ISSN 1880-3245
May 2011, No.27
http://www.globalcoe-waseda-law-commerce.org/rclip/e_index.html

RCLIP
NEWSLETTER
Research Center for the Legal System of Intellectual Property

## JASRAC Seminar No.6:
## The Issues Surrounding Electronic Publishing under the Copyright Law

**(2010/11/20)**

【Moderator】
Tatsuhiro Ueno, Associate Professor of Rikkyo University
【Speakers】
Hisayoshi Yokoyama, Professor of Gakushuin University
Kensaku Fukui, Attorney at law
Ryo Shimanami, Professor of Kobe University

In the first part of JASRAC Seminar on November 20, 2010, a symposium was held with the theme of "Electronic Publishing under the Copyright Law".

In contrast to technical or business issues surrounding the so-called electronic publishing which people actively debate nowadays, this symposium focused on various issues under the Copyright Law.

(1) First, Moderator Ueno presented the existence of the issues concerning three points (publisher's right, private copying, and publishing agreement and right handling).

As for the publisher's right, the necessity, the purport of neighboring rights, etc. were examined as to whether to grant copyright neighboring rights to certain authors in the age of electronic publishing while no inherent right is granted to publishers under the Copyright Law of Japan.

Second, the issues were raised concerning institutional design surrounding private copying, focusing on the act of digitizing printed books by cutting and scanning them privately (so-called "catering") as well as the book digitizing service.

Third, introducing the issue of publishing agreement and massive right handling as a trigger, the issues were presented concerning the future of the system of copyright itself which is assumed to be an exclusive right to authorize.

(2) By introducing German or UK laws, Professor Hisayoshi Yokoyama examined the role of publisher and the ideal shape of legal protection in the age of electronic publishing. The UK law gives a 25-year copyright protection for published issues. He introduced that recent precedents set the hurdle to recognize infringement high and the right was not extended to the act of use on the Internet. As for German law, in addition to the existing system such as protection of academic publication or posthumous works, he introduced the emerging legislative discussion concerning copyright neighboring rights for newspaper publishers. Based on that, he organized and examined the discussions of whether to granting new copyright neighboring rights to publishers in Japan.

(3) Professor Ryo Shimanami examined the issues including the impact of changes from

ISSN 1880-3245
May 2011, No.27
http://www.globalcoe-waseda-law-commerce.org/rclip/e_index.html

printed books to electronic books on reading environment and how the copyright should change or not correspondingly. He pointed out that there would be room to consider even business-related catering as legitimate private copying for personal use and the catering services for electronic publishing would not be considered as legitimate private copying. In addition, he pointed out the issue concerning reading control by technology or agreement. As for the distribution control after purchasing electronic books, he said that the issues must be examined with the perspectives that the purchase of electronic books means the purchase of data access authority.

(4)Attorney Kensaku Fukui introduced the movement of establishing agreement guidelines for electronic publishing and pointed out the right and agreement as the challenges in developing electronic publishing in Japan. Then, as for the electronic publishing, he pointed out that various costs for right handling became a problem. Therefore, it was pointed out that we should clarify ambiguous publishing agreements which were often seen in Japan or centralize the control of those agreements. In addition, as for the roles of publishers and their protection in the age of electronic publishing, concrete proposals were made concerning the spread of conclusion of publishing agreement and the review of the content of agreements.

(5) In the argument, concrete discussions were made including various aspects, for example, as for the catering services, ex-post distribution of books and data after cutting. Then, having the opinions from the floor, active discussions were held concerning the act of reflecting merits or opinions of users to the process of developing policies for the Copyright Law as a general theory and the way how to do so.

The symposium was very successful with many participants.

(Tatsuhiro Ueno)

## JASRAC Seminar No.7: Issues Surrounding Droit de Suite

**(2010/11/20)**


【Moderator】
Akiko Ogawa, Global COE Research Associate, Waseda University
【Speaker】
Frédéric Pollaud-Dulian, Professor at the University Panthéon-Sorbonne Paris I
【Commentator】
Hiroshi Saito, Professor Emeritus at Niigata University

On November 20, 2010, JASRAC Seminar No.7 was held, following the Seminar No.6. With the theme of “the issues surrounding Droit de Suite”, Professor Frédéric Pollaud-Dulian, who is a leading expert of copyright law in France, took the rostrum as a speaker, and Professor Hiroshi Saito made comments from German perspective.

