



# Annual Report

▶▶ 2004

Intellectual  
Property  
Office



IPO

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Office



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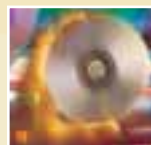
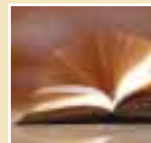
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## Message from the Director General

In recent decades, emerging industrial states have driven Taiwan's industrial structure to once again face the pressure of reform. In order to help industries gain a competitive edge and to sustain development in the global market, a sound IPR regime is indispensable. As such, the establishment of a comprehensive IPR protection environment has become one of the main policies on the government agenda. As the competent government agency responsible for IP affairs, the Taiwan Intellectual Property Office of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (TIPO) strives to achieve this goal.

IP-related competent agencies in Europe, the U.S., Japan as well as TIPO are faced with the demands from IPR applicants and the industries to speed up examination process, improve examination quality, and strengthen IPR protection. In response to such demands, TIPO formulated related measures in accordance with the new Patent Act that entered into force on July 1, 2004. These measures include per-item examination of invention patent applications, notification of preliminary examination result, formality examination for utility model applications, trademark examination standards and manual for standard operation, introduce new mechanism to amend the Copyright Act, promote protection system, and assist judicial authorities in speeding up trials of IPR-related litigations.

Recognizing that the quality of a trademark or patent examination is closely tied with the quality of an examiner, heavy emphasis is placed on examiners training and cultivation. In addition to on-the-job trainings for examiners being continuously enhanced, examiners are also encouraged to return to school to obtain a law degree. Visits to the industries are arranged to allow tangible exchanges to take place. Delegations are sent to IP agencies responsible for patent and trademark





affairs in Europe, the U.S. and Japan to exchange examination experiences and to help examiners broaden their horizon and knowledge, as well as to improve their qualification and prepare them with the ability to deal with the changes in IPR system and science and technology. Furthermore, in view of the lack of well-trained IPR managerial talents in the private sector, TIPO has appropriated funding in 2005 to establish the "Taiwan IP Academy" to improve the level of IPR management.

IPR is an international issue. TIPO will, as always, actively participate in events organized by the WTO and APEC, as well as strengthen interactions with international partners and exchange experiences. TIPO will also pay close attention to international developments that might affect our country and put forth suggestions or measures to amend and safeguard the interests of our country.

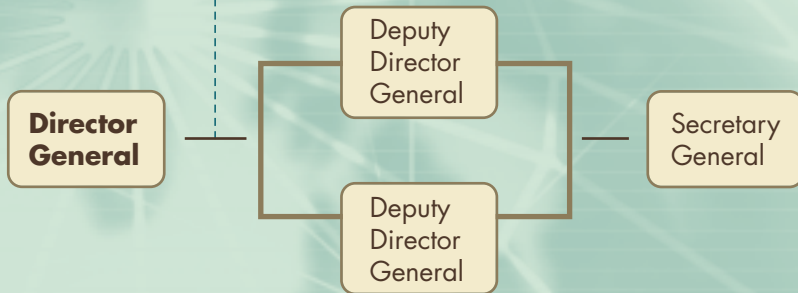
A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Tsai Lien-Sheng". The signature is stylized and includes a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Tsai Lien-Sheng

Director General of Intellectual Property Office, MOEA

# I Organization, Budget & Personnel

## A. Organization



Anti-Counterfeiting Committee (ACC), Ministry of Economic Affairs	Anti-counterfeiting affairs
Joint Optical Disk Enforcement Taskforce (JODE), Ministry of Economic Affairs	Anti-optical disks piracy affairs
Branch Offices	Receiving IPR related applications, consultation, and information service in Hsinchu, Taichung and Kaohsiung.
Patent Division I	Patent administrative affairs and management; procedural examination of patent application; examination of patents related to new designs, physics and daily commodities.
Patent Division II	Examination of patents related to electronics, electrical engineering, mechanics, civil engineering, pharmaceuticals, microorganisms and chemistry.
Patent Division III	Reexamination, opposition, cancellation of patent applications; relevant affairs regarding integrated circuit layouts; criteria for patent examination.
Trademark Division	Oversee trademark related administration and managements; trademark examination; Trademark Act related legal affairs; trademark related disputes and examinations.
Copyright Division	Supervise copyright management and education promotion; formulate copyright related legislation; inspect copyright documents for exporting audio-video works and OEM optical disks.
Information Service Division	Collect intellectual property rights related information, research and analysis; facilitate international information exchange; provide public access services, information services and promotion.
International Affairs & General Planning Division	Organizational planning & research; training and publicity; international cooperation.
Office of General Service	Communicate with congress and the media; process documents; general affairs; file management; administration of secretarial affairs.
	----- Second Office in Shenkeng
Legal Council Office	Legislative affairs
Information & Technology Management Office	Planning and administration of information systems
Personnel Office	Personnel matters
Accounting Office	Accounting operations
Civil Service Ethics Office	Prevention, investigation and discipline of corruption; safeguard office security.

----- Denotation for Task Unit

## B. Budget

### > 2004 Annual Revenue

Unit: NT\$1,000, %

Item	Amount	Percentage
Fines and indemnities	2,500	0.15%
Fees	1,693,821	99.80%
Properties	106	0.01%
Others	747	0.04%
Total	1,697,174	100.00%

### > 2004 Annual Expenditure

Unit: NT\$1,000, %

Item	Amount	Percentage
Biotech patent protection	40,500	2.38%
General administration	817,339	48.07%
Trainings, promotions and international cooperation	52,742	3.10%
Patent related administration and examination	207,853	12.22%
Trademark related administration and examination	16,404	0.96%
Copyright and trade secret management and promotions	21,694	1.28%
IPR data establishment and services	94,073	5.53%
Anti-counterfeiting inspections	63,241	3.72%
TIPOnet	298,000	17.53%
IPR Police	23,621	1.39%
Building and facilities charges	59,000	3.47%
Primary reserve fund	6,000	0.35%
Total	1,700,467	100.00%

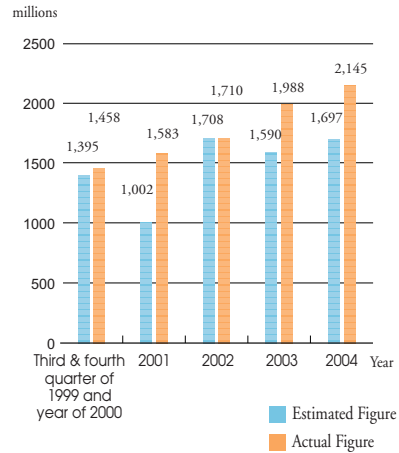
## > TIPO Annual Budget 1999 - 2004

### (1) Annual Budget - Revenue

Unit: NT\$ millions

Year	Estimated Figure	Actual Figure
Third & fourth quarter of 1999 and year 2000	1,395	1,458
2001	1,002	1,583
2002	1,708	1,710
2003	1,590	1,988
2004	1,697	2,145

1. The 2000 budget was adjusted to the fiscal year and was combined with the budget for the second half of 1999. The budget was calculated on a one-and-a-half year basis.
2. The budget figures listed in the above chart include reappportionment.

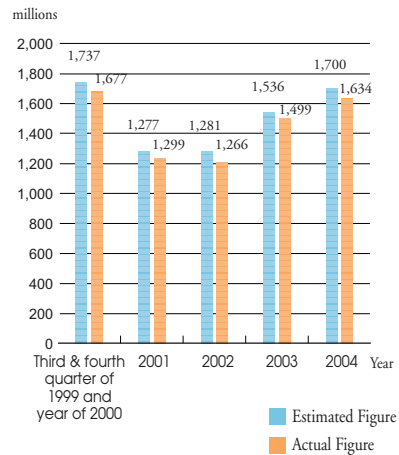


### (2) Annual Budget - Expense

Unit: NT\$ millions

Year	Estimated Figure	Actual Figure
Third & fourth quarter of 1999 and year 2000	1,737	1,677
2001	1,277	1,229
2002	1,281	1,266
2003	1,536	1,499
2004	1,700	1,634

1. The 2000 budget was adjusted to the fiscal year and was combined with the budget for the second half of 1999. The budget was calculated on a one-and-a-half year basis.
2. The budget figures listed in the above chart include reappportionment and secondary reserve amount.





