WIPO-JPO-ARIPO Training of Trainers Workshop on Teaching about Intellectual Property (IP) in Police Colleges of the ARIPO Member States, in Harare, Zimbabwe, July 2-3, 2018

Topic 8 Border Measures : The Japanese Experience

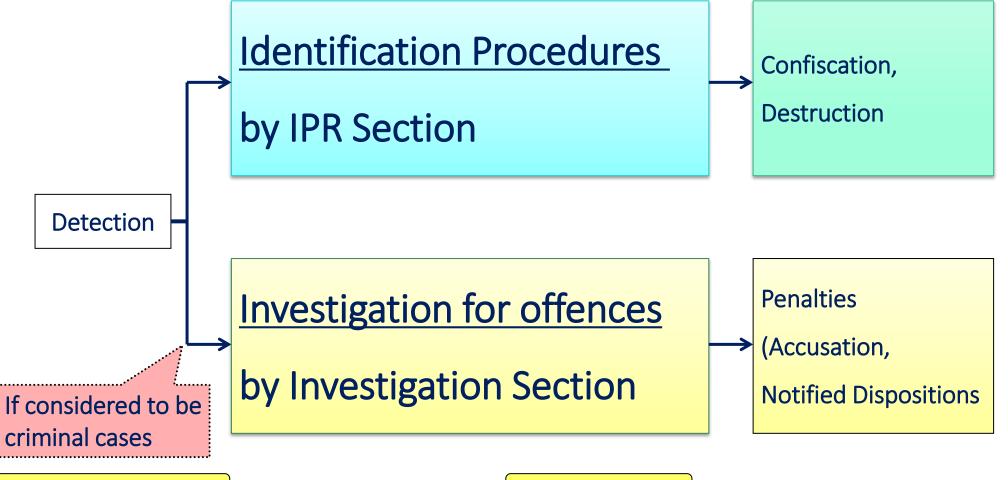
Keiko TOMIYAMA International Cooperation Division Japan Patent Office (JPO)





- 1. Overview of IPR Border Measures
- 2. Seizure Results
- 3. Features of Japanese IPR Border Enforcement
- 4. Joint Investigations with Police





Notified Dispositions

The director generals at regional customs offices notify the suspects to pay customs the amount of the fine.

<u>Accusation</u>

Director-generals at regional customs offices make accusations to the public prosecutors if the suspects in the cases

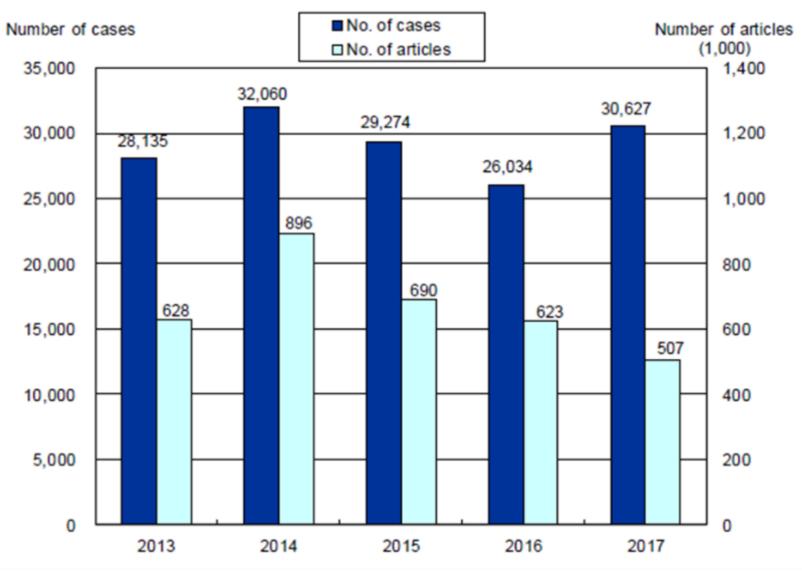
- should be punished by imprisonment with work, or
- do not have financial resources to pay money for the DG's dispositions.