【Speech】

Under the title of “the overview of Droit de Suite in France and EU”, Professor Pollaud-Dulian explained about the fundamentals of Droit de Suite such as historical origin, global development, and legal nature in the first part of his speech.

The escalating price of impressionist art at the end of the 19th century raised the prices of art works, which had been originally traded at the lower price. While art works purchased at a low price bring huge profits to the investors, authors and their families had no gains. According to Professor Pollaud-Dulian, legislators in France

ISSN 1880-3245
May 2011, No.27
http://www.globalcoe-waseda-law-commerce.org/rclip/e_index.html



therefore came to think that it was necessary to establish "the right of original authors reflecting their particularity when using art works instead of helping artists who need assistance from the society". Then, Droit de Suite was introduced. It is the right granted to authors of art works to receive a part of value on the resale of their works after they sold their original works.

Back in 1920 when Droit de Suite was born in France, this right was considered to be "peculiar to France". However, the similar system was also introduced in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Uruguay, Italy, and so forth. Then, at the Brussels Conference in 1948, the provision of Droit de Suite was introduced in Article 14ter of the Berne Convention. On the other hand, in Europe, 15 European member states (at that time) were required to adopt Droit de Suite by the EU Directive on September 27, 2001 and now 27 states adopted it by the EU enlargement.

In the latter part, he explained about issues of the current system of Droit de Suite such as beneficiary, mechanism, and protected works in the system of Droit de Suite.

Various problems exist concerning Droit de Suite after the author's death. EU Directive 2001/84/EC required the nations, which did not have Droit de Suite at the time of 2001, to protect living authors by the deadline of 2006. However, the states are required to expand protection during authors' lives and 70 years after their death, setting a next deadline as 2012. On the other hand, France which has had Droit de Suite since 1920 sets the term of protection for 70 years after the author's death similar to other copyright. However, it excludes legatees other than legal successors, which means that it denies the authors to choose their successor by themselves.

In terms of a mechanism of Droit de Suite, an adjustment was made at that time in the stages where European nations reached the Directive, to have Droit de Suite, in order to have agreement between the nations which adopted Droit de Suite system and the nations which opposed to adopt it. It is said that the protection level, which France and other nations used to grant to authors, was reduced as a result.

Before the EU Directive, many nations applied the uniform royalty rate such as 3% or 5%. But the Directive decreases the rate in accordance with the increase of the sales price. It sets EUR 12,500 as the limit of the royalty amount, regardless of the sale price, it leads to the art professionals, who traded works at high prices, receive preferential treatment. Professor Pollaud-Dulian pointed out this issue as a significant problem. In addition, there exist problems such as the definition of original or whether to include furniture, etc. in Droit de Suite.

He stated that the adoption of this right have no adverse effect on the market of art works according to the French experience and it was a necessary right for authors.

【Comment】

Professor Saito first described the outline of Droit de Suite in Germany.

Although the draft to adopt Droit de Suite had been proposed for years also in Germany, it was 1965 when Droit de Suite was adopted. After that, the various changes including royalty rate were requested by the EU Directive.

As the issues concerning Droit de Suite, he explained about "avoidance of Droit de Suite", referring to the decision of the Federal Court of Justice made on July 17, 2008. The plaintiff, BildKunst, which is a copyright management

ISSN 1880-3245
May 2011, No.27
http://www.globalcoe-waseda-law-commerce.org/rclip/e_index.html

society, requested the art professionals of sales contract to have detailed report on re-transfer. The question is whether or not German law is applicable when the original work was transferred to Switzerland, which has no Droit de Suite before concluding the contract, and the buyer signed the contract in London or NY, which have no Droit de Suite, and the buyer signed it in Frankfurt, which has Droit de Suite. In this case, the Federal Court of Justice decided that it was possible to discuss over German Droit de Suite because one party signed the sales contract within the country.

Last, the moderator asked whether the author can claim compensation for losing the opportunity to participate in the subsequent sales of the work, when the original work was disposed or destroyed. Professor Pollaud-Dulian answered that it was negative as his response.

It is our pleasure that we could have Professor Pollaud-Dulian and Professor Saito, who represent each country, speak up about the circumstances in France and Germany with the theme of Droit de Suite. It is very significant in terms of considering Japan's copyright protection of art works further.

