IP Litigations in Japan: Recent Trends and Future Perspectives

29 January 2016

Mitsuyasu Matsukawa Judge, Administrative Affairs Bureau Supreme Court of Japan

Basic Information on Japan

- Population: around 120 million
- GDP : around 4~5 trillion USD
- Patent
 - Application (2014) : 325,989
 - Request for examination (2014): 245,535
- Modern legal/judicial system was established around the end of 19th century (after the end of Samurai era)

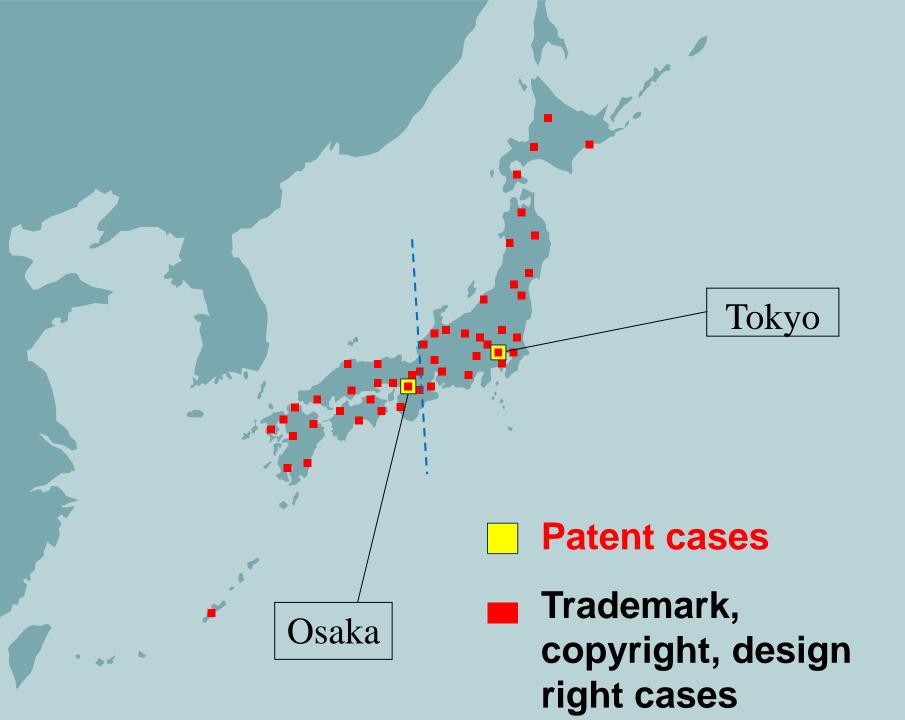
Categorized as continental law (civil law), but also affected by common law

Courts in Japan (General)

- 47 prefectures, each of which has 1 district court as 1st instance (Hokkaido has 4)
 - → 50 district courts
- 8 high courts as 2nd instance
- Supreme Court as final instance in Tokyo

Special Jurisdiction rule on IP litigations (1st instance)

- Exclusive jurisdiction over patent cases
 - Tokyo District Court and/or Osaka District Court ONLY have jurisdiction.
- Non-exclusive jurisdiction over trademark, copyright, design right cases
 - Tokyo District Court and/or Osaka District Court have jurisdiction but (a)other district(s) court may also have jurisdiction depending on the location of dispute.



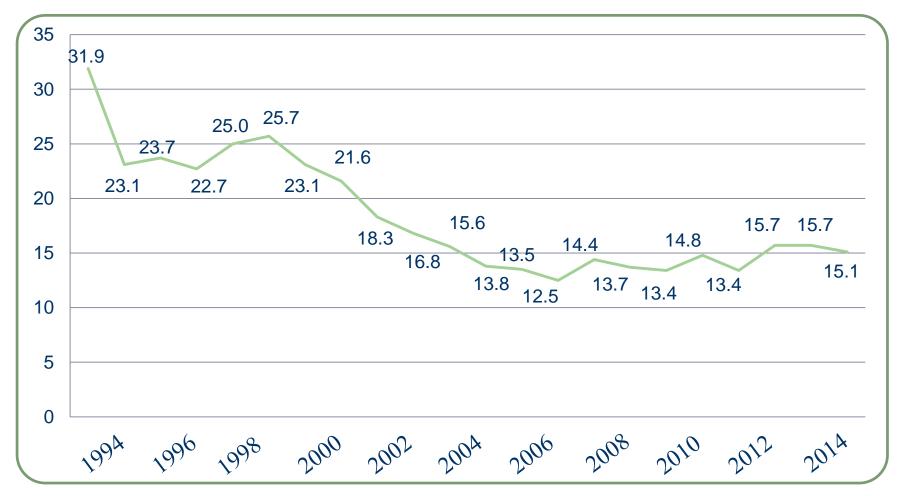
IP divisions in Tokyo/Osaka District Court **TOKYO** 4 IP divisions **OSAKA** 2 IP divisions

