Unfair Competition Prevention Act (UCPA) in Japan

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1. Introduce myself



Shinya Suzuki

- Working for OKI Data corporation, printing manufacturing company, as IP stuff.
- Studied abroad at George Washington University Law school from 2013 to 2014.
- Working as legal internship at BakerHostetler LLP in Washington D.C. from 2014 to 2015.





BakerHostetler

2. What is Unfair Competition Prevention Act (UCPA)?

[Purpose of this chapter]

- Learn the purpose of UCPA
- Learn the difference between UCPA and other IP rights
- Learn the types of "unfair competition"

Purpose of UCPA

• The purpose of this Act is, in order to ensure fair competition among business operators and the proper implementation of international agreements related thereto, to provide measures for the prevention of unfair competition and compensation for damages caused by unfair competition and thereby contribute to the sound development of the national economy. (Article 1)

Remedy (Damages, Injunction, Criminal punishment)

Ensuring fair competition among business operators

the proper implementation of international agreements related thereto

The sound development of the national economy

Regulating "Unfair Competition"

 UCPA regulates the act which falls within "Unfair Competition" defined in Article 2.

 Damages, injunction, or criminal sanction would be applied if the act of third party falls within "Unfair Competition"



Do you know the case?





Using other's well known or famous indication of business





Imitating other company's products

Do you know the case?



False Advertising



Circumventing Copy Protection



Trade Secret Violation

Questions

- If you are the party in above cases, how do you protect your right?
- IP rights such as Patent, Design, and Trademark?
- If you does not register such IP rights.

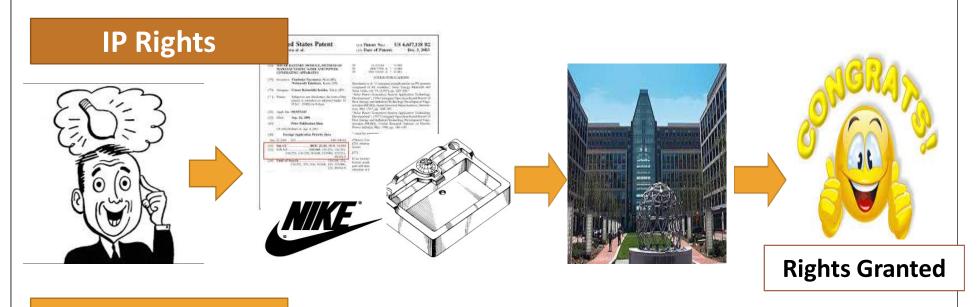






UCPA's Relationship with other IP rights

Different from other IP laws UCPA does not grant rights.



UCPA

- No need to file something to Patent office.
- To get remedy under UCPA, some requirements are needed.

Types of "Unfair Competition" (Article 2)

- 1 Acts causing confusion (i)
- 2 Unjustifiable use of a famous indication as one's own (ii)
- ③ Imitation of the configuration of goods (iii)
- 4 Unfair acts related to trade secrets (iv) to (ix)
- (5) Acts invalidating copy/access control technology (xi),(xii)
- 6 Acts of Infringing Domain Names (xiii)
- Acts causing misleading (xiv)
- Acts injurious to business reputations (xv)
- 9 Unjustifiable use of a trademark by an agent, etc. (xvi)

1 Acts causing confusion (Art 2 (1) (i))

- 1. "indication of goods, etc
- 2. the "indication of goods" are well known among consumers
- 3. Creation of confusion with another person's goods or business



Third party used a trade name "Walkman Ltd" which is identical mark of "WALKMAN", famous products by SONY". The Court in Japan ordered injunction for using the trade name.

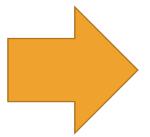
2 Unjustifiable use of a famous indication as one's own (Art 2 (1) (ii))

- 1. "indication of goods, etc
- 2. the "indication of goods" are famous
 - "famous" means well known nationwide.
 - "famous" > "well known"
- 3. No need to cause creation of confusion with another person's goods or business



"Mistubishi" Mark Famous trademark in Japan

The Court grants injunction against some companies including credit company, construction company and investment company, those are no relations with Mitsubishi group, for using "Mitsubishi" mark.