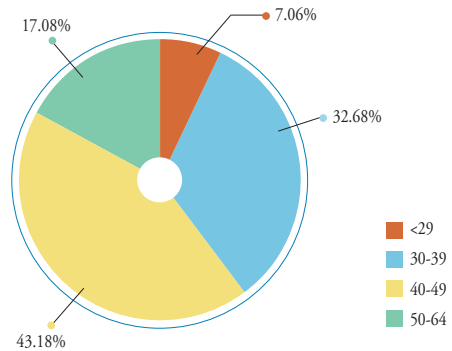
### C. Personnel

TIPO has 609 employees, of whom 422 are public servants and 187 are contract employees. Breakdown on age and education background are as follows:

#### Statistics by Age:

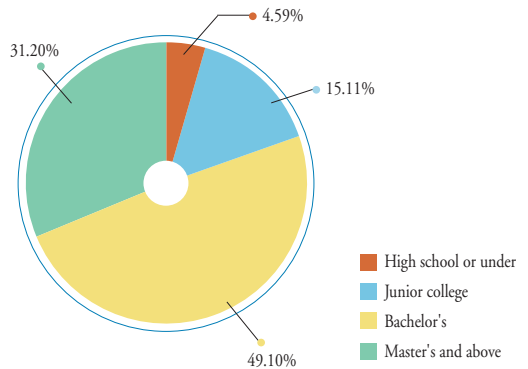
Age	Person (%)	Compare with 2003
<29	43 ( 7.06% )	+3
30-39	199 ( 32.68% )	-9
40-49	263 ( 43.18% )	+25
50-64	104 ( 17.08% )	-6
Total	609	+25

Average age : 41.67



#### Statistics by Education:

Education	Person (%)	Compare with 2003
High school or under	28 ( 4.59% )	+2
Junior college	92 ( 15.11% )	-6
Bachelor's	299 ( 49.10% )	+2
Master's and above	190 ( 31.20% )	+27



## II Operation Overview

### A. Patent

In recent years, patent affairs have expanded and transformed tremendously. The surge in patent applications indicates that people have come to realize the importance of patents to industrial existence and development. As such, TIPO continues to devote efforts to review and revise regulations and administrative measures to build a better environment for creation and invention. The revised Patent Act was promulgated on February 6, 2003 and came into force on July 1, 2004. Major revisions of the Act include: abolition of the opposition system, adoption of the formality examination for utility model applications, revision to the timing for patent right, deletion of the requirement of paying regulatory fees as a necessary condition to obtain a filing date, listing legal conditions for rejecting patent applications. In addition, to allow efficient processing of patent applications, TIPO has added nearly one hundred patent examiners to its staff, and applied to have more than sixty military draftees to assist in patent operations. Personnel trainings are also enhanced to ensure better service to the public. Highlights on tangible measures and statistics in 2004 are summarized below:

#### 1. Performance summary

##### a. Improve examination quality and other measures

##### 1) per-item examination of invention patents

Beginning from July 1, independent items and dependent items are to be examined on a per-item basis. This new measure is to improve the quality of patent examination and to safeguard the legal rights and interests of right holders.

## 2) Abolition of opposition system

Public examination of patent was originally categorized into opposition prior to the issuance of patent certificate and opposition after the issuance of patent certificate. Since opposition procedure was time consuming and costly, it could result in the delay of patent approval. There had also been instances where some people used the opposition mechanism to obstruct a right holder from obtaining the patent certificate. The opposition system, undoubtedly, had its flaws in offering protection to patent owners. The new Patent Act abolishes the opposition system and prescribes that applicants may obtain patent right when payment is made after the patent application is approved. Any opposition to the approved patent may be reported thereafter.

## 3) Notification of preliminary examination result

Beginning from July 1, 2004, applicants will be notified of their invention patent application that has been ruled to have reasons for rejection at the preliminary examination stage. This is done to give the applicants an opportunity to present evidence before the final decision is rendered.

In addition, the "Main Points for Patent Interview" was amended to increase the number of interviews at the preliminary examination and to implement full interviews during the examination process. This revision will give applicants, inventors and examiners an opportunity for direct communication and help examiners in rendering correct decisions. This will also eliminate misunderstandings and reduce administrative remedies.

## 4) Formality examination for utility model applications

Formality examination is adopted for utility model applications beginning from July 1, 2004. Formality examination shortens the examination processing time, allows applicants to obtain patent rights at an earlier date, and subsequently helps expand business opportunities. In addition, since a utility model does not undergo substantive examination of crucial elements, the content of the patent right is not secure and certain. To prevent unlawful

exercise of uncertain rights that might result in the exploitation of a third party's R&D and technology, the mechanism of patent evaluation is employed. It is similar to the Japanese system, which in nature, takes on the function of public examination. A technical evaluation report may be requested and reported to the competent authority if the utility model is questionable. 496 applications for technical evaluation reports were filed in 2004.

b. Streamline administrative operation

To streamline administrative procedure, approaches to improve computer operation systems and enhance administrative personnel training, as well as the implementation of performance-evaluation system were put into practice. Administrative procedures that have been streamlined include: simplifying the processing of patent certificate format, speeding up issuance of certificate, shortening processing time for patent certificate from 2 months to 25 working days, reducing processing time for patent right transfer and annual fee registration from 2 months to 35 working days, shortening processing time for patent agent registration from 2 months to 30 working days, simplifying issuance of patent priority right certificates and shortening its processing time to 10 working days.

c. Compilation of patent materials for public reference

In 2004, patent related materials were published for public reference. These include English version of the new Patent Act, English version of patent related laws and regulations, instructions for patent application, Patent Q & A, Q&A on the new Patent Act, explanations on the applicability of Patent Act provisions.

d. Compilation of patent training materials

In conjunction with the implementation of the new Patent Act and Implementing Regulations of the Patent Act, the "Standard Operation Procedures for Examination " was revised. Training materials of patent right management affairs were compiled to ensure smooth operation and proper personnel training. In addition, judicial rulings in 2003 from the Taipei High

Administrative Court and Supreme Administrative Court were compiled for examiners to use as reference.

e. Promote invention

Pursuant to the "Regulations Governing Awards for Inventions and Creations" that entered into force in December 2003, TIPO sponsored the first National Invention and Creation Award in 2004. The award integrated the numerous awards in the past into three major awards-invention award, creation award and contribution award. Invention and creation awards are given to inventors and creators, while the contribution award is given to patent right holders in recognition of their contributions to the country and society. The high award totaling NT\$13,750,000 attracted many high quality patents. Many prize-winning works showed impressive achievements in terms of technology, value and applicability. In addition, to give the public an opportunity to understand the role inventions play in everyday life, a national invention and creation exhibition was held at Taipei World Trade. The exhibition showcased 218 inventions from the last four years. Inventors gave on-the-spot explanations on

⬇ Minister Ho Mei-Yueh of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (center) poses with the prizewinners at the 2004 National Invention and Creation Award Ceremony.



the function and outcome of their inventions. Currently, the applicability and marketability of many of these inventions are being commercialized.

The "Regulations for Reduction and Exemption of Patent Annuities" was also amended to provide favorable measures of fee reduction and redemption for natural persons, schools and small and medium enterprises with patent rights.

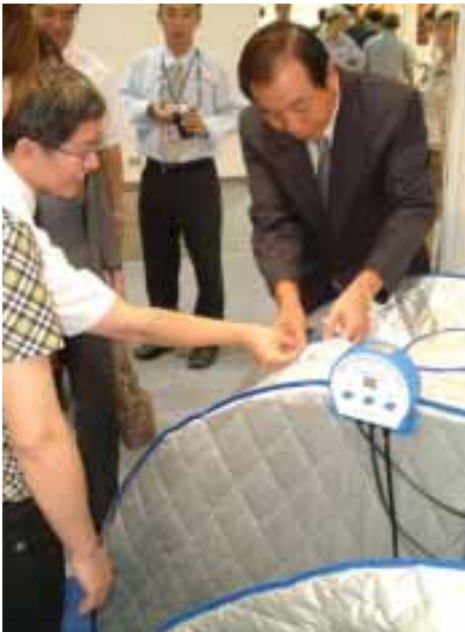
## 2. Amendments

### a. Revise related laws and regulations

In compliance with the revised Patent Act that took effect on July 1, 2004, the "Implementing Regulations of the Patent Act," "Regulations for Reduction and Exemption of Patent Annuities," "Regulations for Examination of Patent Right Extension," "Main Points for Patent Interview," "Main Points for Reviewing Patent Files," and "Rules of Patent Fees" were amended.

### b. Revise guidelines for patent examination

To continue with the revision to the guidelines for patent examination from



↻ A patent inventor demonstrates his invention to TIPO's Director General Tsai at the 2004 National Invention and Creation Exhibition.

↻ Junior Invention and Creation area of the 2004 National Invention and Creation Exhibition.



the previous year, chapters one to four and chapters five to eight of Part 2 were completed and entered into force on July 1 and December 14, respectively. Also, chapter one of Part 4 was completed and took effect on July 1, 2004.

c. Formulate "Main Points for Inspection and Observation of Patent Cases"

To assist patent examiners in making quick and clear judgment on disputed matters, examiners may go to the scene or a designated place to examine a patent as their duties require them or by applicants' requests. The "Main Points for Inspection and Observation of Patent Cases" took effect on July 19, 2004, regulating the implementation of the examination.

d. Drafting the "Main Points for Determining Patent Infringement"

The "Main Points for Determining Patent Infringement" was drafted based on the existing "Criteria for Determining Patent Infringement" and development status of patent infringement litigations in other developed countries. After exchanging views with judicial authorities, examination agencies, patent attorneys and the industrial sector, the drafted main points were sent to the Judicial Yuan in September for their scrutiny.

e. Project study

In 2004, a study on the feasibility of formality examination for designs was completed. The results of the study can be used as reference for future amendments to the Patent Act so as to perfect the patent system in Taiwan.

### 3. Professional trainings

a. Two patent training sessions on procedural examination, classification and search, and practical training were provided to new patent and trademark examiners and military draftees.

b. Two training sessions for patent assistant examiners were held between October and December in 2004. A total of 87 patent assistant examiners completed the 126-hour training.

c. Training course for patent examiners were held between November 17 and December 22. A total of 39 examiners completed the 177-hour training.