Each "division" has at least 3 judges (sharing 1 room) → All IP cases in Tokyo/Osaka District Court are heard by a panel of 3 judges of IP division, not a single judge

Judges' chamber



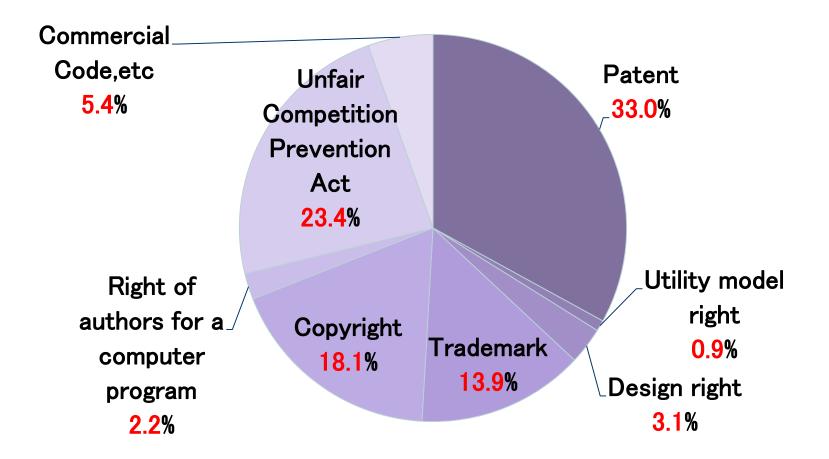
Average Time Intervals From Commencement to Disposition at First Instance (months)



Judges play an active role in case management under our docket system in Japan.
 Conscilly recognized Strength: predictability of judgment, cost and speed.

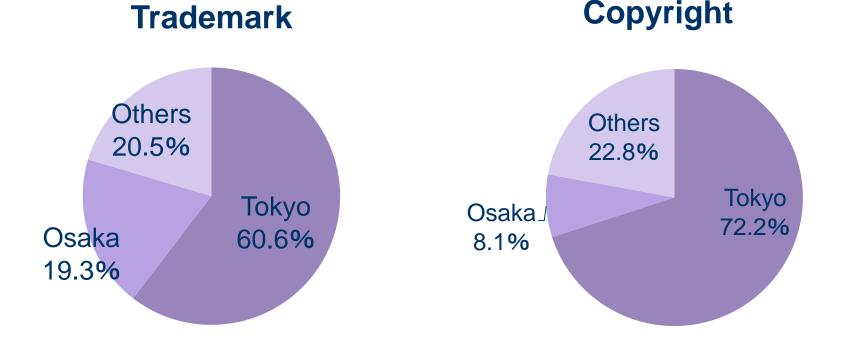
• Generally recognized Strength: predictability of judgment, cost and speed

Types of IP litigations in 1st instance (2014): 552 cases



Which district court handles IP case? (2012-2014)

• Majority are in Tokyo/Osaka District Courts even under non-exclusive jurisdiction



Intellectual Property High Court (Established in April 2005)

