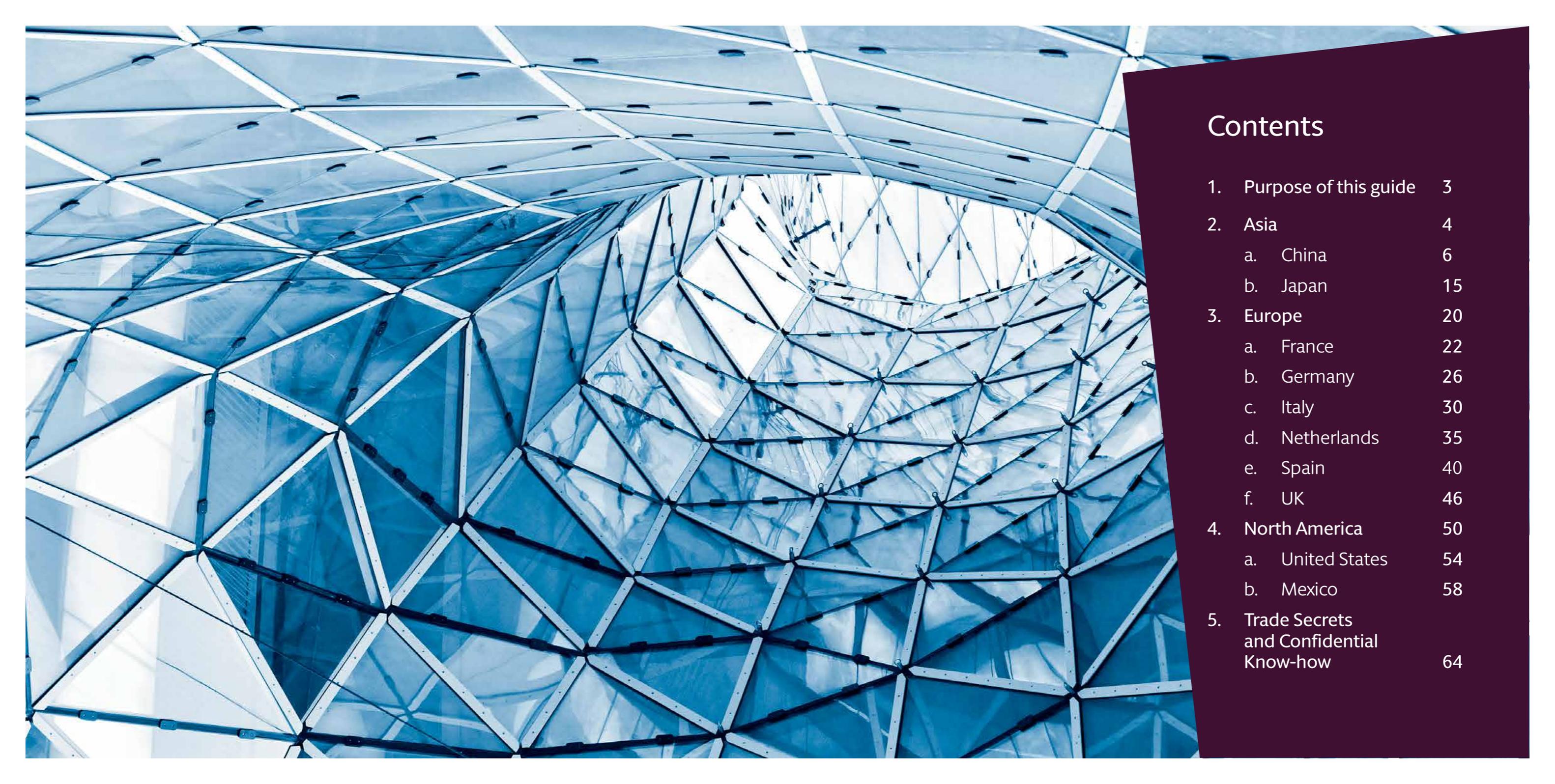


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Trade Secrets Global Guide



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Preface

Businesses are increasingly turning to trade secrets as a mechanism to protect their innovations and know-how. In some cases, trade secrets offer an attractive alternative to patent protection. Companies also recognise the significant strides taken by lawmakers in some regions to strengthen the rights of innovators, from the implementation of the EU Trade Secrets Directive, to IP reform in China with amendments to its Anti-Unfair Competition Law.

However, over recent years, significant threats to trade secrets protection posed by a new generation of connected devices and mobile workforces have presented new challenges for rights holders. Combined with uncertainties created by inconsistent enforcement regimes in different countries, businesses must learn to navigate this diverse and rapidly evolving legal and regulatory landscape.

Looking forward, macro-economic developments and trade negotiations, the most obvious of which have been the trade tensions between the United States and China, suggest that swift legislation and regulatory changes could also be expected. We will share details of any changes and what they mean for you as they are revealed.

Our guide

We are delighted to introduce our guide to trade secrets legislation and legal developments around the world. This edition contains new chapters examining Japan and Mexico, and the latest developments across China, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Russia, Spain, UK, and the United States.

Understanding the law and how it can help you can mitigate potential losses and save vast amounts in legal fees and potential loss of revenue.

We hope you find this guide useful as a reference point.



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Asia Pacific

China

The current landscape

China is often seen as "the world's factory". Over the last decade, however, Chinese companies have continued to use and develop more sophisticated technology to produce high tech products, as China's manufacturing industry moves up the value chain. As more industries in China join the race for technology leadership, concerns about trade secret misappropriation are more reported in headlines. All these have trade secret protection in China - a timely topic.

Trade secrets are protected in China primarily under the Anti Unfair Competition Law ("AUCL"), the Criminal Law, various provisions under the Civil Code, the Foreign Investment Law ("FIL"), the Labour Law and Labour Contract Law, as well as the corresponding judicial interpretations and implementing regulations.

The category of trade secrets that can be protected is broad, and comprises technical know-how, business information and other commercial information. Criminal, civil and administrative sanctions or liabilities can apply against acts of trade secret misappropriation.

What constitutes a trade secret?

The definition of a "trade secret" under Chinese law is consistent with Article 39.2 of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights ("TRIPS Agreement"). Article 9, paragraph 3 of the AUCL defines a trade secret as "technical, business or other commercial information" possessing the following features:

1. not known to the public;
2. having commercial value; and
3. protected by the rightful holder with corresponding confidentiality measures.

The No. 7 [2020] Judicial Interpretation issued by China's Supreme People's Court (formally known as the Provisions of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues Concerning the Application of Law in the Trial of Civil Cases Involving Infringements upon Trade Secrets, "No. 7 [2020] Judicial Interpretations") provides more flesh to the bare bones of article 9, par. 3 of the AUCL and specifies that:

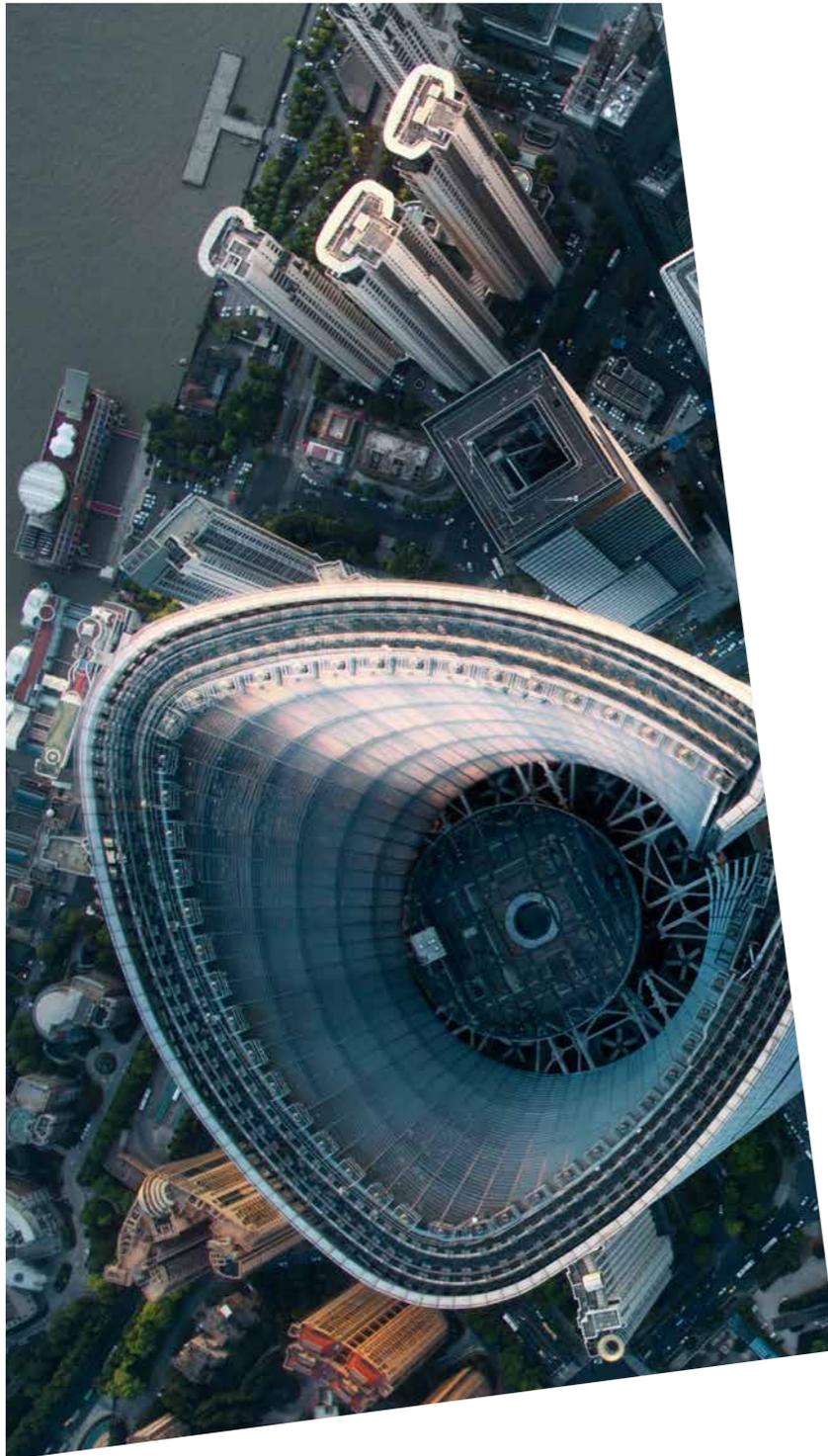
- "technical information" may cover information regarding the structure, raw materials, components, formulae, materials, samples, styles, propagation materials of new plant varieties, processes, methods or their steps,

algorithms, data, computer programs and their relevant documents, among others, relating to technology; and

- "business information" includes information regarding creativity, management, sale, finance, plans, samples, bidding materials, clients' information and data, among others, relating to business activities; and the "clients' information" mentioned above includes a client's name, address, contact information, and trading practices, intention, content, and other information.
- However, information that can be obtained through independent development or reverse engineering cannot be protected as a trade secret.

Evidencing infringement - Burden of Proof

The trade secret holder bears the evidential burden to identify the "technical, business, or other commercial information" asserted as a trade secret, to show that such information meets the three pre-requisites mentioned above, and to prove the infringer's acts of misappropriation, which might include:



1. acquiring the trade secret through unfair means (including both physical and electronic means, e.g. hacking);
2. disclosing, using, or allowing a third party to use the trade secret so acquired; or
3. disclosing, using, or allowing a third party to use the trade secret in violation of his or her obligation of confidentiality.
4. Acquiring, disclosing, using or permitting the use by a third party of the trade secret by instigating, inducing or assisting others in breaching confidentiality obligations (e.g. employee trade secret theft 'on assignment').

However, importantly, under the latest version of the AUCL (last amended in April 2019), there are circumstances under which the evidential burden is shifted to the defendant, i.e. the person who allegedly misappropriated the trade secret.

The first situation in which the evidential burden is shifted is where the rights holder of the trade secret provides preliminary evidence of: (a) its protective measures;

and (b) of the misappropriation of its trade secret. In that case, the defendant needs to prove that the trade secret asserted does not qualify as a protectable trade secret (see the three requirements for trade secrets mentioned above).