Unfair use of goodwill

Pollution of brand image

Dilution of brand image

- ③ Imitation of the configuration of goods (Art 2 (1) (iii))
- 1. imitating the form of another person's goods
- 2. assignment, lease or display such imitating products.
- 3. It does not matter whether the imitated products are famous or well-known.



- Very famous game products called "Tamagotchi" made by Japanese companies.
- After releasing the products, a lot of counterfeited products are sold everywhere.
- JP company filed a litigation under UCPA under Article 2 (iii)

4 Unfair acts related to trade secrets (Art 2 (1) (iv) to (ix) and Article 2 (4))

- 1. acquisition of a trade secret by theft, fraud, duress or any other wrongful method.
- What is the trade secret?
- (1) Confidentiality managed secretly
- (2) Useful
- (3) No-public

(A list of customers for men's wig (katsura)

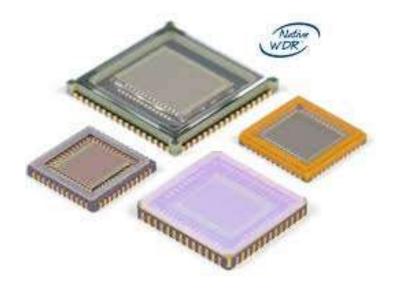
An employee who works for men's wig selling company left his company. At that time he copied a list of customers without authorization and he started his own men's wig company based on the list of customers.



As Business Perspective

- Patent right or Trade Secret.
- Patent : 20 years
- Trade Secret : no limitation if it does not become public.

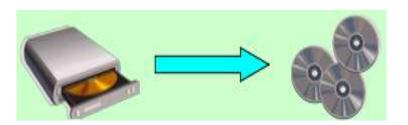




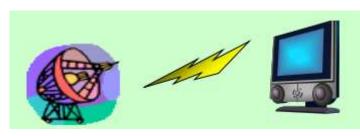
⑤ Acts invalidating copy/access control technology (Art 2 (1) (xi),(xii))

- 1. The act of assigning, delivering, importing, etc.
- 2. Any device having the function of circumventing technological restriction measures used in business.
- **Technological restriction measures** means the technology which prevents unauthorized coping or viewing for contents such as music, movies, pictures or games.

Copy Control (Limiting Copy)



Access Control (Limiting Access



Other Unfair Competition

- **6** Acts of Infringing Domain Names (Art 2 (1) (xiii))
- 1. acquisition or holding of a right to use a domain name
- 2. for the purpose of acquiring an illicit gain or causing injury to another person;
- Acts causing misleading (Art 2 (1) (xiv))
 - 1. indication of information on goods or services
 - 2. in a manner that is likely to mislead the public as to the place of origin, quality, content, manufacturing method, etc.
- - 1. A falsehood that is injurious to the business reputation of a competitor
 - 2. Announcement or dissemination of a falsehood

Summary of 1st chapter

- UCPA is not laws which grant rights to parties. It just regulates "unfair competition",
- UCPA often covers the action of third parties other IP laws cannot cover.
- Practically speaking, it is important to consider multi-protection measure for our products or services.

3. UCPA and digital contents

[Purpose of this chapter]

- Learn the development of digital contents
- Learn how IP rights protect digital contents
- Learn the legal issues regarding digital contents

Developing digital contents







Background

- A lot of contents such as music, video pictures and books are become digitalized.
- Such digital contents are provided to customers via online, satellite broadcasting, or packaged media.







