

CANADIAN INDUSTRY REACTION TO INDUSTRY TRILATERAL POSITIONS

Cornerstones
for
harmonization:
a B+
Sub-Group /
Industry
Symposium

GRACE PERIOD

IT3 Stated Objectives and Principles

Description

Protect All Inventors and Applicants Against Loss of Rights Due to Pre-Filing Disclosures

Provide Legal Certainty for Third Parties

Provide a Safety-Net Grace Period That Discourages a Publish-First Policy

Provide a Global Solution

GRACE PERIOD

Canadian Industry: Objectives and Principles

- | We are in “general” agreement with IT3’s stated objectives and principles. Our silence on a specific point should not be taken as agreement or disagreement. Moreover, one element cannot be taken in isolation or to the exclusion of other elements that form the whole package.
- | We provide our analysis on the assumption that information shared by a patentee subject to confidentiality (e.g. non-disclosure agreement (NDA)) is not considered to be a PFD per se.
- | In this case, if the receiver of the information violates the confidentiality or NDA, then the subsequent disclosure may be considered a PFD derived from the patentee.

GRACE PERIOD

Feature: Detail	CA Industry Position
<p><u>Grace period duration:</u> It should extend up to [6][12] months from the pre-filing disclosure (PFD) to the filing date or priority date, whichever is earlier, of the patent application.</p>	12 months, subject to our comments below on PUR and early publication, etc.
<p><u>Prejudicial effect of a disclosure arising during grace period:</u> Grace Period is limited to Disclosures by/for/from the Inventor/Applicant and Includes Disclosures Derived from the Inventor/Applicant.</p>	Agree
<p><u>Prejudicial effect of a disclosure arising during grace period:</u> No Grace Period for Independently Developed and Published Subject Matter</p>	Agree

GRACE PERIOD

Feature: Detail	CA Industry Position
<p><u>Prejudicial effect of a disclosure arising during grace period:</u> Grace Period for Partially Re-disclosed and Partially Independently Developed and Published Subject Matter</p>	Agree, subject to the comments that follow
<p><u>Prejudicial effect of a disclosure arising during grace period:</u> Presumptions and Burden of Proof for Derived Publications.</p>	Agree, provided that disclosure involves the same or substantially the same elements
<p><u>Clarifications:</u> Any third party could file a third party observation or an opposition type proceeding or raise the independent development in litigation.</p>	Agree

GRACE PERIOD

Feature: Detail	CA Industry Position
<u>Statement:</u> Applicant must file a Statement identifying the [unique] PFDs to be graced	Further consideration of full parameters of Statement is necessary
<u>Clarifications:</u> Creates record notice to third parties that the disclosure is not prejudicial to Applicant. Ideally the Statement will be filed together with the patent application.	Same comment as above
<u>Administrative fees:</u> The Applicant [or Patentee] will pay administrative fees, which may increase over time, to encourage prompt filing of the Statement claiming the benefit of a grace period. The details of such fee would be determined by the Offices.	Same comment as above

GRACE PERIOD

Feature: Detail	CA Industry Position
<u>Early publication:</u> Upon timely filing of a Statement, publication of the patent application will be accelerated to be 18 months after the PFD.	Same comment as above
<u>Clarifications:</u> Early publication ensures the same notice to third parties about inchoate rights as if the application was filed the day before disclosure allowing parties to conduct freedom to operate studies and design around.	Agree

CONFLICTING APPLICATIONS

IT3 Stated Objectives and Principles

Description

(i) To prevent the grant of multiple patents on substantially the same or identical invention ...

(ii) Consistent with a first-to-file policy, an earlier filed application may serve as a basis for the rejection of a later filed application. ...