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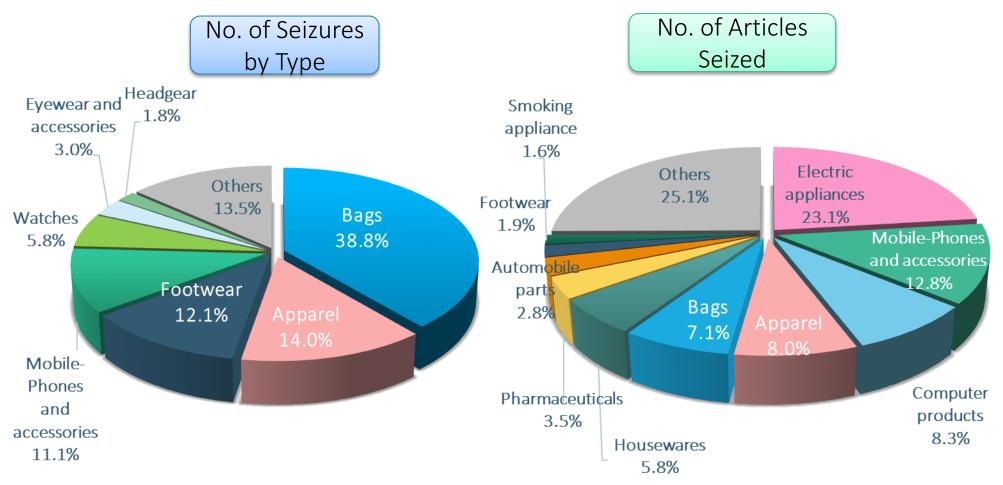


