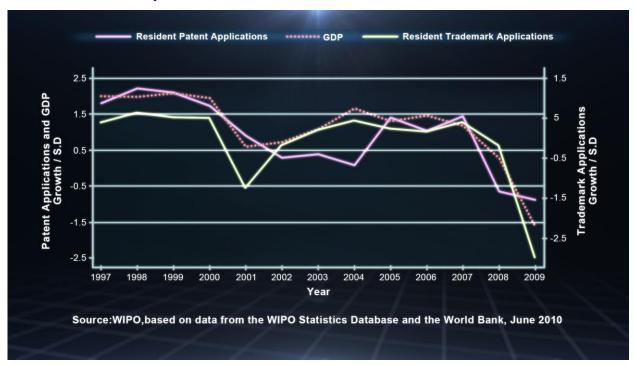
"The Industrial Property Rights System in Japan" Chapter 1. The Role of the Industrial Property Rights System

The Role of The Intellectual Property Rights System

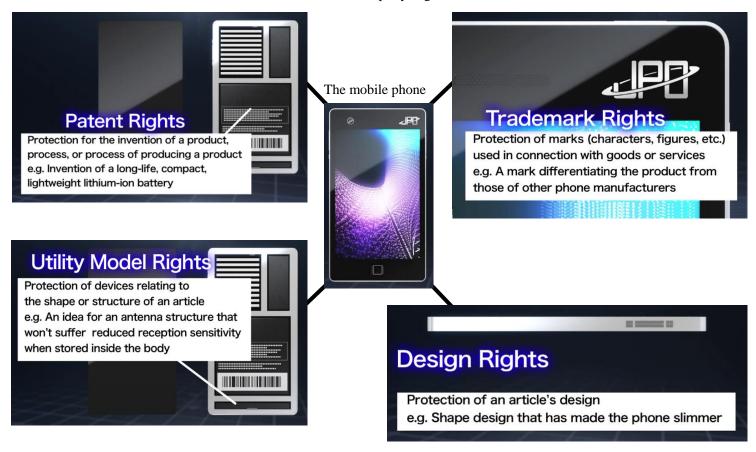
The relationship between economic activities and the creation of intellectual works



Types of Industrial Property Rights



Industrial Property Rights



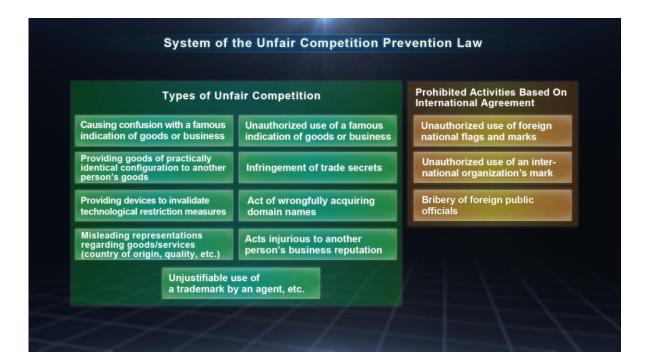
Intellectual Creation Cycle



Unfair Competition Prevention Law

Unfair Competition Prevention Law, Article 1

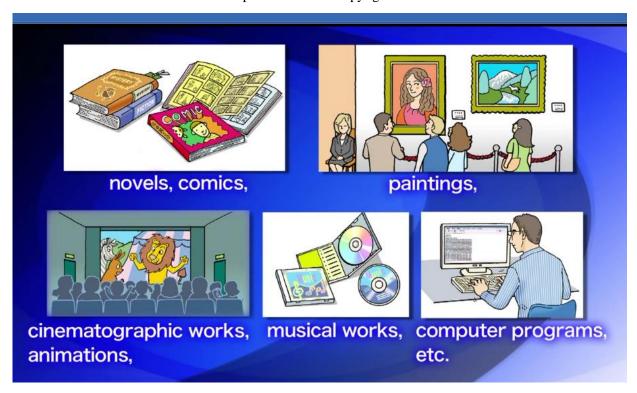
The purpose of this Law is to provide measures, etc. for the prevention of unfair competition and for the compensation of damage caused by unfair competition, in order to ensure fair competition among business operators and proper implementation of international agreements related thereto, and thereby contribute to the sound development of the national economy.



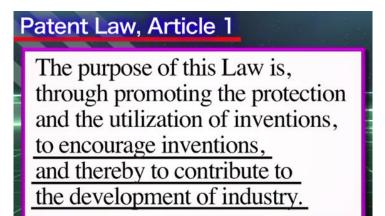
Copyright Law

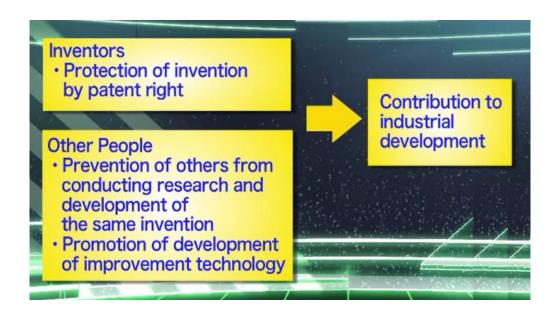
Copyright Law, Article 1

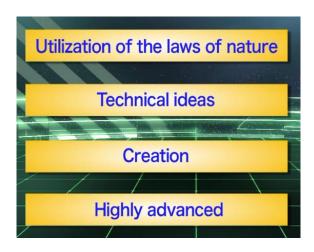
The purpose of this Law is to provide for, and to secure protection of, the rights of authors, etc. and the rights neighboring thereto with respect [copyrightable] works as well as performances, phonograms, broadcasts and wire-broadcasts, while giving due regard to the fair exploitation of these cultural products, and by doing so, to contribute to the development of culture.

