

## Patent Assertion Entity (PAE) Lawsuits:

## An Empirical Study of Settlement Behavior and Litigation Outcomes

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## Existing Narratives about PAEs

- PAEs bring lawsuits against a large number of defendants
- Behavior of PAEs are different from operating companies
  - Within PAEs (individual inventors, patent holding companies, failed startups, universities, aggregators), each have different economic motivations, and consequently litigate differently
  - PAEs bring hit-and-run lawsuits, seeking quick, nuisance-value settlements
  - PAEs lose on the merits 90% of the time



# The Alleged "Boom" in PAE Litigation

- "Suits brought by PAEs have tripled in just the last two years, rising from 29 percent of all infringement suits to 62 percent of all infringement suits."
  - Colleen V. Chien, Patent Assertion Entities,
     Presentation to the DOJ/FTC hearing on PAEs
- "Patent infringement litigation by patent monetization entities has risen dramatically over a remarkably short period of time. One of the most striking results is that in 2012, litigation by patent monetization entities represented a majority of the patent litigation filed in the United States.
  - Robin Feldman, The AIA 500 Expanded:
     The Effects of Patent Monetization Entities





- All patent lawsuits filed in 2010 and 2012
  - Removed extraneous cases (false marking, inventorship, term extension, etc...)
  - Approximately 8,000+ lawsuits in 2 years



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- Classified patent holders



#### Measurement

#### Coded patent plaintiffs in eight categories:

- 1. Operating company
- 2. Universities
- 3. Individual inventors
- 4. Failed startups
- 5. Technology development companies
- 6. Patent holding companies
- 7. Mass patent aggregators
- 8. IP subsidiaries of operating company



- All patent lawsuits filed in 2010 and 2012
  - Removed extraneous cases (false marking, inventorship, term extension, etc.)
  - Approximately 8,000+ lawsuits
- Classified patent holders
- Manually counted number of defendants
- See, <a href="http://www.npedata.com">http://www.npedata.com</a>



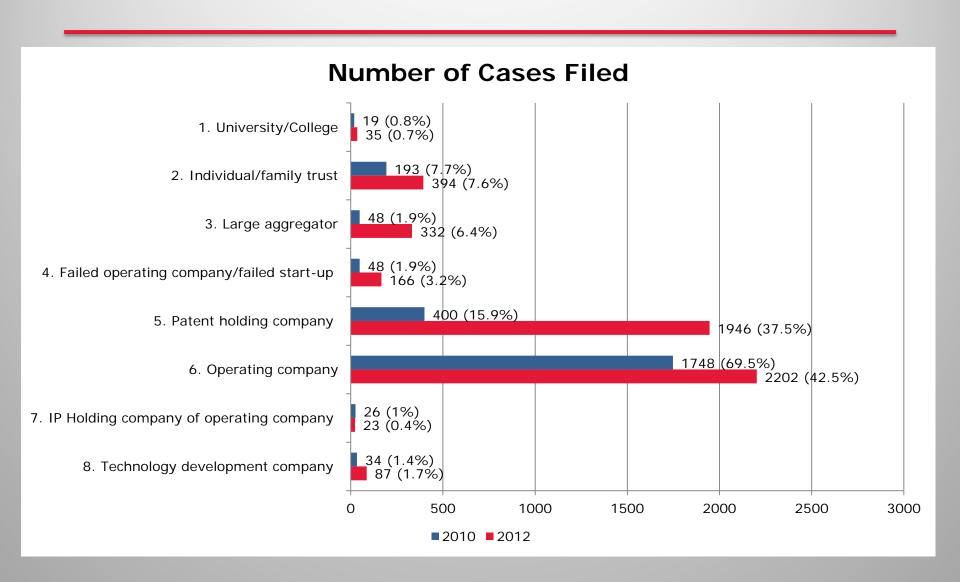
- Determined information about resolution <u>per</u> <u>defendant</u> in 2010
  - Date of resolution (pendency)
  - Type of resolution (voluntary dispositions; substantive dispositions; procedural dispositions; trials)



- Determined information about resolution <u>per</u> <u>defendant</u> in 2010
  - Date of resolution (pendency)
  - Type of resolution (voluntary dispositions; substantive dispositions; procedural dispositions; trials)
- Eliminated duplicative defendants within a lawsuit
  - *i.e.*, Fujitsu America, Inc.; Fujitsu Components America, Inc.

