

Japan

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PATENTS

1. What are the legal requirements to obtain a patent?

The requirements are:

- Novelty.
- Inventive step.
- Susceptible to industrial application.
- Not claimed in a prior application.

2. What categories are excluded from patent protection?

Exclusions include:

- Ideas in which the laws of nature are not used (excluding the laws of nature themselves).
- Techniques.
- Unfinished inventions.
- Medical operation processes or the treatment or diagnosis of human beings.
- Matters liable to adversely affect public order, morality or public health.

3. Which authority registers patents? Does its website provide guidance on the application procedure? If not, please give brief details of this.

The Japan Patent Office (JPO) (*see box, The regulatory authority*). Guidance can be found on its website, see www.jpo.go.jp.

4. On what grounds and when can third parties oppose a patent application?

Any person can anonymously provide information to oppose an application with the JPO. After a patent has been registered, any person can file a request with the JPO for a patent invalidation trial.

5. When does patent protection start and how long does it last?

A patent is effective on registration and expires 20 years from the patent application filing date.

6. On what grounds can a patent infringement action be made?

The grounds are:

- **Direct infringement.** Producing, using and assigning patented products or using patented methods, and so on.
- **Indirect infringement.** Producing or assigning products exclusively used for patented products or methods for commercial purposes, and so on.

7. Which courts deal with patent infringement actions?

The courts dealing with patent infringements are:

- The Tokyo/Osaka District Court in the first instance.
- The Intellectual Property High Court as the appeal court.
- The Supreme Court in the last instance.

8. What are the defences to patent infringement actions?

The defences include:

- Use for experimental or research purposes, and so on.
- Patent invalidity.
- Prior user's right.
- No infringement.
- Patent exhaustion.

9. What are the remedies in patent infringement actions?

The remedies include:

- Injunction (including measures necessary to suspend and prevent the infringement).
- Compensation for damage.
- Measures to restore credibility.

TRADE MARKS

10. What are the legal requirements to obtain a trade mark?

The mark must be any character(s), figure(s), sign(s) or three-dimensional shape(s), or any combination of them, or any combination of



them with colours, that is used in connection with the goods or services for commercial purposes.

The mark must not be identical or similar to any previously filed mark.

11. Is it necessary or advisable to register trade marks? If yes, please state why. If not, please briefly outline the protection given and available for unregistered trade marks.

Although unregistered marks can be protected under the Unfair Competition Prevention Law and/or the Civil Code if it is widely-recognised or well-known, registration is necessary and advisable for protection under the Trademark Act.

12. Which authority registers trade marks? Does its website provide guidance on the application procedure? If not, please give brief details of this.

The JPO. Guidance can be found on its website, see www.jpo.go.jp.

13. On what grounds can the regulatory authority refuse to register a trade mark?

Grounds for refusal include:

- It has no distinctive character.
- It is identical or similar to the mark of a national or international organisation.
- It is identical or confusingly similar to a registered or well-known mark.

14. On what grounds and when can third parties oppose a trade mark application?

Any person can anonymously provide information to oppose an application with the JPO. After the trade mark has been registered, any person can file a request for a trial for invalidation.

15. When does trade mark protection start and how long does it last?

Protection under the Trademark Act arises on registration and lasts ten years. The duration can be renewed any number of times, by filing a renewal application and paying a fee.

16. On what grounds can a trade mark infringement action be made?

Infringing actions include:

- Using a mark that is identical or similar to a registered trade mark, for a person's goods or services.
- Possessing goods with a mark on the goods or packaging that is identical or similar to a registered trade mark, for the purpose of assignment, and so on.

- Possessing or importing articles affixed with a mark that is identical/similar to a registered trade mark.

17. Which courts deal with trade mark infringement actions?

The courts dealing with trade mark infringements are:

- The District Courts related to the case and the Tokyo/Osaka District Court in the first instance.
- The High Courts with jurisdiction over the first instance courts, and the Intellectual Property High Court instead of the Tokyo High Court as the appeal court.
- The Supreme Court in the last instance.