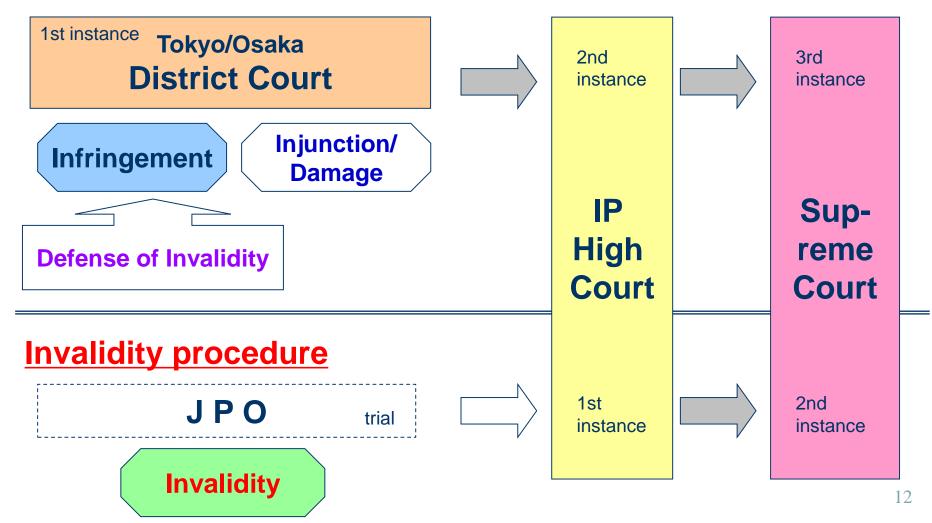
TOKYO 4 divisions

1-1) Appeals of all patent cases (Tokyo/Osaka District Court) 1-2) Appeals of all types of IP cases from Tokyo District Court and its neibouring district courts

2) Litigations against appeal/trial decisions made by JPO (mainly patent validity)

Procedures for Patent Infringement Disputes

Infringement procedure



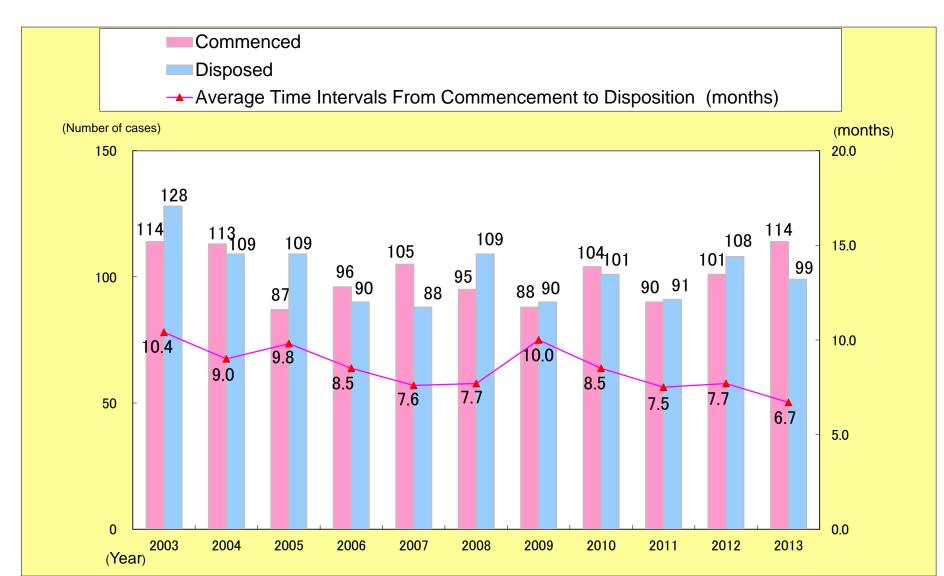
Defense of Invalidity in Infringement Litigation

Article 104 - 3 (1) of the Patent Act Amendment of Patent Act in 2004 (Effective from April 1, 2005)

