

# NewsLetter

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# GENERAL TOPICS

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### Concern at Decrease in Patent Applications by Major Shipbuilding Companies

#### KIPO Hopes for Revival of Industry through Patents

Concerned by the continuing decrease in number of patent applications filed by the three major shipbuilding companies, the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) (Commissioner: Choi Donggyou) intends to provide enhanced support to fortify the industry's competitiveness. In order to increase the number of shipbuilding patent applications, KIPO intends to assist the companies by, for example, hosting customized "IP-R&D Patent Seminar" and supporting strategic patent management in pertinent fields, to carry out the OPEN Patent Examination Project for the communication and cooperation with the industrial site, and to discover and reward excellent inventors on Marine Shipbuilding's Day.

Mr. Gwon Yeongho, an officer of KIPO, said, "I am a bit concerned that the number of patent applications has sharply decreased due to the recent financial difficulty in shipbuilding. However, we must not forget that expertise, core technology, and the securing of patent

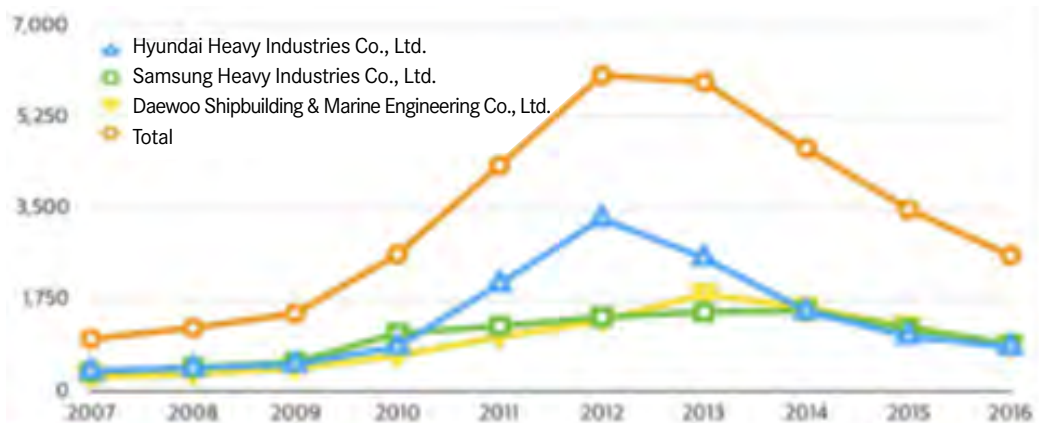
rights are the last bastion for revival of the domestic shipbuilding industry."

The decline since 2012 has been dramatic. According to KIPO's statistics, in 2016 the total number of patent applications filed by the three major shipbuilding companies dropped to less than 1,000 per company.

In 2016, Samsung Heavy Industries filed 898 patent applications, Daewoo Shipbuilding & Marine Engineering filed 861 patent applications, and Hyundai Heavy Industries filed 834 patent applications. As has been the case in the past couple of years, the number of patent applications filed by the three companies is at a similar level to one another, but has declined by about 25% over the previous year. The economic difficulties experienced by the shipbuilding industry appear to be directly reflected in the number of patent applications they are filing.

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[Patent applications by three major local shipbuilding companies (Source: KIPO)]



Year	Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.	Samsung Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.	Daewoo Shipbuilding & Marine Engineering Co., Ltd.	Total
2007	383	351	260	994
2008	435	451	319	1,205
2009	505	546	430	1,481
2010	846	1,101	669	2,616
2011	2,051	1,240	1,034	4,325
2012	3,300	1,410	1,340	6,050
2013	2,548	1,513	1,856	5,917
2014	1,525	1,541	1,585	4,651
2015	1,041	1,197	1,238	3,476
2016	834	898	861	2,593

Specifically, the number of patent applications in the vessel area, which is a field of focus (based on IPC B632) fell to 2,301 (a decline of 17.7% compared to the previous year) due to the worsened financial conditions, such as the difficulty in winning contracts and restructuring. This is only 62% of the number of patent applications filed in 2014 (3,692), when the filing of patent applications in this area was the most active.