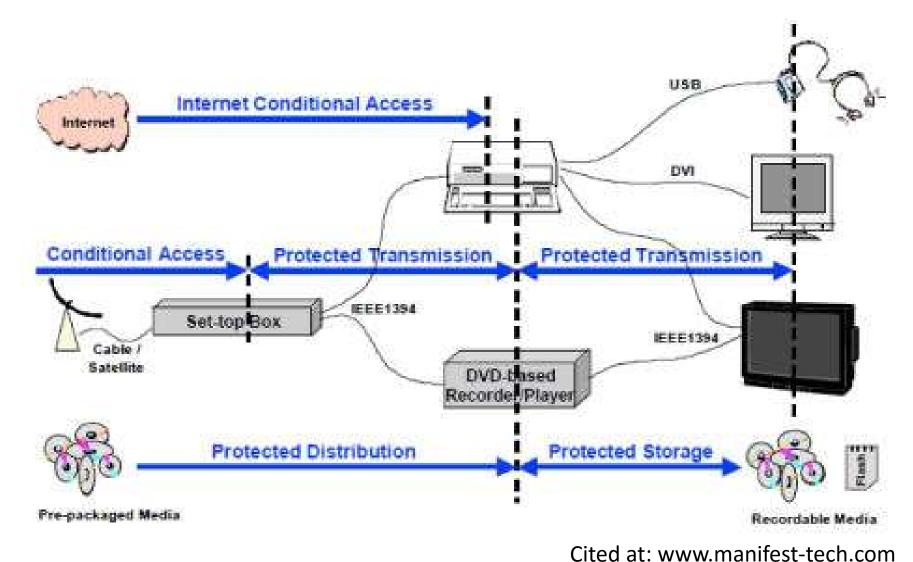
How to access digital contents?

- Free or Paid contents/ buy packages or buy contents via downloading or satellite broadcasting.
- In the online contents, a license to access digital contents is granted if you pay money.
- How to regulate your access to digital contents?





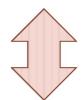
Protecting Copy or Access protection technology



Issues regarding digital contents

Illegal copy or access





Developing technology to protect Illegal copy or access



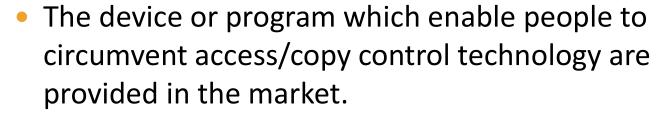


Developing circumventing such copy or access protection technology



Problems of circumventing technological protection measure (TPM)







• The problem called "Digital Shrink" will happen if illegal contents become pervasive.

 "Digital Shrink" means the market shrink phenomenon accompanying digitalized market.

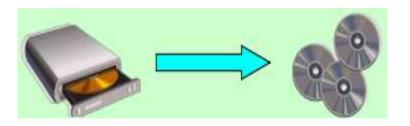


 To prevent digital shrink, a lot of costs are needed including the cost for eradicating illegal contents and the cost for developing technological protection measure.

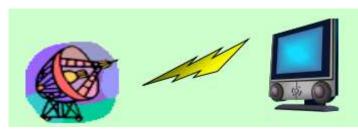
Previous Japanese UCPA: Acts invalidating copy/access control technology (Art 2 (1) (x),(xi))

- 1. The act of assigning, delivering, importing, etc.
- 2. Any device having the <u>"Sole"</u> function of circumventing technological restriction measures used in business.
- **Technological restriction measures** means the technology which prevents unauthorized coping or viewing for contents such as music, movies, pictures or games.

Copy Control (Limiting Copy)



Access Control (Limiting Access



What is "sole" purpose?

- Literally, "Sole" means "there is no other ways", "only"
- Previous UCPA cannot regulate the circumvention devices if they have other function except for circumventing technological restriction measures



Illegal copy

Other function

Circumventing device

4. Case Study "Magic Computer Case" (Device for circumventing technological restriction measures)

[Purpose of this chapter]

- Learn the specific case regarding unfair competition.
- Learn how the language of UCPA is interpreted
- Learn how Japanese Government and Courts handled the problems regarding digital contents.

History of Magic Computer

- Magic Computer is the device for circumventing access control.
- The famous magic computer is the device called "R4" which is available for Nintendo DS. The price is about 45\$ (¥5,000)
- Magic Computer which is available for Nintendo DS is used worldwide. Nintendo files a litigation worldwide.







Damage for Game industry caused by Magic Computer (Estimate)

- At least \$9 billion (In Japan)
- At least \$38 billion (worldwide)
 - "investigation for downloading illegal copied game soft"
 by University of Tokyo
- This investigation does not include illegal download by using file sharing soft. Thus, the damage would be multiplied.