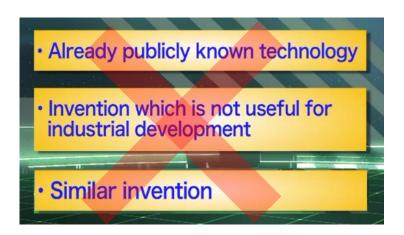


Patent System









First-to-File System

Merits of the "First-to-file system"

- Once a patent is registered, there is no need for concern of its revocation by a new determination of existence of prior invention
- It is easier to prove a date of filing than a date of invention

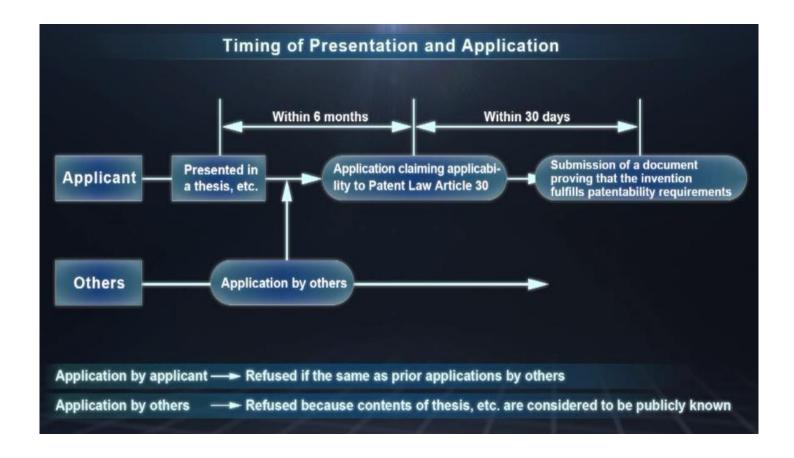
Industrially Applicable

Outline of Patent System by Country ~Medical Field~ Surgery Methods **Treatment Methods** Diagnosis Methods Determination Methods USA 1 Australia X Japan X Europe Canada X New Zealand X South Korea √ Applicable X Not applicable ∆ Subject to conditions In some countries, a patent right may be granted by expressing a method as the invention of a product.

Novelty

The following invention lacks novelty.

- Publicly known in Japan or a foreign country prior to the filing of the patent application
- Publicly worked in Japan or a foreign country prior to the filing of the patent application
- Inventions that were described in a distributed publication, or inventions that were made publicly available through an electric telecommunication line in Japan or a foreign country, prior to the filing of the patent application

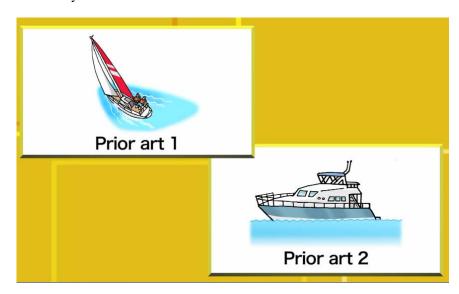


Inventive Step

Not considered to represent an "Inventive step"

- Inventions that are simply an aggregation of other publicly known inventions
- · Inventions with just slight structural modifications
- · Inventions that could easily be created by anyone

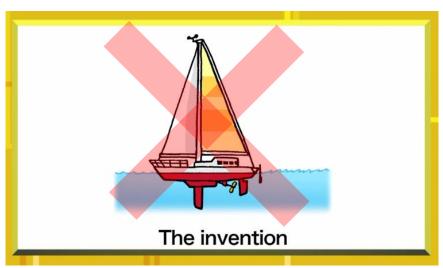
Case Study



Prior art 1: Yacht

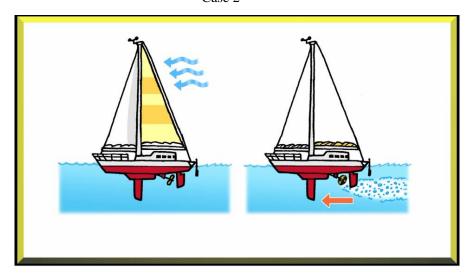
Prior art 2: Motorboat





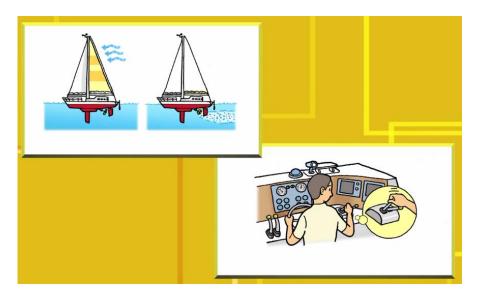
Prior art 1 (Yacht) + Prior art 2 (Motorboat) ⇒ The invention (Motor yacht)