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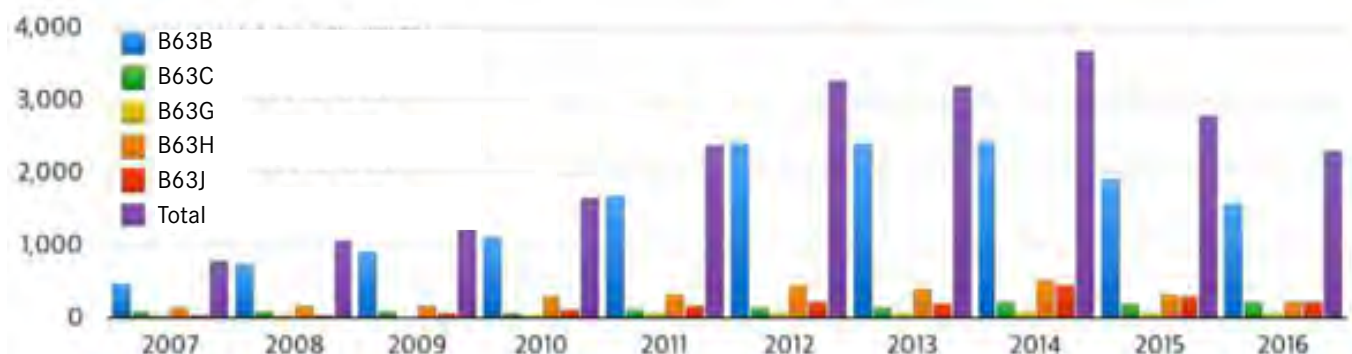
[Patent applications in vessel categories (Source: KIPO)]



Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	774	1,069	1,237	1,646	2,363	3,261	3,203	3,692	2,795	2,301

It was shown that the numbers of patent applications in the five technical fields including vessel structure and fittings, propulsion and steering device for vessel, auxiliary equipment for vessel, vessel launching and rescue at sea, and submarine filed in 2014 were 2,415 (65%), 526 (14%), 439 (12%), 221 (6%) and 91 (3%), respectively, and those filed in 2016 were decreased by 1,583 (69%), 229 (10%), 226 (10%), 208 (9%), and 55 (2%), respectively.

[Patent applications per IPC in vessel (Source: KIPO)]

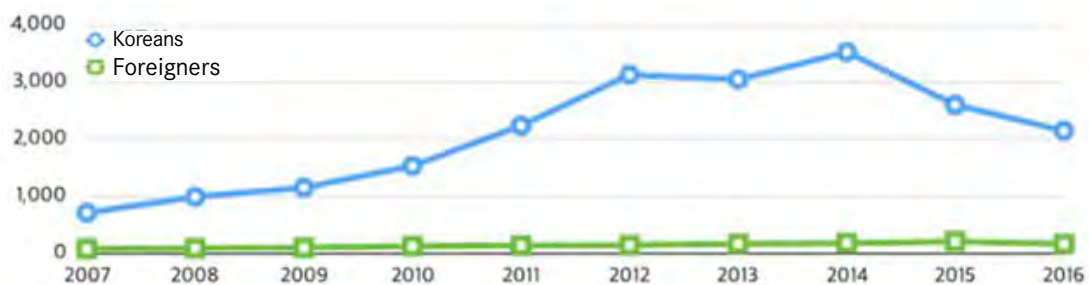


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	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
B63B	465	739	913	1,126	1,688	2,396	2,410	2,415	1,919	1,583
B63C	89	92	87	75	116	129	131	221	189	208
B63G	30	27	23	48	70	70	72	91	76	55
B63H	150	167	162	291	331	443	398	526	310	229
B63J	40	44	52	106	158	223	192	439	301	226
Total	774	1,069	1,237	1,646	2,363	3,261	3,203	3,692	2,795	2,301

In addition, the number of national patent applications in shipbuilding filed by foreigners during the past three years reached 171 in 2014, 200 in 2015, but slowed to 159 in 2016, a decrease of 20.5% compared with the previous year. It appears that the recession in the domestic shipbuilding industry has affected foreigners' filing of national patent applications.

[Number of patent applications in shipbuilding filed by Koreans and foreigners (Source: KIPO)]



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Koreans	704	985	1,144	1,526	2,230	3,123	3,042	3,521	2,595	2,142
Foreigners	70	84	93	120	133	138	161	171	200	159

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### Recent Industrial Technology Trends of Major Korean Corporations

#### Samsung Electronics and SK Hynix Establish Semiconductor Foundry Businesses

Samsung Electronics has established the Foundry Business Division in the Device Solution (DS) sector in charge of semiconductor projects. The existing system large-scale integration (LSI) business division has been divided into Fabless and Foundry business divisions. Samsung Electronics placed its Foundry business under separate management from its LSI business division with the expectation of overcoming the concern that some clients preferred to entrust production to pure Foundry corporations rather than Samsung Electronics, as an IDM (Integrated Device Manufacturer).