- d. Eleven sessions on the functions of the IEEE/IEE Electronic Library and application of the Derwent Biotechnology Abstracts were held. A total of 327 people participated in the courses.
- e. Twenty sessions, totaling 60 hours of advance trainings in biotechnology, nanotechnology, optical technology, telecommunication technology, and legal professional practical issues were offered. A total of 1,092 patent examiners participated.
- f. TIPO invited IP experts from Europe, Japan, Australia and the U.S. to give lectures on IPR protection in biotechnology. Each training session took 25 hours to complete. A total of four sessions were offered with 161 people participated.
- g. 29 senior examiners were sent to the USPTO, EPO and OHIM for training.
- h. Ten study tours to various companies were arranged for examiners. These companies included Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited, Benq Corporation, UB-ABC International Limited, Food Industry Research and Development Institute, Industrial Technology Research Institute, Chi Mei Optoelectronics, Giant Manufacturing Company Limited, Fisheries Research Institute, Kabo Tool Company Limited, ITRI Biomedical Engineering Center.
- i. Five seminars on "2004 Examination Practices of TIPO and Adjunct Patent Examination Commissioners" were held separately in Taichung, Tainan and Maoli. A total of 495 adjunct patent examination commissioners and TIPO patent examiners attended the seminars.
- j. Six seminars on "2004 Case Study and Examination Standards of Adjunct Patent Examination Commissioners" were held separately in Hsinchu, Taichung, Kaohsiung and Taipei. A total of 302 adjunct examination commissioners attended the seminars.
- k. Other training activities: four seminars on patent affairs, five seminars on patent cases, two training sessions for patent administrative personnel, two seminars on court rulings of administrative litigations.



#### 4. Operation analysis

As of December 2004, the number of pending patent substantive cases was 85,087, a decrease of 12,041 from 97,128 cases (-12.39%) from the previous year. 2004 statistics for new patent application cases and approved cases are as follows:

a. New patent application cases:

In 2004, patent application cases continued to increase. A total of 72,082 applications were filed, which is 6,340 (9.64%) more than 2003. Most applications were for invention patents, totaling 41,919 applications. Further analysis by nationality showed that 43,020 applications were filed by ROC nationals and 29,062 applications were filed by foreign nationals.

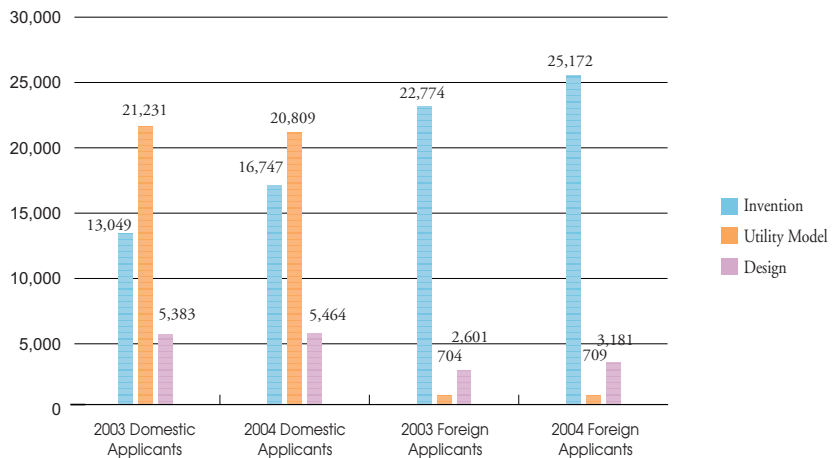
In 2004, invention patent applications filed by ROC nationals increased by 3,698 cases, an increase of 28.34% from 2003. This indicates Taiwan's technological sophistication is advancing year by year. This is a positive result from the Challenging 2008-National Development Plan's special emphasis on innovation and research.

b. Approval

The Patent Act was amended in 2003 and entered into force on July 1, 2004, adopting public announcement system for certificate issuance. Unlike the old system, which required the applicant to wait three months after the patent is published before any certification is granted (provided that no opposition is filed), the new system grants patent certificate as soon as the patent application is approved and payment is made. From January to June 2004, a total of 27,717 applications were approved and published. After the new system went into practice, a total of 21,893 patent certificates were issued from July to December. Abolishing the opposition system and changing utility model examination to formality examination have substantially shortened the time required for patent examination. Also, the number of approved applications has increased tremendously. The number of approved applications totaled 66,490 cases in 2004, a jump of 24,408 cases from the 42,082 cases in 2003, with utility model applications alone increased by 14,929 cases.

> Patent Applications in 2003 and 2004-By Nationality

Year \ Item	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
<b>No. of case in 2004</b>	41,919	21,518	8,645	72,082
Percentage	58.16%	29.85%	11.99%	100%
<b>No. of case in 2003</b>	35,823	21,935	7,984	65,742
% of variation	17.02%	-1.90%	8.28%	9.64%
<b>ROC nationals in 2004</b>	16,747	20,809	5,464	43,020
Percentage	23.23%	28.87%	7.58%	59.68%
<b>No. of case in 2003</b>	13,049	21,231	5,383	39,663
% of variation	28.34%	-1.99%	1.50%	8.46%
<b>Foreign nationals in 2004</b>	25,172	709	3,181	29,062
Percentage	34.92%	0.99%	4.41%	40.32%
<b>No. of case in 2003</b>	22,774	704	2,601	26,079
% of variation	10.53%	0.71%	22.30%	11.44%



> Patent Approvals in 2004-By Nationality

Item \ Nationality	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
Published approvals (1/1/2004-6/30/2004 )				
ROC nationals	4,859	8,856	2,201	15,916
Foreign nationals	9,829	636	1,336	11,801
Published certifications (7/1/2004-12/31/2004)				
ROC nationals	2,662	13,637	1,302	17,601
Foreign nationals	3,104	427	761	4,292

## B. Trademark

Trademark is a mark that helps consumers in distinguishing goods or services, or in choosing goods or services. It is the most important tool in brand name marketing. As Taiwan's booming commercial growth is closely linked with international development, it is TIPO's mission to harmonize our trademark practice with the international system, to improve the examination quality, and to streamline examination process. Highlights on trademark matters and statistics in 2004 are summarized below:

### 1. Performance summary

#### a. Expedite and strengthen trademark examination

In December 2003, TIPO began implementing a new application system allowing multiple classifications in a single application and accepting applications for color, sound, and three-dimension marks. As such, the average processing time for each trademark application was lengthened. However, personnel trainings and the publication of examination manual helped speed

- up the operation process. TIPO relies on senior examiners' examination experience to enhance examination efficiency and to build an independent examination mechanism. As a result, the time required for trademark examination was shortened. As of December 2004, 43,253 trademark applications were pending, a decrease of 4,686 cases compared with 47,939 pending cases at the end of December 2003. The average examination time for each case is 8.42 months, or 0.3 month less than the 8.72 months required in 2003.
- b. Enrich the trademark database
- About 310,000 invalid and rejected marks were scanned and added to the trademark database to help reduce the rate of inadvertent approval and save time during the examination process.
- c. Complete the "Trademark Four-in-One" system
- The "Trademark Four-in-One" system, which includes trademark words search, trademark images search, distance search, and electronic gazette, was completed on October 18, 2004. The trademark electronic gazette search engine was also made available to the public.
- d. Compile trademark awareness materials
- In conjunction with the enactment of the amended Trademark Act, an explanatory paper on each article of the Act was issued to give a thorough description of the purpose of the Act, its major components, and actual practices. The paper also includes related theoretical notes, interpretations by grand justices, sample rulings and decisions, etc. The booklet "Trademark Q & A" was also revised and made available on line to help the public gain a comprehensive understanding of the trademark system. Also, a compilation of administrative litigation of trademark disputes was completed and made available on line.
- e. Protection on well-known trademarks
- To ensure the implementation of well-known trademarks protection, TIPO commissioned the National Taiwan Normal University to investigate and

collect the names of different cultural and creative industries and their trademarks. 76 trademarks were selected to be included in the "Guide to Taiwan's Well-known Trademarks in the Cultural and Creative Industries." The Guide was published on December 31, 2004. An electronic file of the Guide is also available on TIPO's website. By doing this, it is expected that the trade dress of companies involving in the cultural and creative industries will be more publicized, which in return will increase their competitiveness and ensure perpetual development of their business.

## 2. Amendments

### a. Formulate guidelines for trademark examination

At the core of the Trademark Act is the issue of how to judge a mark's "likelihood of confusion." To tackle this issue, public hearings were held in which opinions from different sectors were compiled. On April 28, the "Examination Guidelines on Likelihood of Confusion" was completed and entered into force on May 1. In addition, the "Examination Guidelines for Three-Dimensional, Color, and Sound Trademarks" was enacted on July 1 in conjunction with the insertion protection for these three types of marks in the amended Trademark Act.

### b. Formulate "Operational Points on Application for Registration of Geographical Indications (GI) as Certification Marks"

The "Operational Points on Application for Registration of Geographical Indications as Certification Marks" was completed on September 2. In addition to fulfill our commitment to the regulations on geographical indications in implementing the TRIPS Agreement, it harmonizes our trademark system with international standards. More importantly, it establishes a mechanism for the recognition of GIs and the generation of a GI protection list. In the meantime, it raises public awareness in GI protection.