(Research Associate Akiko Ogawa)

(Professor Takabayashi and Professor Pollaud-Dulian)

## JASRAC Seminar No.8: Google Settlement and Copyright Reform (2010/12/11)


【Speaker】
Iwao Kidokoro, Visiting Professor of Center for Global Communications, International University of Japan
【Moderator】
Ryuta Hirashima, Associate Professor of Tsukuba University

The JASRAC Seminar No.8 on December 11, 2010 invited Visiting Professor Iwao Kidokoro, of Center for Global Communications, International University of Japan to speak and have a discussion on the theme of Google Settlement and Copyright Reform under the moderation of Associate Professor Ryuta Hirashima of Tsukuba University.

In this seminar, Visiting Professor Kidokoro focused on the four topics such as (1) the overview of the Google Books Settlement, (2) the copyright reform by the proposed settlement, (3) discussions on the copyright reform in the US, and (4) the prospect of settlement and the suggestion to Japan.

First, in the overview of the Google Books Settlement, he elaborated especially the discussions occurred in the process of reaching the revised proposed settlement from the original proposed settlement. More specifically, the issues which have been often pointed out after the original proposed settlement included, (i) the issues under the procedure laws due to the fact that the said litigation is class action, (ii) the

ISSN 1880-3245
May 2011, No.27
http://www.globalcoe-waseda-law-commerce.org/rclip/e_index.html

issues under the anti-trust laws such as a possible price control by Google, (iii) the copyright related issues such as a virtual monopoly by Google on out-of-print books or orphan works. Especially, what is highlighted in the copyright related issues is the issue of "opt-in" and "opt-out". The US government and so forth express strong concern on the fact that right-holders shall be bound to the settlement by default unless they affirmatively express the intention to be excluded from the class. In response, Google strongly argues that the business would not work by the opt-in method allowing search only with right holder's permission, giving the example of the book search service which Microsoft withdrew in the past and insisted that they would not accept the agreement without the opt-out method.

Next, he organized the issues of copyright reform caused by the proposed settlement. What was pointed out as a significant matter was that Google has a virtual monopoly on orphan works. Originally, the US Congress discarded the bill to promote the use of orphan works three times in the noughties. There is a criticism that it could be a public failure because a copyright reform is triggered by Google who takes advantage of the gap. In addition, he stated that the reason to enable the reform as such was the existence of the fair use provision in the US law. In the litigation on the past web search (image search and text search), the court recognized the defendant's fair use defense by comprehensively taking four elements stated in the Article 107(2) into consideration.

Following the issues stated above, the speaker introduced the discussions on copyright reform which are induced by the Google issue as such. For example, Professor Jessica Litman of Michigan University proposes the reform to (i) drastically simplify the law, for example, only focuses on the commercial use (except works of amateur), (ii) grant copyright to not middlemen or distributors but content creators, (iii) grant rights to readers or listeners, and (iv) disintermediate the rights of middleman who seems to control the copyright law. In addition, the Copyright Principles Project formed by Professor Samuelson and others pointed out that the copyright law upgrades should be flexible enough to adapt new technology or new use of works and a new scheme must be simple enough for everyone who creates and uses works to understand without asking lawyer's counsel. It also proposed modernization of the Copyright Office and clarification of the scope of right limitation regulations. At the WIPO International Conference on November 2011, Professor Lawrence Lessig at Stanford insisted that WIPO should lead the overhaul of the existing copyright system which does not fit into the digital environment. In the recent book, he proposed the transfer from automatic assignment of the right to assignment by application and the exclusion of non-commercial works of amateur from regulation.

Last, as to the prospect of settlement, there is almost no chance that a court recognizes the settlement. If it is rejected, the supposed scenarios include (i) the withdrawal of lawsuit, (ii) the recognition of fair use defense by the defendant, Google, and (iii) the scenario that an injunction is not approved despite the victory for plaintiffs and a court awarded only damage compensation. In his personal opinion, he stated that there was a possibility of plaintiff's withdrawal of the lawsuit due to a war of attrition. In either scenario, Google can go on digitizing books. Professor Kidokoro analyzed Google's aggressive strategy, seeing it as the return of the phenomenon called "tolerated use" which had occurred at the YouTube. Then, he pointed out that it was necessary to develop legislation enabling the government and businesses to be aggressive and we must have discussions from the perspective of national strategy in considering Japanese fair use, quoting the saying by IBM's CEO, "the winner is not the

ISSN 1880-3245
May 2011, No.27
http://www.globalcoe-waseda-law-commerce.org/rclip/e_index.html

one who survived the storm but the one who changed the rules of the game".