SK Hynix has also decided to establish the Foundry Business Division as an independent affiliate, in order to strengthen the management system and to increase business competitiveness of pure Foundry businesses. The name of the affiliate to be established is 'SK Hynix System IC (tentative name).' SK Hynix System IC established the

plan to develop a new Foundry production process, such as the force touch chip, etc. by including a finger print recognition integrated circuit (IC), of which demand has been rapidly increasing.

#### Samsung Electronics Develops '5G' Wireless Communication Chip

Samsung Electronics announced that it has succeeded in independently developing a millimeter wave radio frequency integrated circuit (RFIC) chip for 5G wireless communication. The RFIC chip for 5G wireless communication developed by Samsung Electronics supports the 28GHz band. The amount of power consumed by Samsung's RFIC chip for 5G wireless communication is the lowest in the industry, which can reduce the expenses of communication network operation and revolutionarily increase the battery life for 5G communication devices.

#### SK Hynix First Develops 72-Layer NAND

SK Hynix announced that it has succeeded in the development of the world's first 72-layer 256 Gb three-dimensional NAND flash. During the development process, SK Hynix maintained use of the existing mass-production facilities, yet increased the storage capacity obtainable by the same sized wafer by 30%, doubled the operational

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speed within the chip by applying a high speed circuit design within the chip, and enhanced the speed of reading and writing data by 20%. SK Hynix plans to develop technologies that provide the solutions of combining controllers for application of this chip on products such as eMMC (embedded MMC) for smart phones or solid state drives (SSD), the next generation storage device.

## **LG Electronics Files for a First Smart Phone Patent Lawsuit**

On March 28, 2017, LG Electronics (LGE) filed a complaint with the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) seeking to block sales by U.S. smart phone manufacturer Blu Products. LG Electronics alleges that Blu Products is infringing on five standard patents owned by LGE that it says have been declared essential to the LTE mobile communications standard. LGE also filed a suit seeking damages for the infringement of patents against Blu Products in the U.S. District Court in Delaware. LGE alleged that it had sent four patent infringement warnings to Blu Products to inform it of LGE's portfolio of standards-essential patents and its willingness to grant a license on fair, reasonable, and non-discriminatory terms ("FRAND"), but Blu Products had not responded to these warnings. Since LGE has been seeking to broaden its position in the

North American market, this lawsuit can be interpreted as a strategic move to control upcoming companies' rapid encroachments in the market with mid-to-low cost smart phones.

## **Drone-Related Design Applications Increase Since 2015**

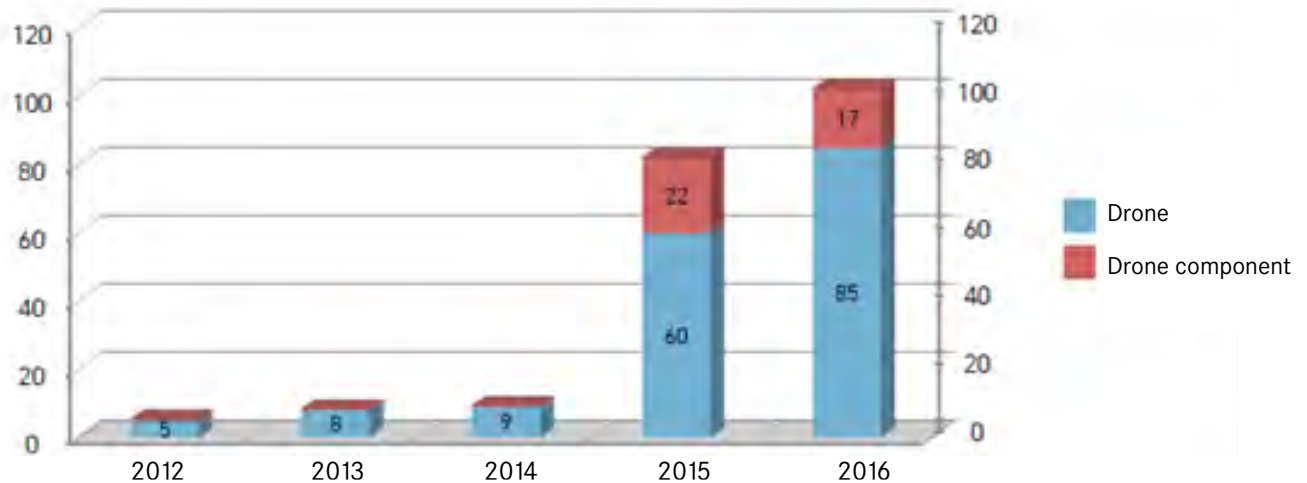
### **Rise in Filings Led by Small and Mid-Sized Companies and Individuals**

According to Choi Donggyu, commissioner of the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), 102 design applications relating to unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), more commonly referred to as "drones," were filed in 2016, a 50-fold increase as compared with 2008 when only two applications were filed, and a 10-fold increase over 2014 when nine were filed.

