International Arbitration as a Possible Means for Resolving IP Disputes

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Arbitration agreement necessary

- An arbitration agreement is often the legal basis to resolve disputes in a running contractual relationship between two or more parties, e.g. to resolve a dispute in a running license agreement.
- In disputes about the infringement of a patent (including SEPs) it takes a common agreement of both parties before the dispute can be resolved in arbitration proceedings.
- Before entering into an arbitration agreement the patent (SEP) owner and the implementer have to consider whether this is the best option to resolve the pending dispute.

Upsides of arbitration

- Keep the dispute confidential.
- Have a speedy proceeding.
- Both parties may influence on who is going to be the arbitrators.

Downsides of arbitration

- No power to issue an injunction in case of a hold out.
- No jurisdiction on patent validity erga omnes.
- No transparent case record.

Arbitration as a complementary tool with regard to litigation?

CJEU in Huawei ./. ZTE (16 July 2015), para 68:

"... where no agreement is reached on the details of the FRAND terms following the counter-offer by the alleged infringer, the parties may, by common agreement, request that the amount of the royalty be determined by an independent third party, by decision without delay."

- Bringing the initial SEP case to a court and transferring the determination of the amount of royalties to arbitration.
 - If the SEP owner does not submit a FRAND offer the court may dismiss the action.
 - The SEP owner may obtain an injunction from the court if the implementer is unwilling to take a license.
 - The implementer may challenge the validity and the essentiality of the SEP.
 - Both parties may request that the amount of the royalty is determined in confidential arbitration proceedings.