### c. Revise related laws and regulations

Six related trademark laws and regulations were revised and promulgated on

- May 1, 2004. These include: "Main Points for Determining an Interested Party under the Trademark Act," "Main Points for Examination of Disclaimers," "Main Points for Determining a Well-known Trademark or Mark," "Operational Procedures for Trademark Advisory Opinion Cases," "Operational Points for Filing, *Ex Officio*, an Invalidation of a Trademark Registration by Trademark Examiners," and "Main Points for Examination of Distinctiveness of Trademarks."
- d. Formulate "Implementation Regulations for Customs Authorities to Suspend Goods Infringing on Trademark Rights"

On September 15, 2004, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Finance jointly promulgated the "Implementation Regulations for Customs Authorities to Suspend Goods Infringing on Trademark Rights." The main objective of this implementation is to establish a border control regulation to ensure that trademark rights are protected, and to prevent counterfeit goods from reaching the Taiwan market.

### 3. Professional trainings

The "Manual for Standard Trademark Operation" was completed in 2004 as a practical guideline for new examiners. Training workshops on "Trademark Regulations," "Examination Guidelines on Likelihood of Confusion," and "Examination Guidelines for Three-Dimensional, Color, and Sound Trademarks" were provided to examiners. Furthermore, to enhance the examination experience of trademark examiners, trademark examiners were given opportunities to study specific issues of interest and present their findings at different workshops. Twelve such workshops were held in 2004 with 731 participants taking part in them.

### 4. Operation analysis

#### a. New trademark application cases

Statistics for trademark applications is calculated based on number of cases and classification since the system of single application with multiple classifications

> Trademark Cases in 2004-By Nationality

	Application			Published registration		
	Total	ROC nationals	Foreign nationals	Total	ROC nationals	Foreign nationals
By application	61,667	48,613	13,054	54,912	40,224	14,688
By class	72,650	–	–	55,955	–	–

> Trademark Applications in 2003 and 2004

	Application	Published registration
2004	72,650	55,955
2003	65,907	74,572
Percentage change	10.23%	-24.97%

Note: The single application system for multiple classifications took effect on November 28, 2003. The figure listed in the above chart for 2003 is by number of applications, and for 2004 is by the number of classifications.

took effect in 2004. The total number of trademark application cases submitted was 61,667. 48,613 applications were from ROC nationals (78.83%), and 13,054 applications were from foreign nationals (21.17%). The total number of applications by classification is 72,650, marking a 6,743 (10.23%) increase from the 65,907 applications submitted in 2003 under the one classification per application system.

b. Published trademark registrations

54,912 trademark registrations were published in 2004. Of these, 40,224 cases (73.25%) were from ROC nationals, and 14,688 cases (26.75%) were from foreign nationals. Registrations by class total 55,955 cases.

c. Top ten classes of trademark applications and registrations

The breakdown for trademark applications by class in 2004 is as follows: there are more applications for goods (75.36%) than services (24.64%). Class 43 (food, drink, and accommodation services) saw a substantial increase in 2004, indicating that the service industry is on a rise in recent years. Statistics from the top ten classes of published registrations show that Class 5 (pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations) and Class 43 (food, drink, and accommodation services) are on the climb.

> Top ten classes of trademark applications  
(by goods and services)

Goods and Services		2004		No. of applications in 2003	Percentage change
Class	Description	No. of applications	Percentage		
9	Scientific apparatus and instruments	6,508	8.97	6,320	2.97
5	Pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations	5,660	7.8	5,815	-2.67
35	Advertising; business management	5,404	7.45	4,733	14.18
3	Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use	5,297	7.3	5,296	0.02
25	Clothing, footwear, headgear	4,966	6.84	4,191	18.49
30	Coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar	4,425	6.1	4,099	7.95
43	Services for providing food and drink; temporary accommodation	3,070	4.23	2,449	25.36
41	Education; training; entertainment; sporting and cultural activities	2,480	3.42	2,204	12.52
16	Paper, cardboard and goods made from these materials	2,454	3.38	2,245	9.31
29	Meat, fish, poultry and game	2,396	3.3	2,406	-0.42

Note: Refer to P84 for detailed figures of other classes.



> Top ten classes of published trademark registrations  
(by goods and services)

Goods and Services		2004		No. of registrations in 2003	Percentage change
Class	Description	No. of registrations	Percentage		
9	Scientific apparatus and instruments	5,443	9.73	7,479	-27.22
5	Pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations	4,676	8.36	4,233	10.47
3	Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use	4,313	7.71	4,518	-4.54
35	Advertising; business management	4,108	7.34	6,168	-33.4
25	Clothing, footwear, headgear	3,581	6.4	4,448	-19.49
30	Coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar	3,159	5.65	3,570	-11.51
43	Services for providing food and drink; temporary accommodation	1,979	3.54	1,919	3.13
16	Paper, cardboard and goods made from these materials	1,881	3.36	2,603	-27.74
29	Meat, fish, poultry and game	1,853	3.31	2,397	-22.7
41	Education; training; entertainment; sporting and cultural activities	1,846	3.3	2,412	-23.47

Note: Refer to P:84 for detailed figures of other classes.

## C. Copyright

The revised Copyright Act was promulgated on July 9, 2003, amending 40 existing articles and adding 13 new ones. The amendments are significant for the use and protection of copyrighted materials in the digital environment. It also contributes to the deterrence of copyright infringement and piracy and keeping the rights of copy rightholders and public interest in balance. However, the Act was met with some problems in enforcement. For example, the definition of "intent to profit" and "non- intent to profit" and also the number of copies and market value of non-commercial purpose reproduction that constitute an infringement were not well defined and thus result in the ambiguous interpretation in enforcing the law. As

such, a further revision of the Act was proposed in 2004 and later adopted on August 24, 2004. The promulgation of the revised Act on September 1 further harmonizes Taiwan's copyright scheme with the international protection standards.

In 2004, as it had in the past, TIPO continued to promote international copyright relationship by sending representatives to Japan and Germany to exchange practical experience on copyright administration and copyright intermediary organizations affairs. TIPO personnel attended several international symposiums on copyright-related issues to exchange ideas and thoughts.

## 1. Performance summary

### a. Preparation for the implementation of the 2004 Copyright Act

In preparation for the implementation of the 2004 Copyright Act, symposiums were organized where experts and relevant authorities were invited to discuss the application of the Copyright Act. After three symposiums, held separately on September 23, November 2, and December 14, consensus was reached. On December 31, an explanatory on the application of the amended articles to the Copyright Act was issued to all judiciary, prosecutorial, and investigation units, as well as all levels of schools and other educational institutes to smooth the implementation of the new Act.

### b. Supervise and assist copyright intermediary organizations

The Copyright Regulatory and Mediation Board met six times in 2004 to discuss the applicability of the Copyright Act, amendments, and regulatory fees for intermediary organizations. The principle of the remuneration rate and the revision of the remuneration rate proposed by the Music Copyright Association Taiwan (MCAT) and the Music Copyright Intermediary Society of Chinese Taipei (MUST) had come to conclusions in the Board meetings. Furthermore, TIPO completed the investigation of the financial affairs and overall inspection of all seven copyright intermediary organizations.

c. Compile talking points and awareness materials on copyright matters

The following materials are available online for the general public: 1) compilation of the Copyright Act, comparison table to the amended Copyright Act of September 1, 2004 and comparison table to the amended Copyright Act of July 9, 2003, 2) get to know intellectual property rights-useful tips, 3) related explanations on the Copyright Act, 4) samples to copyright licensing and agreement, 5) explanatory notes on Article 87 and 87bis of the Copyright Act ( Chinese and English versions ) , 6) cautions to executions involving copyrights, 7) copyright issue relevant to downloading music via exchange software, and 8) awareness material on the effect of piracy on employment.

d. Complete studies on Copyright Act system

Several in-depth studies on copyright system and foreign copyright practices were completed in 2004 to assist in the future establishment of copyright legal framework and provision of guidance for copyright intermediary organizations. These studies include: 1) study on the supplementary resolution to the passing of the third reading of the Copyright Act amendments of June 6, 2003, 2) study on technical protection measures, 3) study on the impact of copyright infringements to the industry, 4) study on WIPO's essential copyright regulations and issues, 1996-2004, 5) study on the collective management of copyright in international organizations, and 6) study on Japan's legal framework in copyright management and practices.

e. Copyright information service

The copyright information service received about 2000 telephone and 300 e-mail inquiries in 2004 regarding the applicability of the Copyright Act.

g. Promote copyright awareness

Mediums such as Internet games, printed and electronic news reports, advertisements, and promotional films were used to engender proper respect for copyright.

## 2. Amendments

### a. Revision of the Copyright Act

Major revisions to the Copyright Act in 2004 include: providing legal safeguard for technical protection measures, revising the penal provisions, Legalizing *ex officio* action for Customs to withhold import/export clearance on suspected infringements, amending reproduction rights in relation to temporary reproduction, arbitration of disputes between copyright intermediary organizations and users shall be under the jurisdiction of the parties involved, and deleting the "knowingly" requirement for liability of user exploiting infringement computer program for business purposes. This revision to the Copyright Act is beneficial to the development of digital and e-businesses and in improving the practical implementation of the Copyright Act. The new Copyright Act is another step toward building a sound copyright environment and in enhancing Taiwan's competitiveness.

### b. Amend related regulations to the Copyright Act

The Organization Regulations for the Copyright Regulatory and Mediation Board was amended and promulgated on March 31, 2004. Also, the Regulations of Copyright Dispute Mediation was amended and promulgated on April 14.