The increase is attributed to the rapid evolution of drones starting from the U.S. military applications from the turn of the century and developing into a variety of commercial and other uses currently. The South Korean drone industry was no exception to this global trend.

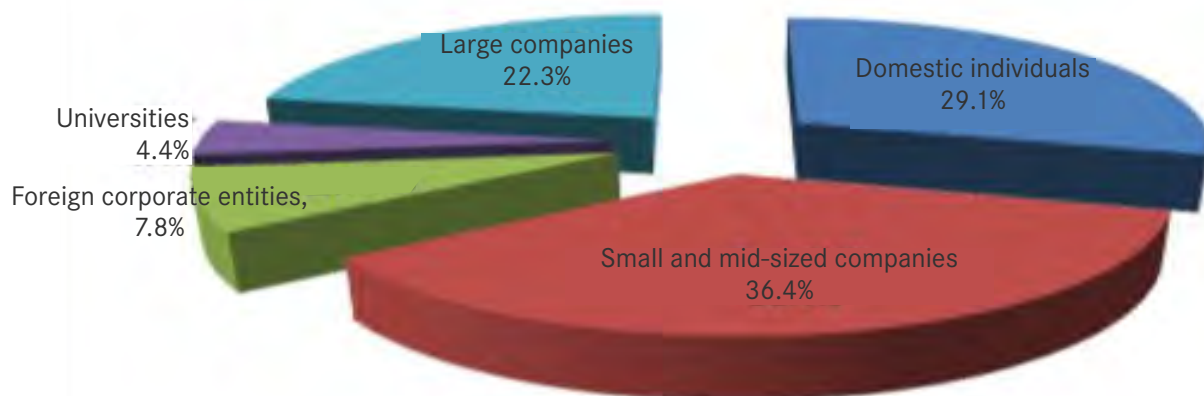
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[Drone-related design applications 2012-2016 (Source: KIPO)]



In the last five years, small and medium-sized companies accounted for 36.4% of drone-related design applications, showing a remarkable lead in the filing trends, as shown in the chart below, followed by individuals at 29.1% and large companies at 22.3%. Currently, no South Korean companies are among the top 20 manufacturers in the global market for commercial drones. However, with the investment from large companies, it is expected that drone-related filings by these companies will increase sharply.

[Drone-related design applications by type of applicant 2012-2016 (Source: KIPO)]





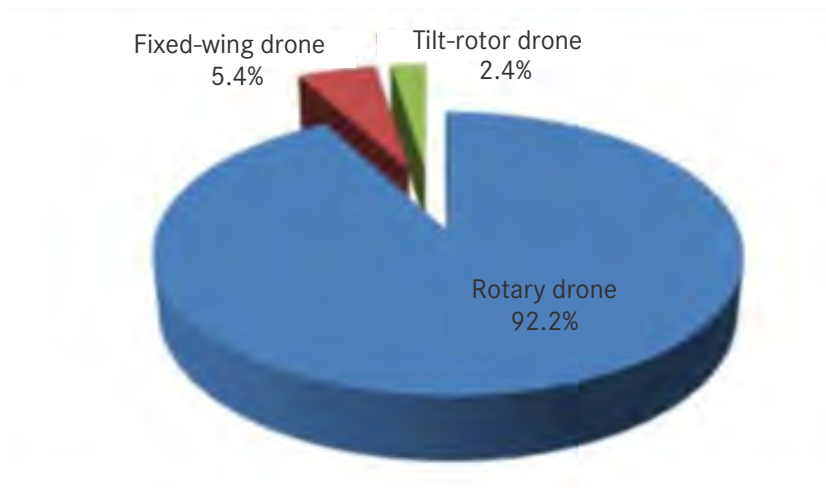
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Drones can be utilized for military, industrial and academic purposes. Industrial drones may be equipped with cameras for surveillance, reconnaissance, photography, measurement, and with other equipment they can be used for spraying pesticides, disaster management, and a host of other uses.