Number of Import Seizures



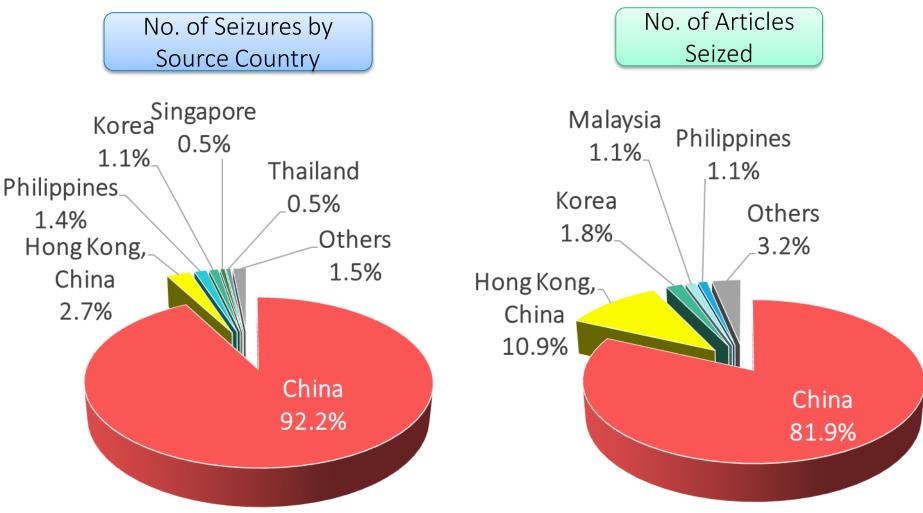


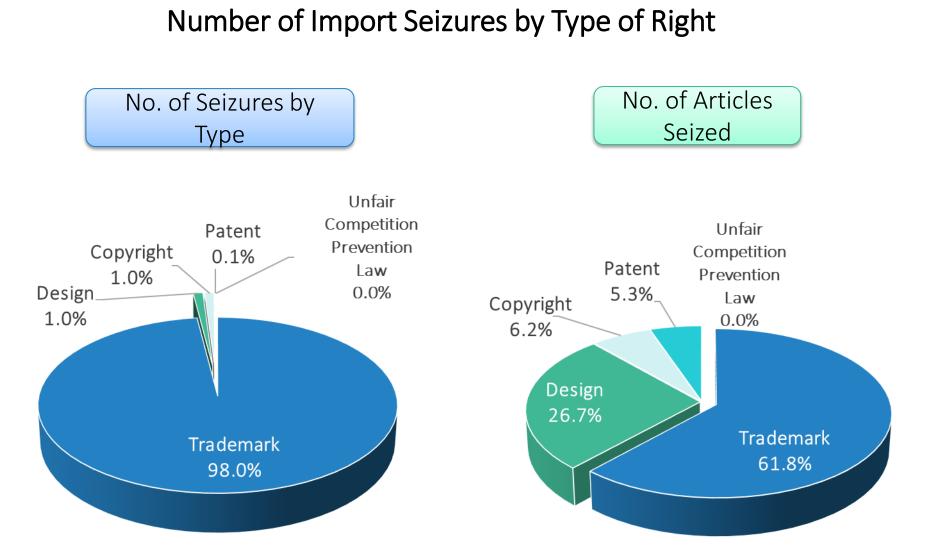
Number of Import Seizures by Type of Commodity





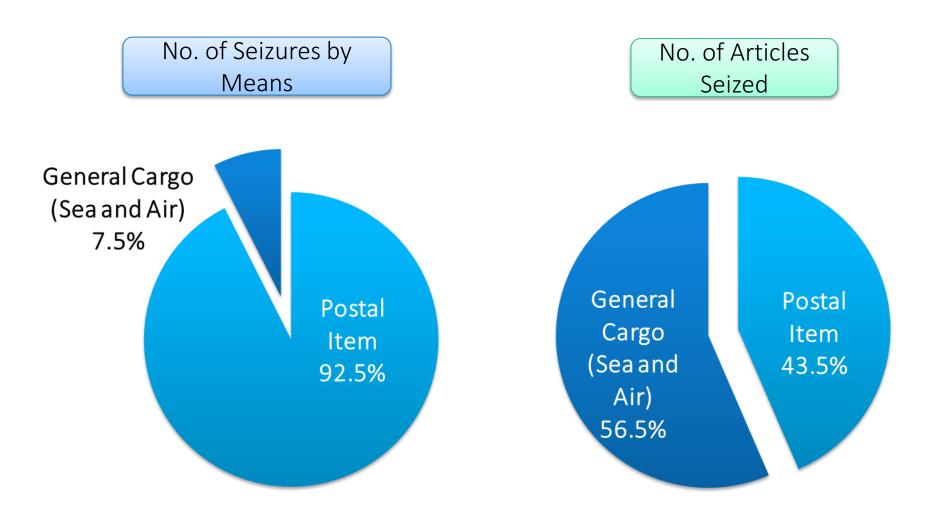
Number of Import Seizures by Source Country









