

Trilateral Offices and Users Conference November 16, 2006 (Tokyo, Japan)

Legal Certainty For Patent System Users

Presented by Herbert C. Wamsley
Executive Director
Intellectual Property Owners Association

IPO Supports Objectives of Trilateral Offices

- Mutual utilization of patent examination results
- Harmonization through trilateral cooperation
- Improved examination quality
- Encouragement for users to disclose inventions properly and include prior art



Topic: "Legal Certainty for Patent System Users"

- Views based primarily on perceptions of U.S. system
- European and Japanese systems different from U.S. but all systems need legal certainty
- "Legal certainty" means certainty about validity and scope of patent claims granted by patent offices
- "Patent system users" is defined broadly to include (1) patent applicants and owners, (2) manufacturers that want to introduce new products or services without the fear of lawsuits (3) organizations that want to conduct research in areas unencumbered by patent rights of others, and (4) consumers



Legal Certainty For Patent System Users Requires:

- High quality patent examination
- II. Early determination of rights
- III. Cost-effective determination of rights

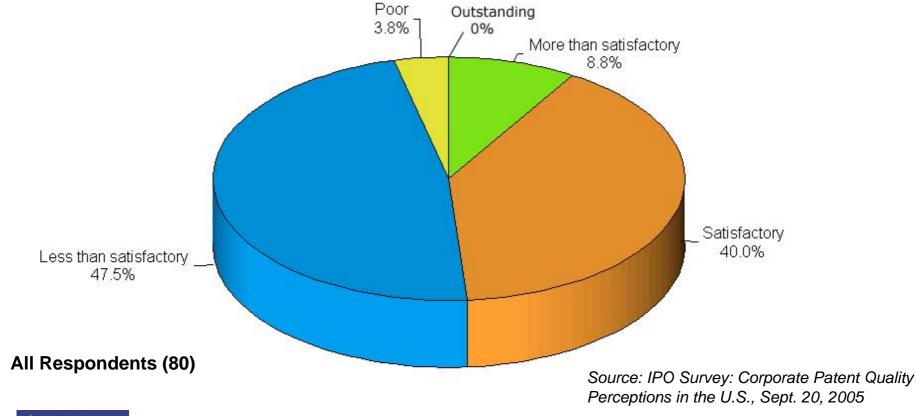


I. High Quality Patent Examination



Patent Quality Perceptions

QUESTION: How do you rate the quality of patents being issued in the U.S. today in your industry or field of technology?





Achieving High Quality Patent Examination

Actions by Patent System Users:

- Draft applications carefully and conduct pre-filing searches of prior art
- Submit known prior art to patent offices

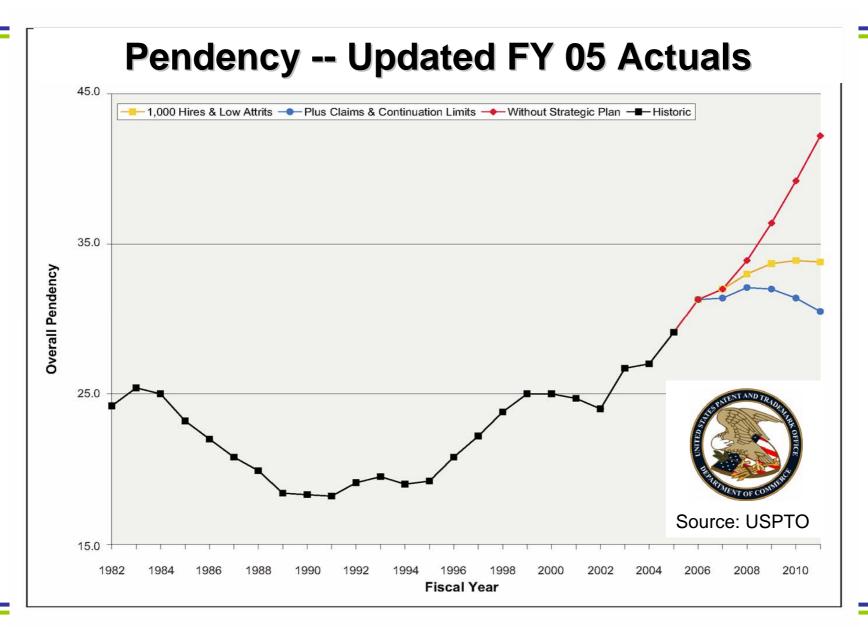
Actions by Patent Offices:

- Insure an independent patent office search and examination
- Provide incentives for quality
 - Maintenance fees reward patent offices for granting patents
 - Quantity-based performance measures reward examiner for granting patents
 - Offices therefore must work hard for quality
- Develop improved quality metrics

