditions set out in section 16.1 of the Patent Act are met. The communication must be:

1. Between the patent agent and their client;
2. Intended to be confidential; and
3. Made for the purpose of seeking or giving advice with respect to any matter relating to the protection of an invention.

The Court held that the legislation does not enable the Court to consider or apply any other analogous factors. In addition, patent agents and lawyers are not placed on equal footing with respect to the privilege that attaches to their client communications.

**The Court's analysis focused on the third condition. Citing the definition of "protection",** the Court held that if all communications between patent agents and clients were intended to be protected, Parliament would have used broader language.

**The Court held that "communications "relating to the protection of an invention" as that phrase is used in section 16.1 does not extend to an analysis as to whether a product infringes third party patent rights." (para 18) A non-infringement opinion does not** contribute to the patent bargain, nor does it advance the protection of an invention. The

Court refrained from commenting on whether patent agent privilege applies to an **infringement opinion relating to the client's own patent.**

The Court specifically held that if a patent agent opined that an innovation may be patentable in one country but not another, patent agent privilege would apply. Furthermore, if such a communication was relayed within the company (e.g. from the initial contact to the research group), it would remain privileged. Patent agent privilege would continue to attach if the communication was incorporated into another internal **document. "The protective bubble of privilege would surround the communication, even if it was moved from one document to another or from one employee to another within the company."** (para 21)

Patent agent privilege, like solicitor-client privilege belongs to the client. With solicitor-client privilege, the client is the company, not the individual with whom the patent agent communicated. Thus, solicitor-client privilege is not lost because communications are shared with superiors within an organization. The Court held it is difficult to accept that Parliament intended something different for patent agent privilege.

The Court held that when a document includes both privileged and non-privileged information, only those communications that meet the required terms for patent agent privilege could be redacted. (para 23) Furthermore, not all communications with a patent **agent will be privileged. For example, communications relating to "patent strategies" are** insufficient to meet the test for patent agent privilege. Those strategies must be related to protecting an invention. (para 23)

## Key takeaway

This interpretation of s. 16.1 is in keeping with the context and content of the provision itself. Patent agents do have broad privilege attaching to their communications that **relate to "protecting the invention". However, as in the period prior to the promulgation of** s. 16.1, a patent agent should be careful to write non-infringement and validity opinions with a lawyer so that solicitor-client privilege applies.

<sup>1</sup> Patent Act, RSC 1985, c P-4, as am, s 16.1.

<sup>2</sup> Janssen Inc v Sandoz Canada Inc, 2021 FC 1265.

By

[Beverley Moore, Chantal Saunders](#)

Expertise

[Intellectual Property](#)

## BLG | Canada's Law Firm

As the largest, truly full-service Canadian law firm, Borden Ladner Gervais LLP (BLG) delivers practical legal advice for domestic and international clients across more practices and industries than any Canadian firm. With over 800 lawyers, intellectual property agents and other professionals, BLG serves the legal needs of businesses and institutions across Canada and beyond – from M&A and capital markets, to disputes, financing, and trademark & patent registration.

[blg.com](http://blg.com)

## BLG Offices

### Calgary

Centennial Place, East Tower  
520 3rd Avenue S.W.  
Calgary, AB, Canada  
T2P 0R3

T 403.232.9500  
F 403.266.1395

### Ottawa

World Exchange Plaza  
100 Queen Street  
Ottawa, ON, Canada  
K1P 1J9

T 613.237.5160  
F 613.230.8842

### Vancouver

1200 Waterfront Centre  
200 Burrard Street  
Vancouver, BC, Canada  
V7X 1T2

T 604.687.5744  
F 604.687.1415

### Montréal

1000 De La Gauchetière Street West  
Suite 900  
Montréal, QC, Canada  
H3B 5H4

T 514.954.2555  
F 514.879.9015

### Toronto

Bay Adelaide Centre, East Tower  
22 Adelaide Street West  
Toronto, ON, Canada  
M5H 4E3

T 416.367.6000  
F 416.367.6749

The information contained herein is of a general nature and is not intended to constitute legal advice, a complete statement of the law, or an opinion on any subject. No one should act upon it or refrain from acting without a thorough examination of the law after the facts of a specific situation are considered. You are urged to consult your legal adviser in cases of specific questions or concerns. BLG does not warrant or guarantee the accuracy, currency or completeness of this publication. No part of this publication may be reproduced without prior written permission of Borden Ladner Gervais LLP. If this publication was sent to you by BLG and you do not wish to receive further publications from BLG, you may ask to remove your contact information from our mailing lists by emailing [unsubscribe@blg.com](mailto:unsubscribe@blg.com) or manage your subscription preferences at [blg.com/MyPreferences](http://blg.com/MyPreferences). If you feel you have received this message in error please contact [communications@blg.com](mailto:communications@blg.com). BLG's privacy policy for publications may be found at [blg.com/en/privacy](http://blg.com/en/privacy).

© 2026 Borden Ladner Gervais LLP. Borden Ladner Gervais LLP is an Ontario Limited Liability Partnership.