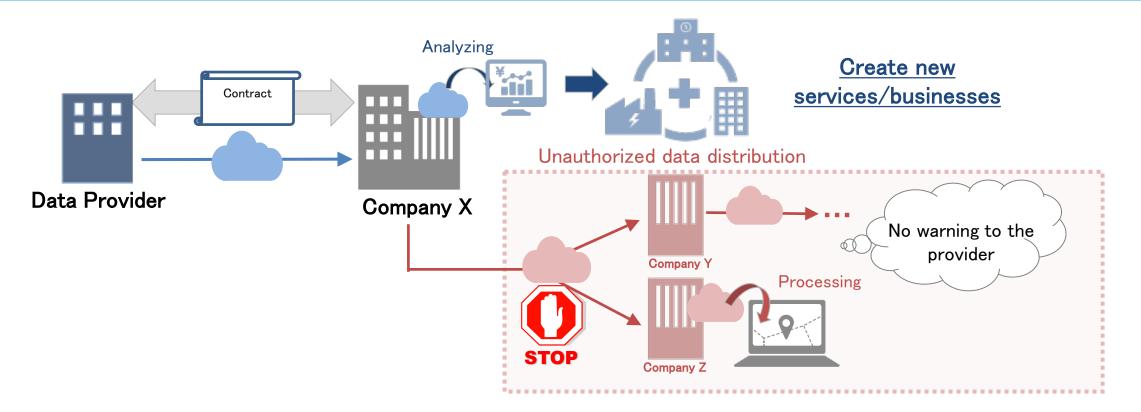


# **Trade Secrets and Digital Data**

May 22nd, 2022 Intellectual Property Policy Office METI, JAPAN

#### 1. Data utilization and protection

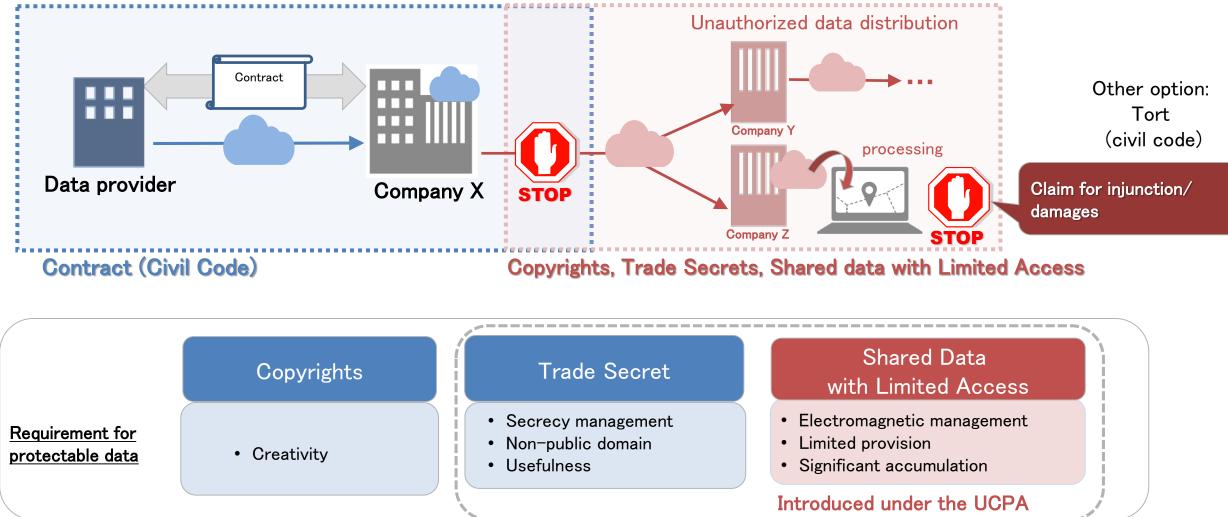
- Data has become more valuable in the digital era to drive development of the economy
- Promoting data utilization needs an environment where <u>data providers can provide their data securely</u> and get appropriate compensation for all their investments.



Measures/deterrence against such unauthorized data distribution are key roles for such an appropriate environment.