In terms of shape, drones can be classified into rotary-type, fixed-wing-type and tilt-rotor-type, of which rotary drones account for a majority of the filings at 92.2%, in particular, quadcopters with four propellers.

Rotary-type drones capable of a hover flight and a vertical flight are suitable for industrial use and fixed-wing drones are suitable for military use as they can fly continuously at high speed.

[Number of design applications by type of drone 2012-2016 (Source: KIPO)]



Choi Gyu-wan, director of the KIPO’s Trademark and Design Examination Bureau, said, “Although China and the U.S. are the two most prominent leaders in the burgeoning drone market, we expect that the number of drone-related design applications will continue to increase in Korea as we are more actively engaged in the drone industry.”

“With the growing popularity of the drone industry and its appeal to a wider range of audience, the significance of intellectual property rights, including design rights, will garner more attention accordingly,” he predicted.

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## Number of Patent Trials Filings Decreased by 84% in Two Years

### Indiscriminate Litigation Down, but Strategic Filings of Patent Trials for Exclusive Marketing Right Increases

Patent litigation in pharmaceuticals has decreased by 84% between 2015 and 2016. According to the KIPO, 1,957 patent suits were filed in 2015 when the patent-approval linkage system was introduced under which whether a patent of an original drug has been infringed is considered as a factor in allowing a marketing approval for a generic drug. However, the number dropped to 311 in 2016. The filing of patent suits increased in 2015 because the patent-approval linkage system was introduced. However, pharmaceutical companies recognized that reckless filing of meritless litigation only wasted their time and money. They started to seek a patent avoidance strategy to sell their generic drugs rather than filing invalidation trials.

Among 311 trial cases filed in 2016, 294 cases (95%) were filed for confirmation of scope trials (for patent avoidance). KIPO's Intellectual Property Trial and Appeal Board indicated that "since it has become difficult to invalidate patents of original drugs, pharmaceutical companies seem to have changed their strategy for the avoidance

of patentees' right." However, in the first quarter of 2017, 154 cases were filed, possibly indicating a reversal of the trend if cases continue to be filed at that rate.

## Growing Competition by Korean Firms for Biosimilar of Herceptin

### Following Celltrion and Samsung, Dong-A Socio Holdings Plans to Manufacture Herceptin Biosimilar

Herceptin, which was developed by Genentech (a subsidiary of Roche, a global pharmaceutical company), is one of Genentech's top selling drugs used for treating breast cancer and metastatic gastric cancer, generating global sales of USD 6.8 billion. A Korean patent directed to the composite of the drug will expire in May 2019.

Celltrion has launched a biosimilar of Herceptin named Herzuma, and filed a request for marketing approval with the Korean Ministry of Food and Drug Safety in 2013, which was approved in 2014. Celltrion has also filed a request for marketing approval of Herzuma with the European Medicines Agency (EMA) in October 2016, and also filed such a request with the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare in Japan in April 2017. The firm is also currently

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preparing to enter the U.S. market for the sales of Herzuma.

Samsung Bioepsis is also looking to enter the European market with a biosimilar of Herceptin. Samsung Bioepsis has filed a request for marketing approval with the EMA prior to the filing of such a request by Celltrion by 20 days. It was a first anti-cancer drug product filed by Samsung Bioepsis with the EMA for marketing approval.

On April 14, 2017, Alteogen, Inc. concluded an MOU relating to the manufacture and development of bio-pharmaceutical products with Dong-A Socio Holdings and its affiliate, DM Bio. DM Bio and Alteogen, Inc. will cooperate in producing clinical samples used for global phase III clinical trials of a Herceptin biosimilar, ALT-02, which is under development by Alteogen Inc., and will cooperate to produce ALT-02 after commercialization.

## Patent Term Extends Due to Delay from Legal Procedure

### Patent Court Clarifies Calculation of Patent Term Extension

Article 89 of the Patent Act provides that the term of a pharmaceutical patent must

be extended for the period during which the patented invention could not have been practiced due to a requirement to obtain regulatory approval or registration, excluding any period spent on a ground attributable to the patentee. In recent litigation a Special Panel of the Patent Court has provided specific and definite standards for calculating the term of the extension.