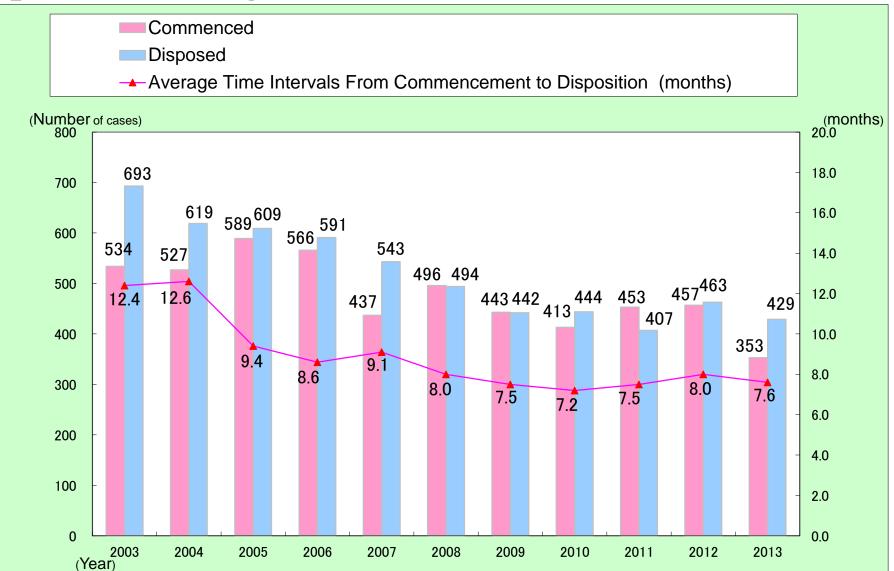
"Where, in litigation concerning the infringement of a patent right, the said patent is recognized as one that should be invalidated by an invalidation trial, the rights of the patentee may not be exercised against the adverse party."

Number of IP Appeal Cases, and Average Time Intervals From Commencement to Disposition (IP High Court)

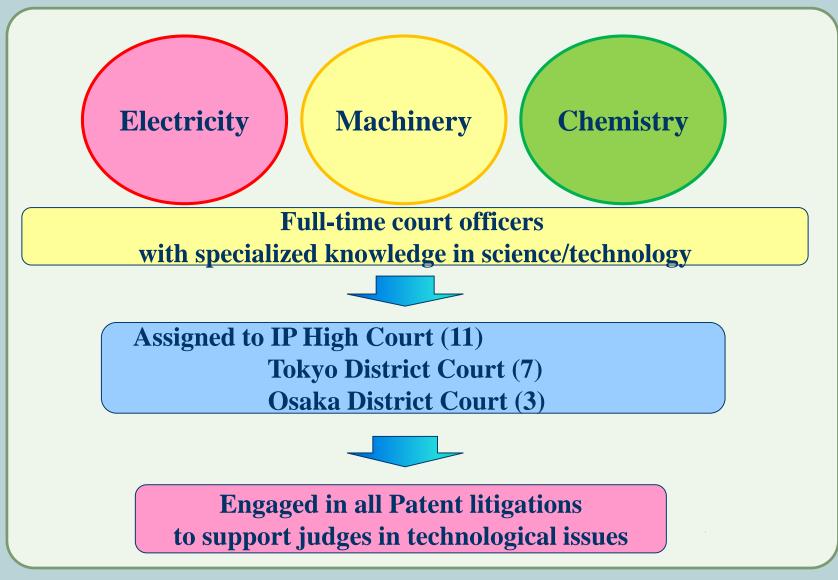
*~March 31 2005 Tokyo High Court



Number of Suit Against Appeal/Trial Decision made by JPO, and Average Time Intervals From Commencement to Disposition (IP High Court) *~March 31 2005 Tokyo High Court



Judicial Research Officials

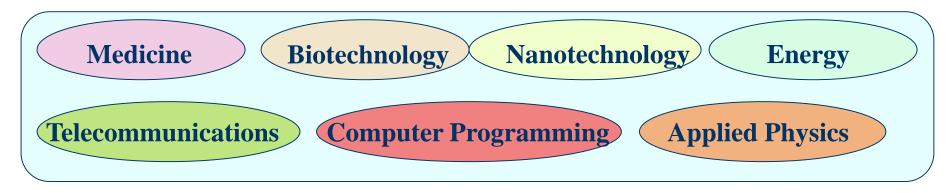


* The function seems similar to that of assessors in Singapore

Office of Judicial Research Officials



Technical Advisors



Part time court members (more than 200): university professors etc *All belonging to 3 courts: IP High Court, Tokyo District Court, Osaka District Court



Designated for a case which contains highly difficult technological issues.

Explanatory sessions



How to evaluate IP litigation system?

