

CRAVATH, SWAINE & MOORE LLP

GSR Inn of Court

The New §101 Landscape: Surviving in an Anti-Patent Climate

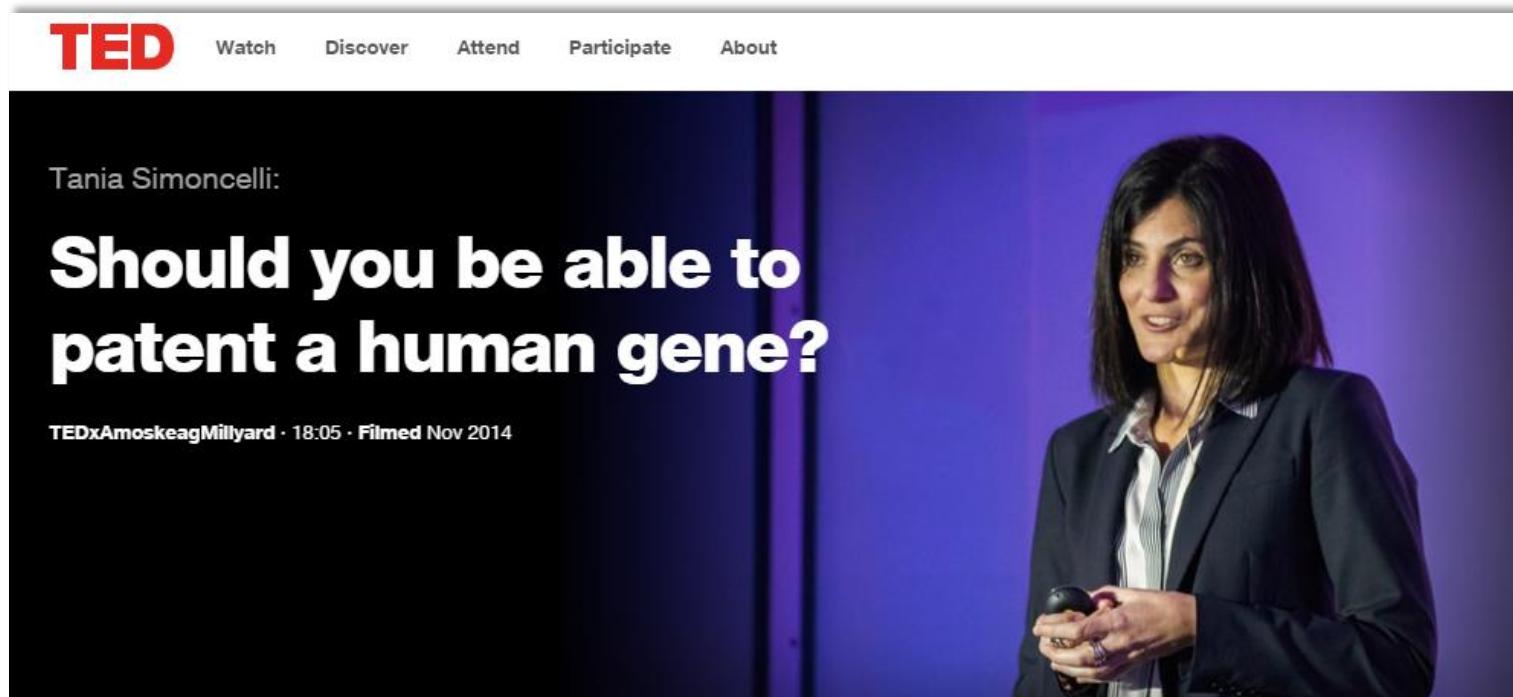
FEBRUARY 22, 2018

David J. Kappos

Policy Atmosphere Around 101

Continued Public Misperceptions

- Should you be able to patent a human gene?



Significant Curtailment of Biotech Patents



Mayo Collaborative Servs. v. Prometheus Labs., Inc.
566 U.S. 66 (2012)
(S. Ct. 2014) (Ginsburg, J.)