On March 16, 2017, a Special Panel of the Patent Court issued its decision in a suit filed by AJU Pharm and Navipharm against Bayer Intellectual Property GmbH, a German pharmaceutical company, seeking reversal of a decision of patent term extension invalidation

In the course of its decision, the Special Panel held that a “period spent on a ground attributable to the patentee” refers to an actually delayed period in obtaining approval under the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act on a ground imputable to the patentee, i.e., a period during which a reasonable causal relation between the ground imputable to the patentee and the delay in obtaining approval under the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act is acknowledged.” The Special Panel also held that: “Even if a supplementation period was spent due to a request for supplementation by any one of the pharmaceutical examination

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divisions of the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety, in the case where an examination is being conducted by another division, the supplementation period overlapping with the period during which the examination is being conducted by another division is not acknowledged as a delay in obtaining approval on a ground attributable to the patentee, and thus, the aforesaid overlapping period is not excluded from the period during which the patented invention could not have been practiced.”

Further, the Special Panel clarified the standards for determining the starting and ending dates of the period during which the patented invention could not have been practiced. The Special Panel held that: “The start date is the date on which the patentee commences a test for efficacy and safety required in obtaining approval under the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act or a registration date of the patent, whichever comes later, and the end date is the date on which a determination, such as approval under the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act, reaches the applicant who requested the approval and thus takes effect.”

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### **Criminal Penalties to Apply to Product Knock-Offs under “Dead Copy” Provision of UCPA**

Under the Article 2 (1)(i) of the current Unfair Competition Prevention and Trade Secret Protection Act (UCPA), any act of assigning, leasing and displaying a product which imitates the appearance of another’s product is prohibited as an unfair competitive act (known as the “dead copy” provision), as provided below and is subject to civil remedies:

(i) An act of transferring or lending the goods which imitate the goods manufactured by any other person (e.g., shape, pattern, color, gloss, or any combination of these, including the shape of any prototype and the shape in goods brochure; hereinafter the same shall apply), or displaying for sale, lease, importing or exporting such good is prohibited as an unfair competitive act, as provided below

1. the imitation product is sold, leased, displayed for sale or lease or imported or exported within 3 years of the date on which the original product was created; and
2. the appearance of the imitation product is not common to products of the same type.

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However, under an amendment to the UCPA (taking effect as of July 18, 2017), infringers that violate the “dead copy” provision may be subject to imprisonment for up to three years or a fine of up to KRW 30 million (approximately USD 27,000). Additionally, the amendment permits the Korean Intellectual Property Office or local government offices to investigate potential dead copy violations on their own initiative, even in the absence of a complaint from a competitor.

Prior to the amendment to the UCPA, since only civil remedies are imposed on infringers that violate the “dead copy” provision, the burden of enforcement has been entirely on the original owners. However, by introducing criminal penalties for violations of the “dead copy” provision, this amendment will make it less time wasting and expensive for the original owners to enforce their rights against infringing products, enabling them to file criminal complaints.

## **Amendments to the Korean Design Act Effective September 22, 2017**

New amendments to the Korean Design Act will take effect as of September 22, 2017. The main issues dealt with in these amendments

are set out below.

### **Extended grace period for filing design application after initial public disclosure**

The grace period for filing a design application after the initial public disclosure of the design will be extended from six months to twelve months. In addition, an applicant will be able to claim the exception to the loss of novelty of the disclosed design at any time before the application is granted registration. Under the current Korean Design Act, an applicant can claim the exception to the loss of novelty of the disclosed design only before an office action is issued or in response to an office action.

### **Extending scope of evidence of priority claims**

The Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) currently accepts only the original of a certified copy of the priority document issued by the intellectual property (IP) Office of origin where the basic application was filed. The amendment will allow the KIPO to accept any document proving the filing of the basic application from which priority is claimed. In this regard, an applicant will be able to rely on the WIPO Digital Access Service, which is an electronic system allowing priority documents and similar documents to be securely exchanged between participating IP offices.

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## Increased monetary penalties

The amount of fines for the offences of perjury, false marking of a design registration and fraudulently obtaining a design registration or a trial decision under the Korean Design Act will be amended such that imprisonment of one year corresponds to KRW 10 million (approximately USD 8,900). In line with this amendment, a fine based on the offence of perjury will increase up to 50 million (approximately USD 44,600) or imprisonment of up to five years. In addition, a fine of false marking of registration and the aforesaid fraudulent acts will be 30 million Korean Won (approximately USD 26,800) or imprisonment of up to three years.

The above amendments regarding monetary penalties will also be made to the Korean Trademark Act effective September 22, 2017.

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### Daegu High Court, Ordered to Pay Damages for Infringement of Trade Secrets

Former employees of a manufacturing company are facing a court's order to pay damages of KRW 7.8 billion for stealing core technology and wooing away talented individuals from their previous workplace. The court decided that the defendants had violated trade secrets defined under the "Unfair Competition Prevention and Trade Secret Protection Act" ("Unfair Competition Act"). The court's decision set a clear guideline on "the scope of compensation for damages" arising from infringement of trade secrets.