### c. Revise the Guidelines on Administrating Copyright Intermediary Organizations

The Guidelines on Administrating Copyright Intermediary Organizations was amended and promulgated on July 28, 2004. All copyright intermediary organizations were notified of the changes and were investigated under the amended Regulations in 2004.

### d. Other revisions in relation to the amended Copyright Act

The Implementation Rules for Suspension of Release of Goods Infringing on Copyright or Plate Rights by Customs Authorities was amended in conjunction

with the passing of the new Copyright Act. Also, TIPO has begun to assist educational institutes in setting the scope for fair use in accordance with the supplementary resolution, which states that "competent authority for copyright affairs shall assist users and right holder groups to establish the scope of fair use by December 31, 2004." These works include: 1) establishing scope of fair use for photocopying in libraries, 2) establishing scope of fair use for photocopying for teaching purposes, and 3) establishing scope of fair use for distance learning.

### 3. Coordination of copyright intermediary affairs

Several forums and workshops on copyright intermediary affairs were held in 2004 to provide a channel of communication for users and right holders.

- Seminars on copyright intermediary practices were held on March 30, June 24, and August 26, 2004. Foreign experts were invited to present at these seminars. Participants at the seminars totaled 330 people.
- On August 19, 2004, a seminar on remuneration rate was held to urge copyright intermediary organizations to revise their regulations on unreasonable remuneration rate and the overuse of criminal lawsuit against users who don't oblige to such regulations.
- Copyright intermediary organizations were invited to attend three different forums on March 30, August 31, and December 28, 2004, to exchange ideas and discuss issues related to licensing and remuneration issues to safeguard the interests of users. Intermediary organizations were requested to provide individual list of chargeable products and licensing channels on TIPO's website. It leads to a clear scope of rights for users to avoid duplicate payment.
- On November 24, 2004, TIPO invited representatives from the food service and hotel industries, as well as the MUST, Mei-Hwa Multimedia Technology Co., and Jeou Tai Technology Co. to negotiate on licensing disputes involving the public performance issue of karaoke and public broadcasting of music in hotel rooms.

#### 4. Operation analysis

##### a. Copyright management

One application for plate right registration, one application for permission of copyright intermediary organization establishment, and two applications of compulsory licensing for music copyright were completed in 2004.

##### b. Verification of copyright licensing documents

42,115 cases of copyright licensing verification were processed in 2004, a substantial increase of 36.53% from the 30,846 cases in 2003. These licensing verifications include 403,360,747 pieces of audio-visual ODs and 34,186,545 pieces of laser discs, totaling 437,547,292 pieces.

#### > Verification of copyright licensing documents in 2004

Location of inspection	TIPO	Inspection center				Total
		CKS Airport	Taichung	Kaohsiung	Subtotal	
No. of cases	40,368	1,191	529	27	1,747	42,115
Percentage	95.85	2.83	1.26	0.06	4.15	100

Note : Inspection center at the CKS International Airport was removed on July 1, 2004.

## III International Cooperation

As the world propels itself into an era of knowledge economy, innovation and invention become the most important elements in a country's economic development. As such, governments around the world place heavy emphasis on the development of IPR and harmonizing IPR system among countries becomes essential to IPR protection. In 2004, TIPO actively participated in the meetings of TRIPS Council, the APEC/IPEG meetings and IPR related discussions. Bilateral relations are also being maintained through information and personnel exchanges as well as technical cooperation with IP authorities of France, Australia, Japan, and the EU.

### A. Multilateral relations

#### 1. WTO/TRIPS/WIPO

- On June 14-June 16 and on November 30-December 2, 2004, representatives from TIPO attended the meetings of the WTO/TRIPS Council and the special session on the Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights to discuss issues regarding geographical indications, relationship between TRIPS and the Convention on Biological Diversity, and protection for traditional knowledge and folklore. The meetings gave TIPO representatives an opportunity to gain fuller understanding of latest developments of IPR issues at the DOHA Round and an opportunity to meet with representatives from other WTO member economies to strengthen bilateral cooperation and exchange.
- On July 30-31, 2004, two experts from the WTO Secretariat office were invited to Taiwan to present at forums on current WTO/TRIPS issues, especially on genetic resources, traditional knowledge, and protection of folklore.

- WIPO experts were invited to Taiwan on August 17, 2004 to present at forum on the latest trends and developments in protection of traditional knowledge. Also, suggestions were provided as to how Taiwan can be involved in WIPO discussions through the participation in traditional knowledge issues.

## 2. APEC

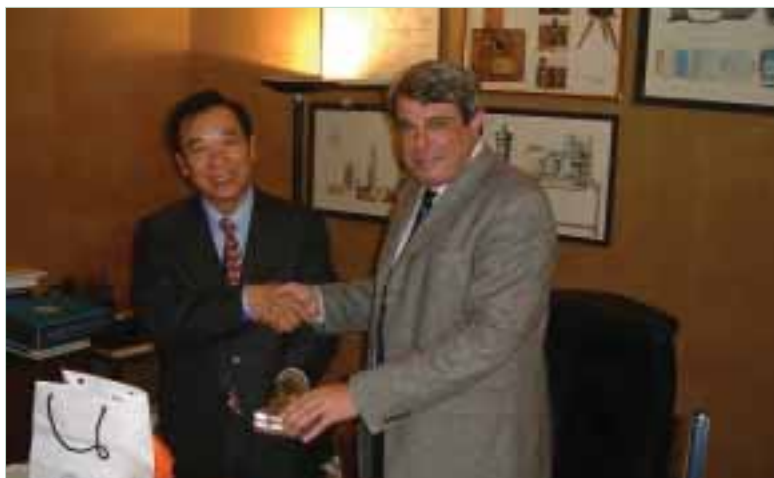
- At the April 20-21, 2004, APEC/IPEG XVIII meeting held in Beijing, Taiwan handed over the Convenorship to South Korea. During Taiwan's tenure as Convenor of IPEG, TIPO's effort in coordinating important IPR issues was well acknowledged and complimented by other member economies and APEC officials. Taiwan also presented the results of a research project entitled "The Anti-Piracy Strategies and Measures of Optical Discs " at the meeting. Many member economies expressed great interests in Taiwan's newly developed piracy rate calculation method.
- On August 31 to September 3, 2004, TIPO attended the APEC/IPEG XIX in Phuket, Thailand and the subsequent forum on Marketing and Strategic Alliance for Startups. TIPO exchanged ideas on IPR policies and strategies, IPR service centers, and development of digital economy with other members, and reported on Taiwan's enforcement measures and achievements as well.

## B. Bilateral relations

### 1. Bilateral IPR communications

- On April 2, 2004, TIPO's Director General Tsai Lien-Sheng attended the 6th Taiwan-France Industrial Property Meeting in Paris. Two agreements were signed at the meeting, namely, the amendments to the "Exchange of Letters on Mutual Granting of Patent, Design, and Trademark Priority Rights between the National Institute for Industrial Property of France and the Bureau of Standards of Taiwan" and the "Agreement on Protection of Industrial Property Rights between the National Institute for Industrial Property of France and the Intellectual Property Office of Taiwan."





⬆ TIPO's Director General Tsai met with INPI's Director General Mr. Daniel Hangard and signed the "Agreement on Protection of Industrial Property Rights between the National Institute for Industrial Property of France and the Intellectual Property Office of Taiwan."

- On April 23, 2004, the "Memorandum of Understanding between the Intellectual Property Office of Ministry of Economic Affairs in Taiwan and the Australian Commerce and Industry Office on Cooperation in Industrial Property" was signed.
- On September 9, 2004, Deputy Director General Jack Lu led a delegation to attend the 16th Taiwan-EU Consultation Meeting in Brussels, Belgium to discuss IPR-related issues of mutual concerns.
- On October 5-6, 2004, two experts from OHIM were invited to Taiwan to present at a forum on utility model and trademark.
- On November 18-19, 2004, the 29th Taiwan-Japan Economic and Trade Consultation was held in Taipei to discuss issues on IPR regulations, piracy inspections, and exchange of IPR information and personnel.
- On November 23 to 26, 2004, Mr. Pedro Osona, Director of the International Cooperation Office/EPO was invited to Taiwan to discuss on issues relating to sending TIPO personnel to EPO for training in 2005. Also, a presentation on EPO training was delivered, as well as a forum on patent protection between Taiwan and EU was held. The information delivered at the presentation and

the forum was useful reference for TIPO in developing its professional training program and in understanding patent protection in Europe.

- On December 1, 2004, the IPR Chapter negotiation was concluded with Nicaragua at the 2nd Taiwan-Nicaragua FTA negotiation meeting in San Francisco.



- ◆ TIPO's Director General Tsai and Ms. Frances Jennifer Adamson, Representative of Australian Commerce and Industry Office signed the "Memorandum of Understanding between the Intellectual Property Office of Ministry of Economic Affairs in Taiwan and the Australian Commerce and Industry Office on Cooperation in Industrial Property."

## 2. IPR information and technology exchange

- Visits between personnel from TIPO and IPR-related authorities of the United States, Japan, and Europe were conducted to exchange ideas on IPR protection. IPR experts from other countries were invited to TIPO to lecture on IPR related topics to help enhance the professional knowledge and ability of patent examiners.
- To facilitate the smooth operation of the TIPOnet project, a delegation of TIPO personnel was sent to the USPTO, EPO, and IP Australia for short-term training and exchange on patent information service and e-filing.
- TIPO continues to provide EPO and Derwent with Taiwan's patent information to be included in the esp@cenet database and the WPI database.