- **Claimed subject matter is not patent-eligible:**
 - If it is deemed “directed to”:
 - a law of nature,
 - a natural phenomenon, or
 - an abstract idea
 - Unless the claim taken as a whole defines an “inventive concept” that is “significantly more” than the law of nature, natural phenomenon, or abstract idea itself.
- **Rationale for these exclusions is to prevent “improperly tying up the future use of these building blocks of human ingenuity”.**

Significant Curtailment of Software Patents



Alice Corp. v. CLS Bank Int'l
(S. Ct. Jun. 2014)

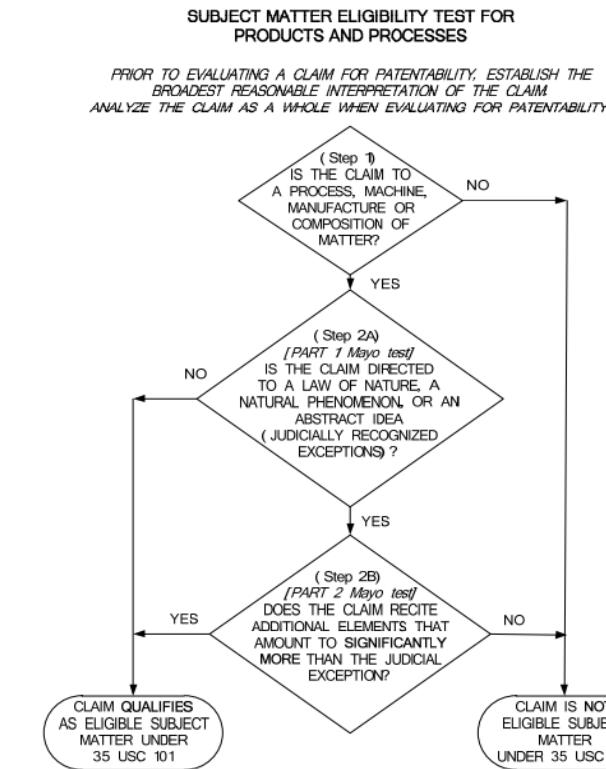
- Held that operating a process on a generalized computer does not transform an abstract idea into a patentable invention.
- Relied on a two-step abstract idea test for subject matter eligibility:
 1. Determine whether a claim is directed to an abstract idea; if yes, then
 2. Determine whether the additional elements of the claim are sufficient to transform the nature of the claim into a patent-eligible application.

35 USC § 101 – Inventions Patentable

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

The Two-Step Test is Not in the Patent Act

- **Section 101 of the Patent Act makes patent-eligible “any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof”.**
- **The Supreme Court says that its two-step test is based on an “implicit exception” to the Patent Act.**
- **So inventions that are eligible under section 101 are ineligible according to the Court.**



IN ACCORDANCE WITH COMPACT PROSECUTION, ALONG WITH DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY, ALL CLAIMS ARE TO BE FULLY EXAMINED UNDER EACH OF THE OTHER PATENTABILITY REQUIREMENTS: 35 USC §§ 102, 103, 112, and 101 (UTILITY, INVENTORSHIP, DOUBLE PATENTING) AND NON-STANUTORY DOUBLE PATENTING.

Notable changes from prior guidance:

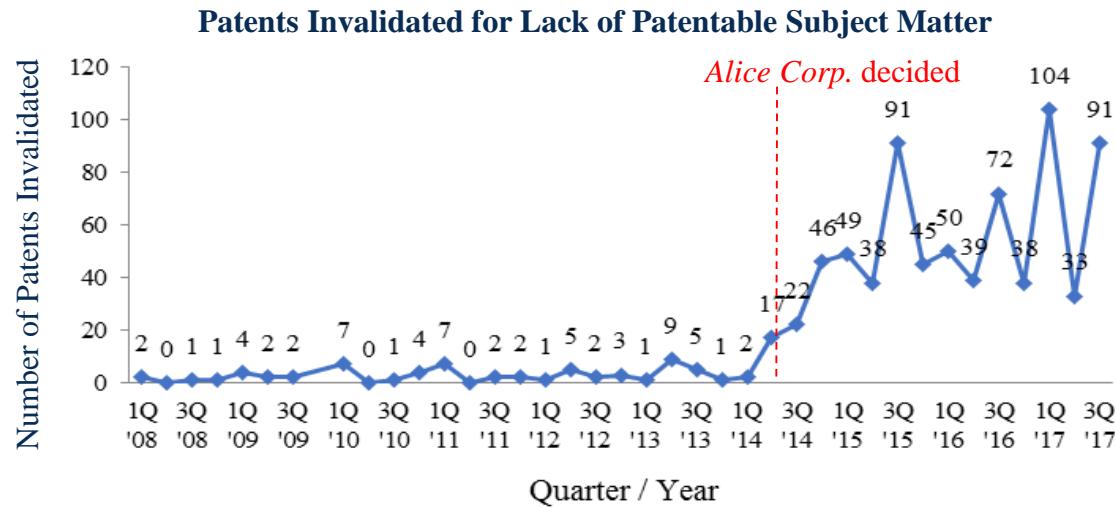
- All claims (product and process) with a judicial exception (any type) are subject to the same steps.
- Claims including a nature-based product are analyzed in Step 2A to identify whether the claim is directed to (recites) a “product of nature” exception. This analysis compares the nature-based product in the claim to its naturally occurring counterpart to identify markedly different characteristics based on structure, function, and/or properties. The analysis proceeds to Step 2B only when the claim is directed to an exception (when no markedly different characteristics are shown).