On May 11, 2017, the 2nd Civil Division of the Daegu High Court decided in favor of the plaintiff, a company manufacturing hard metal (cemented carbide), in a suit against six former employees for infringement of trade secrets (Case No. 2016Na1602). The High Court ordered the defendants to pay KRW 7.8 billion, which was even higher than the amount of KRW 7.2 billion decided in the court of first instance.

According to the High Court, the trade

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secrets in this case included sophisticated technology required in the complicated process of manufacturing hard metal and information of raw material providers which are capable of fulfilling strict quality requirements. In this regard, former employees of the plaintiff stole trade secrets and used them for the defendants' new company exactly in the same way as they had been used by the plaintiff. As a result, the sales of the plaintiff significantly decreased from KRW 43 billion in 2011 to KRW 28 billion in 2015.

Under the Unfair Competition Act, a victim may estimate and claim damages by demonstrating the number of products that the violator transferred rather than by showing the number of products that the victim could have sold if its trade secrets had not been violated. Quoting the foregoing provision, the court said that since the former employees manufactured and sold only the same kind of products as that of the plaintiff from 2012 through 2015, the period for which trade secrets of the plaintiff were supposed to be protected, all turnover of defendants' new company for this period should be deemed profits earned through violation of the trade secrets of the plaintiff.

The court's decision is notable because

it ordered the payment of damages of an exceptionally large amount, which was estimated by multiplying the sales of the violating company and marginal profit ratio of a victimized company pursuant to the Unfair Competition Act.

## **National Assembly Passes Amendment of Product Liability Act**

### **Introduction of Punitive Damages**

On May 30, 2017, the Korean National Assembly passed the revised Product Liability Act by a majority vote. Under the revised Act, a company will be subject to punitive damages of up to three times the amount of actual damages if it fails to take necessary measures while knowing of product defects that cause serious damages to consumers.

The revised Act requires a manufacturer to pay up to three times the actual damage if the manufacturer's inaction regarding defects in its products causes significant damage to the life or body of consumers. This requirement aims to stop a company from seeking profits without taking care of public good, as recently seen in the widely reported case of deadly humidifier sanitizers in Korea.

Under the revised Act, for a customer's

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damage to be attributable to a product defect, it is enough to prove that: 1) damage occurred while the victim used a product in a normal way; 2) damage occurred due to reasons within the manufacturer's control; and 3) such damage does not normally occur without a defect in a product. This measure is intended to alleviate the consumers' burden of proof. However, if a manufacturer proves that such damage arose from something other than a defect in the product, the manufacturer will be immune from liability.

Although the existing Act (before revision) also provides that a manufacturer must pay for damages from defective products to a consumer, it places the burden of proof on the victimized consumer. This has made it substantially difficult for victims to receive damages. In relation to this matter, there is a Supreme Court's decision that if an accident occurred in the normal use of a product, the product was deemed to have a defect and in light of this, a consumer's burden of proof had to be alleviated based on the assumption that the defect caused a damage. The Supreme Court also held that such alleviation would meet the principle of fair and reasonable distribution of damages under the compensation system.

Under the revised Act, if a victim cannot

identify a manufacturer of defective products, liability for damages will be placed on the company which sells or rents the defective products for the purpose of seeking profits. The company can be immune from liability if it informs who the manufacturer is within a specified period of time upon the request of the victim or his/her legal representative. The revised act also requires that, when a court estimates the amount of damages, it must consider: 1) the degree of intentionality; 2) the degree of damages arising from the product defect; 3) the economic profits earned by the manufacturer through provision of the products; 4) the degree of criminal punishment and administrative disposition given to a manufacturer due to defective products; 5) the period and volume of provision of products; 6) the status of the manufacturer's property; and 7) the degree of efforts for remedy made by the manufacturer. The revised act will come into force one year after its proclamation and will apply to products provided for the first time after its effective date.



# LEE NEWS

## LEE NEWS

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### **Lee Client Diquas Prevails over 16 Domestic Pharmaceutical Companies in Patent Disputes**

Domestic pharmaceutical companies are struggling to prevent patent extension of ‘Diquas,’ the number one drug in the market for dry eye syndrome in Korea, manufactured by Lee International client Santen Pharmaceutical Korea. However, their challenges are failing one after another.