Following the above-stated report, Associate Professor Hirashima who moderated the seminar made a comment. He realized that this issue would aim at a larger reform beyond simply creating a new scheme as a rule of business world. In addition, he introduced the recent article by Professor Samuelson raising the question whether this settlement could be admissible under the standpoint of the conventional class action. It pointed out that we should need to pay considerable attention to the way of avoiding legislation in a way although the settlement was likely to realize an easy-to-use system.

After that, an active QA session was held with the participants and the seminar successfully ended.

After this lecture, the final approval of the settlement on Google Books was rejected by the US District Court for the Southern District of New York on March 22 of this year. ("Authors Guild", one of plaintiffs placed the decision on their webpage: http://www.authorsguild.org/advocacy/articles/scott-turow-on-google.attachment/google-books-opinion-6724/Google%20Books%20Opinion%2005_CIV_8136.pdf )

(RA Asuka Gomi)

## IIIPS-Forum hosted IP Symposium of the Integrating Humanities and Science

"New Development of Global Health Integrating Humanities and Science: Education and Research for World-leading Healthcare"

【Moderators】

Osaka Tetsuya, Professor of Science and Engineering, Waseda University

Toru Asahi, Professor of Science and Engineering, Waseda University

Ryu Takabayashi, Professor of Law, Waseda University

【Speakers】

Ichiro Kanazawa, Professor of International University of Health and Welfare Graduate School, Chairman of Science Council of Japan

Takehisa Awaji, Professor of Law, Waseda University

Katsunori Kai, Professor of Law, Waseda University

Shigetaka Asano, Chairman of ASMeW, Waseda University

Hiroshi Kasanuki, Professor of Science and Engineering, Waseda University

Yasuo Ikeda, Professor of Science and Engineering, Waseda University

On February 26, 2011, the IP Symposium of the Integrating Humanities and Science: "New Development of Global Health Integrating Humanities and Science: Education and Research for World-leading Healthcare" was held, organized by Institute for Interdisciplinary Intellectual Property Study Forum: IIPS Forum and co-organized by Consolidated Research Institute for Advanced Science and Medical Care, Waseda University (ASMeW), RCLIP, and others.

This symposium invited Japan's leading medical and legal scholars to deliver a lecture from respective study fields such as appropriate regulation, national policies, environmental preservation, bioethics, regulatory science, translational research, and development of

ISSN 1880-3245
May 2011, No.27
http://www.globalcoe-waseda-law-commerce.org/rclip/e_index.html

medical researchers. It aimed at having discussions on new development of medical system in the 21st century.

Following the opening address by Mr. Hiroshi Suzuki, Vice Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan, Professor Ichiro Kanazawa made the keynote speech 1 titled “medical care and society in Japan”. According to Professor Kanazawa, neither patients nor doctors are satisfied although the level of medical technology in Japan is internationally quite high. Patients sometimes demand too much from medical care. Doctors in the field are too busy to provide stable and continuous medical care. This is called as “medical breakdown” recently. In considering this issue, it is beneficial to separately consider “administration”, “doctors”, and “patients (people)” which are the subjects relating to medical care. “Administration” has conducted vertical and inconsistent measures. It should have responsibility for medical care across the governmental ministries and conduct measures based on the grand design of medical care. “Doctors” should belong to compulsory organizations. Then, they should adhere strictly to the ethical code and rebuild the public’s trust by providing assistance to medical care with a nationwide perspective. “Patients (people)” tend to ask for medical care by specialists at large hospitals from the beginning due to universal health insurance. However, individuals should have a “primary care doctor” who perceives patient’s normal health condition. In addition, people should understand that it is difficult to ask for 100% completeness from medical care. Then, he expressed his expectation for Waseda University because Waseda, which is the leading academia without medical college, is the best body to express opinions concerning medical care from a broader perspective as such.

Next, Professor Takehisa Awaji made the keynote speech 2 titled “the development of science technology and the role of law”. His expertise is the field of environmental law. With the expansion of environmental issues, legal norm on environmental issues has also expanded. Global efforts have had effects on domestic environmental laws and not only so-called hard law but also soft law (economic method, informational method, administrative guidance, or agreement) is increasing its significance. Probably, the same is true in the medical world. Not only hard law but also soft law such as guidelines is important. In pursuing what method should be taken, collaboration is needed between medical scholars and legal scholars. Speaking of “collaboration”, “environmental law” can integrate different fields according to subject but has not yet let to the creation of new “environmentology” in terms of collaboration with other social science or engineering fields although environmental law is an established academic discipline. In addition, it is not easy to foster specialists. The same challenge seems to exist in collaboration between medical care and law. Professor Takehisa stated that he expected the building of a sustainable and inheritable system.