Alice Aftermath



Alice Corp. v. CLS Bank Int'l (S. Ct. Jun. 2014)

- Despite an express warning in *Alice* to “tread carefully” in construing the exclusionary principle of unpatentable abstract ideas, lower courts and the USPTO have relied on *Alice* to a remarkable extent in order to invalidate software patents.



Source: BilskiBlog.com by Robert R. Sachs, Fenwick & West LLP; Lex Machina

Weakening U.S. Patent System

U.S. TIED FOR 1ST PLACE IN
RANKING OF PATENT SYSTEM
STRENGTH
2016 Chamber Index

CATEGORY 1: Patents, Related Rights, and Limitations

1. **United States**
2. United Kingdom
3. Switzerland
4. Sweden
5. Singapore
6. Germany
7. France
8. Japan
9. Italy
10. Australia
11. South Korea
12. Israel
13. Taiwan

Seven
Way
Tie

U.S. FALLS to 10th PLACE IN RANKING
OF PATENT SYSTEM STRENGTH
*2017 Chamber Index Marks First Time
U.S. Has Not Ranked #1*

CATEGORY 1: Patents, Related Rights, and Limitations

1. United Kingdom
2. Switzerland
3. Sweden
4. Germany
5. France
6. Japan
7. Spain
8. Singapore
9. Italy
- 10. United States**
11. Hungary
12. South Korea
13. Taiwan

U.S. FALLS to 12th PLACE IN RANKING
OF PATENT SYSTEM STRENGTH
2018 Chamber Index

CATEGORY 1: Patents, Related Rights, and Limitations

1. Singapore
2. France
3. Germany
4. Ireland
5. Japan
6. Netherlands
7. South Korea
8. Spain
9. Sweden
10. Switzerland
11. UK
12. Italy
- 12. United States**

Leaky Life Rafts from the Federal Circuit

- *Finjan, Inc. v. Blue Coat Systems, Inc., Visual Memory LLC v. NVIDIA Corp., Rapid Litig. Mgm. Ltd. v. CellzDirect, Inc., DDR Holdings, LLC v. Hotels.Com, LP, Enfish, LLC v. Microsoft Corp., and Bascom Global Internet Services, Inc. v. AT&T Mobility LLC,* found patent-eligible subject matter.
- But in a sea of cases holding just the opposite:
 - As of March 31, 2017, 90.9% of the Federal Circuit's decisions affirmed patent-ineligibility determinations based on *Prometheus*, *Myriad* and *Alice*.



Upsurge in Push-Back on Competitiveness Grounds



New patent subject-matter eligibility test hurts US competitiveness



Concerns Regarding District Courts' Approach to 101

Sequenom

Planet Blue

Cleveland Clinic Foundation

- **Indisputably important inventions**
- **Invalidated based on “litmus test”**



Court Confusion

Comparing *Finjan* & *Content Extraction*: Is There Rhyme or Reason?

Finjan (Eligible):

Computer security system and method for providing computer security by identifying and protecting against potential malware produced by a “behavior-based” virus scan.

Content Extraction v. Wells Fargo (Ineligible):

Receiving output representing hard copy documents from an automated digitizing unit and storing information about the documents, recognizing portions of the documents corresponding to a first data field, and storing information from the portions into memory locations for the first data field.

“As many courts have noted, invalidity under 35 U.S.C. § 101 (even post *Alice*) is a difficult question for the courts that turns upon malleable tests constantly evolving in application at the Circuit court.”