The legal status data of Taiwan granted patents were also provided to EPO to be included in its INPADOC database.

### C. International copyright relations

The rampancy of IPR infringements has been one of the major concerns of governments around the world. TIPO continues to maintain communication with experts and people from different sectors, as well as through international conferences to deliver Taiwan's resolution to protect copyright holders.

- On March 15 to 17, 2004, representatives from TIPO attended the forum on "Legal Issues and Policies on Copyright Material on the Internet" and roundtable discussion on "Copyright Issues of Digital Library and Publications from Educational Institutes" held jointly by the HK IPD and WIPO.
- On October 4, 2004, Deputy Director General Jack Lu and officials from the Copyright Division met in Washington with the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) and The International Intellectual Property Alliance (IIPA) to exchange ideas on IPR protection issues.



- ④ TIPO sponsors the "2004 International Symposium on the Study of Audio-Visual Works' Piracy Rate," inviting representatives of local and international right holder groups, government officials, and diplomats to attend.

- On October 18-19, 2004, TIPO and Bureau of Foreign Trade sponsored the "2004 International Symposium on the Study of Audio-Visual Works' Piracy Rate." Representatives from copyright agencies in the United States and Korea, as well as copyright holder organizations such as the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI) and the Music Publishers Association Of Chinese Taipei (MPA), American Institute in Taiwan (AIT), The American Chamber of Commerce in Taipei, The European Chamber of Commerce Taipei, the European Economic and Trade Office, and IPR experts in Taiwan were invited to share and exchange experience on anti-piracy strategies.
- On October 29, 2004, representatives from TIPO attended the International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations (IFRRO) sponsored forum on the "Development of Copyright Protection in the Asia Pacific Region." The forum was beneficial toward intermediary organization practices in language work.
- On December 6 to 16, 2004, representatives from TIPO joined the MUST delegation to attend the Asia-Pacific Committee Meeting of the International Confederation of Authors and Composers Societies (CISAC) in Beijing. Practical experience China's copyright scheme and the operation of copyright holder groups had been studied which contributed to a boost of mutual understanding of IPR-related issues between the strait.

## IV Public Information Service

In view of the innovative and creative value of patent information, TIPO, in addition to regular publication of various gazettes, continues to enhance the development of a comprehensive patent database. The prior art search it provides for the patent examiners help expedite the examination process and reduce the possibility of disputes. Furthermore, making good use of the database can prevent individuals or enterprises from duplicate research and investment before they put substantial resources in it. The development of a dedicated website for patent commercialization also provides interested parties with useful information and assistance. Periodically held seminars allow the general public to have better understanding of what kind of services TIPO provide in this regard.

### A. Enriching patent and trademark database

- Continue to collect and purchase published patent information from patent offices in the United States, Japan, Europe, and other international patent organizations to enrich TIPO's patent database. Maintain the TWPAT Patent Network to provide up to date domestic patent information for search. Periodicals, books, and CDs on IPR are included in TIPO's library for public reference.
- Complete search system for patent gazette. All gazettes published between 1950 and 2001 were digitalized adding 400,000 image documents to the database. In addition, 300,000 records of legal status data were included in the database.
- To extend the collection of TIPO's patent and non-patent literature, the

updated data of Derwent Biotechnology Abstracts were included in the database. The IEL database from IEEE Electronic Library was also introduced for patent examiners' search.

- In 2004, 55,063 records of bibliographic data and abstracts of TW patents and patent applications as well as utility model were added to the publicly available English-language database.
- Complete the Trademark Four-in-One system, which includes search on trademark words, trademark images, distance search, and electronic gazette. While the old search system was divided into intranet search and distance search, the new Four-in-One system has accesses to all trademark database and provides overall functions including: word and symbol search, case number search, applicant search, progress search, image search, image category search and search for similar goods and services. In addition, a general Boolean search and online search for trademark gazette are also added to database.
- More updated patent data and non-patent literature were included in the database for biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, herbs and medicines. The system has been upgraded to provide an enhanced and user-friendly environment.

## **B. Information on commercializing patents**

To provide individual inventors with the opportunity to market and commercialize their invention, TIPO continues to maintain the website for commercializing patents with information and assistance necessary for marketing patents. Twenty-one workshops and seminars on patent search were given, with participants totaling 899 people. A DVD on how to commercialize patents was also produced. The website on commercializing patents registered 1,240,998 visitors till the end of 2004, and 5,717 matches for technical need were recorded.

### **C. Related IPR publications**

The pilot project of publishing trademark gazettes on CD-ROM was completed in December 2004. Formal publications are scheduled to begin in 2005. 36 issues (paper and CD version) of patent gazette, 24 issues of trademark gazette, 24 issues of application publication gazette (paper and CD version) and 12 issues of IPR Monthly Journal were published. Two reference books, "Q&A on US Patents" and "Patent Cooperation Treaty and Regulations under the PCT" were also published in 2004.

## V

# Intellectual Property Rights Protection & Promotion

As part of the government's effort to implement IPR policies and protect the interests of right holders, TIPO continues to carry out work in the "IPR Action Plan 2003-2005." In addition to strengthening piracy inspections at all enforcement agencies, the legalization process of the IPR Police was completed. Furthermore, regulations on rewards for informants and officers were revised to encourage the public to report on infringement activities and to boost morale in enforcement units. TIPO also worked closely with right holder groups on concrete implementation measures to bring piracy rate to below 40% in 2005. Lively awareness programs were also delivered to the public to engender proper respect for IPR.

## A. Awareness on IPR laws and regulations

### 1. Awareness on the amended Patent Act

Four awareness seminars on the new patent fees and new system for utility model were held in Taipei, Hsinchu, Taichung, and Kaohsiung. A total of 530 patent agents and entrepreneurs attended the seminars.

### 2. Awareness on the amended Trademark Act

To give trademark agents and trademark holders a better understanding of the amended Trademark Act and examination standards, four awareness seminars on the Trademark Act and examination standards were held in Taipei, Taichung, Kaohsiung, and Hsinchu. A total of 380 participated in the seminars.



### 3. Awareness on the Copyright Act

A compilation of court decisions of copyright disputes in 2003 and 2004, explanatory notes on the new Copyright Act, press releases, and over 180 current events were put online for public reference.

## B. IPR awareness promotion

### 1. Forums on IPR legal framework

TIPO jointly organized IPR-related symposiums with educational institutes. On November 3 and 17, 2004, two sessions on "Academic Development in Trademark and Patent Legal Framework" were held at the National Taiwan University's Law Campus, attracting 428 participants to the event. On November 13 and 14, a seminar on "New Trends in Finance and Economic Laws and Cross-Strait Finance and Economic Laws" was jointly held with the Research Center of Financial and Economic Law of the National Chengchi University. On November 15 and 16, the "2004 National Technology Law Forum " was held at the Institute of Technology Law of the National Chiao Tung University.

### 2. IPR service for industrial circles

To assist enterprises in training IPR management professionals, four sessions of patent right management and trademark right management class were offered to 240 entrepreneurs. In addition, three seminars concerning the management and exploitation of IPR were offered to 222 participants from government agencies, public-run enterprises, and university research personnel.

### 3. Campus education

- To strengthen IPR protection on campus, TIPO sponsored a national composition contest on "E Generation Says 'No!' to Piracy" for students at primary and secondary schools. More than 1,315 students participated in this contest.

- To assist students in purchasing and using legal copies of textbooks, the Shih Hsin University, National Chung Hsing University and National University of Kaohsiung participated in a program to establish channels for the sale of secondhand textbooks so that students can purchase the books at discount prices. This project will be extended to other universities in the coming academic year.
- To encourage IPR protection on campus, TIPO launched the "Campus IP Engendering Program" in 2004 by cooperating with eleven on-campus Legal Service Groups comprised of law students who provide legal advices to the public to introduce IP concept to primary and secondary schools across Taiwan. A total of 44 events were held and 8,325 students participated in them.
- To strengthen Internet management on campus, the MOE and MOEA have jointly established a cooperation mechanism to hold meetings periodically to formulate common understanding in effective preventives and management against Internet infringements.



↑ TIPO's Director General Tsai introduces the sticker for "We Support Genuine Articles" campaign at the press conference.



↑ NOVA, Taiwan's renowned 3C retailer, in support of "We Support Genuine Articles" campaign.

#### 4. Promote IPR with business circles

To enhance IP awareness in the private sector, a TIPO-sponsored campaign against counterfeit and piracy was launched nationwide in December 2004. The theme of the campaign was "We Support Genuine Articles," aiming at engendering the respect for innovations and inventions. Stickers bearing the same message were distributed to those who participate in this campaign, including computer shops, boutiques, KTVs, record stores, retail chain stores and department stores. Approximately 15,000 shops joined in the campaign.

#### 5. Other awareness campaigns

Awareness campaigns in 2004 include:

- Internet games: Interactive online games such as the "IP Pet" and "IP Intelligence" are set up to entice the younger generation to understand IPR. The games registered 330,000 players in 2004.
- SMART train and seminars: A total of 143 awareness seminars were held in 2004.
- Electronic media: A five-part series on IPR protection issues and the amended Copyright Act was produced and broadcasted in major electronic

media. Promotional clips were also produced to be shown in movie theaters and on television. Also, radio interviews of TIPO professionals were broadcasted to publicize the idea of IPR protection.

