

Questions and Answers



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Q 1: Difficulty of Enforcement ?

• Collecting evidence without discovery ?

- Document production order.
- Court requests parties to voluntarily produce documents.
- Discussion for legislative change is ongoing
- Narrow Claim Construction ?
 - Not the case any longer...(e.g., DOE, broad claim construction case)
 - In the past, defendants could not raise invalidity defense before the court



Q 2: Nationalistic Tendencies ?

• In the past, maybe in some cases...

- E.g., Kilby Patent case

- Now, IP Judges are trained to be very fair.
 - Always very professional.
 - In this age of "globalization", it is meaningless to be unfairly in favor of "Japanese" companies.





Q 2: Nationalistic Tendencies ?

- Some remarkable cases...
 - Recent case where the court awarded injunction order against JP pharma company for French pharma.
 - *Merial S.A.S v. Fujita Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.* (Decision by Tokyo District Court rendered on October 30, 2015)
 - 1998 case where the court awarded about 2.6 billion
 JP Yen (26 million USD) for U.K. company
 - Smith Kline & French Laboratories v. Fujimoto Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. (Decision by Tokyo District Court on October 12, 1998)





Q3: Risk of losing patent ?

- In fact, **the risk of invalidity** is NOT high in comparison with other countries
 - U.K.: 59 % (from 2009 to 2014 before the patent court)
 - Germany: 78 % (from 2009 to 2012 before the patent court, excluding cases withdrawn or settled)
 - U.S. (IPR proceeding): 83 % (until January, 2015)
 - Japan: 36 % (from 2004 to 2013 in patent infringement litigation)

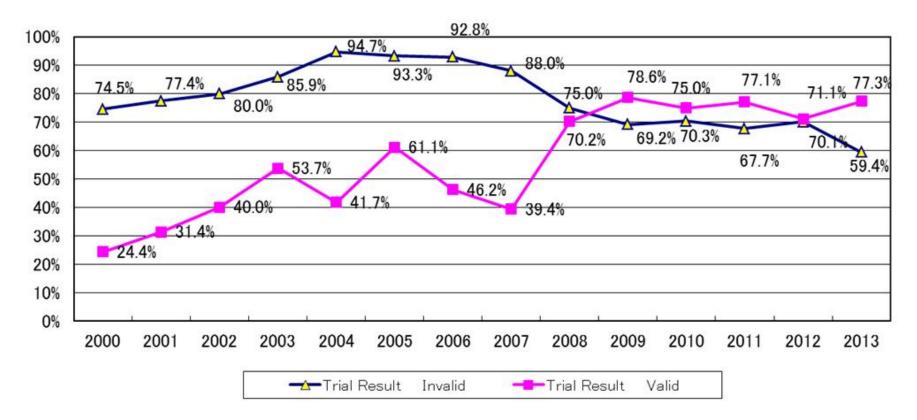
Source: Survey by Japanese Ministry of Justice and Institution of Intellectual Property







Upholding rate by the IP High Court regarding Invalidation Trial Decisions by JPO



If JPO's decision is "valid", then the IP High court is very likely to uphold such decision !!





Q4: Hostile to patentees ?

- Unofficial Analysis by one of the IP High Court judges says actual winning rate for the plaintiff is around 50% (or, even more!) of all the cases (next slide).
- Unofficial Analysis on settlements by Chief Justice of the IP High Court (slide 9)
- If the Court finds infringement of a valid patent right, the court will try to settle the case, without going to decision.
 - This is why the apparent winning rate for patentee seems low.





Actual Winning Rate

• Actual winning rate of patentee (Cases handled by 29th division of the Tokyo District Court)

	Judgment (a)		Settlement (c)		Patentee's winning rate
Year		In favor of patetee (b)		In favor of patentee (d)	(b)+(d)/(a)+(c)
2006	27	5	50	27	42%
2007	33	13	39	23	50%
2008	25	13	49	29	57%
2009	20	8	50	37	64%

Source: Misao Shimizu "Current Status of IP divisions of the Tokyo District Court Based on Statistics" Hanrei Times No. 1301-84p





Actual Winning Rate

Survey on settlements before the Tokyo and Osaka District Court from 2011 to 2013

Number of Settlements Surveyed	Under Seal	Injunction Order	Payment of money w/o injunction	Other
94	10	41	29	14

Source: Ryuichi SHITARA (Chief Justice of the IP High Court) "Ten Years of IP High Court and its future prospect"





Q4: Hostile to patentees ?

- Interesting survey by CABINET SECRETARIAT IP Strategy Promotion Office
 - > implies that it is critical to choose good attorneys in

order to obtain good results !





Q5: Cost/Value ?

- Automatic Injunction if court finds infringement of valid right
 - No Ebay defense
- Average Cost for 1st instance proceeding (by supposition)
 - Around \$ 80,000 to \$250,000...cost effective
- Damage awarded (recent cases)
 - Nikon v. Sigma (in 2015): 15 million US dollars
 - Many other million dollar cases







Thank you for your attention

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