The second situation in which the evidential burden is shifted is where the rights holder of the trade secret provides preliminary evidence of misappropriation along with any of the following elements:

1. evidence demonstrating that the suspected infringing party had the means or opportunity to acquire the trade secret, and that the suspected infringing party used information essentially identical to the trade secret in question;
2. evidence demonstrating that the trade secret has been disclosed or used by the suspected infringing party, or is at risk of being disclosed or used; or
3. any other evidence demonstrating the misappropriation of the trade secret by the suspected infringing party.

IP rights owners should discuss with their counsel how to use the above burden-

shifting provisions to alleviate their burden of proof especially in cases where the evidence available to the IP rights owners are not straightforward in showing trade secret infringement.

For infringements committed by a third party who did not obtain the trade secret directly from the rights holder, and did not directly instigate or facilitate the misappropriation, the rights holder would additionally also need to prove that the third party has acquired, disclosed, or used such information knowingly, or they should have known that it is a misappropriated trade secret.

The evidentiary requirements are also different depending on the type of procedure used by the IP right owners. In civil proceedings, the plaintiff (trade secret holder) has to carry the burden both to establish that the information is a trade secret and to prove infringement. There is no common law system type of discovery/disclosure in China (although discovery is available in civil proceedings in Hong Kong), but a Chinese civil court can order the preservation of evidence against the infringer, and may collect evidence from

the defendant or a third party. It could also issue a preliminary or interim injunction, provided that the plaintiff shows a high chance of success, urgency and irreparable harm.

In criminal or administrative proceedings, on the other hand, the relevant enforcement authority would itself need to investigate the infringement. However, usually, in order to accept a case and initiate proceedings, such authorities would generally first require the rights holder to provide evidence to establish an eligible trade secret and its ownership, and at least some preliminary evidence to prove existence of misappropriation of the trade secret.

Civil remedies

A civil court in China can typically provide the following remedies against trade secret misappropriation:

1. A declaration that the defendant's act has violated the plaintiff's trade secret, and an order for the defendant to cease such infringement, such as the destruction of copies of infringing documents, stopping use of the

plaintiff's confidential technical know-how or business information, etc.

2. Damages and reasonable costs of enforcement. The damages amount should be equal to the amount of the rights holder's loss caused by the misappropriation; the infringer's illegal gain if the rights holder's loss is difficult to quantify; or if there is no evidence to show either of the above, statutory damages up to RMB five million (around US\$725,000) to be determined by a court at its discretion, taking into consideration various factors, such as the value of trade the secret, the seriousness of the infringing act, the unlawful profits made etc.

In terms of damages, the following developments ease the IP rights owner's burden to prove damages:

- a) Shift of the evidential burden for proving the amount of damages (as provided under the No. 7 [2020] Judicial Interpretation)

If the IP rights owner has provided prima facie evidence on the benefits obtained by the infringer from the trade secret infringement, but the account books and materials relating to the

infringement upon trade secret are possessed by the infringer, the court may, upon the application of the right holder, order the infringer to provide such account books and materials. If the infringer refuses to provide such account books or materials without any justified reason or fails to provide them in a truthful manner, the people's court may determine the benefits obtained by the infringer from the trade secret infringement on the basis of the claim of, and prima facie evidence provided by the right holder.

- b) The availability of punitive damages (as provided under article 17 of the AUCL (last amended in April 2019)), which grants the trade secret holder the rights to claim punitive damages of up to five times the amount of the direct damages proven, provided that the infringement was committed in bad faith and in serious circumstances. Subsequently, in March 2021, the SPC issued the No. 4 [2021] Judicial Interpretation¹, which provides both general guidelines and concrete circumstances that explain the double condition for punitive damages, i.e. intentional and serious infringement. This is seen as a positive

development, harmonising and clarifying the conditions of application of punitive damages to the Chinese courts.

Other civil remedies (for example, a public apology) are less likely to apply in trade secret misappropriation cases because the general conditions for such remedies to apply (in the case of public apology, the loss in the right holder's personal or business reputation) might not be present.

Criminal law

Criminal penalties are available under the Criminal Law of China, including a fine and/or up to seven years of imprisonment. Article 219 of the Criminal Law provides essentially the same definition of 'trade secret' and acts of trade secret misappropriation as the AUCL, but criminal liability applies only if the acts of misappropriation at issue cause a substantial direct loss to the rights holder, by either: (1) directly causing the bankruptcy or closure of business of the trade secret rights holder; or (2) causing other serious losses to the right holder. Currently, the monetary criminal threshold is set at RMB300,000 (around US\$45,000), which was lowered from RMB500,000 in the course of 2020. The threshold amount is not high, but right holders can face challenges in establishing

a criminal case if the misappropriation act has not caused a direct loss (for example, the stolen technical know-how is not put into actual use), and in proving the causation between the alleged misappropriation (for example, a competitor has unfairly acquired and used its trade secret) and its loss (for example, a loss in the right holder's sales of the relevant product).

A criminal action is often the most powerful way to collect evidence of infringement, which is frequently a major challenge in trade secret enforcement

Administrative penalties

If the criminal threshold is not met, other than filing a civil action, the right holder has another option of filing a complaint to an administrative enforcement authority. The administrative enforcement authority has certain powers to investigate, but it might be less effective compared to police in criminal proceedings, in particular in aspects such as seizing personal items, searching private or business premises and seizing evidence when the target is not cooperative.

An administrative authority can issue penalties, including an order to cease infringement, confiscation of illicit

1) In full: the Supreme People's Court Interpretation of the on the Application of Punitive Damages to the Trial of Civil Cases of Infringement of Intellectual Property Rights (最高人民法院关于审理侵害知识产权民事案件适用惩罚性赔偿的解释)

earnings, and a fine of up to RMB five million (around US\$750,000), increased from RMB three million (around US\$450,000) as provided under the 2017 version of the AUCL.

Trade secrets and China's new FIL

China's new FIL has become effective on 1 January 2020, and also explicitly addresses and protects trade secrets in the context of foreign investment into China. The new FIL dedicates two articles to trade secret protection (namely articles 23 and 39). It specifically provides that administrative organs and their employees must maintain the confidentiality of any trade secrets they learn of during the performance of their duties. The FIL, moreover, provides that sanctions, including potentially criminal sanctions, will be imposed should these organs and their employees unlawfully disclose trade secrets they learn about in the course of performing their duties. These provisions have been adopted in the context of the trade tensions between China and other nations in early 2019, which are (partially based on) claims of trade secret theft in the process of foreign investment into China.

Confidentiality measures and agreements

When it comes to trade secret leakage or misappropriation, it is of course better to prevent it from happening in the first place than having to deal with a problem afterwards. Rights holders should always consider the following pre-emptive measures:

1. Non-disclosure agreements— but bearing in mind that for some recipients of trade secrets, this may be viewed as just another piece of paper.
2. Be selective about the information to be disclosed to a current or potential customer, business partner, etc., and the way it is disclosed.
3. Confidentiality and non-compete agreements with employees—and to have them reviewed by a lawyer with experience of Chinese labour and contract law to ensure they are effective and enforceable against both current employees and ex-employees.
4. Use of access control and IT security measures.

Changes that have happened in the past five years and more changes expected in the future?

Looking back over the past five years, very much has changed in China concerning trade secret protection. To highlight some of these:

- Civil courts are more willing to grant and implement preliminary and interim injunctions in trade secret cases, following changes introduced in the amended Chinese Civil Procedural Law and following the abovementioned Supreme People's Court's Judicial Interpretation No. 4 [2021] which clarified, harmonised and provided detailed rules for the application, conditions and prerequisites for such injunctions.
- The amendments to the AUCL in 2019 further increased the maximum administrative fine from RMB 300,000 (around US\$ 45,000) to RMB 5 million (around US\$750,000), increased the maximum amount of statutory damages to RMB 5 million (around US\$750,000), adopted evidentiary burden shifting provisions for proving trade secrets infringement and expanded and modernised the categories of trade secret theft (e.g. by including theft through electronic means, such as hacking). The new version of the AUCL also made it clear that the administrative organs and their employees have obligations to maintain the confidentiality of trade secrets they learn of during the performance of their duties.
- The 2020 FIL addressed and explicitly prohibits trade secret theft during foreign investment into China.
- The No. 7 [2020] Supreme People's Court Judicial Interpretation took effect on 12 September 2020 and provides more specific guidelines on the courts' trials of trade secrets infringement cases.
- In recent years we have also seen some very positive developments on the case law side (although China is not a case law jurisdiction, which means that these cases are merely authoritative but not binding on other courts). The courts now seem increasingly ready to grant significant damages for trade secret infringement, e.g. no less than RMB 159 million (USD 24 million) in the Vanillin case, and are willing to grant punitive damages in

the rights circumstances e.g. in the Carbomer case where RMB 30 million (USD 4.5m) was granted in punitive damages, being the maximum of five times the amount of direct damages proven by the claimant. Another interesting development is that some civil courts are now proactively transferring trade secret infringement cases to the Public Security Bureau for criminal prosecution upon civil judgment (e.g. in the Vanillin case).

The above developments are more friendly to the IP rights owners. It is a part of the Chinese Government's commitment to attract more investment in the high-tech area and to upgrade China's industry level to a high-tech level.

We will also continue to keep an eye out for more changes, including the long-discussed proposal to enact a comprehensive Trade Secret Protection Law.



Japan

The current landscape

In Japan, trade secrets are generally protected under the Unfair Competition Prevention Act (Act No. 47 of 1993, as amended, the "UCPA"). The UCPA was amended in 2015 to enhance trade secrets protection further, following several high-profile trade secret leaks and technological developments.

What constitutes a trade secret?

A "*trade secret*" is any technical or business information useful in commercial activities, such as manufacturing or marketing methods, which is controlled as secret and not publicly known. The relevant information must:

1. be controlled as confidential information ("**Requirement 1**");
2. have commercial or technical usefulness ("**Requirement 2**"); and
3. be unknown to the public ("**Requirement 3**").

Infringements of trade secrets under the UCPA

Where a person obtains a trade secret from an unauthorized disclosing party and subsequently uses or discloses that trade secret without consent, or uses without consent a trade secret disclosed to that person by the trade secret holder, such use or disclosure constitutes an act of unfair competition in contravention of the UCPA. Such prohibition applies in respect of each unauthorised disclosure and use of a trade secret that may take place in an information chain. In other words, the prohibition is not limited to the primary trade secret discloser-recipient pair.

Moreover, the assignment, delivery, display for assignment or delivery, exportation, importation, and provision *via* telecommunication of goods resulting from trade secret infringement (such goods being "**Infringing Products**") are also prohibited by the UCPA.

The UCPA catches a person who either has actual knowledge that the relevant goods were Infringing Products at the time he acquired them, or was grossly negligent in not acquiring such knowledge.

The act of trade secret infringement does not need to be successful to be caught by the UCPA. Certain types of failed attempts to use and/or disclose trade secrets without the consent of the trade secret holder would contravene the UCPA.

The reach of the UCPA can extend beyond Japan in certain circumstances. For example, unauthorised receipt of trade secrets from a server located in a foreign country would contravene the UCPA.

Civil remedies

Civil remedies, including the following, are available to a trade secret holder who suffers loss or damage from a trade secret infringement:

1. injunction;
2. compensation; and
3. measures required to recover any loss of commercial credit incurred by the trade secret holder.

Criminal sanctions

The UCPA imposes criminal sanctions against certain trade secret infringements, including up to 10 years of imprisonment and/or a maximum fine of JPY 30 million for individuals and JPY 1 billion for corporations.

In addition, pursuant to the UCPA, the court can confiscate from the infringer revenues arising from the act of illegal disclosure or use of trade secrets.

Since the 2015 UCPA amendment, the prosecutor can bring an action against an alleged trade secret infringer independent of the relevant trade secret holder. Not even an accusation from the relevant trade secret holder is required for the prosecution. In practice, though, the prosecutor would still need the relevant trade secret holder's cooperation, in order to gather sufficient evidence to prove the alleged act in criminal proceedings.

Evidencing infringement

To evidence trade secret infringement, the information at stake must be a trade secret within the meaning of the UCPA, i.e. such information must satisfy the three Requirements set out above.

The question of whether a piece of information was handled as 'confidential information', and hence satisfying one of the 'trade secret' criteria under the UCPA (i.e. Requirement 1), is usually heavily disputed in court. Generally, a Japanese court would consider whether the person

who has access to the information may recognize, objectively, the confidential nature of the information. However, this criterion is not exhaustive.