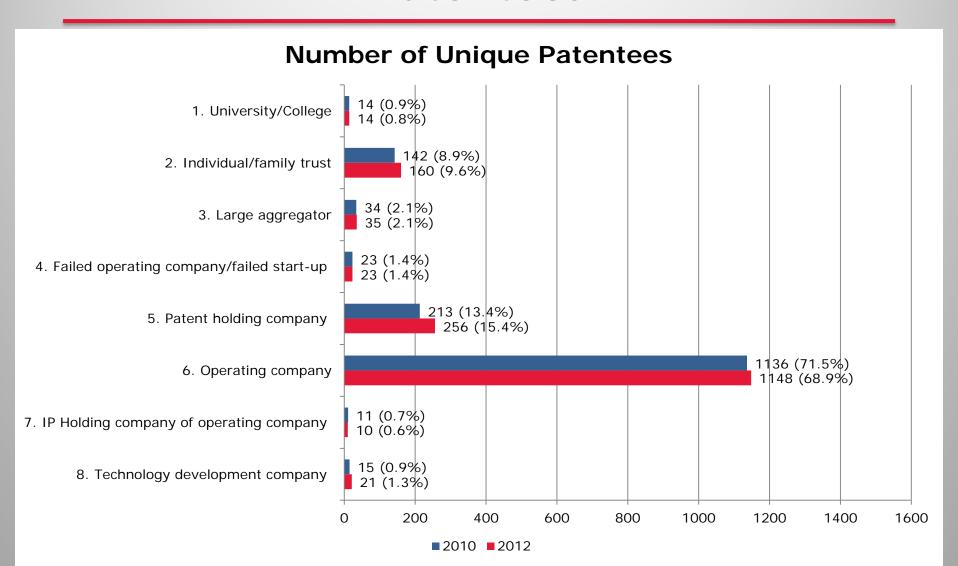


#### Results – Distribution of # of Lawsuits



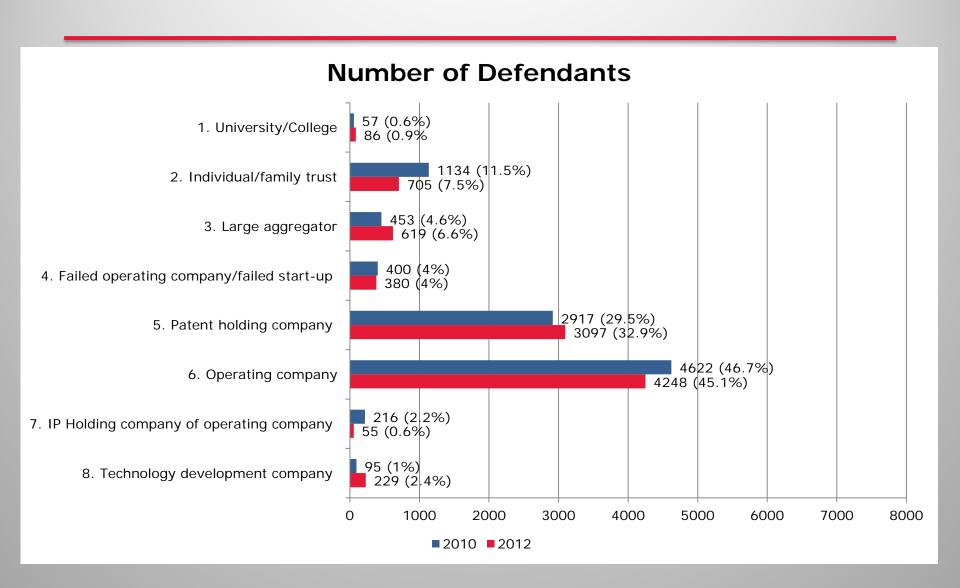


### Results – Distribution of # of Unique Patentees



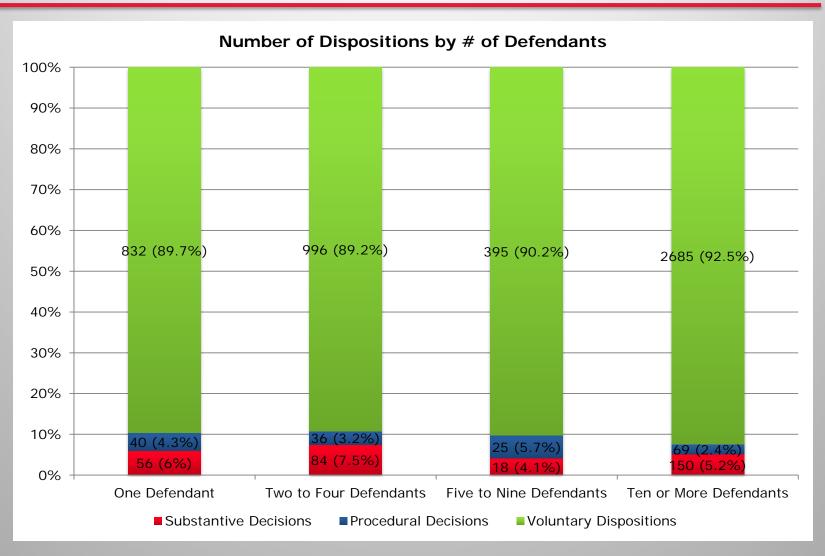


#### Results – Distribution of # Defendants





# Results -- # of Named Defendants Type of Resolution



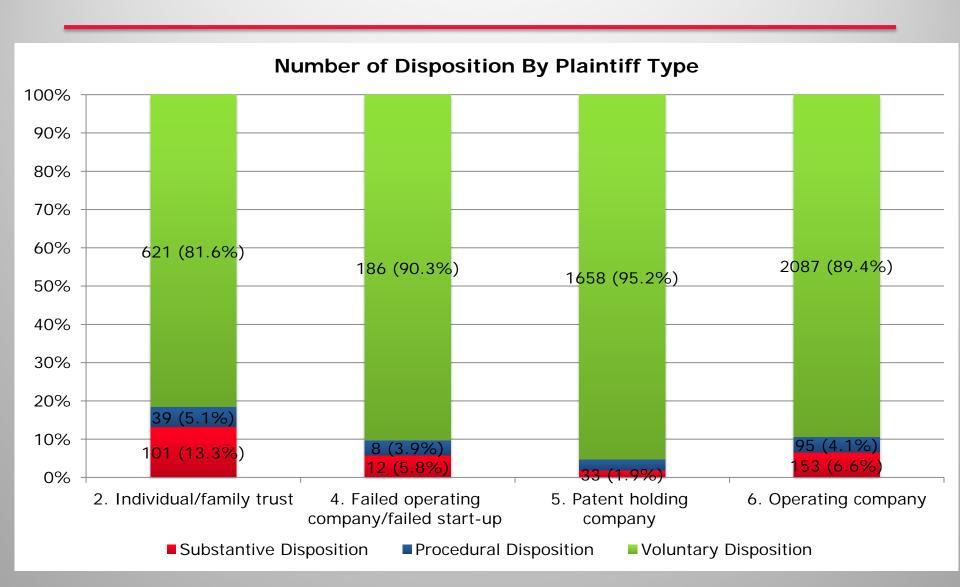