A situation in the world

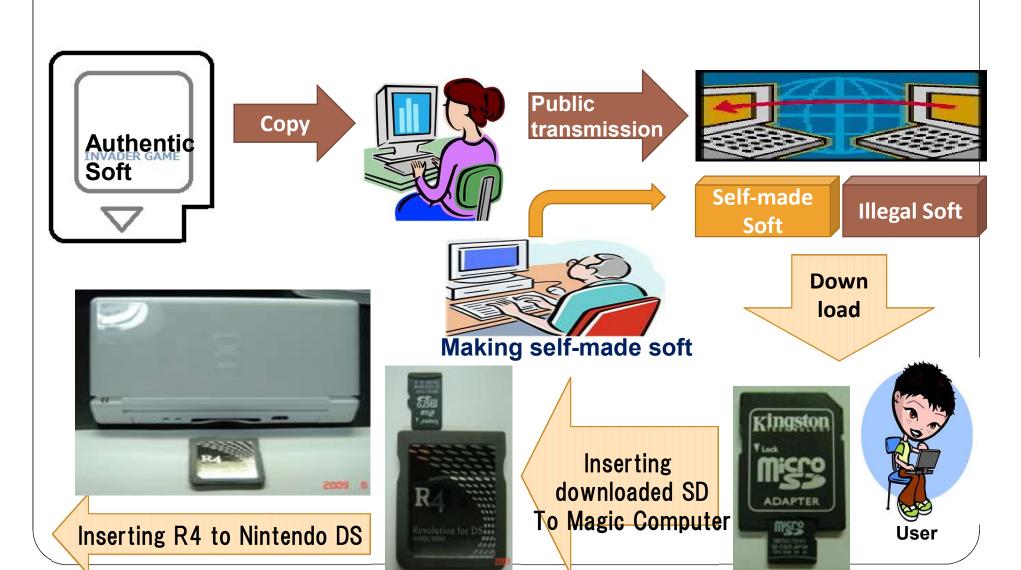
 The court judged that "magic computer" is illegal in Japan, Italy, England, Germany, Australia, Belgium and the Netherlands



 On the other hand, the court in Spain and France discussed about the case of "legal using" and dismissed Nintendo. But, the judgement was later overruled.



How to use Magic Computer?



Comparison of shape between authentic soft and Magic Computer



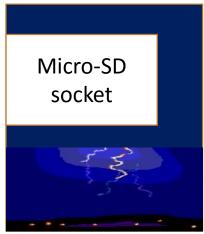


They have almost same shape and They can insert the slot of Nintendo DS

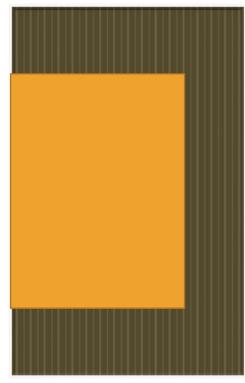
How to Use Magic Computer











How to Use Magic Computer

Magic Computer can generate same control signal which is same as authentic software. Thus, it enables user to activate games saved in the micro-SD in Nintendo DS.







How to get self-made software

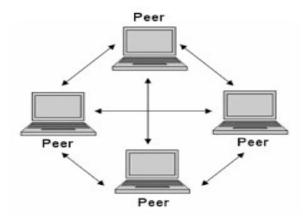


Self-made software is often provided in the open platform on the Internet by paid or free.

Method to get illegal copied software

- 1. To download illegal copied software in some website.
- 2. To purchase packaged illegal copied software in the game shops.
- 3. The game shops download and provide illegal copied software as service
- 4. To get illegal copied software by getting media (CD/DVD) attached to game magazine.
- 5. To download illegal copied software via peer to peer technology.
 - "investigation for downloading illegal copied game soft"

by University of Tokyo



Download site for Magic Computer Software

游戏 模拟器 游戏ROM 私服 电视 0DAY 软件 电影 网址 音乐 论坛 IDC 域名 空间 主机 网速 代理



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[NeoRAGEx] kof97

强烈推荐

最新更新



[NDS] 0831 - Wish Room - ...