18. What are the defences to trade mark infringement actions?

Defences include:

- Using a person's own name, famous abbreviations, and so on.
- Right is invalid.
- Prior user's right.
- Denial of infringement.
- Exhaustion of the right.

19. What are the remedies in trade mark infringement actions?

Remedies include:

- Injunctions.
- Compensation for damage.
- Measures to restore credibility.

COPYRIGHT

20. What are the legal requirements to obtain copyright protection?

Copyright arises automatically on a production of thoughts or sentiments that are expressed in a creative way, and which fall in the literary, scientific, artistic or musical category.

21. Can copyright be registered? If yes, please state which authority registers copyright and the advantages of registering it. Does its website provide guidance on the application procedure? If not, please give brief details of this.

The author's name, first publication date and so on of a copyrighted work, and assignment of copyright can be registered at the Agency for Cultural Affairs (or the Software Information Center (SOFTIC) for computer program registration). Assignment of copyright and so on cannot be asserted against a third party unless it has been registered.



Registration must be made to the Agency for Cultural Affairs (www.bunka.go.jp/english/index.html) or SOFTIC (www.softic.or.jp/en/index.html), by submitting an application with supporting information. No guidance on applications is available in English on these websites.

22. When does copyright protection start and how long does it last?

The duration starts at the time of creation of the work, and continues for 50 years following the death of the author (for a cinematographic work, 70 years from publication).

23. On what grounds can a copyright infringement action be made?

Grounds include:

- Infringement of rights of reproduction, recitation, exhibition, and so on.
- Infringement of the author's moral rights.
- Deemed infringement, such as importing goods made by an infringing act, when it occurred for commercial purposes, and so on.

24. Which courts deal with copyright infringement actions?

For computer programs, see *Question 17*.

25. What are the defences to copyright infringement actions?

Defences include:

- Reproduction for private or citation use, non-profit making purposes, reporting a current event, judicial proceedings, and so on.
- The copyright is not infringed.
- Exhaustion of the right.

26. What are the remedies in copyright infringement actions?

Remedies include:

- Injunctions.
- Compensation for damage.
- Measures to restore credibility.

REGISTERED DESIGNS

27. What are the legal conditions to obtain a registered design right?

The conditions are:

- Industrial applicability.
- Novelty.

- Creativity.
- Not identical or similar to any design previously filed.

28. Which authority registers designs? Does its website provide guidance on the application procedure? If not, please give brief details of this.

The JPO registers designs. Guidance can be found on its website, see www.jpo.go.jp.

29. On what grounds and when can third parties oppose a registered design application?

Any person can anonymously provide information to oppose an application with the JPO. After the design has been registered, any person can file a request with the JPO for a right invalidation trial.

30. When does registered design protection start and how long does it last?

The protection arises on registration and lasts 20 years.

31. On what grounds can a registered design infringement action be made?

The grounds are:

- **Direct infringement.** Manufacturing, selling and so on of a registered design or any similar design for commercial purposes.
- **Indirect infringement.** Producing, assigning and so on, any product to be used exclusively for the production of a product, using a registered or similar design for commercial purposes. Possessing a product using a registered or similar design for the purpose of assigning, leasing or exporting it for commercial purposes.

32. Which courts deal with registered design infringement actions?

See *Question 17*.

33. What are the defences to registered design infringement actions?

Defences include:

- Use for experimental or research purposes.
- Use of vessels or aircraft merely passing through Japan and products existing in Japan before filing of the patent application.
- Right is invalid.
- Prior user's right.
- No infringement.
- Exhaustion of the right.



34. What are the remedies in registered design infringement actions?

Remedies include:

- Injunctions.
- Compensation for damage.

UNREGISTERED DESIGNS

35. What are the legal conditions for unregistered design rights to arise?

Under the Unfair Competition Prevention Act, designs can be protected as a configuration of goods, which means the external and internal shape of goods and the pattern, colour, gloss, and texture combined with this shape that can be perceived by consumers in normal use.

If a design is very distinctive and well-known, it can also be protected under the Copyright Act.

