Patent Issues in Telecoms and the Scope for Resolving these by Arbitration

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Patent Issues in Telecoms and the Scope for Resolving these by Arbitration

- Benefit of adjudicating on disputes as to parallel rights in a single proceeding
- IP in telecoms
 - ▼ The "patent thicket" in telecoms ...
 - Increasing asymmetries as hardware manufacture concentrates and as patent portfolios are acquired by Non Practising Entities (NPEs)
- Current negotiation or litigation responses
 - ➤ Negotiation with "proud lists", typically on basis of US claims
 - ➤ Patent pools and licensing programmes...
 - Multinational patent litigation ...
- Arbitration as an alternative
 - Case study of international patent arbitration ...













The Patent Thicket in Telecoms

- "As of 2009-09-22, the ETSI IPR Database contains 21258 entries organized in 94 projects between 156 companies"
 - ▼ ie, declared patents and patent applications, of which
 - → 4804 in the USA
 - ▼ 1580 in EPO, 1010 in Germany (some possible double counting)
 - → 1345 in China
 - ▼ 1125 in Japan
 - ▼ 800 in Korea
 - ▼ ie, conservatively more than 1000 declared patent families
- ➤ But not all are valid or necessarily infringed, and none are assessed by ETSI for essentiality to the relevant standard
- And not all patents essential to the standard are declared













Patent Pools and Joint Patent Licensing Programmes in Telecoms

- Patent pools found in discrete areas of technology
 - ➤ Such as specific codec standards
 - ➤ Where there are relatively few patents to evaluate
- Joint patent licensing programmes
 - ▼ eg 3G Licensing Ltd (NTT DOCOMO, NTT, NEC, Mitsubishi, Fujitsu, Sharp, Panasonic, Siemens, France Telecom, KPN, SK Telecom, DETECON at September 2008)
- ➤ Both approaches require "gatekeepers" acting performing an expert adjudication role to check on the essentiality of patents
- But that leaves
 - Other major manufacturers
 - Non practising entities













Multinational Patent Litigation

- Types of patent dispute in telecoms
 - Infringement actions
 - Revocation proceedings (or counterclaims)
 - Proceedings for declarations of "non-essentiality" (where local procedure permits)
- Patents are territorial and have to be enforced in separate jurisdictions in separate actions, each with different procedures and timescales
 - One recent instance of parallel patent litigation over telecoms patent portfolios involved patent litigation in 6 jurisdictions (US, China, 4 European)
- Some examples of concluded telecoms patent disputes
 - ▼ Between "non-practising entities" and manufacturers (and sometimes operators)
 - ▼ Nokia v Interdigital GB
 - Proceedings for declarations of non-essentiality to 2G and 3G standards of patents declared to ETSI as essential
 - ▼ RIM v Inpro UK and DE
 - ▼ Inpro patent invalid for anticipation and lack of inventive step
 - Between manufacturers
 - ▼ Ericsson v Samsung UK
 - Settled before full hearing
- Is arbitration an alternative?













Is Patent Arbitration an Alternative?

- Almost all countries of the world treat patent disputes as capable of being arbitrated
 - ➤ Even though in very few will a decision finding a patent unenforceable have effect other than on the parties
- Benefits
 - Possibility of avoiding many of the problems of multinational patent litigation, including
 - Establishing a tribunal to deal with patents in multiple jurisdictions in the single proceeding
 - Appointing a tribunal with patent and technical expertise
 - Choice of procedures appropriate to an IP dispute, with for example provisions for confidentiality etc (especially if WIPO Rules applied)
- ➤ But
 - Agreement to arbitrate required













Case Study

- Parties US and Asian companies
- Subject US and European patents
- Settlement Agreement of prior litigation in US and Europe
- WIPO Arbitration Clause:
 - First Instance Tribunal:
 - Sole US Arbitrator jurisdiction re US Patents
 - Sole European Arbitrator jurisdiction re European Patents
 - Appeal Tribunal: 3 arbitrators
 - New York place of arbitration













Case Study

- Lawyers representing parties agreed:
 - Appointment of sole US arbitrator and sole European arbitrator
 - Use of WIPO Electronic Case Facility
 - Timetable of proceedings
 - Scope of discovery
 - Protective order Art. 52
 - Preliminary claim construction of US and European patents
 - Hearing schedule
- Arbitration lasted 18 months following appointment of arbitrators













Thank you

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