Determination of Requirement 1 depends on the facts of each case. The court will also consider, for instance, whether the number and/or category of persons who have access to the relevant information was limited, the extent to which the relevant information was handled as confidential information, the size of the company and how its internal documents are ordinarily handled.

As for the requirement of the information to be commercially or technologically useful (i.e. Requirement 2), negative information, such as the data of failed experiments, may also satisfy this criterion, as they help the information holder to avoid undue trial-and-error experimentations. On the other hand, information regarding illegality, such as methods for the production or procurement of illegal items like unlawful drugs, is not "*commercially or technically useful*" information in the eyes of the court.

For information to be unknown to the public (Requirement 3), the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry explains that such information refers to “a state of not being publicly known” or “a state where it cannot be easily known”. “Unknown to the public” (Requirement 3) is not interpreted in the same way as not “publicly known”, which is one of conditions to be patented under Japanese Patent Act (Act No. 121 of 1959, as amended). Under the Patent Act, it is sufficient to be regarded as “publicly known” if a person who has no obligation to keep information confidential knows even though the person is specified. However, in light of the trade secret under the UCPA, the relevant information may be considered as “unknown to the public” (Requirement 3) as long as the information is only known to specific persons who keep it confidential in fact, even without such obligation. Further, it may be regarded as not publicly known that a third party develops the same sort of the trade secret independently, as long as the third party controls it in secret.

As can be seen, proving infringement in trade secret infringement lawsuits is often difficult. To ease the burden of proof on claimants, the 2015 UCPA amendment provides a statutory presumption of unlawful use or disclosure of trade secrets if:

1. an alleged infringer obtains the trade secrets knowing or not knowing (in the latter case by gross negligence) the confidential nature of the trade secret;
2. the trade secret consists of a "*method for production*"; and
3. the alleged infringer manufactures goods resulting from the use of the trade secrets.

In such circumstances, the alleged infringer has the burden of proof to rebut the presumption. Nevertheless, it typically remains very challenging for the trade secret holder to collect evidence in respect of infringement.

In addition, the court may issue an order, upon a party's request, to cause the counterparty to submit currently existing document(s) which is necessary

to establish the alleged infringing acts, or to calculate the amount of damages. However, the counterparty is not under a duty to submit the requested document(s) to the court, if the counterparty has a sound reason to refuse the requested submission. In this case, the court may cause the counterparty to disclose the requested document(s) in order to judge whether such document(s) are necessary to (a) establish the alleged infringing acts or to calculate the amount of damages; or (b) prove that the counterparty has a sound reason to refuse the requested submission (the "**Conditions**"). The court may disclose such document(s) to the parties to the infringement action, their agents, employees, or attorneys, or the court's expert advisors, so that the court may hear their opinions on whether the documents satisfy either of the Conditions.

The statutory limitation period applicable to any request for injunction against certain use of trade secrets is three years from when a trade secret holder becomes aware of:

- an infringing act; and
- a person or a legal entity who commits the infringing act;

- an alleged infringer continuing such infringing act.
- If the trade secret holder is not aware of the infringing act or the infringer, the trade secret holder's claim for injunction shall expire 20 years after the infringing act.



Europe

France

On 31 July 2018, France passed legislation implementing the EU Trade Secrets Directive.

This implementation goes beyond the harmonisation threshold set by the Directive and creates a full statutory basis for trade secrets enforcement in France.

What constitutes a trade secret?

The new law defines a trade secret as any information that meets the following criteria:

information which is not, in itself or in the exact configuration and assembly of its elements, generally known or easily accessible to persons familiar with this type of information because of their field of activity;

information which has commercial value, actual or potential, because of its secrecy; and

information which is subjected by its legitimate holder to reasonable protective measures, considering the circumstances, to keep them secret.

This definition does not significantly change the current approach taken by French courts

but it clarifies that the information should be kept secret and that economic value is derived from it not being generally known.

In practice, it is up to the trade secrets holders to organise the identification, concealment and transmission of such information, both inside and outside of their organisation to ensure that reasonable protective measures (technical and legal) are set.

What constitutes an unlawful acquisition or use?

Obtaining trade secrets is unlawful when it is carried out without the consent of its rightful holder and it results from:

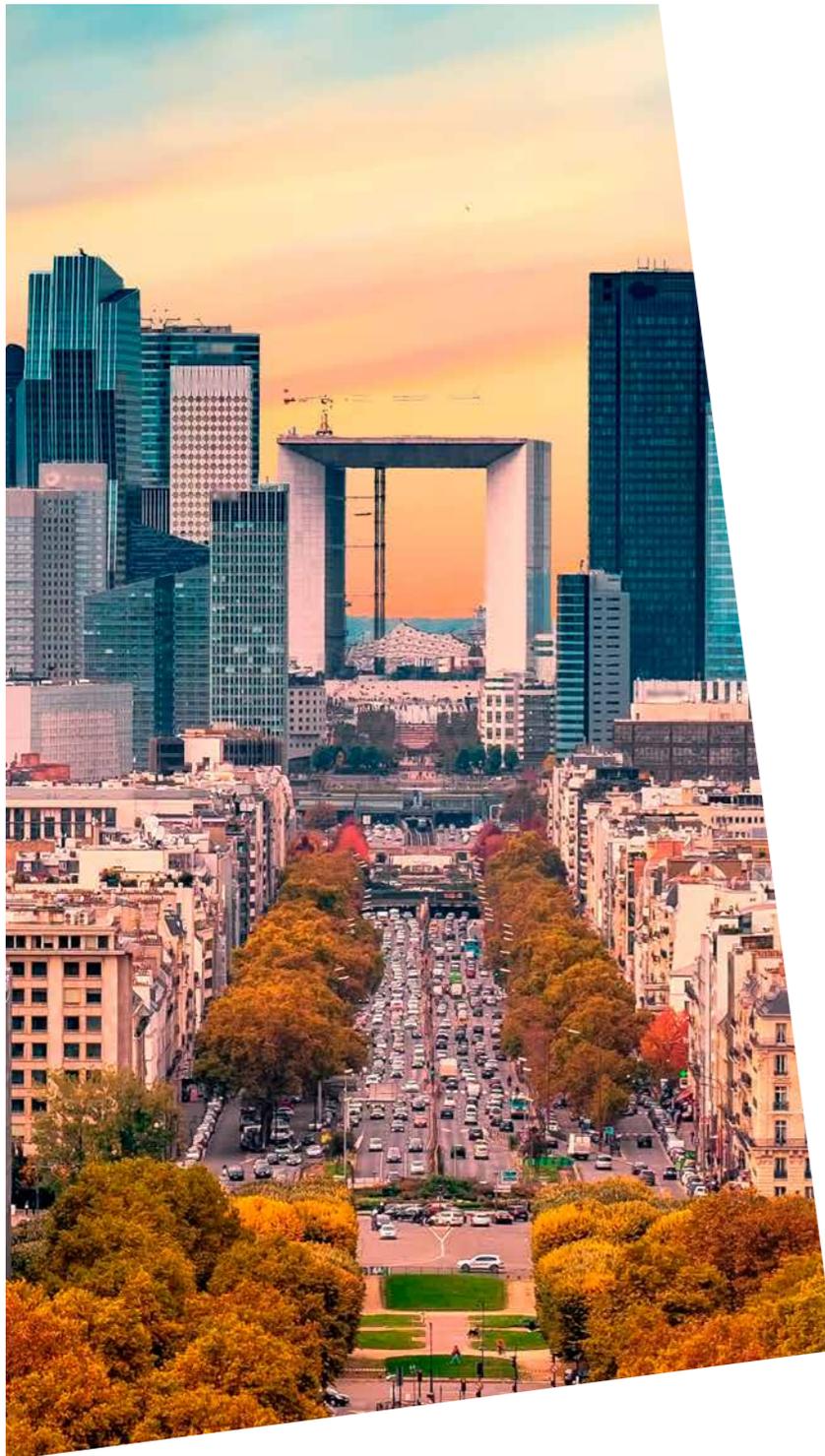
unauthorized access to, appropriation or copying of, any document, object, material, substance or digital file which contains the secret or from which it may be deduced;

access to the secret through any other behaviour considered, given the circumstances, as unfair and contrary to commercial practice.

Trade secrets misappropriation may also be judged to have occurred where, despite a contract or a general duty of

care, the unauthorised recipient of trade secrets obtains access by going beyond what was authorised by contract. The use or disclosure of trade secrets is therefore unlawful when it is carried out without the consent of its lawful holder by a person who has obtained unauthorised access to the secrets under the conditions provided by French trade secret law or by a person who acts in violation of an obligation not to disclose the secret or to limit its use.

In addition, the new trade secret law anticipates a situation where one receives, possibly in good faith, previously misappropriated information. Obtaining, using or disclosing a trade secret is considered unlawful if a person knew or should have known that the secret was obtained, used or disclosed unlawfully by the person that they acquired it from.



Permitted disclosure

In a move to protect whistle-blowers, French law allows the acquisition, use, and disclosure of trade secrets by each of: judicial and administrative authorities for investigative purposes;

employees to their representatives as part of the legitimate exercise by those representatives of their functions; and journalists within their rights to freedom of speech.

How to evidence unlawful acquisition or use?

Trade secret owners can use the general provisions of the French Code of Civil Procedure to try and secure evidence of trade secret infringement either in *ex parte* or *inter partes* proceedings. The Code provides that if there is a legitimate reason to preserve or establish evidence, legally permissible preparatory inquiries may be ordered by the court.

Remedies and provisional measures

Unlawful use of trade secrets opens up the user or recipient up to civil liability claims. However, French law imposes a specific limitation period for bringing proceedings in trade secret misappropriation cases of five years from the occurrence of the wrongdoing.

A party may request *ex parte* that provisional or freezing measures be ordered if there is a risk of imminent disclosure or misuse of trade secrets, or to ensure the secrecy of information.

Preliminary measures are available where imminent misappropriation or misuse is expected. Similar permanent measures are available on the merits, allowing the trade secrets holder to:

- prohibit a party from appropriating, using or disclosing trade secrets;
- prohibit a party from manufacturing, offering, placing on the market or using of the products resulting substantially from the breach of trade secrets, or from importing, exporting or storing of such products for these purposes;

proceed with the destruction of the documents, objects, materials, substances or digital files containing trade secrets, or order their total or partial surrender to the plaintiff; and

recall from trade channels, or confiscate products derived from trade secret misuse.

Confidentiality in judicial proceedings

The new law sets specific guidelines for proceedings dealing with, or including, a discussion about trade secrets.

Hearings and judgement rendering may take place behind closed doors, at the initiative of the Court or at the request of one or more party.

Decisions may be redacted before being published and circulated to the parties and third parties.

If evidence including trade secrets needs to be filed, a two-step process is set to ensure confidentiality:

- First, the judge will review this exhibit alone or with the parties' litigators, (the judge may also decide to order an expert, under confidentiality undertaking, to conduct a review) to decide if protection measures under this article should be applied.

- If protection measures should be applied, the judge will be able to:
 - limit the communication or redact said exhibit to some of its elements,
 - order the communication or production of said exhibit in a summary format; or
 - restrict access for each of the parties to, at most, one natural person, and one person authorised to assist or represent them.
- The Court of Appeal of Paris has already applied this process for having contracts confidentially filed to a recent case.



Germany

The Trade Secrets Protection Act (GeschGehG)

Germany enacted its "Trade Secrets Protection Act" ("Gesetz zum Schutz von Geschäftsgeheimnissen – (GeschGehG)") on 26 April 2019. The act implements EU Directive 2016/943 (Trade Secrets Directive), which harmonises the definition of trade secrets as well as the associated claims and procedures, into German law. The GeschGehG considerably improves the protection of trade secrets in Germany and provides for better enforceability in court.

The definition of 'trade secret'

According to the definition of § 2 no. 1 GeschGehG, the term 'trade secret' means information which meets the following requirements cumulatively: (a) it is secret in the sense that it is not, as a body or in the precise configuration and assembly of its components, generally known among or readily accessible to persons within the circles that normally deal with the kind of information in question and therefore is of economic value; and (b) it has been subject to reasonable steps under the circumstances, by its rightful owner, to keep it secret; and (c) there is a legitimate interest in keeping it secret.