- **Print media:** A column on IPR information is published weekly in the *Economy Daily*. A total of 30 articles were printed in 2004. In addition, cooperation with print media to host IPR protection workshops and seminars enable to public to have better understanding on the effort that TIPO made in IPR protection.
- **Outdoor multimedia:** IPR promotional ads are placed at MRT stations and the CKS International Airport to publicize IPR protection.
- **Cooperation with right holder groups:** With combined resources of the Business Software Alliance (BSA) and TIPO, cooperative programs on IPR protection was developed.
- **Other:** Several CD-ROM products on IPR enforcement have been produced and distributed to relevant agencies in Taiwan and other foreign countries. They were also displayed in occasions of exhibitions and fairs, etc.

## C. IPR Protection

### 1. Coordination Taskforce for IP Enforcement Meeting

The Coordination Taskforce for IP Enforcement Meeting met four times in 2004 to monitor and coordinate IP protection progress of inter-governmental agencies issues.

### 2. Coordinate inspections of enforcement authorities

TIPO continued to coordinate the efforts of the Taiwan High Court Prosecutor's Office and the National Police Agency (NPA) to conduct random inspections of photocopying shops at the perimeter of university campuses to deter illegal photocopying activities, as well as inspections of newspaper dispatchers to curb the sales of pirated goods via flyers.



↑ TIPO's Deputy Director General Jack Lu (left) and NPA's Deputy Director General Hsieh (right) co-host the Rename Ceremony of IPR Police.

In addition, to protect legal software, TIPO adopted the "Implementation Plan for Enhancing the Protection of Computer Software" on September 1, 2004. By raising IP awareness and surveillance of sale channels, piracy rate of business software is expected to bring down below 40% in 2005.

### 3. Reorganization of Integrated Enforcement Task Force (IETF)

IETF was established as a temporary mission unit on January 1, 2003, to combat IP infringements. To maintain the professionalism of IETF so that IP enforcement can be implemented more effectively, the Executive Yuan approved on July 27, 2004, to restructure IETF as the Fifth Division under the Second Peace Preservation Police Corps (SPPPC). IETF completed its legalization process and was renamed as IPR Police on November 1, 2004.

### 4. Professional trainings for judges, prosecutors, and police officers

In order to deepen the knowledge of IPR regulations and redouble the enforcement efforts for enforcement officials, TIPO sponsored several trainings courses in 2004, including:

- Provided 40 would-be judges with on-the-job training for one month;

- Held three workshops on "Patent Infringement Determination," in which 115 judges and patent infringement verification experts participated;
  - Held seven seminars on IP enforcement, in which 322 judges, prosecutors, and police officers attended;
  - Held workshop on IP criminal case study, in which 28 judges in charge of IP cases were invited to participate.
5. Amending reward program to encourage more leads on IP infringements
- To deter OD piracy, the Executive Yuan approved the reward program on September 23, 2004, to raise rewards for informants and enforcement officers who uncover OD factories manufacturing pirated ODs so as to encourage more leads from informants and to boost the morale of enforcement officers.
6. Granting rewards on IP infringements

In 2004, cash rewards granted by TIPO to prosecutors and police officers totaled 955 cases, accumulating to NT\$27,595,733, marking a substantial increase of 82.40% as compared to the NT\$15,129,231 in 2003.



④ TIPO's Director General Tsai (4th from left) invites foreign trade officials and representatives of right holder groups to attend the Reward Program Ceremony.

> Anti-Counterfeit Committee Enforcement Performance

Unit: case/NT\$

Year	Suspected Cases Reported	Enforcement Rewards Granted					
		Reward Cases				Value of Counterfeit Products	Amount of the Reward
		Total	Patent	Trademark	Copyright		
2004	289	955	0	496	459	523,104	27,595
2003	594	1,217	19	375	823	905,116	15,129
Percentage Change (%)	-51.35	-21.53	-100	32.27	-44.23	-42.21	82.40

Note: The "value of counterfeit products" is an estimated value.

7. Inspection of OD manufacturing factories

As part of the effort to implement the Optical Disk Act, JODE conducted a total of 1,067 inspections in 2004, a slight decrease of 1.93% as compared to the 1,088 inspections in 2003. Seven cases were found in violation of the Optical Disk Act, a plunge of 30% as compared to the same period of 2003.

> JODE Enforcement Performance

		2003		2004	
		Jan.- Dec.		Jan.- Dec.	
Number of Inspections		1,088		1,067	
		Day	Night	Day	Night
		703	385	650	417
		Number of Cases Found Violating the Optical Disk Act		10	7
Number of Plants Closed	Shutdown by orders	5		1	
	Voluntarily closed	5		9	
Number of Cases Prosecuted		7		5	
Number of Administrative Disposition		8		4	
Number of Machines Seized		11		5	
Number of Illegal Ods (Pieces)		303,575		115,280	
Fines		NT\$18,500,000		NT\$6,000,000	

Source: The Joint Optical Disk Enforcement Taskforce (JODE), Ministry of Economic Affairs

## VI Prospects

As the global competition grows heater in the world economy, the potential of economy development is no longer judged merely by the volume of capital or labor force. The power of knowledge economy has evoked changes to global economic system. Effective implementation of the national innovative scheme and creation of a sound environment for technology development to asset the industries is one of the key elements in gaining advantages in the 21st century global competition.

To strengthen our national competitiveness, TIPO has spared no efforts in bettering the environment for creating, managing and practicing intellectual property rights. Our goals include: further amendment to the Patent Act, enhancing the quality of patent examination, developing electronic management environment, strengthening IPR protection measures, and building up IPR professional training mechanisms. We aim to encourage creative invention and to promote industrial competitiveness in order to reach the goal of developing an innovation-oriented economy.

### A. Further amendment to the Patent Act

In order to cope with the developmental need of the industry and the economical aspect of patent litigations, future amendments include: 1) implementing the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health in 2001 and the Decision of WTO meetings of the General Council on August 30, 2003, which recognize the gravity of the public health problems afflicting many developing and least-developed countries, especially those afflicted with HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other epidemics. The said Declaration and Decision agreed that WTO members with insufficient or no manufacturing capacities in the



pharmaceutical sector could face difficulties in making effective use of compulsory licensing under the TRIPS Agreement. The WTO General Council has instructed the Council for TRIPS to find an expeditious solution to this problem. To resolve this issue, TIPO has started drafting amendment to Article 76 of the Patent Act regarding compulsory license of exportation of drugs to follow the said WTO Doha Declaration and Decision and to reflect the needs of domestic drug industries. 2) Under the instruction of the Science and Technology Advisory Group of Executive Yuan, TIPO will promote to simplify the administrative procedures of patent and trademark remedied by adopting a single-level, streamlined system for efficient settlement of disputes.

## **B. Upgrade the quality of patent examination**

To maintain our effort in improving the quality of patent examination, TIPO has established a working team for improving patent examination quality and drafted a "2005 patent examining quality improvement project." Seven projects for upgrading patent examination quality were set for 2005. These include: accelerating the amendment to the patent examination guidelines, implementing per-item examination and interview process adequately, strengthening the prior art search, enhancing the ability for writing decisions, controlling substantial quality, allocating the examiners flexibly and increasing professional training. As part of our determination to upgrade patent examination quality, TIPO also invited professionals from the industries to form the Guidance Committee on Patent Examination Quality to supervise in the process and provide guidance to the performance of TIPO. This demonstrated TIPO determination to improve the quality of patent examination.

Furthermore, TIPO plans to establish a speed service center to offer services on applying for registration of patent agent, patent annual fee and application of priority right certification, copy of patent documents and reissues of patent certificate. It is scheduled to provide over-night service at the beginning and is expected to reach the goal of same day delivery by July 1, 2005.

### C. Perfecting e-filing system

In 2004, system analysis and program design for the stage of Small-Scale-Online (SSOL) e-filing project, which comprises fourteen sub-systems, were completed. Also completed was the necessary hardware for the operation of the entire e-project known as TIPOnet. Next target will be the completion and online implementation of the SSOL which will allow applicants to file 30 different forms online for patent or trademark applications. By the time the whole system is completed, applicants can pay fees and check the status of their applications through direct access from their own PC. These are the initial steps toward a full automated operation and paperless environment that provide timely service.

### D. Strengthening IPR protection

Adequate enforcement of IPR protection policies is not only an obligation to fulfill, but also a key for the advancement of domestic industries to compete in the global society. It takes long-term and continuous efforts as well as the cooperation of all parties involved to complete the task. To combat against emerging infringements induced from new technology, such as illegal OD burning and Internet downloads, it is necessary for the government to formulate effective measures to tackle such activities. In so doing, the "Implementation Plan for Enhancing Computer Software Protection" and the "Implementation Plan for Strengthening Preventive Measures Against Internet Infringements" were completed with the aim to effectively bring down the business software piracy rate and to deter Internet infringements. To put the "Implementation Plan for Strengthening Preventive Measures Against Internet Infringements" into practice, TIPO will establish a Joint Internet Infringement Inspection Special Taskforce (JIST), composed by professional enforcement officers with different expertise to ensure effective enforcements.