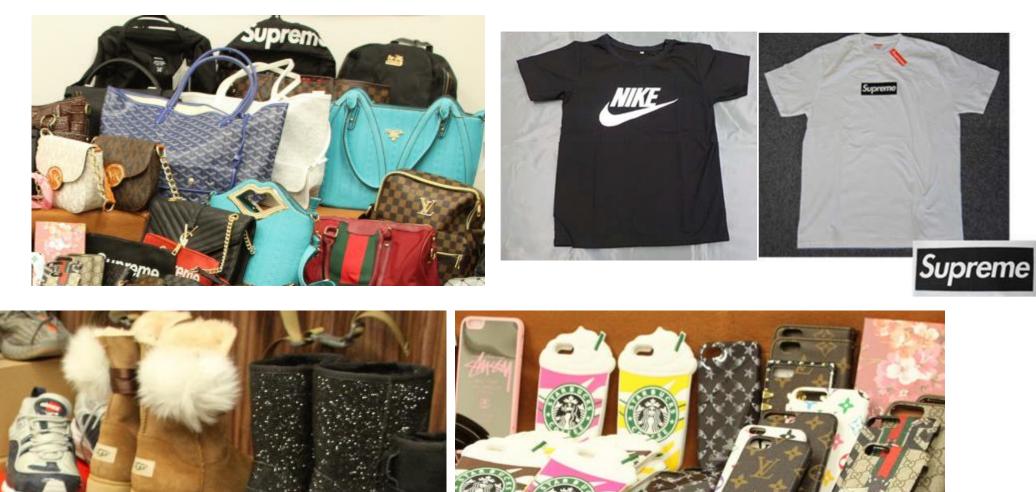


Trend in Recent Seizures



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Trademark Rights



Source: Website of Ministry of Finance Japan

Trend in Recent Seizures



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Copyrights







Design Rights





Patent Rights



Source: Website of Ministry of Finance Japan





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Source: Website of Ministry of Finance Japan







Examples of Successful Seizures ~Concealments~







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<u>*Para. 1 of Article 69-11 of Customs Law</u> The following goods shall not be imported:

- 1-8
- Illicit drugs
- Firearms
- Terrorism-related items,

etc.

9 & 10

rights

• Articles which infringe intellectual property

Imprisonment with

labor up to max 10

years or fine not

exceeding 10 million

yen



*Similarly, the prohibition of exporting such goods is stipulated in paragraph 1 of Article 69-2 of the Customs Law 16

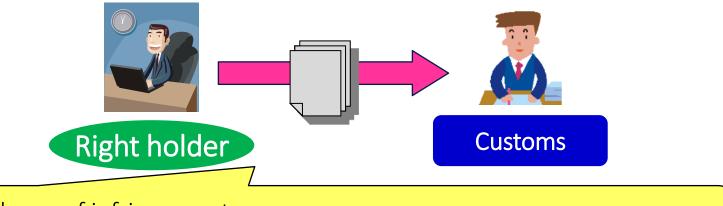
History



- 1897
 - Goods that infringe IPRs were prohibited from being imported based on the Customs Tariff Law
- 1995
 - -TRIPs Agreement came into force
 - Introduced <u>Applications for Suspension</u>
 - Introduced Identification Procedures
 - Established the IPR Sections



IPR holders submit Applications for Suspension* requesting Customs to initiate Identification Procedures in case Customs detects imported/exported goods suspected of infringing their IPRs.

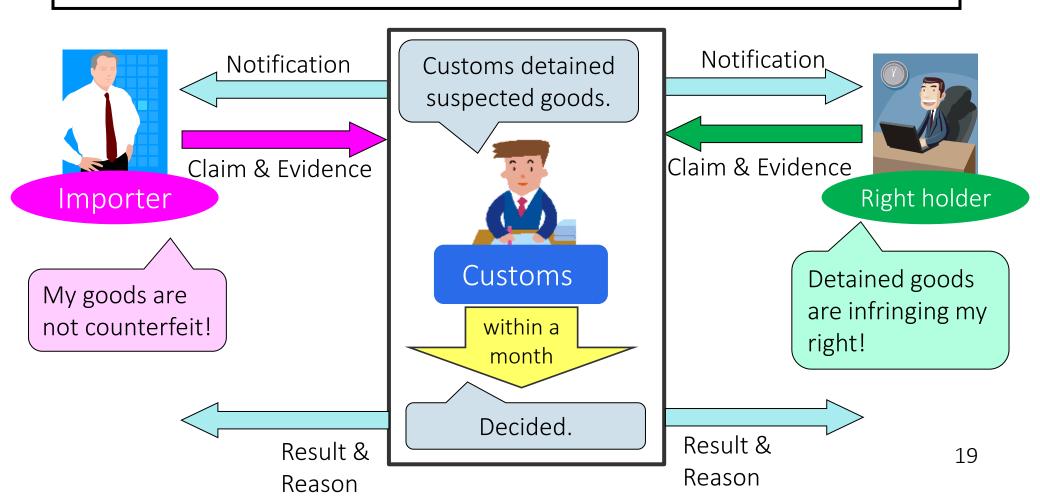


- Evidence of infringement
- Identification points determining genuine or fake
- Importers' and/or exporters' name and address, etc.