Case 2



Automatic switching by digital anemometer

Case 3



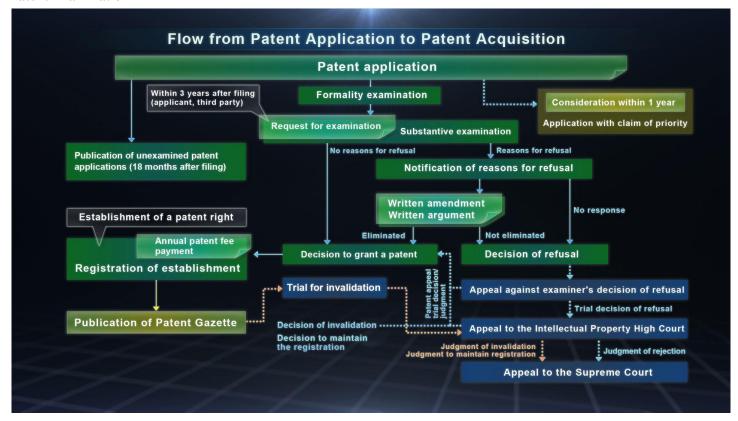
Manual switching by digital anemometer

Point of examination The examination should be carried out by comparing the scope of claims of an invention with the existing technologies

Patent examiners must be able to:

- Fully comprehend the substance of the invention under examination
- Compare it with existing technologies

Patent Examination



Accelerated examination system

Applications eligible for the accelerated examination system:

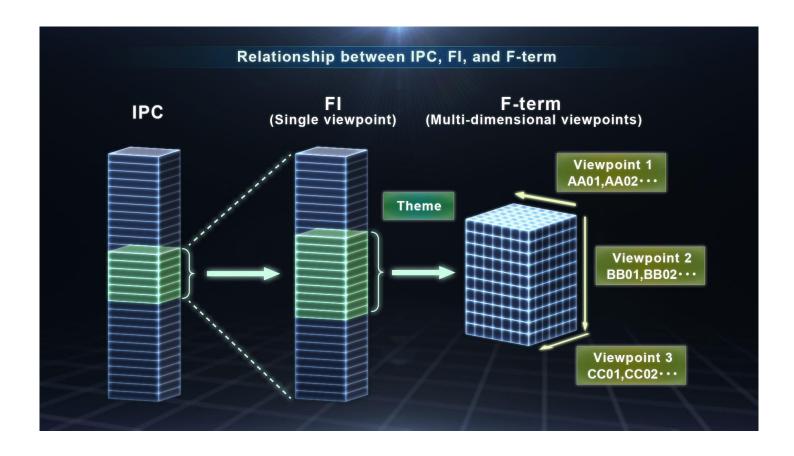
- Working-related applications
- Internationally-filed applications
- Green-technology related applications
- Earthquake Disaster Recovery Support-related applications

Prior art Searches

FI / F-term

File Index (FI) codes, a classification created to further subdivide classes from the slow-moving pre-reform IPC system, are mainly used for searching from a single viewpoint.

F-term is a system for classifying Japanese patent documents according to the technical features of the inventions described therein, so it can be used for searching from multi-dimensional viewpoints.