CONFLICTING APPLICATIONS

Features: Detail	CA Industry Position
<p><u>Use of Applicant's own work in patentability determinations:</u> Unpublished applications by the same Applicant [should][should not] have prior art effect against their later applications.</p>	Should not, subject to an anti-self collision exception
<p><u>Use of Applicant's own work in patentability determinations:</u> If adopted, anti-self collision applies for [12][18] months from the priority date of the unpublished application.</p>	Further consideration is required to assess the full parameters of anti-self collision
<p><u>Use of Applicant's own work in patentability determinations:</u> Published applications by an Applicant are available as prior art against the Applicant and third parties alike.</p>	Further consideration is required to assess the full impact of publication

CONFLICTING APPLICATIONS

Features: Detail	CA Industry Position
<p><u>Further measures needed to deal with double patenting:</u></p> <p>Jurisdictions should require: [terminal disclaimers] [anti-double patenting provisions]</p>	Terminal disclaimers, with further consideration to better understand mechanism
<p><u>Treatment of PCT Applications :</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) PCT applications should be treated as prior art in all offices for which there is an active designation at the time of publication of the PCT application as of the earlier of the PCT filing date or priority date. OR2) PCT applications should be treated as prior art in offices where there has been a national/regional stage entry.	Alternative 1 is the least problematic option

PRIOR USER RIGHTS

IT3 Stated Objectives and Principles

Description

To fairly balance:

- 1) the interests of a third party who in good faith has made commercial use of an invention... and;
- 2) the interests of an independent innovator, who later seeks to patent that same invention,

a limited Prior User Right (PUR) defense to a charge of infringement by the owner of the patent should be provided.

PRIOR USER RIGHTS

Canadian Industry: Objectives and Principles

- | We are in “general” agreement with IT3’s stated objectives and principles. Our silence on a specific point should not be taken as agreement or disagreement. Moreover, one element cannot be taken in isolation to the exclusion of other elements that form the whole package.
- | While PURs are described as accruing “innocently” and in “good faith” (i.e. bona fides), there is a concern that other than the contrary (being “illegality” or misappropriation), an assessment of good faith may import too much subjectivity.
- | PURs may be an important balance to a grace period.

PRIOR USER RIGHTS

Feature: Requirements for accrual of PURs	CA Industry Position
<p>PURs accrue with respect to a later patented invention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) where such invention is commercially used by the third party, or,(ii) where serious and effective preparations for commercial use have been made by the third party	Agree, provided that an objective test for determining "serious and effective preparation..." is imported
<p>PURs do not apply when the third party obtained or used the relevant knowledge of the invention in an illegal way.</p>	Agree
<p>PURs [do][do not] apply where the third party derived knowledge of the invention from a pre-filing disclosure (PFD) of the patentee, innocently and in good faith.</p>	Further consideration is required once other aspects of PUR are determined

PRIOR USER RIGHTS

Features: Detail	CA Industry Position
<u>Loss of PURs:</u> if a PUR accrues but the third party later abandons its use of the invention, the PUR is lost.	Agree
<u>Critical Period for Accrual of PURs:</u> Anytime before the actual filing date or the priority date, whichever is first.	Agree
<u>Territorial scope of PURs:</u> PURs are effective over the entire territory covered by the later patent based upon the acts, within any part of that territory, that gave rise to the PUR.	Agree

PRIOR USER RIGHTS

Features: Detail	CA Industry Position
<p><u>Exceptions to PURs:</u> There should be no exceptions to PURs. PURs apply without discrimination to the type of patentee or subject matter of the claimed invention.</p>	Agree
<p><u>Burden of proof:</u> The third party has the burden of proving PUR.</p>	Agree on the basis of an objective determination
<p><u>Transfer of PUR:</u> The PUR defense is not transferable by assignment or license, other than to the patent owner or to a purchaser of the entire business or relevant line of business.</p>	Agree

PRIOR USER RIGHTS

Feature: Changes in third party activity	CA Industry Position
PURs should allow for the continued practice of any patented inventions. A court determining the ultimate scope of the defense should consider several equitable factors.	Agree, provided that enumerated factors are provided upon which the court may base its discretion
Third party rights are limited to the patent claims covering the product or process for which the third party accrued the PUR. The third party may modify its product or process so long as it does not infringe claims for which it did not accrue PURs. PURs should not necessarily extend to the entire scope of the patent.	Agree
The third party should not be permitted to modify the underlying nature of its business [except on occasions of force majeure or other circumstances beyond the control of the third party].	Further consideration is required

THANK YOU

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