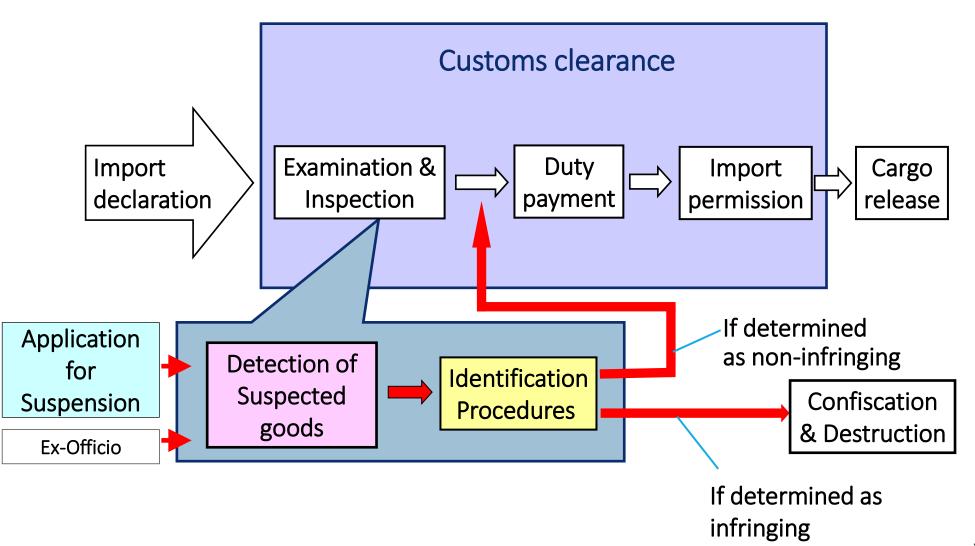
*Valid for 4 years covering multiple declarations at all customs offices *No fees for submitting applications



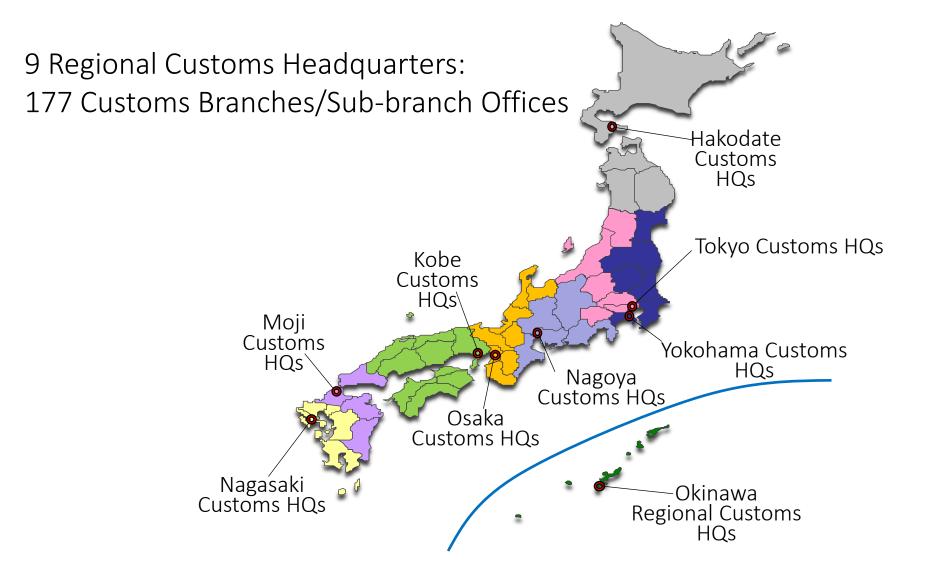
Identification Procedures are the processes Customs follow to decide whether the goods are infringing IPRs, based on claims and evidence submitted from importers and right holders.