IPDL: Industrial Property Digital Library







→ # Trademark

Japanese Trademark Database

Japanese Figure Trademarks

Japanese Well-Known Trademark

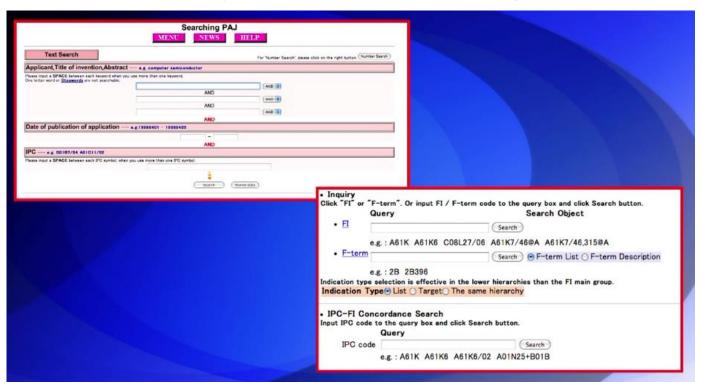
List of Goods and Services

→ **!! Design**Design Gazette DB

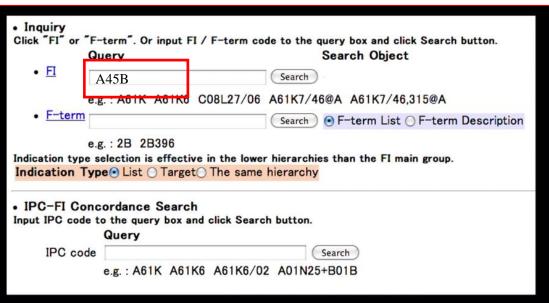
Design Classification Search

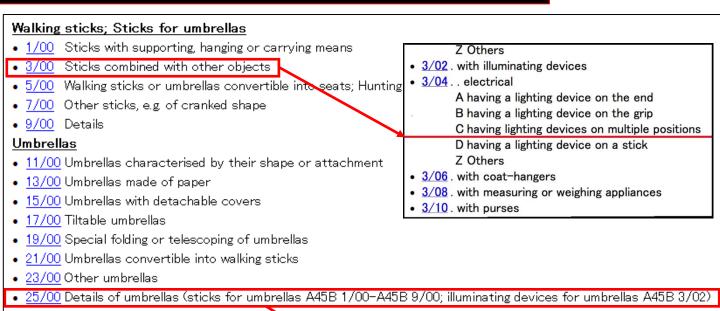
Searching PAJ

Patent Map Guidance





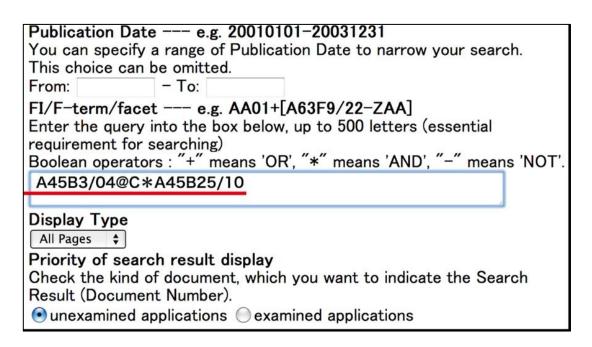


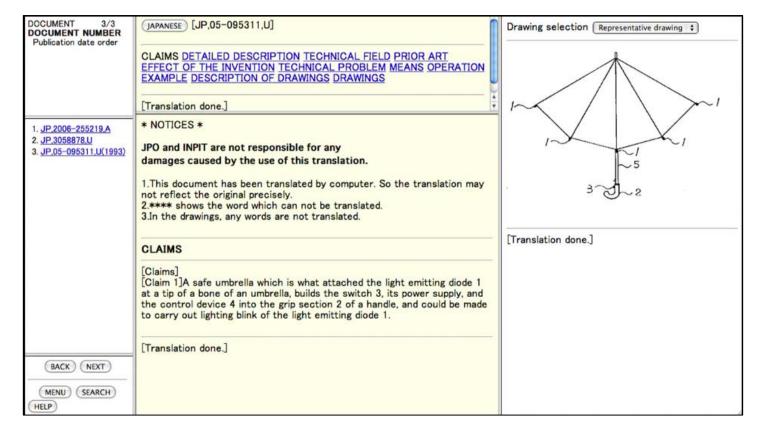


25/08.. Devices for fastening or locking
 A Attachment with the grip shaft
 B Lathe engaging device for opening the umbrella
 Z Others
 25/10. Umbrella crowns

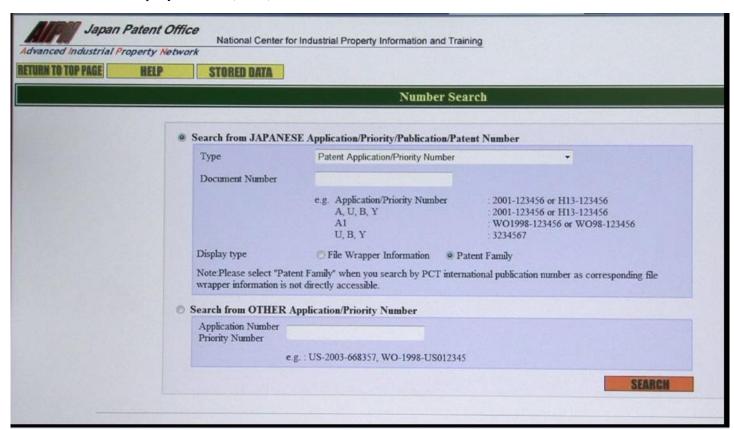
 25/12. Devices for holding umbrellas closed, e.g. magnetic devices
 A Ball stopper (having no spring)
 B Automatic umbrella opening ball stopper (spring provided)
 C Automatic umbrella opening lock device (safety device)

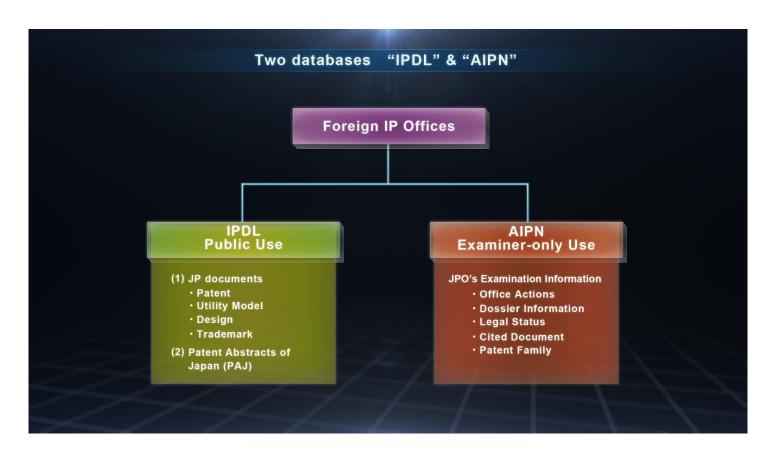






Advanced Industrial Property Network (AIPN)