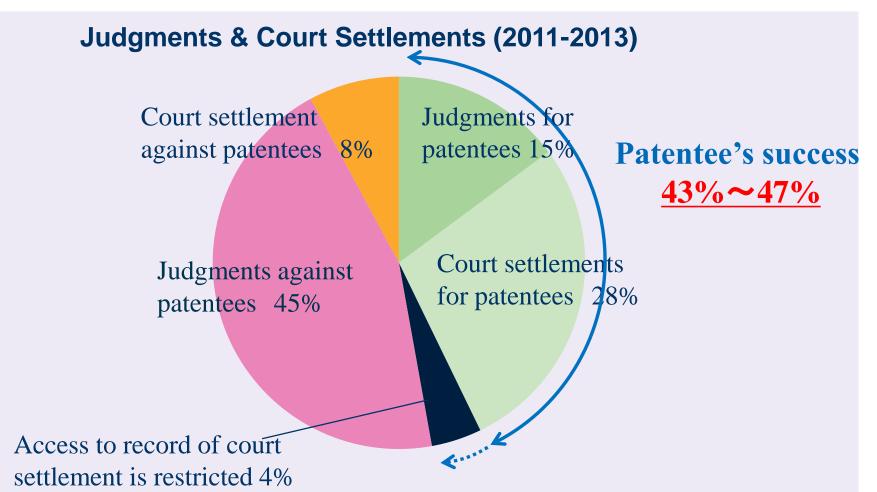
- Quality of judgments, efficiency of procedure (IP Hub Master Plan 5.2 in Singapore)
- Winning rate for patentees?
 - * Does it correspond with the value of fairness?
 - * Does the rate in judgments only have a statistical significance?

In Japan, judges play a role for settlement, disclosing their view on liability issues after hearing.

- Many cases for patentees end by court settlement (having the same legal effect as judgments).
 - Focus on statistics on judgments only is misleading.

Rate of patentee's success in patent infringement litigations

*Research by Institute of Intellectual Property (2015)



For further development of IP litigations and rules in Japan

- Academics will play significant role.
- All IP judgments in SC, IPHC, and IP divisions of Tokyo/Osaka DCs are on the website (no registration, no charge).
 - Analyzed, discussed and criticized by scholars (incl. seminar, conference, etc)
 - Development cycle between judges/legal
 practitioners and scholars
- Discussion on strengthening document production procedure is under way (typically for cases of process claim).

International Activities

- IP judgments are translated into English on IP High Court website.
 - → Sharing our IP judgments internationally Development cycle in international field
- "IP judgments listed by topic" on the web

"IP judgments listed by topic" in IP High Court website

http://www.ip.courts.go.jp/eng/hanrei/judgments_list/index.html

Intellectual Property High Court On This Website Sitemap							
HOME > IP Judgments in Japa	an > IP Judgments listed by topic						
IP Judgments list	ed by topic						
This webpage provides full/extract translations of selected IP Judgments listed by topic.					About Us		
This webpage will be updated as new translations of selected cases are prepared. 1 Patent 2 Trademark Right 3 Design Right					 Chief Judge's Greeting History Current Status Jurisdiction Organization 		
4 Copyright					Information		
5 Unfair Competition Prevention Act 6 Commercial Code.etc.					 Floor Map List of divisions and judges Access 		
1 Patent (1) Patentability/ Validity of the Patent					IP Judgments in Japan		
(a) Eligibility				 IP Judgments Database IP Judgments listed by topic Grand Panel Cases of the IP 			
(b) Novelty/ Inventive Step					High Court		



International Symposium: Toward the Future of the Judicial System for Intellectual Property ~Commemorating the 10th Anniversary of IP High Court ~ (Tokyo, 20 April 2015)

Cooperation in Asia

- "The Project on IP Rights Protection and Legal Consistency for Improving Business Environment in Indonesia"
 - * Long-term Experts are dispatched from Japan.
 - * The judiciary in Japan cooperates on the project.
- Japan also can learn through the project.
- Mutually beneficial (Not one way) Harmonization of IP rules through this cycle
- IP, mutual gateway to judicial systems as a whole



IP High Court's Judge's participation in IP Seminar in Indonesia (December 2014)

Useful website (English)

• IP High Court

http://www.ip.courts.go.jp/eng/index.html

* Guidebook of IP High Court

http://www.ip.courts.go.jp/eng/documents/thesis/141006_setuguusiryo/index.html

* IP judgments listed by topic

http://www.ip.courts.go.jp/eng/hanrei/judgments_list/index.html

• Japanese Law Translation

http://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/?re=02

Japan Patent Office

https://www.jpo.go.jp/