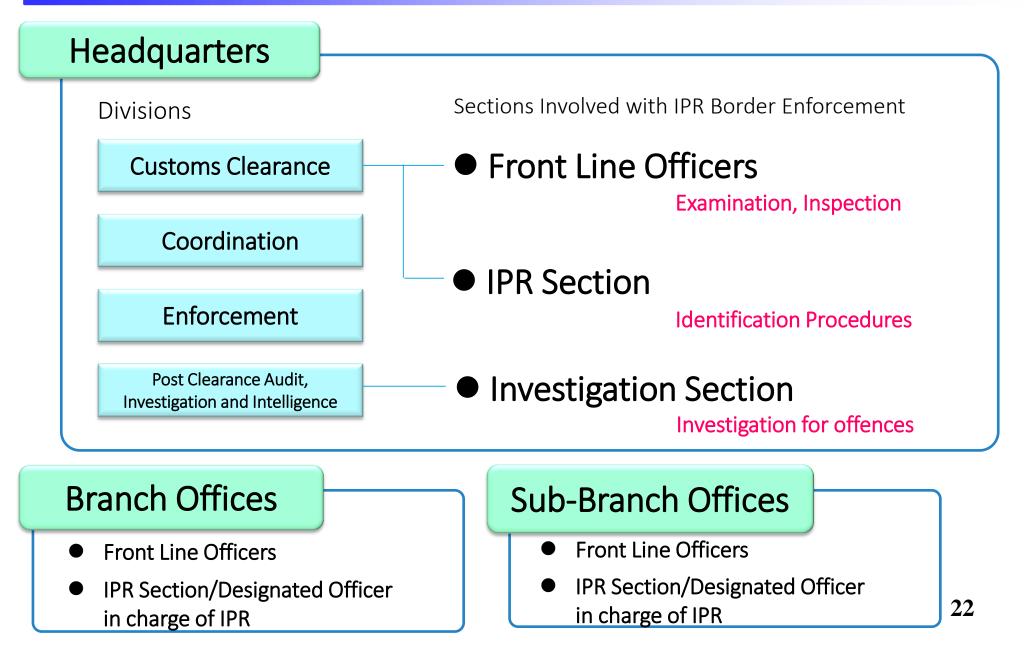














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- To discover identities of criminals by analyzing past import records
- To obtain customs' documents on identification procedures
- To use customs officers as investigation personnel at stakeouts, etc.



Public Announcement by Police

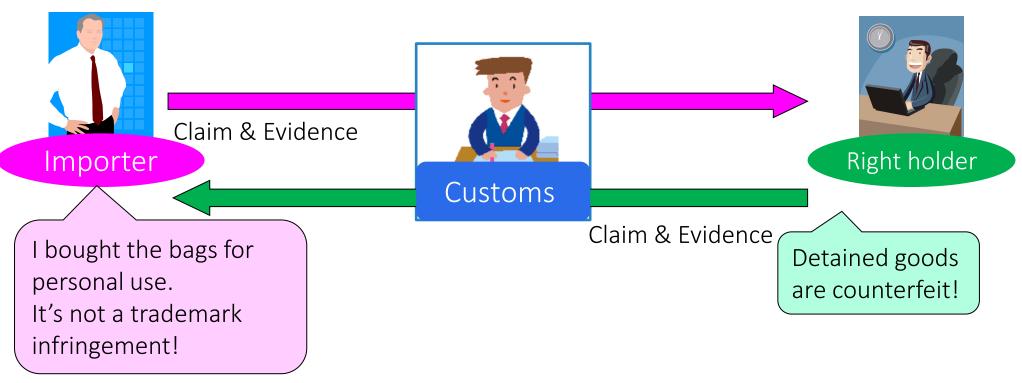


Arrested a man on suspicion of selling Hermes's counterfeit handbags.





Identification Procedure



- The importer's claim is different, based on the fact that he sold the counterfeit bags.
- The importer received a claim from the right holder. At this point, he must have recognized that the bags were counterfeits.



Smuggling of 100 power supply adapters that infringe trademark rights





Smuggling of 210 smartphone covers that infringe trademark rights



Source: Website of Ministry of Finance Japan

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Thank you!