# Results -- # of Named Defendants

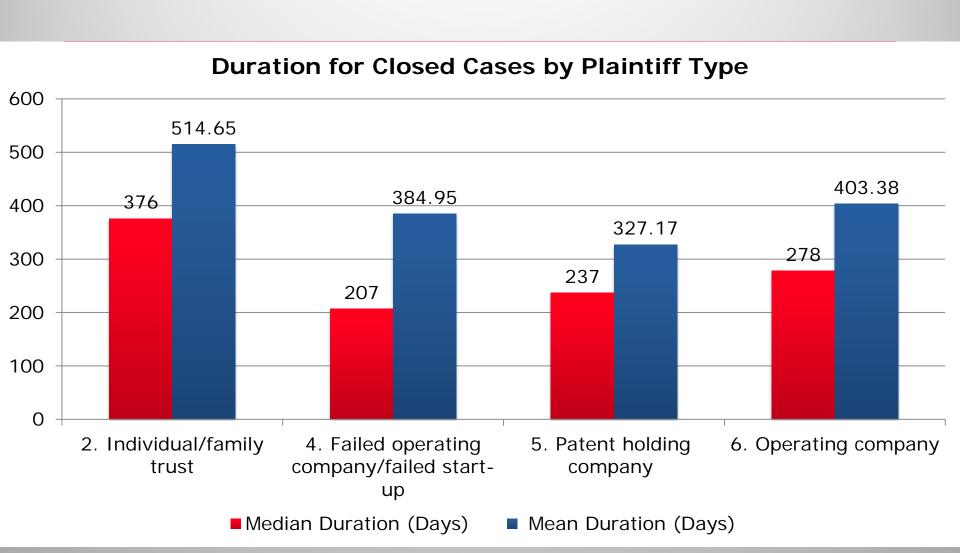
- Word of caution: These do <u>not</u> correspond closely to entity type
  - Individual inventors, patent holding companies, failed startups, and operating companies all sometimes sue =>10 defendants
  - Canon, Apple, Eli Lilly, Lexmark>20 defendants each