ISSN 1880-3245
May 2011, No.27
http://www.globalcoe-waseda-law-commerce.org/rclip/e_index.html

Following the keynote speeches, four professors including Professor Yoshinori Kai respectively made a speech. Professor Kai spoke on the challenge such as the research development of advanced medical technology and the establishment of appropriate rules from the perspectives of medical law and bioethics. Professor Kai first categorized the ongoing research development of various advanced medical technology into three groups: "what should be obviously regulated", "what should be promoted", and "what should be permitted with conditions" and then, examined the grounds and methods of regulations for them. He emphasized on the basic law of bioethics and the law for protection of trial participants as a rule, and the importance of bio law and bio ethics, etc. as a rule. At the end, in order to avoid various troubles or the tragedy of commons surrounding ownership and use of DNA, he introduced the model of biobank which was built by European nations and also referred to the necessity of developing Japanese model and rules of biobank.

Next, Professor Shigetaka Asano spoke on "translational research and the establishment of development system of advanced medical technology". Professor Asano pointed out that although the development of advanced medical technology such as genomic medical science or brain science is progressing, epistemic uncertainty and technical imperfections could not be denied. Therefore, to properly dealing with medical, ethical, social and legal challenges in the development of advanced medical technology, it is important to conduct the first verification of safety and effectiveness with the cooperation of a few bona fide trial participants, which is called as "translational research". However, it lacks validity to leave its conduct to doctors and medical related businesses. He suggested that it was indispensable to have active participation of the experts of related academic fields including inventors and founders. In addition, Professor Asano referred to the challenges towards the construction of better advanced medical development system such as streamlining of translational research, role sharing and collaboration of ministries, and so forth. Last, he concluded that 4P of medicine and medical care 【Predictive, Personalized, Preventive, and Participatory】would be expected in the future.

Professor Hiroshi Kasanuki spoke on "regulatory science and the building of advanced medical system". According to Professor Kasanuki, medical breakdown that is becoming quite significant in Japan is attributed to systemic fatigue of medical education system since Meiji Era, universal health insurance system after the war, and medical care providing system, etc. as well as a number of disadvantages such as drug –induced disaster due to rapid advancement of medical products and medical science technology. Therefore, it is dispensable to conduct "research for facilitating necessary regulations with the grounds on scientific rationality and social validity in conducting various policies concerning medical products and devices as policies to strengthen the fields supporting health research towards the development of innovative medical products and devices", which is regulatory science. He suggested that it is necessary to develop the integrated institutional design of advanced medical system based on assessment, prediction, and decision by this regulatory science. Based on this perspective, in conclusion, Professor Kasanuki stated that human rights for health at constitutional level should be recognized and called for the consideration on building a new framework including the renewal of the existing medical laws such as Medical Practitioners Act, Medical Service Act, Insurance Act, and Pharmaceutical Affairs Act.

Last, Professor Yasuo Ikeda spoke on "the development of nurturing human resources for medical care leading a new trend of Japan's medicine". Based on the current conditions of medicine and medical care in Japan such as

ISSN 1880-3245
May 2011, No.27
http://www.globalcoe-waseda-law-commerce.org/rclip/e_index.html

super-aging society, Unmet Medical Needs (medical needs which have not been met or medical needs which have no effective treatment), and so forth, Professor Ikeda first explained that the significant challenge to be immediately solved today was to create a new medical framework capable of responding to these conditions and to develop human resources supporting basic medicine and taking the initiative in drug discovery and the development of medical instruments from an international standpoint within that framework. Next, he illustrated the image of doctors and human resources for medical care who are needed in the future. He also pointed out the problems of medical education in Japan concerning the ideal shape of liberal arts education and that of practical education of medical students and medical education bodies and introduced the new admission system for university graduates which was newly established in 27 national universities and 8 private universities in Japan, functioned as medical education program in the US at the same time. Furthermore, Professor Ikeda mentioned what Waseda University could do for these conditions and challenges. At the end, he proposed the direction of three core curriculums (curriculum arts and social sciences, curriculum interdisciplinary adjacent region, curriculum basic science and bio science) to the future health medical education curriculum.