EMG Tech., LLC v. Etsy, Inc., No. 6:16-CV-00484-RWS, 2017 WL 1513110, at *2 (E.D. Tex. Apr. 26, 2017)

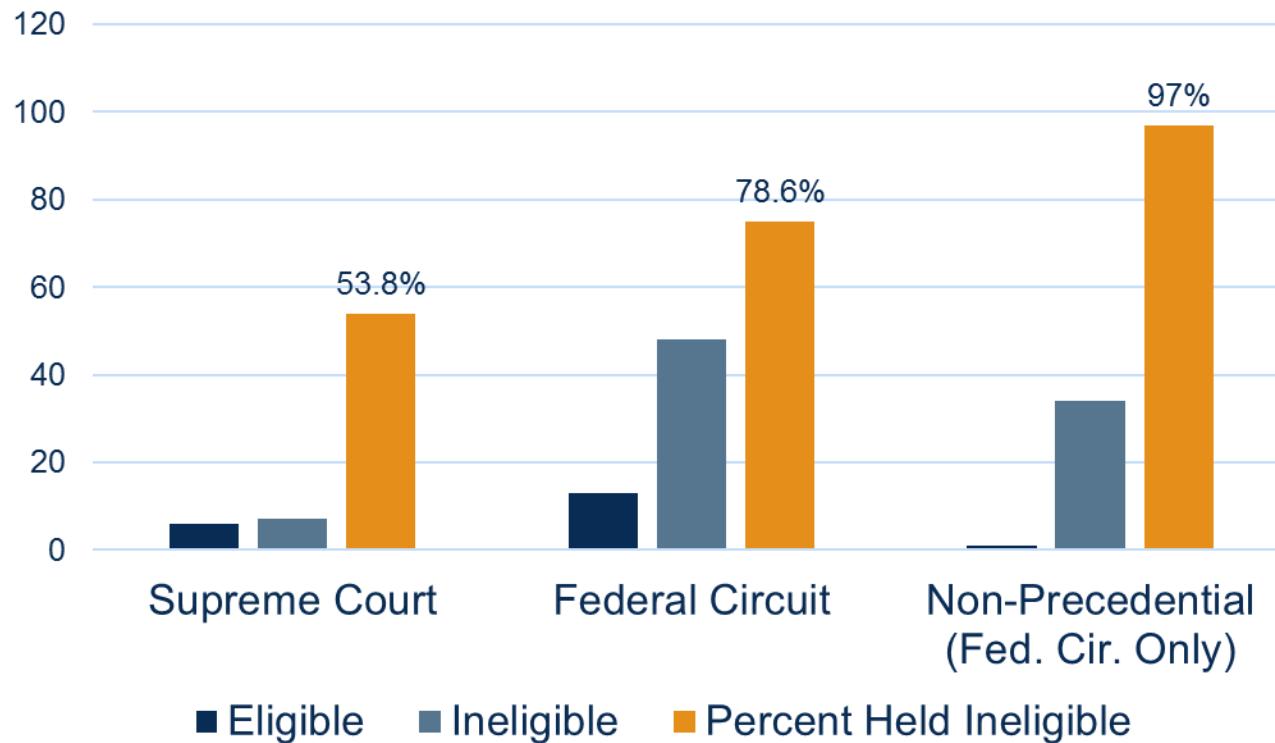
Concerns Regarding PTO Approach to 101

- Biotech and software court decisions misapplied
- Attempt to weave court decisions together doomed by incoherence/conflicts among cases
- Despite the Supreme Court's warning in *Alice* in 2014 that lower courts should "tread carefully in construing this exclusionary principle lest it swallow all of patent law[,]” lower courts and the USPTO have nonetheless allowed the fish to swallow the whale.



Clear Trend Among the Courts

Subject Matter Eligibility Court Decisions (1923 Through 2/5/2018)