[mame] kof97

[中文FC游戏] FC吞食天地2简体

全部下载排行

[中文GBA游戏] 口袋妖怪暴宝石

[NDS] 0826 - San Goku Sh.,

[NDS] 0817 - Kaitou Wari...

[NDS] 0834 - Nihongo Bun..

[NDS] 0846 - Luminous Ar.,

[NDS] 0818 - Ochaken no ...

[NDS] 0524 - Final Fanta...

[NDS] 0622 - Otona No Jo.,

[NDS] 0858 - Death Note ...

[NDS] 0577 - Pokemon Dia..

[中文GBA游戏]《口袋妖怪绿宝



2058 - Soma Bringer



2052 - Tennis no Ouji-Sama Driving Smash!: Side King (J)



ama Tachi

[NDS] 2068 - Bubble Bobble: Double Shot (U)(03-02)

[NDS] 2067 - Petz Wild Animals: Tigerz (U)(03-02)

全部下载分类

[NDS] 2066 - Brain Assist (U)(03-02)

[NDS] 2065 - Bratz: Super Babyz (U)(03-01)

[NDS] 2064 - Keiji J.B. Harold no Jikenbo: Sat.(03-01)

[NDS] 2063 - Megaman ZX: Advent (E)(03-01)

[NDS] 2062 - Puzzle Quest: Challenge of the Wa.(03-01)

软件名称 ▼

信息统计

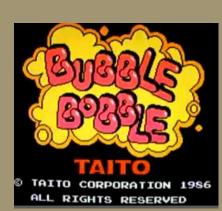
今日更新: 0 软件总数: 2 点击总型

1-26 MAME新增全套ROM

- 09-24 ROM 組入員召集
- > 01-20 GOODN64相关
- > 01-19 GOODN64埴加完毕
- > 12-20 ZINC更新完毕

主要分类

- Z 街机游戏ROM(6113个)
- ∠ 家机游戏ROM (14410个)
- Z 掌机游戏ROM (6657个)
- ∠ ISO光盘游戏 (0个)
- ∠ 其他机种ROM (98个)



Free

Magic Computer is the device, What for?

- The device which activates <u>illegal</u> game soft?
- The device which activates <u>self-made</u> game soft?

★Magic Computer can be used legally and illegally



Is the Magic Computer device having the <u>"Sole"</u> function of circumventing technological restriction measures used in business?

A Case in Japan **Nintendo vs Importers : [Magic Computer]**





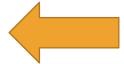
Fact:

- (1) Importers import and sell Magic Computer
- (2) Customer uses Magic computer to play Nintendo DS
- (3) Nintendo asserted Importers under UCPA











Nintendo Case

Issues: the devices falls within "sole" function?



- importers are selling products whose <u>main</u> <u>purpose is enabling</u> <u>illegal copy games</u>.
- R4(Magic Computer) falls within "sole" function.

Importers

The devices (R4)
 have the
 economic and
 commercial
 function which
 enable <u>self-made</u>
 <u>software</u>.

Nintendo Case

Judgement: Nintendo won



- The Court judged that though Importers' products have function enabling self-made software, it does not say that their products have <u>incidentally function to</u> <u>circumvent</u> technological protection measure.
 - The court interpreted that the main purpose of Magic Computer is enabling illegal copy which falls within unfair competition.
- Nintendo's assertion to stop selling magic computer was granted.

After Nintendo Case: Strengthening regulation

Amendment of Acts invalidating copy/access control technology (Art 2 (1) (x),(xi))



 Added that if the device have function other than access control circumvention, the device would be sanctioned if the device is used substantially to circumvent access control (Not "Sole")



Enlarge the products which fall within unfair competition in addition to "sole" products

Finally

- UCPA is a law to promote fair competition for business operators in order to contribute to the development of our country by regulating unfair competition.
- Laws and it's interpretation would be changed as the technology develops.
- It is important to consider how to protect our creative ideas, products, services from the multiple-perspective.

Thank you very much!!

Hope you spend wonderful time in Japan!





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