#### 2. IP framework for data protection in Japan

- The data provider should manage the data securely with contracts
- (1)Copyrights, (2)Trade secrets, and (3)Shared Data with Limited Access may address unauthorized distribution by those other than contracting parties \*data is not personal data.



### 3. Data protection by trade secrets

While data utilization received attentions with AI and big data,

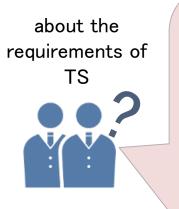
The "Management Guidelines for Trade Secrets"(\*) were revised in 2019 to clarify the scope of trade secret protection

7
Survey
in 2017
~2100

responses

Over <u>50% of companies had willingness to manage data as a TS</u>.
 About 70% of large companies tended to have the willingness but About <u>60%~70% SMEs did not recognize data</u> <u>as a TS</u>. Some said that they didn't know how to protect data with a TS.

https://www.ipa.go.jp/files/000057774.pdf p.77-79



- i. Management methods are diversifying, such <u>as using external cloud services</u> or distributed data management. Do they satisfy the requirement for secrecy management?
- ii. It is important to clarify the scope of trade secret protection, including contracts, <u>because the opportunity</u> <u>to use outsourcing companies to analyze data will increase</u> with progress of AI
- iii. Does negative information, including information about defects, meet the requirement of usefulness?
- iv. **If a part of a leaning data set includes data open to the public**, does the data set satisfy the requirement for "non-public domain"?

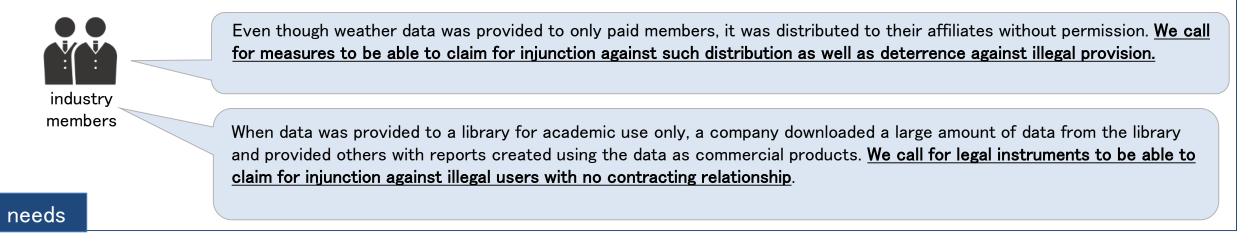


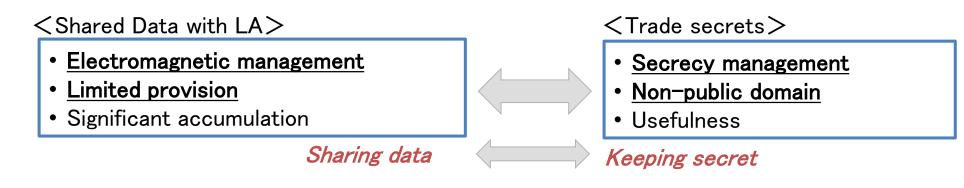
I,II: Appropriate management and NDAs may protect data as trade secrets
III: Negative information may satisfy the requirements for "usefulness"
IV: It is determined based on ease of combination and cost, etc.
(\*) https://www.meti.go.jp/english/policy/economy/chizai/chiteki/pdf/0813mgtc.pdf

## 4. Data protection by "Shared Data with Limited Access"

- We <u>established a minimum provision "Shared Data with Limited Access"</u> to protect valuable data under the UCPA in 2018 to <u>keep balance between utilization and protection</u>
- It may complement the TS protection and is more suitable for sharing data widely

According to survey in 2016, 60% or more of responding companies think that legal instruments for claim for injunction or damages against illegal use of data by others are necessary.





### 5. Summary

- Trade secrets as well as Shared data with Limited Access have significant roles for data protection
- There is no cases of the new provision so far, however, <u>we believe it's a good sign indicating that</u> <u>the data-sharing businesses is going well</u>