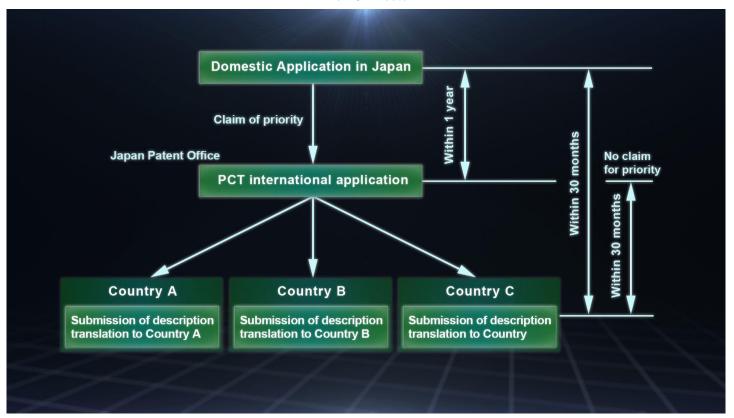


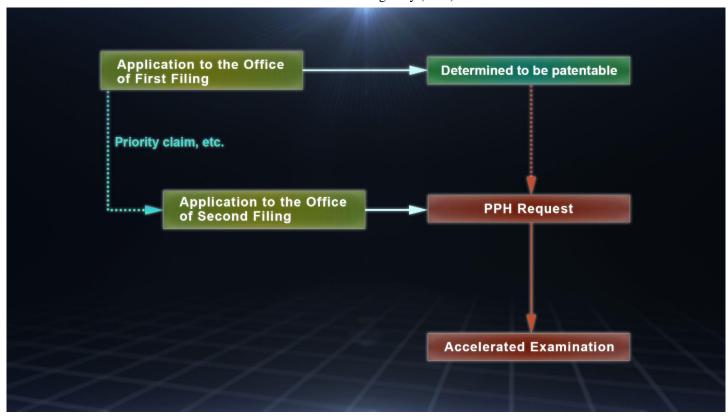


The Paris Convention Route



The PCT Route



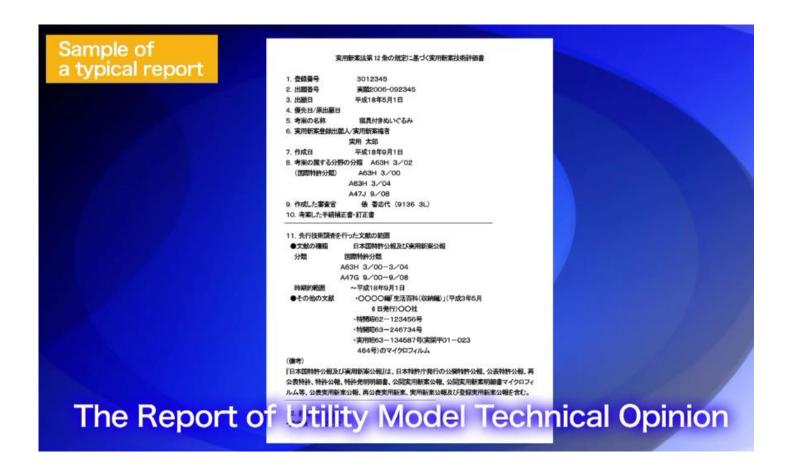




Utility Model System

Utility Model Law, Article 1

The purpose of this Law is to encourage devices by promoting the protection and the utilization of devices relating to the shape or structure of an article or combination of articles, and thereby to contribute to the development of industry.



Trademark System

Trademark Law Article 1

The purpose of the Trademark Law is, through the protection of trademarks, to ensure the maintenance of business confidence of persons who use trademarks, and thereby to contribute to the development of the industry and to protect the interests of consumers.

Definition of trademark Any character(s), figure(s), sign(s) three-dimensional shape(s), any combination thereof, or any combination thereof with colors.

- Used in connection with the goods of a person who produces, certifies or assigns the goods as a business
- Used in connection with the services of a person who provides or certifies the services as a business

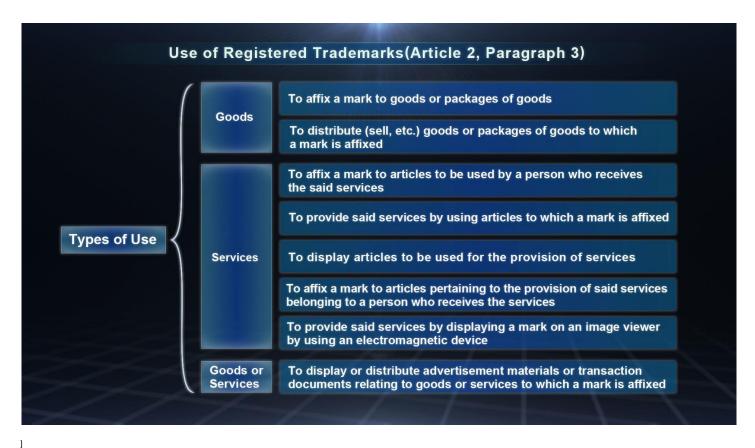
Types of trademarks:

- Character trademarks
 - Figure trademarks
 - Symbol trademarks
 - Three-dimensional trademarks
 - Composite trademarks