First court rulings on the definition

The GeschGehG introduced a new prerequisite for trade secret protection by requiring 'reasonable steps' to keep the information secret. While sensitive information is in reality usually protected by some kind of confidentiality measures, the new requirement caused considerable uncertainty about when such steps are 'reasonable'. First court decisions address individual aspects of this issue. For example, not closing known gaps in the security measures may result in the loss of trade secret protection. The validity of confidentiality clauses is subject to stricter scrutiny under the GeschGehG, and overly broad clauses are considered invalid. However, it will still take some time for clear guidelines to emerge. Until then, it is advisable to implement strict protective measures and to document these steps in a verifiable manner.

Unlawful acquisition, use and disclosure

Under the GeschGehG, trade secrets may not be *acquired* by gaining unauthorised access to, appropriating or copying any documents, objects or electronic files,

or by way of any other conduct that is not in accordance with the principle of good faith with due regard to honest market practice. *Using* or *disclosing* trade secrets is prohibited if the infringer unlawfully acquired the trade secret or is in breach of a confidentiality agreement or contractual duty to limit the use of the trade secret, as may for example be the case with cooperation partners or (former) employees. The extent to which employees can be prohibited from exploiting trade secrets retained in their memory after they have left the company remains highly controversial. Where multiple persons use or disclose a trade secret, including production or sale of infringing products, the GeschGehG covers the entire 'chain of infringers,' provided that the respective infringer acts in bad faith. Since bad faith can be established, e.g., by sending a warning letter, there is a broad scope of protection against the economic exploitation of infringing products.

Lawful acts and exceptions

The GeschGehG contains a number of circumstances under which trade secrets may be lawfully acquired, used or

disclosed. This includes reverse engineering, which – in contrast to former German law – is generally permitted. However, the GeschGehG provides the possibility to contractually exclude the admissibility of reverse engineering of products that have not been made publicly available. If possible and necessary, trade secrets holders should make use of this opportunity. First court decisions attest to the importance of reverse engineering in practice. The GeschGehG also privileges whistleblowers who disclose trade secrets for the purpose of protecting the general public interest. It is expected that the transposition of the 'Whistleblower' Directive (EU) 2019/1937 will bring further changes in this area. For example, it is still under debate if, and to what extent the legal privileges shall also apply to whistleblowers who do not disclose breaches of law, but only 'unethical' conduct.

Remedies

Under the GeschGehG, the owners of trade secrets are entitled to various claims against infringers. They can assert claims for (permanent or interim) injunction and removal of persisting impairments (§ 6 GeschGehG), destruction of embodiments of the trade secret, surrender and recall of infringing goods

(§ 7 GeschGehG) and for information (§ 8 GeschGehG). Furthermore, a trade secret holder may be entitled to claim damages (§ 10 GeschGehG). In general, an infringement of trade secrets requires the plaintiff to establish that: (1) the relevant information is a trade secret; (2) the plaintiff is the trade secret holder; and (3) the trade secret has been unlawfully acquired, used or disclosed by the defendant. The question whether a licensee has its own rights of action is not regulated in the GeschGehG and has yet to be clarified by the courts. In addition, claims for infringement of trade secrets may be actionable on the basis of breach of contract, e.g. on the basis of a nondisclosure agreement, a confidentiality clause or a confidentiality duty resulting from a duty of loyalty. Contractual confidentiality obligations remain a powerful tool to protect trade secrets even after the introduction of the GeschGehG.

Proportionality and pecuniary compensation

Injunctive relief and other claims can be excluded if they are disproportionate in the individual case. The GeschGehG provides a catalogue of circumstances to be considered in determining the

proportionality. This is a new concept in German law, which traditionally considers injunctions as primary remedy which has to be granted without any discretion of the courts if the requirements are met, and not as equitable relief. The GeschGehG also gives the bona fide infringer the opportunity to avert an injunction by paying a pecuniary compensation. This requires that the infringer obtained the trade secret directly or indirectly from another person and, at the time of use or disclosure, neither knew nor ought to have known that the other person was using or disclosing the trade secret unlawfully. The court will then have to consider whether an injunction would cause disproportionate harm and whether a pecuniary compensation appears reasonably satisfactory.

Confidentiality in court

The GeschGehG introduced new procedural measures to ensure confidentiality in court. The court can identify alleged trade secrets that are introduced in the litigation as confidential information. The parties and any other person participating in the proceedings must keep this information secret during and after litigation, and must not use or

disclose it outside of legal proceedings. In addition, the court can restrict the parties' access to documents containing confidential information, as well as access to hearings, and give access to only a limited number of persons. However, at least one natural person from each party and the respective lawyers must have access. The court can also more easily exclude the public from hearings, and impose further restrictions in its discretion. All this is an important novelty in German law and considerably improves the protection of trade secrets in court. While these procedural measures have their roots in the Trade Secrets Directive, the legislator introduced opening clauses that make them available in other fields of law as well, such as patent litigation. There is a growing body of case law applying these new protective measures and underlining their importance in practice.

Penal sanctions

Similar to patent, trademark, and other IP laws, an infringer of trade secrets may be liable to prosecution. Criminal sanctions include imprisonment and substantial fines. A criminal investigation can also help secure evidence to enforce civil claims.

Italy

Current landscape

The Italian provisions on trade secrets have been amended by Legislative Decree 63/2018, to implement Directive 943/2016 on the protection of undisclosed know-how and business information ("**Trade Secrets Directive**"). Even before the implementation of the Trade Secrets Directive, Italy provided a strong protection – through specific provisions both under civil and criminal law – to secret business information. The legislator has thus adopted a 'minimalist' approach in updating the Italian Intellectual Property Code ("**IPC**") and the Italian Criminal Code ("**ICRC**"), as the Italian legal system was already regarded as an advanced model in this area of law, within the EU.

What constitutes a trade secret?

Article 98 IPC specifies the requirements for trade secret protection, while Article 99 IPC sets out the exclusive rights granted to the trade secret holder.

In line with the TRIPs agreements and (now) the Trade Secrets Directive, Article 98 IPC defines "*trade secrets*" as "*business information and technical-industrial experience, including commercial information and experience, subject to the*

legitimate control of the owner" which: (a) are secret; (b) have an economic value because they are secret; and (c) are subject to adequate measures to keep them secret.

According to Article 98(2) IPC, also data relating to tests or other confidential data can qualify as a trade secret if it: (a) required a considerable effort in processing; and (b) is needed for the marketing authorisation of chemical, pharmaceutical or agricultural products implying the use of new chemical substances.

Trade secrets meeting the requirements set out in the IPC are regarded as unregistered intellectual property in Italy. As such, they benefit from the enhanced enforcement measures provided by the IPC for the violation of IP rights. These include injunctions, compensatory damages, disgorgement of profits, removal of the infringing products from the market and seizure. Destruction of the infringing goods or assignment in property to the rights holder may also be sought. These rules are directly applicable not only against competitors, but also to non-competitors and natural persons (and, in particular, former employees).

Trade secret holders are entitled to prevent third parties from abusively acquiring, disclosing or using their trade secrets without consent, except for cases where such information has been achieved autonomously by the third party in question (e.g. by way of reverse engineering).

Legislative Decree 63/2018 introduced three relevant amendments to Article 99 IPC, namely:

- a) *Responsibility for unlawful acts of third parties.* When a trade secret is obtained through a third party (e.g. a new employee), the person acquiring, using or disclosing it (e.g. the employer) will act unlawfully if he knows or ought to know that said trade secret was unlawfully used or disclosed in the first place.
- b) *Infringing goods.* The production and marketing of infringing goods is *per se* unlawful if the person carrying it (e.g. manufacturer, distributor) knows or ought to know that trade secrets are unlawfully used for those purposes. According to the new provision, infringing goods are those that derive a '*significant benefit*' from the unlawful use of a trade secret.



c) *Limitation period.* The limitation period to bring substantive claims and actions for trade secret violations is now set to five years. The 5-year limitation period also applies to cases of trade secret infringement involving a breach of a confidentiality agreement or similar contractual duties, whereas the general statute of limitation for breach of contract is 10 years.

Legislative Decree 63/2018 did not introduce provisions on lawful uses and exceptions to trade secrets protection further to Articles 3 and 5 of the Directive, although compliance with both is mandatory. The Italian legislator declared that the national case law was already fully aligned with the content of Articles 3 and 5 of the Directive and that there was no need to regulate these cases expressly.

Protection and enforcement of trade secrets in civil proceedings

Legislative Decree 63/2018 also introduced a number of provisions to protect trade secrets in the context of civil proceedings and to ensure that the remedies awarded by the Courts to the rights holder are proportionate.

The Instructing Judge in civil proceedings concerning trade secrets can now impose, upon request of the parties, a confidentiality obligation on any person having access to the case file (including the parties, Court-appointed experts, attorneys of record, Court clerks) against the use or disclosure of secret information. The Judge can also limit access to the hearings (some of which are otherwise public in Italy) and order the redaction of public orders or decisions to preserve confidential information (see Article 121-ter IPC).

Even before the implementation of the Trade Secrets Directive, it was generally recognised that Instructing Judges had ample powers to protect trade secrets, but there were no specific norms in the IPC. These new provisions are deemed to apply not only to proceedings concerning the unlawful acquisition, use and disclosure of trade secrets, but also to all kinds of IP proceedings involving confidential information.

In the course of urgent proceedings, the Judge can also decide – instead of issuing a preliminary injunction – to allow the alleged infringer to continue using the

trade secret against the payment of a security deposit and when there are no risk of further disclosure of the trade secret. In turn, if the preliminary measures obtained by the trade secret holder are later revoked because: (i) he does not initiate ordinary proceedings within the legal time limits; or (ii) in the proceedings on the merits it is ascertained that there was no trade secret worth of protection, the trade secret holder must compensate the damages suffered by the alleged infringer (see Art. 132, 5-*bis* and 5-*quarter*, IPC).

Unfair competition

In cases where the requirements set forth by Articles 98 IPC for trade secret protection are not met, the misappropriation, unauthorised use or disclosure of trade secrets may amount to an act of unfair competition under the general clause of Article 2598, No. 3, ICC, which condemns all conducts that are not compliant with professional fairness. Violation of Articles 98-99 IPC and 2598 and/or alternatively, No. 3, ICC may be claimed cumulatively.

The provisions on unfair competition, however, do not apply to all kinds of information. According to the case law, the information at stake must still:

(i) allow a competitive advantage to the holder; and (ii) it shall not be generally known or easily accessible outside of the company/business (i.e., it shall be of an "internal" nature).

Moreover, unfair completion rules presuppose that both the infringer and the holder of the confidential information are entrepreneurs and that they are also competitors. However, the Italian case law developed also special liability regime according to which the unfair employee (i.e. a natural person) and the competitor that benefitted of the former's unfair competition conduct are jointly and severally liable if they have acted together (or if it is reasonable to assume so).

Employee's duty of loyalty

In regards to employees, Article 2105 ICC provides that during employment they are subject to a general duty of loyalty to their employer. This includes not disclosing the employer's trade secrets to a competitor. After the end of the employment relationship, the employee is free to use information which has become part of his general skill and knowledge, but he may not use copies of documents or trade secrets in his new job.

Criminal law

The Italian Criminal Code provisions that apply to trade secrets have also been amended by Legislative Decree 63/2018. In particular:

- a) Article 623 ICRC now punishes the disclosure or use, for one's own profit or for that of others, of unlawfully acquired trade secrets. The criminal sanctions may be raised of 1/3 if the violation is carried out with the use of computer tools. As most trade secrets violations imply the use of computer tools – which may include also simple hardware and software applications – this provision is likely to apply to numerous cases.
- b) Art. 388 ICRC, instead, provides criminal sanctions against the circumvention of a Court order enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the unlawful use of IP rights (not only trade secrets). This also applies to confidentiality orders imposed by the Court in the course of the proceedings.

The Netherlands

Legal basis

The Netherlands has implemented the EU Trade Secrets Directive in the new Trade Secrets Protection Act, as well as changes to procedural law. The Trade Secrets Protection Act protects trade secret holders against misappropriation of their trade secrets. Trade secret misappropriation is a form of tort. Misappropriation of trade secrets can also be addressed under contract law, if the use or disclosure is in violation of a contract.