### Results – Type of Entity



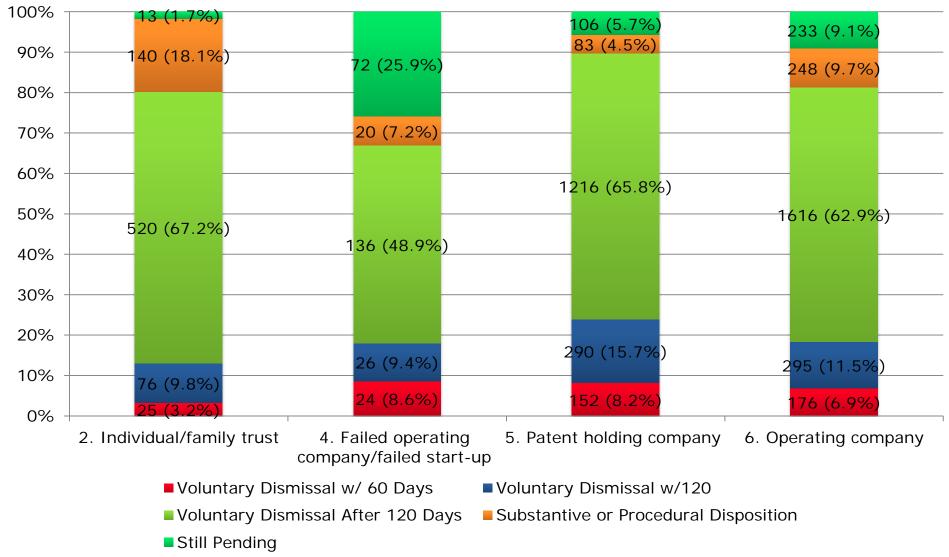
### Results – Type of Entity





### Results – Type of Entity & Early Settlements





### SJ & Trial Winners

**Entity** 

**Patentee Prevail Rate** 

**Operating Company** 

28.6%

PAE (combined)

19%

Note: PAE (combined) sample size is 58; OpCo is 182



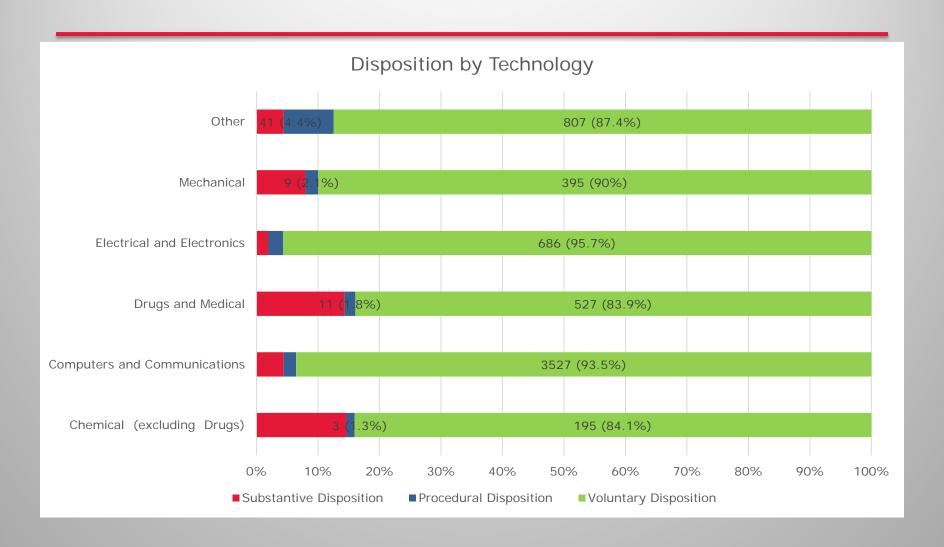
### **Implications**

- Narratives and reality
- Check assumptions when comparing different years, e.g., 35 U.S.C. § 299
- PAEs may be -- more like, than unlike -operating companies; we are continuing to do more careful work on this topic.
- PAEs are complex, with potentially important differences between individual inventors and patent holding companies, for instance.

Thank you very much. Questions?