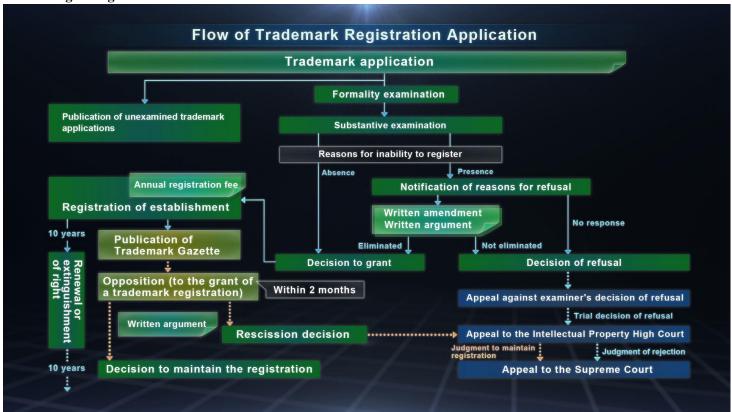
There are also plans to protect new types of trademarks:

- Holograms
- Colors
- Position
- Sound



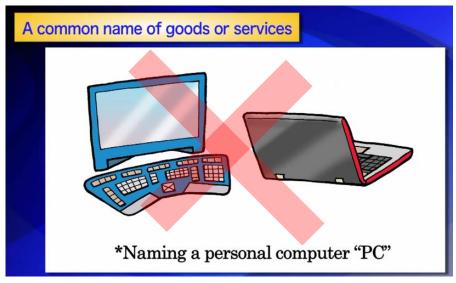


From Filing to Registration of Trademark



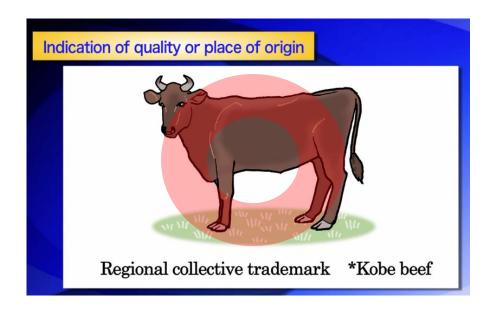
Trademark Applications That Do Not Satisfy Requirements

Trademarks likely to cause confusion in connection with the goods or services pertaining to a business of another person (No capability to distinguish one's goods or services from those of others)









Trademarks containing a common surname or name, or a very simple and common mark

- Common names in Japan e.g. Sato
- 1 character or 2 alphabet letters

Trademarks by which consumers are not able to recognize the goods or services as those pertaining to a business of a particular person

e.g.

- Slogan (catchphrase)
- The name of the current era, etc.

*Cases of a trademark determined to have distinctiveness acquired through use: e.g. HONDA



A trademark confusingly similar to another person's registered trademark, or well-known/famous trademarks



Reason for Refusal / Rejection



Here are two examples of cases that will not be registered because they are similar to prior registered trademarks:

Similarity in appearance e.g. HONDA and HCNDA
Similarity in sound e.g. BUFFALO and BAHHALO
Similarity in concept e.g. TORA and TIGER

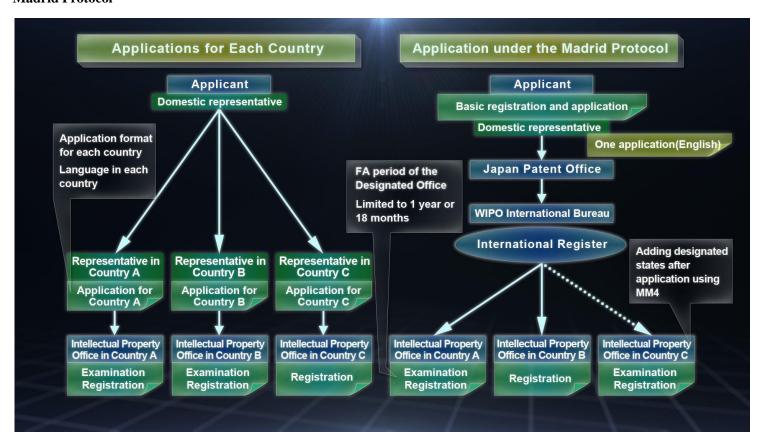
International Classification of Goods and Services

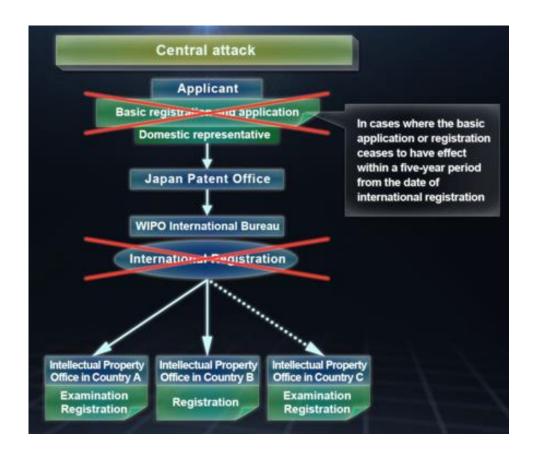
Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purpose of the Registration of Marks

The Nice Agreement was concluded in Nice in 1957 as an internationally standard classification of goods and services for the purpose of registering trademarks and service marks.