The video of this symposium can be viewed at http://www.globalcoe-waseda-law-commerce.org/rclip/20110226/.

(RC Shun Kuwabara／RA Po-Chun Chen)

## The IP Precedents Database Project

### IP Database Project: China

Although we had budget cut and tax adjustments in FY 2010, the project was completed as planned with the collaboration of Chinese Professors.

(Global COE Research Associate Yu Fenglei)

### IP Database Project: Korea

Currently 141 Korean IP precedents in total are placed at the RCLIP database. Aiming at adding more cases as well in the FY 2011, we are developing our plans with Korean collaborators.

(RC Lea Chang)

### IP Database Project: Thailand

Currently 462 Thai precedents have already been placed at the database. More 40 cases will be added soon. (RC Tetsuya Imamura)

### IP Database Project: Taiwan

40 cases were added in the FY 2010. In total, 535 cases are placed at the database.

(Research Associate Akiko Ogawa)

### IP Database Project: Indonesia

Currently 144 cases are at the database. We plan to add more 10 cases in the near future.

(Research Associate Noriyuki Shiga)

### IP Database Project: India

We collected 20 precedents in the FY 2010 and are planning to place them at the database.

(RCLIP Office Staff Chiemi Kamijo)

### IP Database Project: Europe

In the FY 2010, we collected English-translated precedents: 125 for Germany, 85 for France, 50 for Spain, and 10 for Italy. They will be placed at the database soon. We also plan to select 100 British cases and place them at the database.

(RCLIP Office Staff Chiemi Kamijo)

ISSN 1880-3245
May 2011, No.27
http://www.globalcoe-waseda-law-commerce.org/rclip/e_index.html

## Events and Seminars

**＜RCLIP Workshop Series No.32＞**

"Copyright Hermeneutics - Writing a Text Encouraging Copyright Law - "

Speaker: Ryu Takabayashi, Professor of Law, Waseda University

Date: May 16, 2011, 18:30-20:30

Place: Bldg 8, Room303, Waseda Campus

Abstract:

The existing copyright law seems to be stuck confronting information digitization. A sense of crisis is increasing, worrying that Japan falls behind major nations of content protection such as the US. In such a condition, copyright disputes are occurring every day and the solutions cannot wait for the legislation. It is necessary to present the interpretation theory of copyright law having coherency and consistency even when leaving the solution in judicial hands. Based on the background that the speaker wrote a text book, the lecture focuses on the ideal shape of Copyright Hermeneutics.

**＜IIIPS-Forum hosted IP Symposium of the Integrating Humanities and Science＞**

"Global Health and IP Strategy: from Barrier to Inducement to Investment / Exploitation

— A New Development of Legislative Infrastructure Improvement for Promoting Open Innovation of the Practical Use of Medical Technology —"

Date: June 4, 2011, 13:00-18:00

Place: Bldg 36, Room382, Waseda Campus

Organizer: IIIPS Forum

Abstract:

In the US, supported by public or private funds, various profit and non-profit organizations as well as research bodies such as universities develop various global health related research development, healthcare providing businesses and so on, establishing an industrial sector and contributing to maintaining the US competitive power in the global market. In contrast, despite of world-class public fund infusion, various organizations and institutions in Japan are less active comparing to the US. That is probably because many medical related parties consider a patent as a barrier and do not use it as inducement of investment. Also, there is no legislative infrastructure for promoting open innovation of medical technology by exploiting patents. Following the symposium in February, this symposium invites medical and legal experts as speakers to have discussions on a new development of legislative infrastructure for exploitation of intellectual property.

The details will be announced at the RCLIP's website.

==========

## From the RCLIP Office

Since the earthquake on March 11, it seems that the Waseda Campus has not been usual as it were. But with the bustle of a new school year which is coming late about a month, the Campus started to revive again.

In the RCLIP, Professor Tatsuhiro Ueno and Professor Kazuhiro Ando, Professor Christoph Rademacher newly joined in April. We expect further fulfilling activities.

We start the new fiscal year with the seminar having Professor Takabayashi as a speaker. We appreciate further support and collaboration for our activities this year.

Editor/issuer
**Ryu Takabayashi,**
**Director of Research Center for the Legal System of Intellectual Property (RCLIP)**
Waseda Global COE Program
Web-RCLIP@list.waseda.jp
http://www.globalcoe-waseda-law-commerce.org/rclip/e_index.html