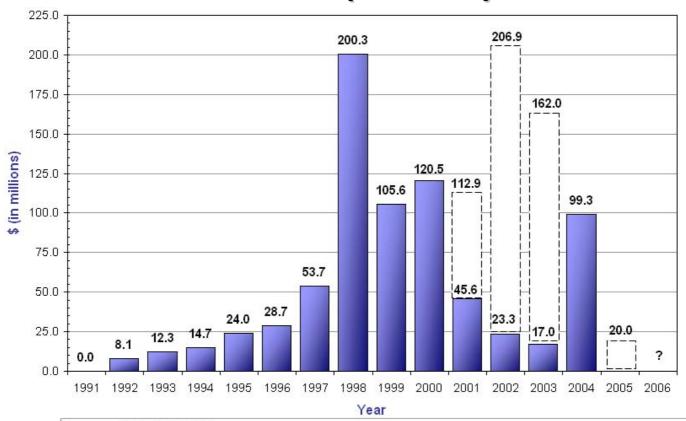


II. Early Determination of Rights





User Fees Diverted From the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) 1991-2005

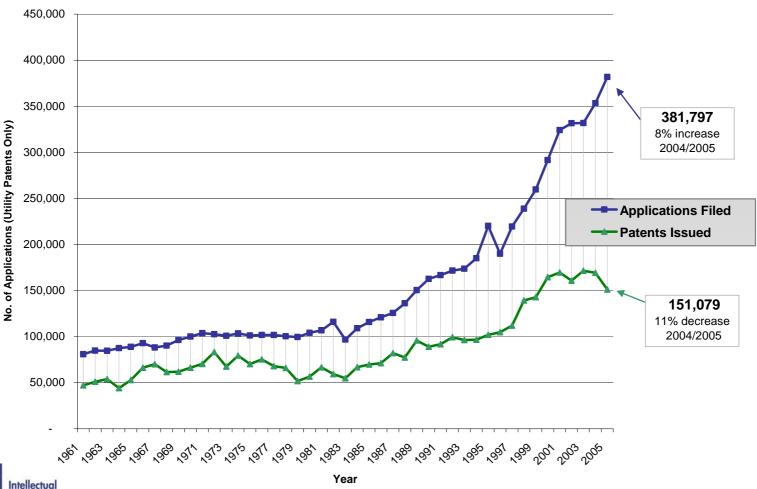






Planned amounts of diversion from 2001 to 2003, as projected in the PTO's annual budget requests to Congress, are shown by the dotted lines. Due, in part, to lower than anticipated collections from 2001 to 2003, actual diversion was less than the planned amounts. In 2004, the Administration's budget request included a legislative fee proposal which would raise \$1.5 billion in user fees with \$100 million of planned diversion. In its FY2005, the Administration's request again proposed fee legislation but with \$0 fee diversion. Congress enacted the fee legislation as part of its Consoludated Appropriations Act, P.L.108-447, but failed to address fee diversion. The Act appropriates \$20 million (shown by dotted lines) less than expected fee collections, thus continuing the practice for another year. (Rev. 9/2005)

U.S. Patent Trends, 1961-2005





II. Why Early Determination of Rights is Important.

- Manufacturers introducing a new product need certainty about whether the product is or will be covered by another party's patent claims
 - IPO recommends product clearance searches to avoid litigation
- Researchers and investors need certainty about whether products are or will be covered by another party's patent claims to make decisions about the direction of research
- Patent applicants in some industries need patents at an early date to support investment or stop infringement



Achieving Early Determination of Rights

- Provide adequate funding for patent offices
- Reduce patent office workloads through mutual utilization of patent examination search results
- Discourage patent applicants from filing unnecessary applications
 - Patent filings increasing 8.7% annually in U.S. compared with average worldwide increase 4.75% over past 10 years (WIPO, Oct. 16, 2006) -- more patent filings are not necessarily an indicator of more new technology
- IPO still supports the traditional U.S. goal of granting or denying patents within 18 months after filing



IPO Does Not Favor Deferred Examination

Deferred examination:

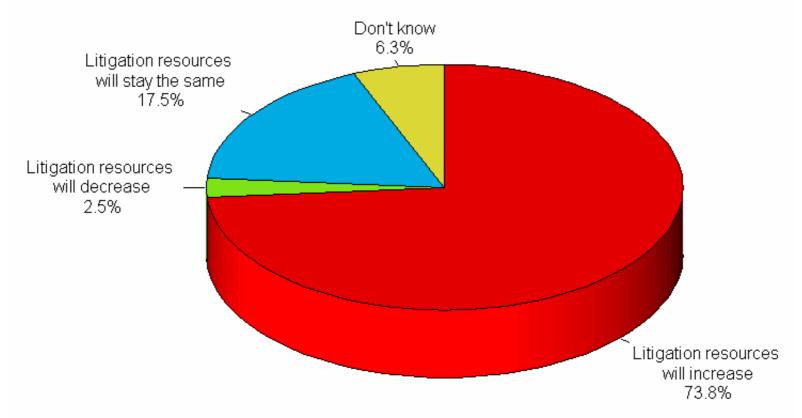
- Institutionalizes uncertainty over patent claims
- Favors the interests of applicants who wish to delay over the interests of manufacturers and the public
- Makes litigation more likely
- Discourages pre-filing patent searches by applicants
- Results in a loss of fee income for patent offices



III. Cost-Effective Determination of Rights



QUESTION: Over the next three years, do you expect the resources your company spends on patent litigation to increase, decrease, or remain the same?