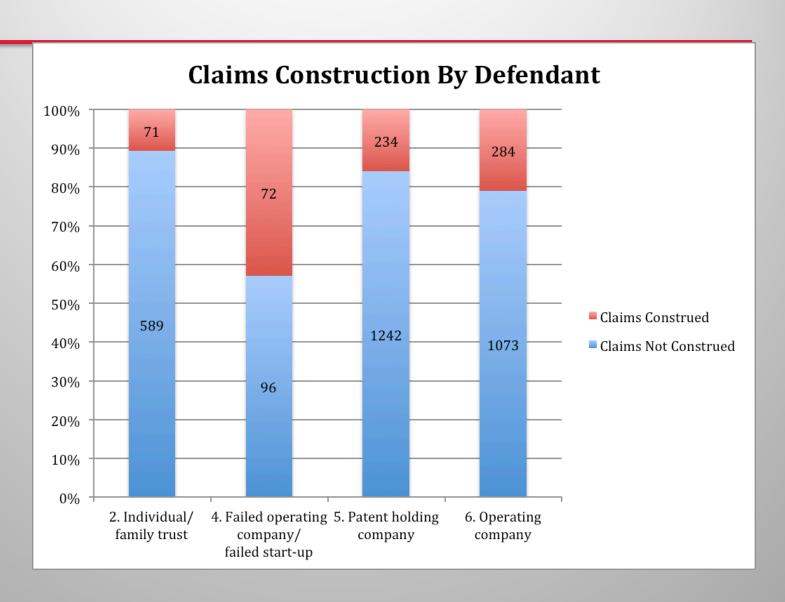


### Results – Technology



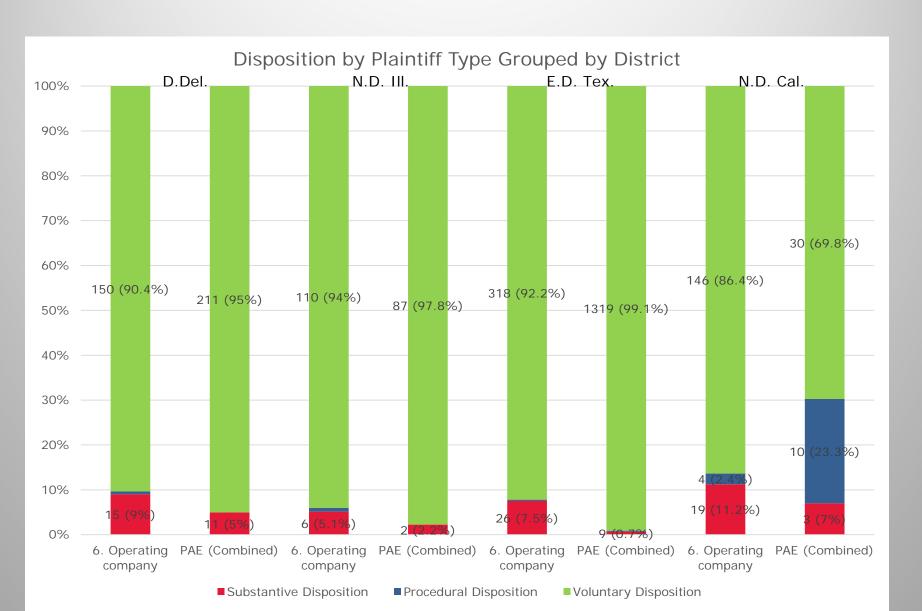


### Claim Construction – Type of Entity





#### Results – Judicial District



## Truncation

Entity Type	<b>District Closed</b>	<b>District Open</b>
Individual/family trust	804 (99.01%)	8 (0.99%)
Failed operating company/failed start-up	228 (76%)	72 (24%)
Patent holding company	1770 (95.01%)	93(4.99%)
Operating company	2533 (91.72%)	229(8.29%)

# Results -- # of Named Defendants

- These do not correspond closely to entity type
  - Individual inventors, patent holding companies, failed startups, and operating companies all sometimes sue
     >10 defendants
  - Canon, Apple, Eli Lilly, Lexmark>20 defendants each

	Preliminary Data: Work in Progress	
# of Defendants	Median Duration (days)	Mean Duration (day
1	331.5	426.97
10>=	301	421 42



# Caution: Outcomes is a Work In Progress

- Dataset is limited to lawsuits filed in a single year (2010)
- Limited truncation effect because of on-going cases (about ~2%)
- Statistical testing is ongoing
- Selection effect concerns