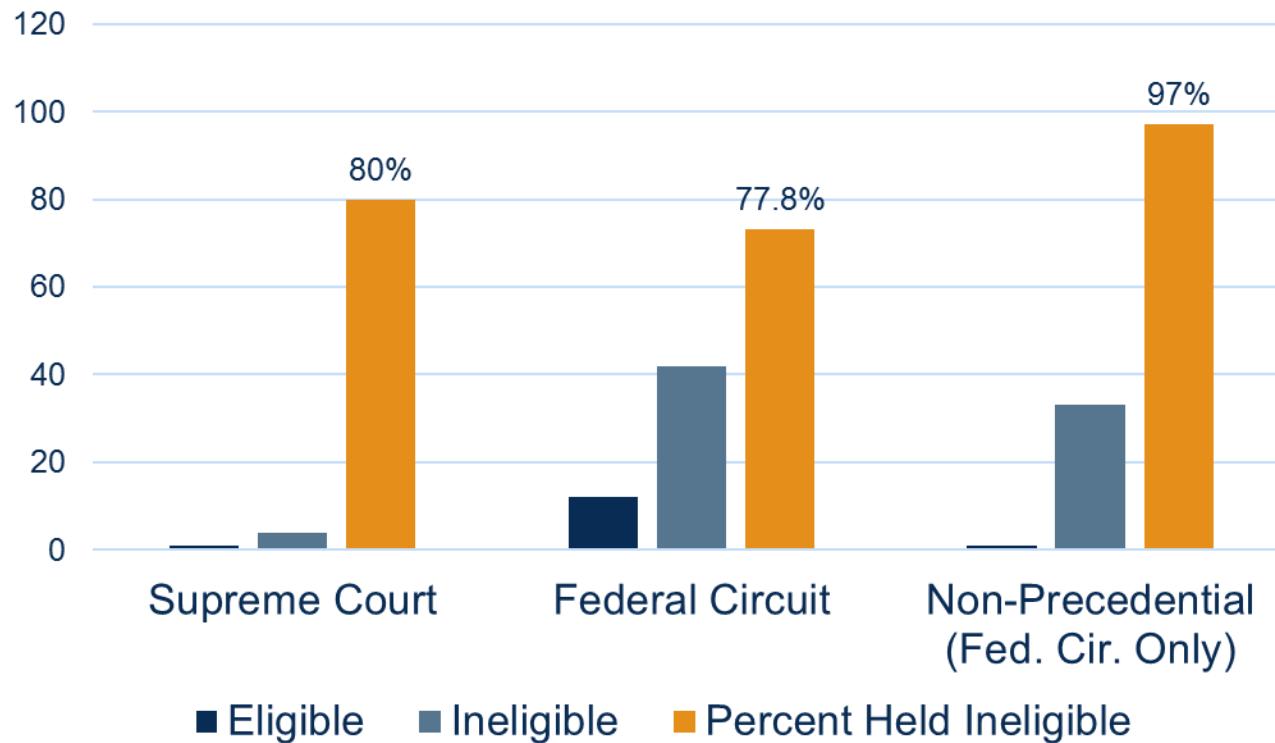
Note:

- Cases that had claims ruled both ineligible *and* eligible were counted in each category.
- There has yet to be a single Supreme Court case since the 1981 *Diehr* decision where all claims were held patent eligible.

Source: USPTO

Clear Trend Among the Courts

Subject Matter Eligibility Court Decisions (2009 Through 2/5/2018)



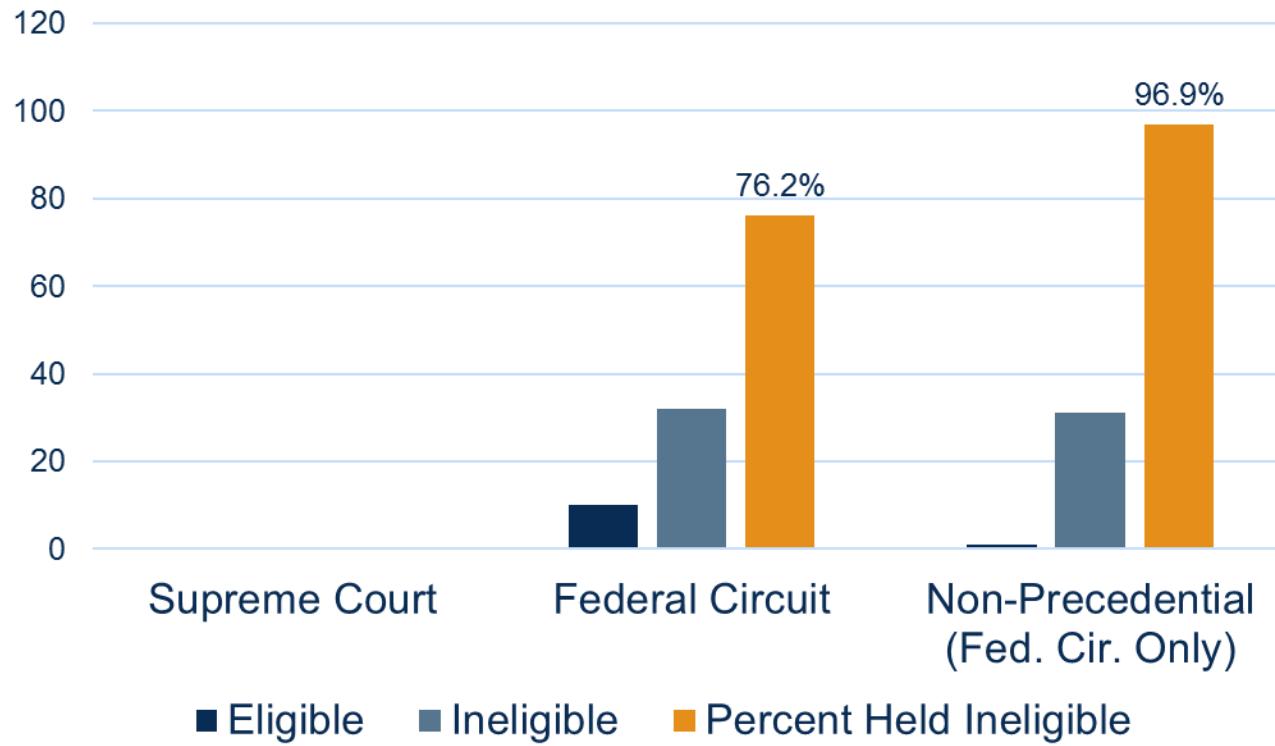
Note:

