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[[More on Telemedia Act - TMG - section 5](#)]

Requirements to be met by a law firm's homepage under section 5 of the Telemedia Act (TMG)

If a patent attorney publishes a homepage on the internet, he is obliged to include certain information on the site.

According to section 5 of the Telemedia Act, service providers must have the following information easily visible, directly obtainable and constantly available:

- the name and address at which they are licensed to practice; in addition, in the case of legal entities: the legal form, the person authorised to represent the legal entity and, if details are provided about the company's capital, the share or nominal capital and, if not all the contributions to be paid in cash have been paid in, the total amount of the outstanding contributions,
- details enabling rapid electronic contact and direct communication with them, including the email address,
- the commercial register, register of associations, register of partnerships or register of cooperatives in which they are registered, and the corresponding register number,
- reference to the Patentanwaltskammer; in the case of membership of epi, there must also be a reference to epi,
- mention of the statutory professional title, i.e. "Patentanwältin" or "Patentanwalt", and the country in which the title was awarded. If the professional title of "Zugelassener Vertreter vor dem Europäischen Patentamt" or "European Patent Attorney" has been awarded, that must likewise be mentioned.
- in addition, the provisions of the professional code of conduct and its accessibility must be specified,





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- if they have a VAT identification number pursuant to section 27a of the German Turnover Tax Act or a company identification number pursuant to section 139c of the Fiscal Code of Germany, that number must be indicated,
- in the case of joint stock corporations, partnerships limited by shares and companies with limited liability in the process of being wound up or in liquidation: the details thereof.

This shall not prejudice any additional obligations to provide information under other legal provisions.

In the case of information on the provisions of the professional code, the headings of the act or statutes must be stated. It is sufficient in this context if the source in the Federal Law Gazette - Bundesgesetzblatt - or another publicly available collection, including those in electronic form, is mentioned. In this way, a patent attorney must draw attention to the Patent Attorneys Act, the Professional Code for Patent Attorneys, the FICPI Code of Professional Conduct and, where applicable, the epi Code of Conduct.

Pursuant to TMG section 16, it is an administrative offence deliberately or through negligence not to make information available, or not correctly or not completely, contrary to TMG section 5 sentence 1. The administrative offence can be punished by a fine of up to 50,000 euros.