36. When does unregistered design protection start and how long does it last?

Protection under the Unfair Competition Prevention Act arises on creation and lasts for three years from the time the relevant item is first sold in Japan.

37. On what grounds can an unregistered design infringement action be made?

Acquiring, leasing, displaying for the purpose of assigning or leasing, and exporting or importing goods which imitate the configuration of another person's goods.

38. What are the defences to unregistered design infringement actions?

Defences include:

- No imitation.
- The configuration is indispensable for ensuring the function of the goods.
- Three years have passed since the goods were sold in Japan.
- Not knowing, and not being grossly negligent of, that the goods imitate the configuration of another person's goods at the time the goods are acquired.

39. What are the remedies in unregistered design infringement actions?

Remedies include:

- Injunctions.
- Compensation for damage.

THE REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Japan Patent Office (JPO)

W www.jpo.go.jp

Main areas of responsibility. Patents, utility models, designs and trade marks.

Guidance on application procedure.

The following is available:

- Outline of right acquisition.
- Free access to IPR Gazettes in the Patent Office database.
- Summary of IP laws.
- Schedule of fees.
- Examination guidelines.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

40. What are the legal conditions for rights in confidential information to arise?

Confidential information, which is technical or business information useful for commercial activities, such as manufacturing or marketing methods, that is kept secret and not publicly known, can be protected as a trade secret under the Unfair Competition Prevention Act.

41. On what grounds can an action for unauthorised use of confidential information be made?

Grounds for an action include:

- Acquiring, using or disclosing through wrongful acquisition.
- Acquiring, using or disclosing, and knowing or being grossly negligent of the fact that the secret was acquired through wrongful means.
- Using or disclosing and knowing after acquisition or being grossly negligent of the fact that the secret was acquired through wrongful means.
- Using or disclosing a trade secret, disclosed by the business operator holding the trade secret, for the purpose of unfair business competition or otherwise acquiring illicit gains, or causing injury to the holder.
- Using or disclosing, and knowing after acquisition or being grossly negligent of the fact that the secret was disclosed through wrongful means.
- Using or disclosing in breach of a contractual obligation.

See also *Country Q&A: Japan, Question 28*.

42. Which courts deal with actions for unauthorised use of confidential information?

See *Question 17*.

43. What are the defences to actions for unauthorised use of confidential information?

Defences include:

- The alleged trade secret does not meet the requirements (see Question 40).
- No infringement.
- The trade secret was used or disclosed under a right acquired by the defendant.

44. What are the remedies in actions for unauthorised use of confidential information?

Remedies include:

- Injunctions.
- Compensation for damage.

CONTRIBUTOR DETAILS



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Qualified. Japan, 1993

Areas of practice. General corporate; IP disputes; IP licences; anti-trust; M&A start-up businesses; labour law; civil and commercial disputes.

Recent transactions

- Representing household equipment manufacturers and electronic device manufacturers in litigation and disputes regarding patent validity and infringement.
- Representing an international software company in litigation regarding program copyright infringement.
- Represented and won various infringement litigations regarding software patents, copyrights in picture books and famous unregistered trademarks, including the first case adjudicated by the Grand Panel of the IP High Court of Japan (www.ip.courts.go.jp/eng/documents/pdf/g_panel/decision_summary2005ne10040.pdf).

Qualified. Japan, 1997; New York State, US, 2004

Areas of practice. IP licences; venture capital/IP finance; international transactions; general corporate; start-up businesses.

Recent transactions

- Advising one of the major Japanese publishing companies on licensing transactions in various countries.
- Assisting and advising domestic and international companies, including start-up and mid-sized venture companies, on financing using their IPRs as well as development of IP portfolios and prosecution strategies.



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Areas of practice. General corporate; start-up businesses; labour law; civil and commercial disputes; IP disputes; anti-trust; IP licences.

Recent transactions

- Representing and advising national and international clients, including a world-renowned household equipment manufacturer and an international electronics company in litigation regarding patent validity and patent infringement.
- Representing and advising an international software company in litigation and negotiation on copyright infringement of their software program.
- Advising one of the major Japanese publishing companies on licensing transactions in various countries.