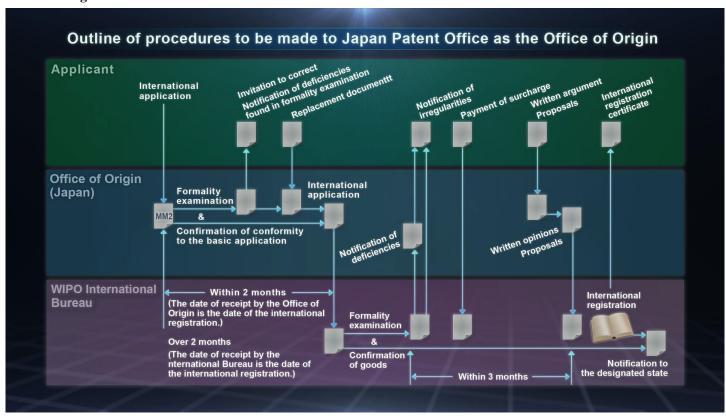
Class	Consecutive	goods
09	A0001	Abacuses
10	A0002	Abdominal belts
10	A0003	Abdominal corsets
10	A0004	Abdominal pads
08	A0005	Abrading instruments [hard instruments]
03	A0006	Abrasive cloth
21	A0007	Abrasive pads for kitchen purposes
03	A0008	Abrasive paper
21	A0009	Abrasive sponges for scrubbing the skin
03	A0010	Abrasives *
01	A0011	Abrasives (Auxiliary fluids for use with -)
^_	10010	, /B
Class	Consecutive	Services
40	A0001	Abrasion
41	A0002	Academies [education]
41 38		Academies [education] Access time to global computer networks (Rental of -)
	A0002	Academies [education] Access time to global computer networks (Rental of -) Accident insurance underwriting
38	A0002 A0003	Access time to global computer networks (Rental of -)
38 36	A0002 A0003 A0004	Access time to global computer networks (Rental of -) Accident insurance underwriting Accommodation bureaux [apartments]
38 36 36	A0002 A0003 A0004 A0005	Access time to global computer networks (Rental of -) Accident insurance underwriting
38 36 36 43	A0002 A0003 A0004 A0005 A0006	Access time to global computer networks (Rental of -) Accident insurance underwriting Accommodation bureaux [apartments] Accommodation bureaux [hotels, boarding houses]
38 36 36 43 43	A0002 A0003 A0004 A0005 A0006 A0007	Access time to global computer networks (Rental of -) Accident insurance underwriting Accommodation bureaux [apartments] Accommodation bureaux [hotels, boarding houses] Accommodation (Rental of temporary -) Accommodation reservations (Temporary -)
38 36 36 43 43	A0002 A0003 A0004 A0005 A0006 A0007 A0008	Access time to global computer networks (Rental of -) Accident insurance underwriting Accommodation bureaux [apartments] Accommodation bureaux [hotels, boarding houses] Accommodation (Rental of temporary -)

Madrid Protocol

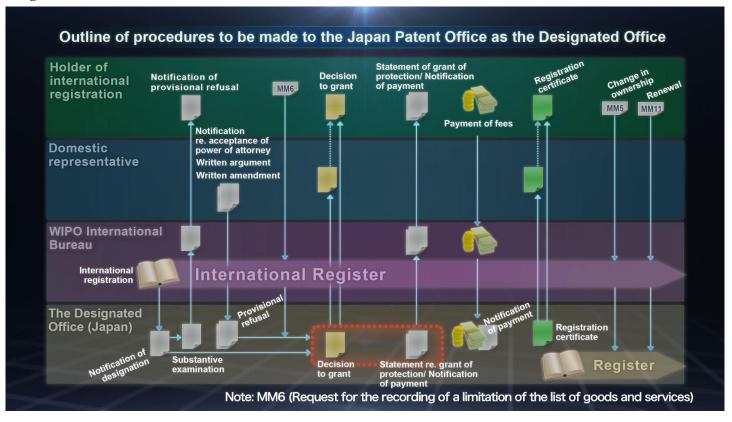




Office of Origin



Designated Office



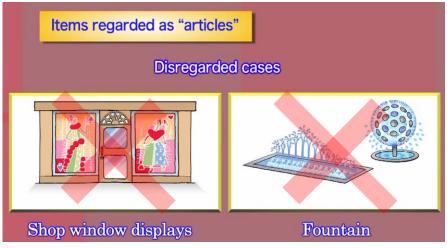
Design System

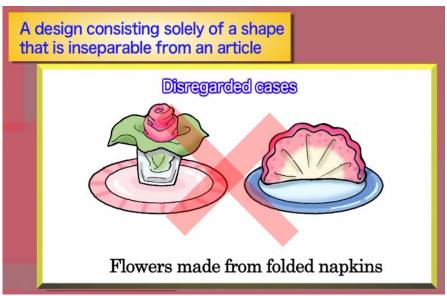
The Design Law, Article 1

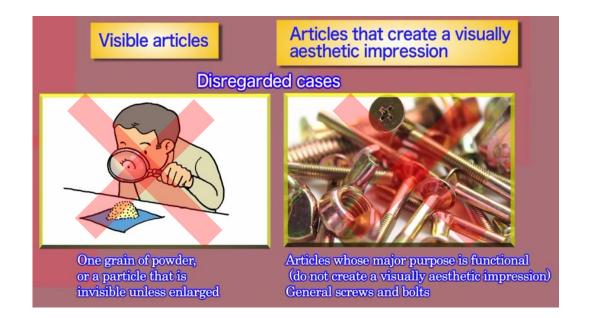
The purpose of this Law is, through promoting the protection and the utilization of designs, to encourage creation of designs, and thereby to contribute to the development of industry.