Trade secret misappropriation can be considered a violation of the employee's duty to act as a good employee. Preferably, the duty to protect trade secrets is laid down specifically in the employment agreement as well as internal policies. The employer may under circumstances terminate the employee's contract with immediate effect if the employee has disclosed a trade secret of the employer without permission.

Trade secret misappropriation is also a criminal offense. The offender can be punished by up to six months jail time or a fine of up to 20,000 euro. In practice, though, trade secret misappropriation is mostly dealt with as a civil law matter.



What constitutes a trade secret?

The Trade Secrets Protection Act contains a definition of 'trade secret', which corresponds with the definition of the EU Trade Secrets Directive. This means that it must concern information which meets all of the following requirements:

- a) it is secret in the sense that it is not, as a body or in the precise configuration and assembly of its components, generally known among or readily accessible to persons within the circles that normally deal with the kind of information in question;
- b) it has commercial value because it is secret; and
- c) it has been subject to reasonable steps under the circumstances, by the person lawfully in control of the information, to keep it secret.

What constitutes reasonable steps in the sense of requirement (c) is very case specific. There are examples in case law where the requirement was held not to be met, *inter alia* in situations where certain technical documents were provided to third parties without confidentiality obligations or situations where access to a certain space with technical machinery

was not sufficiently restricted. This meant that no trade secret protection was available for that information. It is thus very important for companies to consider what constitutes a trade secret and how to protect such trade secret.

What constitutes misappropriation?

The acquisition of a trade secret without the consent of the trade secret holder is unlawful whenever carried out by unauthorised access to, appropriation of, or copying of any documents, objects, materials, substances or electronic files, lawfully under the control of the trade secret holder, containing the trade secret or from which the trade secret can be deduced, or any other conduct which, under the circumstances, is considered contrary to honest commercial practices.

The use or disclosure of a trade secret is unlawful whenever carried out, without the consent of the trade secret holder, by a person who acquired the trade secret unlawfully, acted in breach of a confidentiality agreement or any other duty not to disclose the trade secret, or acted in breach of a contractual or any other duty to limit the use of the trade secret.

The acquisition, use or disclosure of a trade secret is also unlawful whenever a person, at the time of the acquisition, use or disclosure, knew or ought, under the circumstances, to have known that the trade secret had been obtained directly or indirectly from another person who was using or disclosing the trade secret unlawfully.

The production, offering or placing on the market of infringing goods, or the importation, export or storage of infringing goods for those purposes, is unlawful if the person carrying out such activities knew, or ought, under the circumstances, to have known that the trade secret was used unlawfully. Infringing goods means goods, the design, characteristics, functioning, production process or marketing of which significantly benefits from trade secrets unlawfully acquired, used or disclosed.

What does not constitute misappropriation?

The acquisition of a trade secret is lawful when the trade secret is obtained by independent discovery or creation, reverse engineering, exercise of the rights of workers or workers' representatives to information and consultation, and any other practice which under the

circumstances is in conformity with honest commercial practices.

The acquisition, use or disclosure of a trade secret is lawful to the extent that it is required or allowed by Union or national law.

Injunctions and other relief

The trade secret holder, who proves that his trade secret was unlawfully acquired, used or disclosed, can claim a preliminary injunction against the person who unlawfully acquired, used or disclosed a trade secret. The injunction can cover both the (further) use and/or disclosure of the trade secret, as well as an injunction with respect to the further production of and trade in infringing goods. A preliminary injunction can be obtained in about 6-8 weeks.

The trade secret holder can also claim an injunction in proceedings on the merits, as well as damages. Proceedings on the merits generally take about 18 months to 24 months. Proceedings on the merits provide more opportunity for evidence gathering.

The duration of the injunction must be sufficient to eliminate any commercial or economic advantage that the infringer could have derived from the misappropriation.

The Court can also order the destruction of all or part of any document, object, material, substance or electronic file containing or embodying the trade secret or the delivery up of all or part of those; recall of the infringing goods from the market; depriving the infringing goods of their infringing quality; destruction of the infringing goods or, where appropriate, their withdrawal from the market, provided that the withdrawal does not undermine the protection of the trade secret in question (which in practice means the full legal costs or a very substantial part thereof).

The party that loses the proceedings can be ordered to pay the reasonable and equitable legal costs of the proceedings.

Damages

The misappropriating party can be ordered to pay damages in proceedings on the merits, provided that it knew or ought to have known that it was engaging in unlawful acquisition, use or disclosure of a trade secret. In appropriate cases, the Court can order a lump sum payment.

Evidence gathering

The trade secret holder has the possibility to conduct an evidentiary seizure under the alleged misappropriating party for

safeguarding evidence. Permission for the evidentiary seizure is granted *ex parte*, i.e. without the alleged infringer being heard on the request. If permission is granted, a bailiff accompanied by technical and IT experts can enter the premises of the misappropriating party and make copies of relevant physical and digital documents and other types of evidence. The bailiff may also make a detailed description of the infringing goods, the production processes and relevant materials and machinery of the alleged misappropriating party (Supreme Court 28 September 2018, *Organik Kimya v. Dow Chemical*). The seized evidence will be kept in custody by the bailiff. Release of the seized evidence must be claimed in separate proceedings.

The trade secret holder can also claim disclosure of relevant documents, either in the context of proceedings on the merits or in separate proceedings for disclosure. The trade secret holder must show that it concerns specific documents relating to the alleged misappropriation. In order to be successful, the trade secret holder must be able to show a reasonable suspicion of misappropriation. The Supreme Court has held that in disclosure proceedings the trade secret holder does not have to specify its trade secrets in detail, because

at that stage it is not yet clear to what extent the defendant has said trade secrets in its possession and the trade secret holder is entitled to protection of its trade secrets (Supreme Court 28 September 2018, *Organik Kimya v. Dow Chemical*).

It is established case law that evidence gathering in the Netherlands can be conducted for use of the obtained evidence in foreign proceedings (Supreme Court 8 June 2012, *ADIB/ABN*). This means that, depending on the specific circumstances, the Netherlands can be a very attractive jurisdiction for evidence collection in international disputes.

Seizures

The trade secret holder can file an *ex parte* request for the seizure of suspected infringing goods.

Confidentiality

The Court can impose various measures to safeguard confidentiality:

The Court can order that anyone involved in the proceedings is not permitted to use or disclose any trade secret or alleged trade secret which the Court has identified as confidential;

The Court can restrict access to certain documents to a limited number of persons,

including at least one person from each party as well as the attorneys or other representatives of the parties. Under circumstances, access can be lawyers only; and

The Court can restrict access to the hearing to a limited number of persons.

The Court can publish a redacted version of the decision.

The Court can also appoint an expert to review documents and select (redacted) documents for disclosure (Supreme Court 28 September 2018, *Organik Kimya v. Dow Chemical*).

Spain

The current landscape

Spain implemented Directive (EU) 2016/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on the protection of undisclosed know-how and business information (trade secrets) against their unlawful acquisition, use and disclosure (the Directive) by means of the Ley 1/2009, de 20 de febrero, de Secretos Empresariales entering into force on 13 March 2019 (LSE). Trade secrets were previously protected in Spain by, inter alia, Article 13 of the Unfair Competition Act which is now amended and reverts to the LSE.

What constitutes a trade secret?

The new law provides for the first time a definition of trade secret (and the description of the nature of information which may be a trade secret), in line with the one included in the Directive and in Article 39.2 of the TRIPs Agreement, and building on established Spanish case law. In this sense, a piece of information shall be deemed a trade secret if the following requirements are met:

- the information is secret in the sense that it is not generally known or easily accessible to persons within the circles that normally deal with the kind of information in question (those interested in having it);

- the information has commercial value (granting its owner an actual or future competitive advantage) because of its secrecy; and
- the information has been subject to reasonable measures under the circumstances, by the person lawfully in control of the information, to keep it secret.

So far, although the last year has seen several decisions issued under the new LSE, these early rulings generally follow the established case law on the matter. In most cases, the actions brought under the LSE have been dismissed because the claimant did not prove that the piece of information at stake met the legal requirements to be deemed a trade secret.

What constitutes infringement?

According to the provisions of the LSE (Article 3), the following acts (all independent from each other) are considered unlawful:

- The acquisition of trade secrets, without the consent of the holder, carried out by the unauthorised access to, appropriation of, or copying of any documents or other media containing the trade secret or from which the trade secret can be deduced, or by

any other conduct contrary to honest commercial practices.

- The use or disclosure of a trade secret carried out, without the consent of the holder, by anyone who:
 - a) has acquired the trade secret unlawfully;
 - b) is in breach of a confidentiality agreement or any other duty not to disclose the trade secret; or
 - c) is in breach of a contractual or any other duty to limit the use of the trade secret.

The acquisition, use or disclosure of a trade secret is also considered unlawful whenever a person, at the time of the acquisition, use or disclosure, knew or ought to know under the circumstances, to have known that the trade secret had been obtained directly or indirectly from another person who was using or disclosing the trade secret unlawfully.

The commercialisation of infringing goods also constitutes an unlawful use of a trade secret where the person carrying out such activities knew, or ought to know, under the circumstances, to have known that the trade secret was used unlawfully



...and what doesn't?

On the contrary, the acquisition of a trade secret shall be considered lawful when it is obtained by any of the following means:

- independent discovery or creation;
- observation, study, disassembly or testing of a product or object that has been made available to the public or that is lawfully in the possession of the person carrying out those activities;
- exercise of the rights of workers or workers' representatives to information and consultation in accordance with European Union and Spanish laws and practices; and
- any other practice which, under the circumstances, is in conformity with honest commercial practices.

Moreover, the LSE lists the exceptions to trade secret protection, which were not previously provided for under the Unfair Competition Act. In this sense, any measures or remedies provided for in the LSE shall not apply where the alleged acquisition, use or disclosure of the trade secret was carried out under any of the following circumstances:

- in exercise of the rights to freedom of expression and information, including respect for the freedom and pluralism of the media;

- in order to reveal, on behalf of the public interest, any misconduct, wrongdoing or illegal activity directly related to the trade secret;
- when the trade secret is disclosed by workers to their representatives as part of the legitimate exercise by those representatives of their functions, provided that such disclosure was necessary for that exercise; and
- for the purpose of protecting a legitimate interest recognised by European Union or Spanish law. In particular, trade secret protection shall not be invoked to impede the application of any law which requires the disclosure of information to administrative or judicial authorities or which allows public authorities to disclose the information they hold.

Evidencing infringement

The trade secret holder must show that the trade secret has been disclosed, exploited or appropriated without his/her authorisation. However, the LSE does not require the plaintiff to prove the existence of any subjective element (e.g. intention of the infringer to obtain an advantage from the violation of the trade secret, or to harm the holder thereof) in order to declare that the trade secret has been violated.

Under the LSE, the trade secret holder and the licensee (authorised by the former) have active standing to seek protection of a trade secret. The new law has also extended the means to obtain evidence necessary to prepare the proceedings on the merits. In addition to the already existing diligencias de comprobación de hechos (pre-trial inspection proceedings), provided for under the Patents Act and applied in trade secret cases, the LSE allows the trade secret owner to ask the court for the access to sources of (and means to secure) evidence provided for in some of the provisions of the Civil Procedural Act.

Injunctions and corrective measures

Under the LSE, the trade secret holder is entitled to request the court to issue a declaration that the trade secret has been violated and that said violation constitutes an unfair practice. Moreover, the new law provides, inter alia, for the following remedies:

- a) cease – and abstain in the future from – violating the trade secret;
- b) prohibition to manufacture, offer, commercialise or use infringing products, as well as the importation,

exportation or storage thereof with those aims;

- c) remove the effects, by handing over to the plaintiff all or part of the documents or any other means containing the secret, of the violation of the trade secret;
- d) compensate the plaintiff in cases of willful infringement or negligence; and
- e) publish the judgment (partially or in its entirety), at the defendant's expense.

In addition, the trade secret holder is also entitled to request the court to order the seizure of the infringing goods, as well as of the means used to produce them.

Finally, courts are allowed to substitute, at the request of a bona fide infringer, the abovementioned remedies for a monetary compensation based on the hypothetical royalties that the latter would have had to pay if he or she had been granted authorisation for exploiting the trade secret.

The claims under the LSE are time-barred if they are filed later than three years from the moment when the trade secret holder became aware of the identity of the individual who had carried out the violation of the trade secret.