On May 19, 2017, the Korean Intellectual Property Tribunal dismissed an action seeking to invalidate the ‘treatment method for dry eye syndrome using purine receptor agonists’ of Santen Pharmaceutical Korea, which was filed by pharmaceutical companies Samil Pharm, Kukje Pharma, Whan In Pharm, Chong Kun Dang, Hanmi Pharm, Intro Pharm & Tech, and Aju Pharm. Lee International IP & Law Group acted on behalf of Santen Pharmaceutical Korea, Co., Ltd.

Pharmaceutical companies JW Shinyak, Kolon Pharma, Navi Pharm, Huons Global, Ahngook Pharm, Yooyoung Pharm, which had filed suits seeking invalidation of patents or opposing the extension of patent term, all of their own accord withdrew their litigation.

As a result, Santen Pharmaceutical Korea should see its patent extended to 2018.

### **Lee International Attorney Presents Seminar on Legal and IP Risks Associated With Internet of Things**

On April 18, 2017, Kurt B. Gerstner, a Senior Foreign Attorney at Lee International was the primary presenter at a seminar sponsored by the American Chamber of Commerce in Korea. The seminar was entitled “Internet of Things: The Risks and How to Manage Them.” It was presented to advise product manufacturers, software developers, and other companies that are engaged in the design and development of IoT products or using such products, about the many legal risks and other issues associated with those products, and strategies to mitigate those risks. Among other things, Attorney Gerstner discussed product liability exposure, intellectual property concerns, privacy/security issues and regulatory risks that need to be considered and controlled when developing IoT products. A second speaker discussed challenges faced by the insurance industry in developing insurance products to protect against IoT risks that cannot be prevented. Attorney Gerstner has 35 years of experience as a U.S. trial lawyer, handling product liability, intellectual property, aviation and commercial litigation lawsuits and international arbitrations.

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## Lee International Participates in Seminar on Inventive Step in Korea, China and Japan

Jin-Hoi Kim, a patent attorney of Lee International, participated as a presenter in a seminar entitled “Criteria for Determining Inventive Step in Korean-Chinese-Japanese patent Applications.”

The seminar was hosted by the Chinese National Federation of Industries to find similarities and differences of criteria in Korea, China and Japan for determining an inventive step to reflect findings in the revision of criteria for determining an inventive step in Taiwan. Patent attorney Jin-Hoi Kim gave a presentation on criteria for determining an inventive step in Korea.



## Lee International Participates in Seminar on LTE Technology and Fourth Industry

Lee International attended a seminar for discussing the recent issues of “LTE technology” and “Fourth Industry.” Soo-Han Choi, a professor of Konkuk University, and Sang-Ki Lee, a director of Lee International, gave related lectures. The seminar provided a unique opportunity to relevant professionals to exchange thoughts and information.



# LEE NEWS

## New Member: Young-Sang Lee (Patent Attorney)



**Young-Sang LEE**

Young-Sang Lee has extensive experience relating to patent applications and registrations in many technical areas including printers, AI and UI/UX.

Prior to joining Lee International IP & Law Group, she worked as an intern for the U.S. Stanford Venture Group (2008) and as a patent attorney specializing in electricity and electronics at Y.P. Lee, Mock & Partners (2016-2017). She also served as a reviewer of control engineering for the second round of the 53th patent attorney examination in 2016.

She graduated from KAIST with a degree in electrical and electronic engineering (2008) and earned a master's degree at Technology Management Economics and Policy Program, Seoul National University (2010).



# Lee International

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Lee International retains distinguished legal professionals with expertise in all major areas of the law, with a special focus on intellectual property. Recognized as one of the premier law firms in Korea, Lee International advises clients on a diverse range of high profile matters, including intellectual property disputes and litigation, licensing, commercial litigation, international transactions, real property matters, tax matters, and international trade disputes.

Lee International is a leader in patent prosecution, trademark prosecution, and IP disputes and litigation including patent litigation, trademark litigation, anti-counterfeiting matters, domain name disputes, copyright disputes and trade secret enforcement. Lee International counsels many Fortune 100 and other leading multinational companies on how to successfully maneuver not only through the complexities of Korean law, but also through the unique intricacies of doing business in Korea.

리인터내셔널 특허법률사무소  
03737 서울시 서대문구  
충정로 23 풍산빌딩

Poongsan Bldg., 23 Chungjeongro  
Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 03737, Korea  
info@leeinternational.com

Tel 82-2-2279-3631  
Fax 82-2-2273-4605  
www.leeinternational.com



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