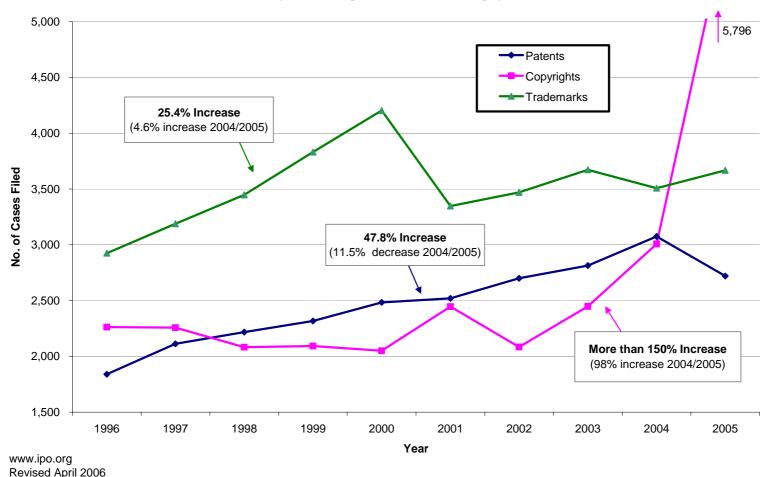


Source: IPO Survey: Corporate Patent Quality Perceptions in the U.S., Sept. 20, 2005



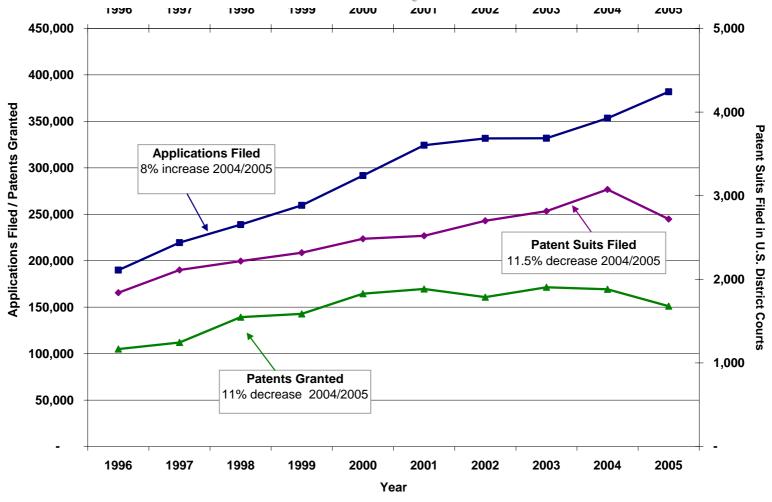
IP Suits Filed in U.S. District Courts, 1996-2005

(Ten-year study)





Patent Suits Filed, Patent Applications Filed and Patents Granted, 1996 - 2005



Source: (a) Annual Reports of the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, 2004 – 1997, http://www.uscourts.gov/judbususc/judbus.html; (b) USPTO, Performance and Accountability Report for Fiscal Year 2005, http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/com/annual/2005

→ Applications Filed at USPTO
→ Patents Granted at USPTO
→ Patent Suits Filed in US District Courts

Question to IPO Members:

Which . . . of the following topics is the most important...?

Switch the U.S. to a first-inventor-to-file system and redefine prior art:

39.3%

Establish a post-grant opposition system:

24.8%

Modify the law on willful infringement:

20.5%

Total Survey Respondents: 117 IPO Annual Meeting, September 13, 2005



IPO favors reforms in the U.S. that will provide a cost-effective system of patent examination, oppositions, and court proceedings

- First-inventor-to-file
- New post-grant review proceedings
- Certain litigation reforms
- Adequate funding for the USPTO





Contact Information

Intellectual Property Owners Association

1255 23rd Street, NW, Suite 200 Washington, DC 20037 p: 202/466-2396 f: 202/466-2893 info@ipo.org

Additional documents relevant to this presentation are collected on the IPO website (www.ipo.org).

Updated 11/01/2006

© 2006 Intellectual Property Owners Assoc. (IPO)