Criteria for assessing damages

In line with the Directive, the LSE provides a set of clear criteria for assessing damages based on lost profits, the unfair enrichment obtained by the infringer, and moral damages, or, alternatively, a lump sum to be calculated applying a hypothetical royalty. Investigation expenses incurred to obtain reasonable evidence of the violation of the trade secret may also be taken into account to assess damages.

Preliminary injunctions

The trade secret holder is also entitled to obtain interim relief subject to the general requirements (that he or she can show likelihood of success of the complaint and irreparable harm or urgency). Some specific rules apply under the LSE: in order to grant or reject the application, the court shall examine the specific circumstances of the case and the proportionality of the measures, taking into account the value and other features of the trade secret, the measures taken to protect it, the conduct of the respondent in acquiring, using or disclosing the trade secret, the impact of the unlawful use or disclosure of the trade secret, the legitimate interests of the parties and the impact which the granting or rejection of the measures could have on the parties, the legitimate interests of

third parties, the public interest and the safeguard of fundamental rights.

Preliminary injunctions are generally applied for with the complaint on the merits and handled by the same court although independently. Exceptionally, they may be applied for before the complaint on the merits if the plaintiff shows reasons of urgency or necessity. Interim injunctions may also be ordered ex-parte if the plaintiff provides sufficient evidence of a 'qualified' urgency, or justifies that the hearing might have a negative impact on the effectiveness of the preliminary injunction.

Criminal law

The Spanish Criminal Code sets out the circumstances in which the disclosure of trade secrets would be considered a criminal offence:

- disclosure by any person subject to a legal or contractual obligation to maintain confidentiality; or
- the seizure of data (e.g., written or electronic documents, computer media) through any means in order to disclose a trade secret; or
- the disclosure or assignment of trade secrets by a third party not participating in its discovery but acknowledging its illegal origin.

Confidentiality

The LSE includes trade secret-tailored procedural safeguards aimed at avoiding the disclosure of trade secrets in civil proceedings. In particular, the use or disclosure of any information which can constitute a trade secret and which has been declared confidential by the court, by any person who takes part in judicial proceedings regarding the violation of a trade secret or who has access to the documents of said proceedings, is prohibited, even after the conclusion of the proceedings.

Moreover, courts may also establish any measures deemed necessary to preserve the confidentiality of any information which might constitute a trade secret and which has been submitted in the context of the proceedings, or of any other kind for which said information is necessary to issue a decision on the merits. The measures may include, among others which are adequate and proportionate, restrictions to access to documents and hearings, as well as the possibility of publishing a non-confidential version of the judgment.

Specialised courts

In the context of the enactment of the LSE, the Spanish General Council of the Judiciary started working back in 2019 on a new pilot project in connection with trade secrets and the LSE to create the new Trade Secret

Protection Courts. These courts, which are expected to be based in Barcelona, will specialise in trade secret matters and may even have EU wide competence.

Within this pilot project, the Competition Section of the Commercial Courts of Barcelona adopted, also in 2019, the "Protocol for Trade Secret Protection in the Commercial Courts" ("Protocolo de Protección del Secreto Empresarial en los Juzgados Mercantiles"), which aims at unifying procedural practices regarding the treatment of trade secrets or confidential information in the Commercial Courts of Barcelona. The Protocol has since been very often invoked to protect trade secrets and other sensitive information provided in the context of legal proceedings (particularly, in the field of patent litigation) and relied upon by the Barcelona Commercial Courts to set out protective measures.



UK

Legal basis

Prior to June 2018, trade secrets in the UK were protected by the law of confidence. This is based on principles of common (case) law and equity and has been developed over more than 150 years. Since June 2018, trade secrets, along with other types of confidential information (such as personal/private information and state secrets), continue to be protected by actions for breach of confidence, but with trade secrets now having protections, remedies, and procedural mechanisms safeguarded by statute as a result of the UK's implementation of the Trade Secrets Directive before Brexit, and which remains in force.

How has the UK implemented the Trade Secrets Directive?

Substantial and effective protection for trade secrets existed in law already, so the Trade Secrets (Enforcement, etc.) Regulations 2018 (SI 2018 No. 597) did not transpose the Directive in its entirety. The Regulations addressed areas of existing UK law where there were gaps, or where it was necessary to ensure harmonisation of the Directive's implementation across the UK's jurisdictions (England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland).

The 2018 Regulations introduced statutory definitions of "infringer", "infringing goods", "trade secret holder" (each precisely in line with

the Directive), and most importantly, of a "trade secret" This is information which:

is secret in the sense that it is not, as a body or in the precise configuration and assembly of its components, generally known among or readily accessible to persons within the circles that normally deal with the kind of information in question;

it has commercial value because it is secret; and

it has been subject to reasonable steps under the circumstances, by the person lawfully in control of the information, to keep it secret.

An 'infringer' is a person who has acquired, used or disclosed a trade secret unlawfully, which is determined according to the existing law of confidence.

Infringement

Key Regulation 3 states that: "The acquisition, use or disclosure of a trade secret is unlawful where the acquisition, use or disclosure constitutes a breach of confidence in confidential information."

In summary, to succeed in a breach of confidence action (and thus under the 2018 Trade Secret Regulations), the claimant has to show that: (a) the relevant information has the necessary quality of confidence

in the sense of not being generally known and not being of a trivial nature; (b) the information was disclosed to the defendant in circumstances of confidence; and (c) the defendant has used or disclosed the information without permission or has threatened to do so.

Except in rare cases, requirement (a) will be fulfilled if the information concerned is already within the Directive definition of a trade secret. In fringe cases, a defendant may be able to escape liability under the 2018 Regulations/Directive by showing that reasonable steps had not been taken by the claimant to keep the information secret, but could still remain liable for breach of confidence. Whether this happens in practice remains to be seen.

Remedies

The 2018 Regulations have put on a statutory footing the three primary remedies already available in a claim for trade secret infringement in the UK: (a) preliminary and/or final injunction to prevent further misuse or disclosure; (b) compensatory damages; and (c) an account of profits. The plaintiff usually has to choose either damages or an account of the infringer's profits and cannot receive both. An injunction is usually available in addition to the award of damages/an

account of profits. However, the grant of an injunction is discretionary and in some cases the court may decide that an injunction is inappropriate.

The interim prohibition of dealings (such as marketing, import and export), seizure and delivery up of infringing goods mandated by the Directive, as well as its permitted final prohibitions, corrective measures (such as market recall and destruction) and destruction remedies, were all available to the courts in trade secret cases already. These are also now expressed in statutory terms.

There have been relatively few cases decided expressly by reference to the statute since 2018. This is not surprising given that a finding of infringement requires there to have been a breach of confidence, and so cases tend to turn on an application of the existing law. However, in a case concerning EV battery cell separators, the Court of Appeal has confirmed that an interim injunction can be granted under the Trade Secrets Regulations to prevent importation of allegedly infringing goods which have been made outside the UK following alleged misappropriation of the trade secrets also outside the UK (in this case in China or the USA).²

2) Cellgard LLC v Shenzhen Senior Technology Material Co [2020] EWCA Civ 1293

3) [2021] EWHC 3583 (Comm)

The English court has also recently exercised its (new) statutory power to grant a publicity order in trade secrets cases in favour of a successful claimant in circumstances where the defendant's misuse had been blatant and deliberate. In *Salt Ship Design AS v Prysmian Powerlink SRL*³ the defendant had disclosed the claimant's designs for a cable-laying vessel to a rival designer, who had used them to build a vessel for the defendant at a lower price than that quoted by the claimant. The court assessed the factors derived from Article 15 of the Trade Secrets Directive, including the value of the trade secret; the conduct of the infringer in acquiring, using or disclosing it; and the impact of the unlawful use or disclosure, and ordered the defendant to display (for six months) a notice on its web page for the vessel linking to the court's judgment on liability and informing readers of the court's finding of misuse. In doing so, the court applied a test derived from cases involving infringement of intellectual property rights, which was whether making an order was appropriate or desirable in terms of dissemination of information concerning the judgment.

Search orders

English law already goes further than the Directive by including useful measures for the preservation of evidence by means of the search order which are not included in the Directive. Obtaining evidence of trade secret misuse is one of the main hurdles a plaintiff has to overcome in order to enforce his rights and prevent further misuse. It is possible under English law to obtain an *ex parte* court order permitting the plaintiff's legal representatives to enter the defendant's premises without notice in order to search for and seize materials containing misappropriated trade secrets. The process is supervised by an independent lawyer who reports directly to the court. It is also possible to obtain an order requiring a person to disclose the whereabouts of such materials. The person subject to such an order may be the wrongdoer himself but can also be an innocent individual who has the necessary information.

These types of order are useful means of obtaining evidence of misuse but, in the case of search orders are only ordered by the court where there is a strong *prima facie* case. As a result, if granted and executed (and not overturned at the first *inter partes*





hearing), a search order frequently results in rapid resolution of the action between the parties without the need for a trial.

Timing

In very urgent cases, interim injunctions (including search orders) can be obtained within a few hours, but more typically within a matter of days of the misuse or threatened disclosure coming to light. Substantive proceedings on the merits, which are typically decided by specialist IP judges in the High Court, usually take between one and two years, including fully reasoned judgments.

Criminal law

There is no criminal liability as such for the misuse of trade secrets in the UK. However, if documents containing the trade secret are physically removed then this may amount to theft and if a computer system has been accessed or used without authorisation in order to obtain the information, criminal liability may attach under the Computer

Misuse Act. If no physical material is removed, then the copying of secret information is not a criminal offence under English law although views have been expressed to the contrary.

Confidentiality of proceedings

In order to achieve effective protection of trade secrets across the EU, one of the most important provisions of the Directive was the introduction of procedural measures to ensure the confidentiality of court proceedings. The use of confidentiality clubs and private hearings were already common practice in English trade secret cases. So too, the publication of redacted versions of the court's decision and pleadings so that the trade secret is not disclosed through public access to judgments and court records. The 2018 Regulations have now put these measures on a statutory footing.

Employees

The Trade Secrets Directive did not seek to regulate post-employment arrangements concerning trade secrets (which, in the UK, frequently give rise to proceedings). So, since June 2018, the position remains

as it was before. Whilst employed, an individual has a duty of good faith to his employer and will be bound to keep all confidential information secret. After employment ends the court will usually only offer protection to high-grade confidential information ("real trade secrets") and not day-to-day information which forms part of the employee's general skill and knowledge. It may be possible to protect lower grade information after employment by imposing a suitable post-employment contractual restriction (known as a restrictive covenant).

Effect of Brexit

The changes introduced by the 2018 Trade Secrets Regulations remain in force in the UK even though the UK has now left the EU.



North America

United States

General concepts

What is a Trade Secret?

All forms and types of financial, business, scientific, technical, economic, or engineering information . . . tangible or intangible . . . if

the owner thereof has taken reasonable measures to keep such information secret; and

the information derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable through proper means by, another person who can obtain economic value from the disclosure or use of the information. (18 U.S.C. §1839)

Key elements: (1) information that is **secret**; and (2) has been consistently subject to **reasonable measures** to protect its secrecy; and (3) derives **independent economic value** from not being publicly known and/or readily ascertainable through proper means.

What constitutes 'misappropriation' of trade secrets?

The statutory definition for 'misappropriation' of trade secrets (18 U.S.C. §1839):

the acquisition of a trade secret of another by a person who knows or has reason to know that the trade secret was acquired by improper means; or

disclosure or use of a trade secret of another without express or implied consent by a person who:

- used improper means to acquire knowledge of the trade secret; or
- at the time of disclosure or use, knew or had reason to know that his or her knowledge of the trade secret was:
- derived from or through a person who had used improper means to acquire it;
- acquired under circumstances giving rise to a duty to maintain its secrecy or limit its use; or
- derived from or through a person who owed a duty to the person seeking relief to maintain its secrecy or limit its use; or
- before a material change of his or her position, knew or had reason to know that it was a trade secret and that knowledge of it had been acquired by accident or mistake.

What is meant by 'improper means'?

Improper Means includes:

- Theft
- Bribery
- Misrepresentation
- Breach or inducement of a breach of a duty to maintain secrecy
- Espionage through electronic or other means

Improper Means is NOT:

- Reverse engineering,
- Independent derivation, or;
- Any other lawful means of acquisition.
- Independent development is a common defence to misappropriation claims.