Subject of Protection of the Design Right under the Design Law

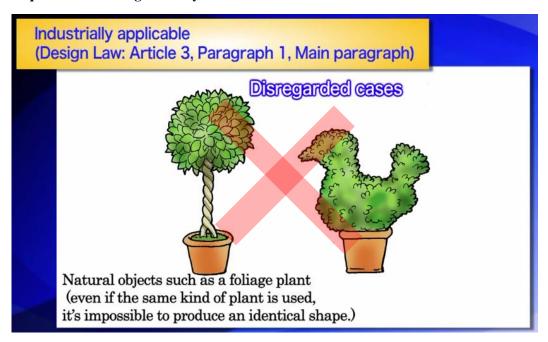
- Shapes
- Pattern
- Color

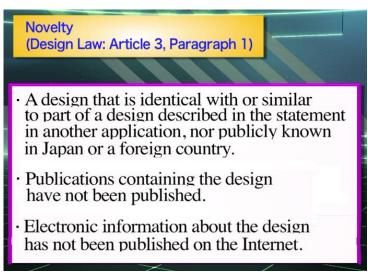


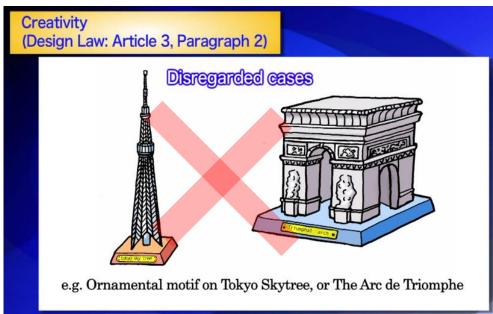




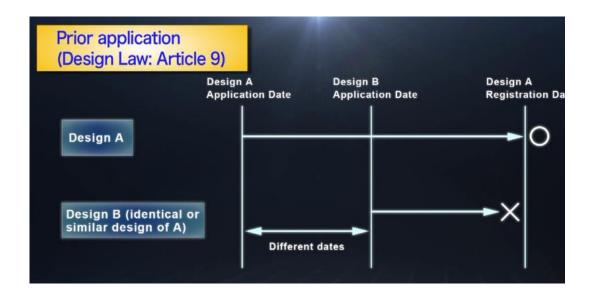
Requirements for Registrability



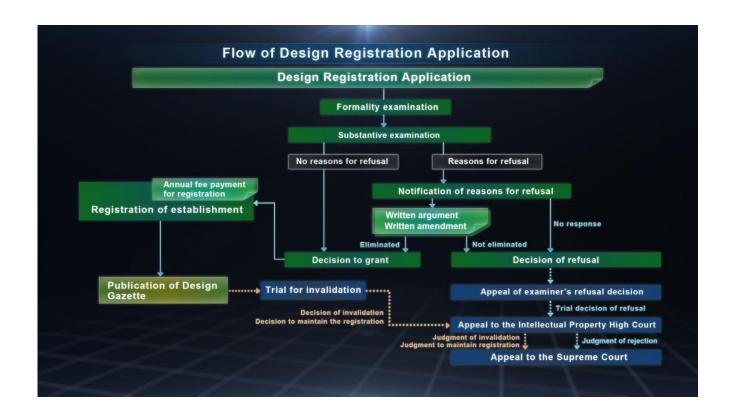








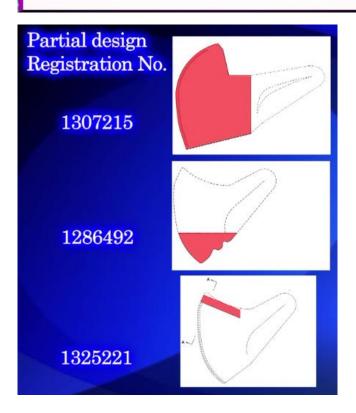
One application per design (Design Law: Article 7)

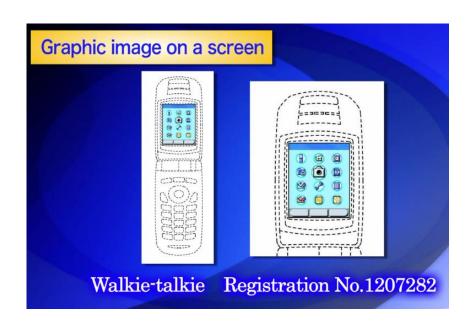


Special Design Registration



It is possible to protect a right with a partial design not against the goods in their entirety, but against the partially imitated article that has been infringed.







Secret design

The Hague Agreement