- Cases that had claims ruled both ineligible *and* eligible were counted in each category.
- There has yet to be a single Supreme Court case since the 1981 *Diehr* decision where all claims were held patent eligible.

Source: USPTO

Clear Trend Among the Courts

Subject Matter Eligibility Court Decisions (Post-Alice Through 2/5/2018)



Source: USPTO

Note:

- There has yet to be a single Supreme Court case since the 1981 *Diehr* decision where all claims were held patent eligible.

Potential Solutions from PTAB and Courts



Potential Legislative Fixes for 101

1. Delete Section 101.
2. Require application of 102, 103, 112 before application of 101.
3. Require 101 analysis targeted to “invention as a whole”.
4. Incorporate PHOSITA into 101 as standard for analysis.
5. Move to “industrial applicability” standard for patentability.
6. Codify “useful, concrete, tangible result” requirement.
7. Codify “anything under the sun made by man” as subject matter standard.
8. Clarify that presence of law of nature, abstract idea, natural phenomenon is not an impediment to patentability.
9. Clarify that presence of law of nature, abstract idea, natural phenomenon must wholly preempt, to render claim unpatentable under 101.
10. Expand definitions of “process”, “machine”, “manufacture”, “composition of matter”.
11. Create safe harbors for discoveries, isolated/purified substances, synthetic copies of naturally occurring substances.

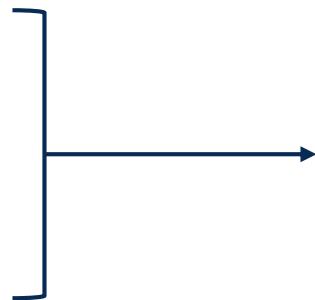
101 Legislative Proposals from Industry Associations

- ABA – IPL

Removing “new” from § 101(a);
Adding § 101(b) “Exception”

- AIPLA

- IPO



Highly similar proposals focused on:

- Removing “new” from § 101(a);
- Adding § 101(b): “Sole Exception(s) to Subject Matter Patentability”;
- Adding § 101(c): “Sole Eligibility Standard”



Section of
Intellectual Property Law



Restoring America's Leadership in Innovation Act of 2018

- **Adds Two Provisions to 35 U.S.C. 101, Closely Follows IPO's Proposal**
- **Leaves 101(a) Unchanged**
- **Adds 101(b) “Exception”**
 - A claimed invention is ineligible patent subject matter if the claimed invention as a whole, **as understood by a person having ordinary skill in the art**, exists in nature independently of and prior to any human activity, or exists solely in the human mind.
- **Adds 101(c) “Eligibility Standard”**
 - Eligibility under § 101 determined without regard as to the requirements of § 102, §103 and §112, or the claimed invention's inventive concept.

101 Legislative Interest in Congress

- Growing Awareness
- Growing Concern
- Awaiting Industry Association Consensus



Contact Information

David Kappos

dkappos@cravath.com

+1 212.474.1168