Possible Forums for Litigation

The 'misappropriation' of trade secrets may give rise to a civil (or criminal) claim under both federal and state laws. This dual system means there is no federal pre-emption.

Federal district court

U.S. state court

The U.S. International Trade Commission ("ITC") (in cases involving imported goods)

U.S. State Civil Law claims

Historically, laws protecting trade secrets were predominantly state laws. Thus, most pre-2016 U.S. trade secret precedent involved application of state laws.

Almost all states have adopted some version of the Uniform Trade Secrets Act ("UTSA") as their trade secrets law.

There are, however, variations in the language of particular state UTSA statutes, and differences in the interpretation and application of those statutes among the states.

Note that some states may afford whistleblower protection to employees who use trade secrets to report violations of the law or in the context of employment litigation. New Jersey is an example.

U.S. Federal Civil Law claims

The Defend Trade Secrets Act ("DTSA"), 18 U.S.C. §1831 et seq., enacted in 2016, creates a federal civil cause of action for trade secret misappropriation claims:

- Effective for misappropriation occurring on or after May 11, 2016.
- The Act provides for greater uniformity across state lines in trade secret definitions and misappropriation standards, as well as national service of process and execution of judgments.
- Among the DTSA's more notable provisions are:
 - the availability of ex parte seizure orders in "extraordinary circumstances", both to preserve evidence and as a remedy; and
 - whistleblower protection for employees and contractors
- Interstate or foreign commerce requirement for standing.
- Applies to conduct outside the U.S. if: (1) offender is U.S. citizen or company; or (2) an act in furtherance of the offence committed in the U.S.

- Remedies include injunctive relief; monetary damages for actual loss and any unjust enrichment or alternatively a reasonable royalty; enhanced damages of up to twice the amount of monetary damages; and attorneys' fees, where the misappropriation was willful and malicious, or if the claim of misappropriation was made in bad faith.
- The DTSA does not preempt state law claims; if properly in federal court, plaintiff can pursue both DTSA and parallel state law claims.

U.S. International Trade Commission claims

In 2011, the Federal Circuit held that the ITC's jurisdiction includes trade secrets misappropriation cases where: (1) the alleged misappropriation took place outside of the U.S.; and (2) the products embodying the allegedly misappropriated trade secrets were unfairly imported into the U.S.

The ITC is to apply 'federal common law' standards for trade secret misappropriation (*TianRui Grp. Co. v. Int'l Trade Comm'n*, 661 F.3d 1322 (Fed. Cir. 2011)). ITC remedies are limited to Exclusion and Cease and Desists orders – the ITC does not award damages.

Mexico

New provision to enhance protection of trade secrets

Trade secrets in Mexico are mainly protected under the Federal Law for the Protection of Industrial Property (“FLPIP”). The Mexican trade secrets protection has been extensively reformed in 2020, with the core aim to apply the terms agreed under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) as well as to reflect new technology trends and to introduce stronger and more effective measures against infringers.

New definition of trade secrets

The reform in 2020 introduced a new definition of trade secrets, which is now defined as “[...] any industrial or commercial information kept under a person's legal control, that has a competitive or economic advantage, and where its owner has adopted sufficient means to preserve its confidentiality and restrict its access.”

The requirement to have the trade secret under a “person's legal control” that preserves its confidential character, is different from the previous law, which did not demand any kind of legal control by a party.

Moreover, the new rules for trade secret protection state that the individual or entity which has such legal control over a trade secret is the only person able to transfer the trade secret or authorise its use to third parties.

Furthermore, the new law extends the means in which trade secrets can be contained to “any known and unknown medium” and is therefore no longer limited to specific instruments, such as electronic or magnetic media, optical disks, microfilms or films.

Extended list of exceptions

The new law broadens the previous law's exceptions of information not considered as trade secret. According to the new law not qualified as a trade secret should be information that:

1. is already in the public domain;
2. is obvious to a person skilled in the art due to information available in the market;
3. is easily accessible to people active within the circles, in which the information is normally used; or
4. was disclosed by virtue of a legal provision or court order.

As an exception to information not considered as a trade secret, the FLPIP provides that information disclosed to authorities shall not be considered as entering the public domain or being disclosed by virtue of a legal provision, where said information is provided for the purpose of obtaining licences, permits,

authorisations, registrations or any other official document.

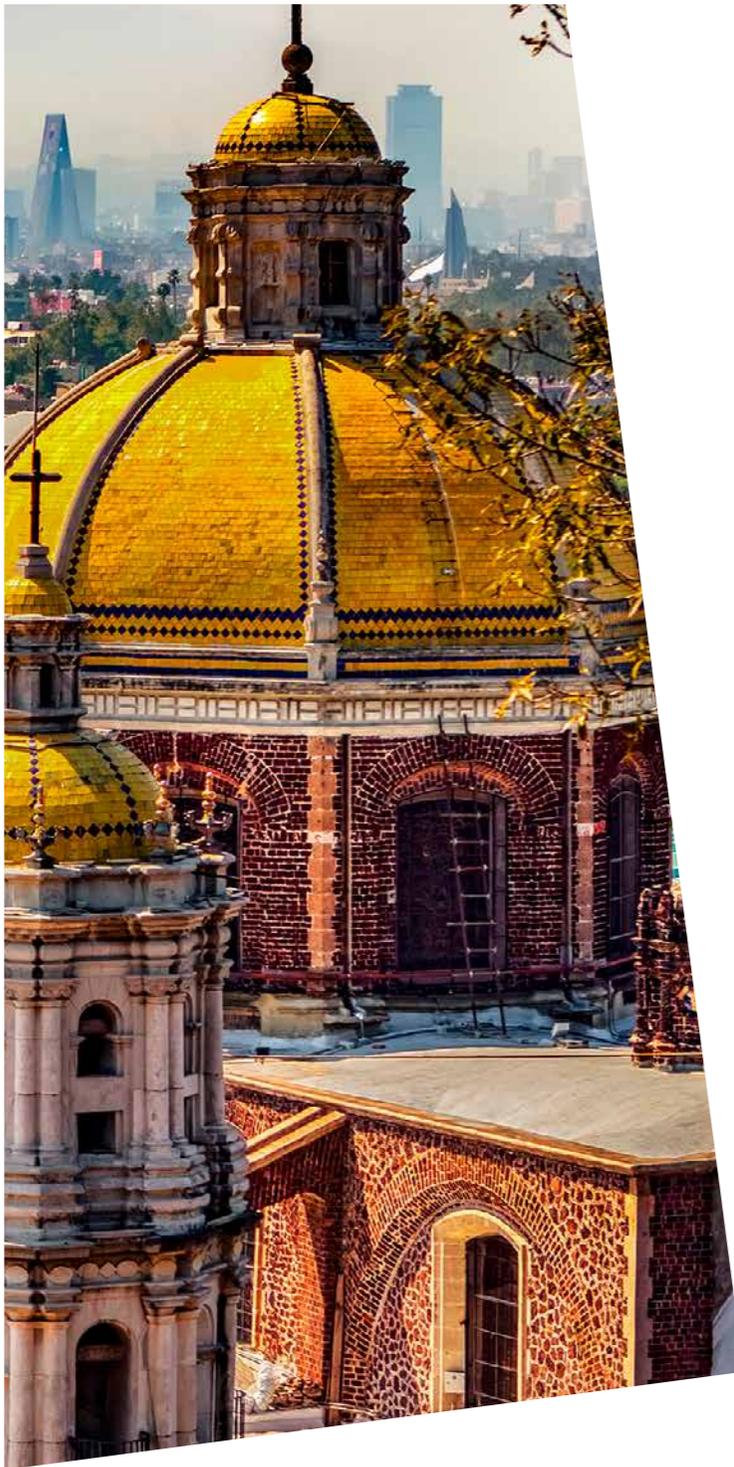
Misappropriation of trade secrets

The new law introduces the concept of 'misappropriation of trade secrets' which shall be qualified as an act of unfair competition and thus, an administrative IP infringement.

Misappropriation of trade secrets shall mean any “acquisition, use or disclosure of a trade secret in a manner that is contrary to good practice in trade and commerce and creates a competitive advantage for the infringer's business. It should also include any acquisition, use or disclosure of a trade secret by a third party that knew, or had reasonable grounds to know, that a trade secret had been acquired contrary to good practice.”

Enforcement of trade secrets

The trade secret holder bears the burden of proof to evidence that the involved information qualifies as trade secret and has been misappropriated. Enforcing a trade secret in Mexico requires that the following facts can be evidenced:



1. The information was always kept confidential;
2. The information provides a competitive or economic advantage over third parties;
3. The trade secret holder applied sufficient means or systems to preserve its confidentiality, including access control;
4. The trade secret is under a person's control;
5. The information is related to the nature, characteristics or purposes of products, to production methods or processes, or to ways or means of distributing or marketing products or rendering services;
6. Third parties in contact with the information were informed about its confidentiality; and
7. Misappropriation, disclosure or unauthorised use of the confidential information.

Confidentiality obligations for Mexican authorities

As a mean to ensure that trade secrets, or any other confidential information, remain confidential during judicial or

administrative procedures, the FLPIP requires Mexican authorities to adopt necessary measures to prevent any unauthorised disclosure of trade secrets. Said obligation to not disclose trade secrets in particular applies to:

1. the parties' representatives or any other party authorised to hear or receive legal notifications;
2. judicial or administrative officials; and
3. witnesses, experts or any other party which is involved in the judicial or administrative proceeding or which has access to documents that are part of such proceeding.

Sanctions for trade secret infringements

The misappropriation of a trade secret, including the production, sale, import, export or storage of products and services that make unauthorised use of a trade secret, are expressly considered to be an administrative IP infringement under the FLPIP.

According to the reformed FLPIP, the fines applicable against IP infringer, including misappropriation of trade secrets, are higher than those under the previous law, namely:

1. a fine up to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand units of the Mexican “Unidad de Medida y Actualización (“UMA”)”, in force at the time the infringement is committed, for each infringing behavior;
2. an additional fine up to the amount of one thousand units of the applicable UMA, for each day the infringement persists;
3. temporary business closure for up to ninety days, and
4. definitive business closure.

The UMA is the economic reference (in Mexican pesos) to determine the amount of fines provided in the FLPIP and other state laws. The specific amount and respective sanctions are evaluated on a case by case basis, depending on the seriousness of the infringement.

In addition, the Federal Criminal Code set forth provisions for the protection of confidential information. The offences stipulated under the Mexican Criminal Code are:

1. Disclosing of reserved information known or received by means of employment, title or position to the detriment of a third party, without

consent from the trade secret holder. This conduct will be punished with thirty to two hundred days of community service.

2. If the person disclosing the reserved information is a provider of professional or technical services or a public official or when the disclosed or published secret is considered as industrial, the penalty consists in imprisonment from one to five years and fines from fifty to five hundred Mexican Pesos as well as a possible suspension of profession from two months to one year.

The penalties are increased if the confidential information is used for the infringer's own benefit or for third parties' benefits.

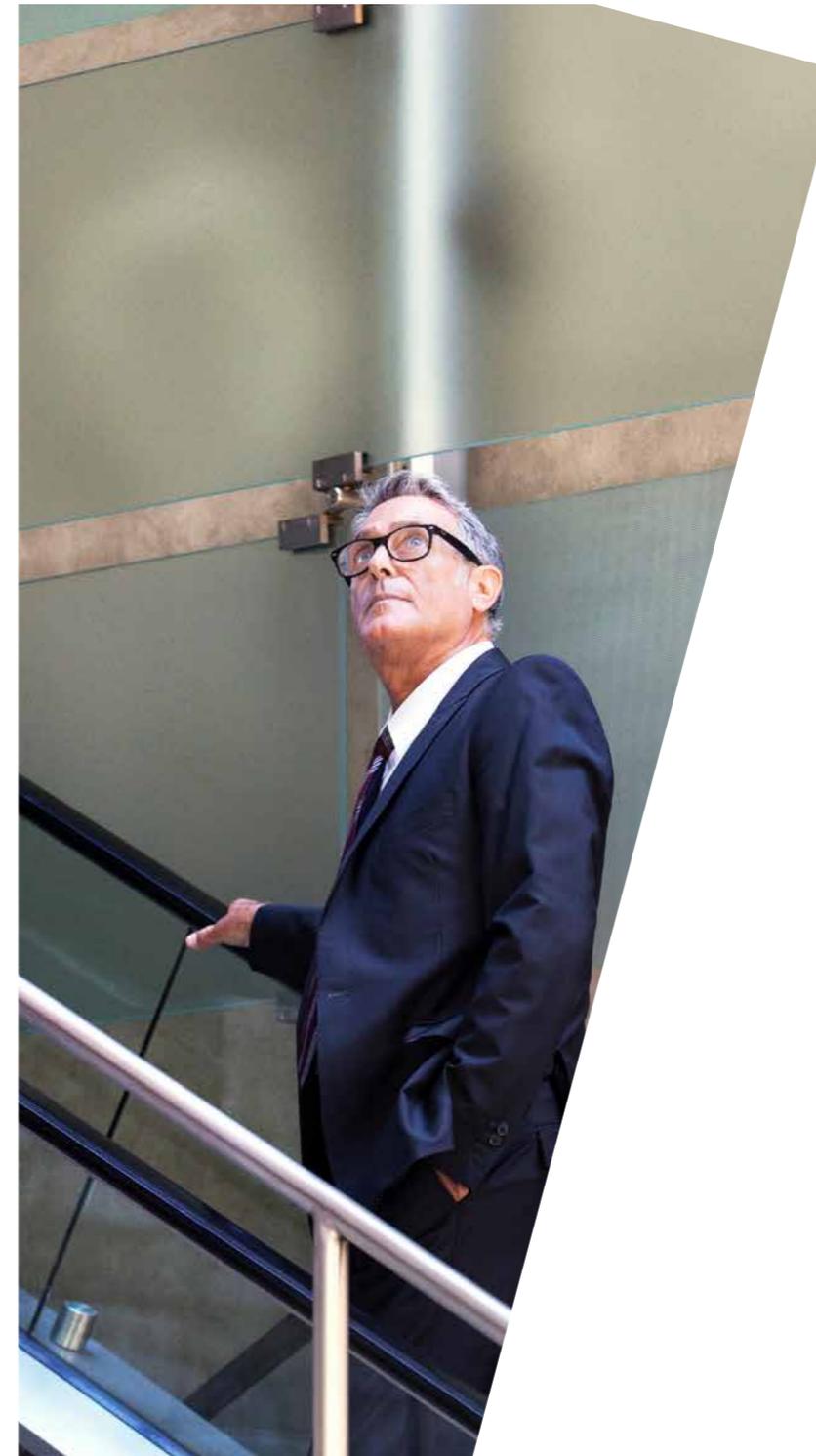
Moreover, trade secret holder can request search warrants in criminal proceedings. During the enforcement of the search warrant the public prosecutor can, if there is sufficient cause, order the detention of any good connected to the unauthorised use of trade secrets.

Being pro-active

Trade secrets can be part of one of the most valuable assets of a company. The second the confidential information has been disclosed, the main damage to the business has already been done. It is, therefore, of paramount importance to take adequate measures to prevent the disclosure of trade secrets.

Trade secret holder in Mexico should always take pro-active steps for the protection of their trade secrets, which can include the following measures:

1. effective Employment Contracts with confidentiality clauses – under Mexican Law it is essential for trade secret enforcement that the disclosing party was aware of the confidential nature of the trade secret, which is why confidentiality clauses should be signed by any person in contact with sensible company information;
2. Non-Disclosure Agreements – Before entering into any third party negotiation involving sensible information non-disclosure agreements should be concluded;
3. Trade Secret Protection Policy – it is advisable to have a written declaration and training session to help employees understand what is protected under the company's trade secrets and what the consequences are in case those will be misappropriated;
4. Warning Notice – Third parties visiting any of your company's premises should receive a notice informing about your trade secret protection policies. Moreover, all confidential information should be clearly marked as such and indicate ownership; an
5. access control and IT security measures are indispensable.



To-do list for trade secret protection

A quick reference guide for you to consider when assessing your level of trade secret protection.

(1) Trade Secret Audit

- Review of existing trade secrets of the company
- Review of current agreements and policies
- Review of existing protection measures

(2) Setting up protection system for the trade secrets

- Set up physical security measures
- Improve IT security
- Draft guidelines and provide information
- Review and amendment of all necessary contracts, especially NDAs and employment contracts
- Educate employees
- Ensure proper documentation

(3) Ensure compliance with protection system

- Regular review of protection system and amendments where necessary
- Ongoing education of old and new employees
- Review of "departing procedure" and "arrival procedure" of employees

Trade Secrets and Confidential Know-how

Trade secrets and other confidential know-how are the lifeblood of every business and protecting such valuable information is no simple matter. Our experienced, technology-focused trade secrets practice can help develop strategies to prevent misuse and will defend quickly against claims of trade secret misappropriation.

Our global trade secrets team has a wealth of experience helping the most innovative companies protect their proprietary information. We help clients implement procedures to identify commercially important proprietary information and take proper care when licensing or selling a trade secret, just as with other forms of intellectual property. To help protect this information, we can help to draft NDAs to use with other companies and employee agreements covering confidentiality and IP rights. We formulate policies and practices, and conduct training, to help prevent the theft of trade secrets by former, current, and future employees.

When it comes to litigation, our lawyers command the experience, scientific knowledge, and geographical reach necessary to handle the relevant proceedings, whether heard in court or by an arbitral tribunal. If necessary, we can seek an injunction to prevent the misuse of information or to recover it from third parties. Because trade secrets litigation often moves rapidly in the courts, we stand ready to quickly assemble in-depth teams and strategies from innovation hubs across the nation and world.

Our team has litigated trade secret disputes stemming from licensing agreements and collaborations, as well as from employment relationships. As part of our leading global IP practice, we understand the important connections and distinctions between patents and trade secrets. We have a wealth of technical and subject matter expertise to draw from and we are ready to vigorously defend your position.

Areas of focus:

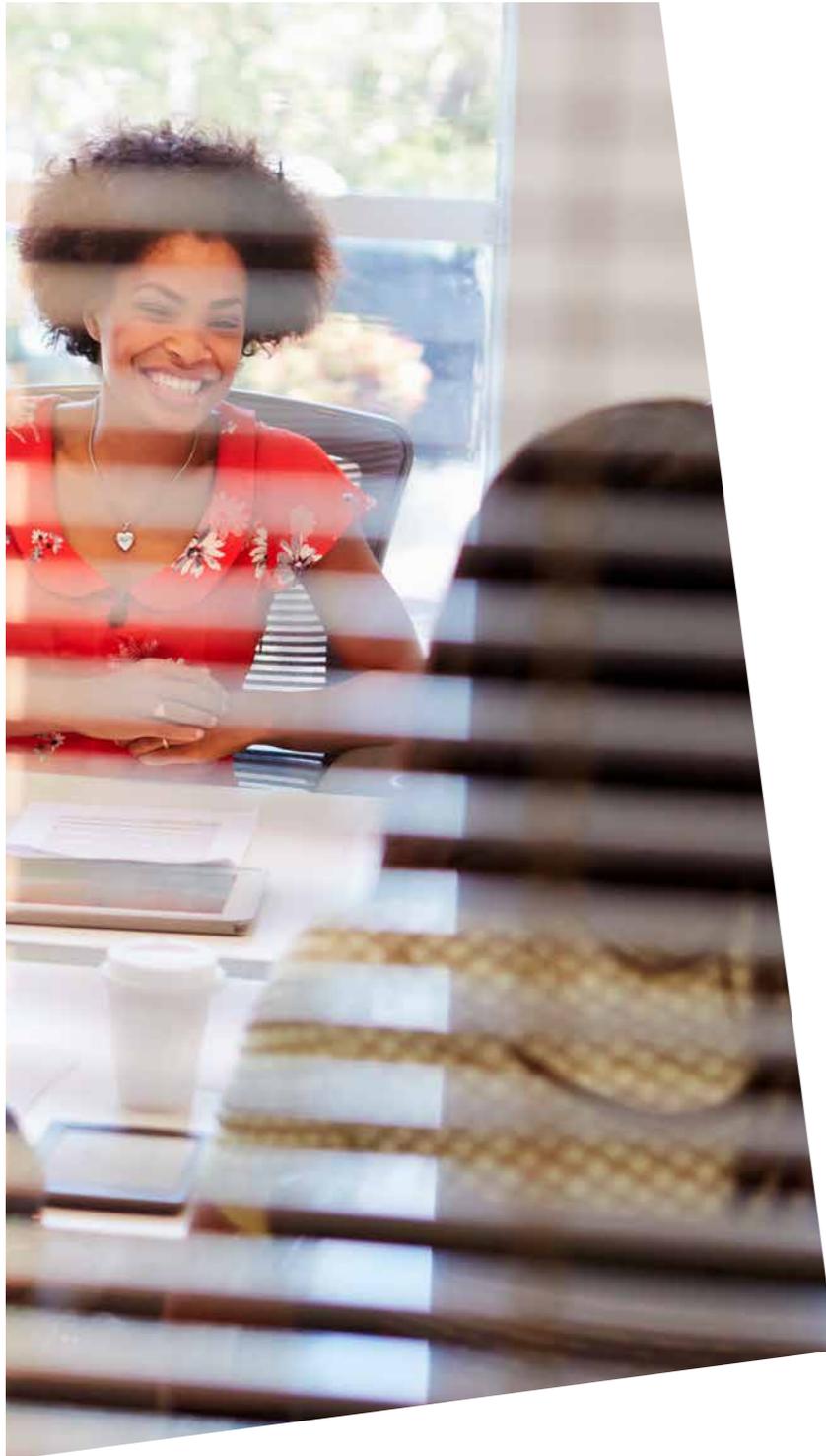
- Audits and protection policies
- Preservation of evidence
- IP, technology, and know-how licensing
- Licence disputes
- Trade secret misappropriation actions
- Employee disputes and team moves
- Use of third party information
- Independent development, reverse engineering, and “clean room” guidelines
- Alignment with patenting activities

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Chambers Global, 2022

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Representative experience

- Representing a multinational electronics company in defence of allegations of trade secrets misappropriation in connection with solar cell technology.
- Representing a major pharmaceutical company in trade secret litigation involving the transfer of information by a former employee to a competitor.
- Representing a global high frequency trading business in relation to source code trade secrets, obtaining a multi-site search order and leading a big four computer forensics team executing it in the City of London over a 20-hour period.
- Representing uPI Semiconductor in a defence of Richtek Technology's complaint for trade secret misappropriation in California state court.
- Representing uPI Semiconductor in a defence of an ITC enforcement proceeding brought by Richtek Technology involving Richtek's allegations of patent infringement and trade secret misappropriation in connection with power management IC technology.
- Conducting a six-month study published by the European Commission on trade secrets law: completing a comparative law assessment of protection against infringement in Member States.
- Acting for a global chemical company in an international dispute relating to industrial secrets of a world leading antibiotic formula. This involved litigation in the UK and U.S. and concerned activities in the U.S., the UK, Sweden, the Netherlands, and Taiwan.
- Advising a petroleum company in relation to protection of confidential know-how licensed to it and possible actions for breach of confidence where one of its plants was in danger of being nationalised and seized without its consent.
- Advising an international medical device company on suspected infringement of its trade secrets by one of its key ex-employees.
- Representing a German machinery company in an investigation and further legal actions against its Chinese former employee on the basis of misappropriation of our client's technical know-how, which involved working with computer forensic experts to recover deleted digital data.
- Advising Solvay Co. Ltd. in their defence of a trade secret misappropriation action brought in connection with the manufacturing process of the synthetic chemical vanillin.
- Advising a petrochemicals company on restructuring their employee inventions and remuneration program, and designing confidentiality and restrictive covenants to protect the client's intellectual assets.
- Acting for a German chemical company in cross-border civil and criminal proceedings against trade secret theft by an employee and infringing factory in China, including successfully obtaining civil injunctions against infringers in Germany and a court evidence preservation order in China.
- Advising a European lighting designer on suspected trade secret misappropriation by its former Chinese OEM manufacturer and their ex-employees.
- Acting for a German chemical company in cross-border civil and criminal proceedings against trade secret theft by an employee and infringing factory in China, including successfully obtaining civil injunctions against infringers in Germany and a court evidence preservation order in China.

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