### E. Engendering IP Professionals

The management and enforcement of intellectual property is one of the main factors to vie against the competitors in the era of knowledge-based economy. An

abundant human resource of IP professionals will contribute to the victory of the competition. In view of this, the long contemplated "Taiwan IP Academy" (TIPA) has been materialized and was scheduled to launch in 2005.

TIPA is a virtual training center whose head administrative office is located at the National Taiwan University Innovation Incubation Center. In this Academy, instructors are cultivated and teaching materials are provided by TIPO. Local universities, training institutes, and organizations around the island are invited to join the Academy through a partnership with TIPO. Courses and workshops will be offered to entrepreneurs, judicial officials, as well as patent and trademark agents beginning in 2005. TIPO plans to cultivate 150 IP instructors in 2005 and expects to train over 1,000 IP professionals each year from 2006 to 2008. Budget required for 2005 projects which amount to around NT\$ 26 million has been approved. Another NT\$ 30 million will be budgeted each year from 2006 to 2008.

It is anticipated that through this operation, both the quality and quantity of IP human resource will be elevated. Training courses for IP enforcement officers are also being arranged in hope of increasing their expertise to make sound judgment and provide effective remedies in handling infringement cases. Accordingly companies will be encouraged to file their results of their R&D for patents and build their own intellectual property management mechanism for the betterment of their applications, and eventually the goal of industrial advancement will be achieved.



# VII

# Appendix

# Intellectual Property Office

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001
1	118	142	166	200
2	100	122	146	180
3	92	112	136	170
4	84	104	128	162
5	76	96	120	154
6	68	88	112	146
7	60	80	104	138
8	52	72	96	130
9	44	64	88	122
10	36	56	80	114
11	28	48	72	106
12	20	40	64	98
13	12	32	56	90
14	4	24	48	82

# A Annual Statistics

## Patent Case Filed & Disposed

### A. Cases Filed for Patent (1980 - 2004)

Year	Application	Approval	Certificate Issued	Published Certificate
1980	13,016	6,633	6,256	—
1981	15,027	6,264	6,013	—
1982	16,328	7,460	5,781	—
1983	19,428	7,096	5,327	—
1984	22,013	8,592	8,005	—
1985	23,870	9,427	8,886	—
1986	26,198	10,526	8,498	—
1987	28,900	10,615	8,263	—
1988	29,511	12,355	9,622	—
1989	32,103	19,265	15,975	—
1990	34,343	22,601	19,623	—
1991	36,127	27,281	24,235	—
1992	38,554	21,264	20,142	—
1993	41,185	22,317	19,266	—
1994	42,412	19,032	15,136	—
1995	43,461	29,707	22,907	—
1996	47,055	29,469	25,529	—
1997	53,164	29,356	26,935	—
1998	54,003	25,051	23,640	—
1999	51,921	29,144	24,338	—
2000	61,231	38,665	31,096	—
2001	67,860	53,789	43,277	—
2002	61,402	45,042	44,101	—
2003	65,742	53,034	42,082	—
2004	72,082	27,717	66,490	21,893

Note: "Application" is the number of applications for each individual year. "Approval" is the number of published approvals. This system was replaced by "Published Certificate" system on July 1, 2004, which issues the certificate at the same time the approval is published. "Certificate Issued" is the number of actual certificates being issued.

## B. Statistics for Patent from 1995 to 2004

### 1 > Cases Filed & Disposed of Patent

Item Year	Application	Reexamination	Opposition	Invalidation	Assignment	Licensing
1995	43,461	10,353	1,936	689	976	98
1996	47,055	8,290	1,855	768	1,291	194
1997	53,164	7,933	2,029	778	1,678	204
1998	54,003	6,669	1,843	638	1,818	166
1999	51,921	8,227	2,074	653	1,490	137
2000	61,231	7,103	2,266	583	2,013	188
2001	67,860	10,463	2,596	701	1,598	111
2002	61,402	11,728	1,734	591	2,365	140
2003	65,742	13,325	1,867	512	3,561	199
2004	72,082	7,084	1,197	811	3,835	431

Note : 1.The figures that are presented under "Application", "Reexamination", "Opposition" and "Invalidation" reflect the total number of cases applied in that year.

2.The figures that are presented under "Assignment" and "Licensing" reflect the total number of cases concluded in that year.

3. The drop in applications for reexamination is due to the fact that examination for utility model patents has been changed to formality examination beginning from July 1, 2004, thus no more reexamination applications were filed.

4. The drop in opposition applications is due to the fact that the opposition system is abolished by the newly promulgated Patent Act of July 1, 2004. Thus no more opposition applications were filed after October 2004.

### 2 > Invention Patent Filed & Disposed

Year	Application	Pre-grant Publication	Substantive Examination	Reexamination	Rejection	Approval	Certificate Issued	Published Certificate
1995	13,936	—	—	4,983	8,381	6,977	5,579	—
1996	15,959	—	—	4,464	8,067	8,594	7,389	—
1997	20,046	—	—	4,225	7,552	9,008	9,344	—
1998	21,978	—	—	3,762	6,994	8,478	8,380	—
1999	22,161	—	—	4,945	8,251	11,280	10,022	—
2000	28,451	—	—	4,390	8,089	15,657	13,061	—
2001	33,392	—	—	6,298	10,381	24,429	21,012	—
2002	31,616	—	3,270	7,413	12,031	23,036	22,616	—
2003	35,823	8,194	24,845	8,503	14,354	25,134	21,752	—
2004	41,919	28,917	27,420	5,528	9,216	14,688	28,583	5,766

Note: 1.The number of rejections is based on the number of rejections after examination and reexamination. "Approval" is the number of published approvals. This system was replaced by "Published Certificate" system on July 1, 2004, which issues the certificate at the same time the approval is published. "Certificate Issued" is the number of actual certificate being issued.

2.The figures that are presented under "Pre-grant Publication" are sourced from the total number of pre-grant publication applications. The pre-grant publication system was implemented on October 26, 2002. Figures reflecting cases from such system were available as of May 1, 2003.

### 3 > Utility Model Filed & Disposed

Year	Application	Reexamination	Rejection	Approval	Certificate Issued	Published Certificate	Application for Technical Evaluation (Utility Model)
1995	18,436	3,603	10,442	14,506	11,504	–	–
1996	19,975	2,401	8,372	13,623	11,988	–	–
1997	21,800	2,469	8,220	14,943	12,431	–	–
1998	22,235	2,016	7,042	13,416	12,000	–	–
1999	21,481	2,130	7,660	14,298	11,883	–	–
2000	23,728	1,763	8,468	15,990	12,945	–	–
2001	25,370	2,797	9,668	21,212	16,680	–	–
2002	21,750	3,100	9,493	16,115	15,200	–	–
2003	21,935	3,551	11,165	21,439	15,505	–	–
2004	21,518	1,035	3,303	9,492	30,434	14,064	496

Note: 1.The number of rejections is based on the number of rejections after examination and reexamination. "Approval" is the number of published approvals. This system was replaced by "Published Certificate" system on July 1, 2004, which issues the certificate at the same time the approval is published. "Certificate issued" is the number of actual certificates being issued.

2."Application for Technical Evaluation" is the number of applications for technical evaluation. This system took effect on July 1, 2004.

### 4 > Design Filed & Disposed

Year	Application	Reexamination	Rejection	Approval	Certificate Issued	Published Certificate
1995	11,089	1,767	7,393	8,224	5,824	–
1996	11,121	1,425	6,220	7,252	6,152	–
1997	11,318	1,239	5,564	5,405	5,160	–
1998	9,790	891	4,610	3,157	3,260	–
1999	8,279	1,152	5,380	3,566	2,433	–
2000	9,052	950	5,559	7,018	5,090	–
2001	9,098	1,368	5,312	8,148	5,585	–
2002	8,036	1,215	4,091	5,891	6,285	–
2003	7,984	1,271	3,464	6,461	4,825	–
2004	8,645	521	1,864	3,537	7,473	2,063

Note: The number of rejections is based on the number of rejections after examination and reexamination. "Approval" is the number of published approvals. This system was replaced by "Published Certificate" system on July 1, 2004, which issues the certificate at the same time the approval is published. "Certificate Issued" is the number of actual certificates being issued.

## 5 > Disposed Opposition and Invalidation of Patent

Year	Opposition		Invalidation	
	Sustained	Non-Sustained	Sustained	Non-Sustained
1995	733	1,218	272	423
1996	823	1,150	353	360
1997	676	1,065	274	426
1998	744	1,221	272	497
1999	685	1,022	282	376
2000	569	975	200	336
2001	760	1,343	168	287
2002	835	1,466	194	353
2003	524	973	261	366
2004	648	1,279	142	266

Note: 1. The figures that are presented here reflect the total cases concluded in that year.

2. In addition to sustained and non-sustained cases, other conditions are included such as withdraw or rejection.

## 6 > Domestic and Foreign Patent Application

Item Year	Domestic				Foreign			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1995	2,216	17,300	9,384	28,900	11,720	1,136	1,705	14,561
1996	2,938	18,690	9,557	31,185	13,021	1,285	1,564	15,870
1997	3,761	20,542	9,354	33,657	16,285	1,258	1,964	19,507
1998	5,213	21,123	7,907	34,243	16,765	1,112	1,883	19,760
1999	5,804	20,283	6,556	32,643	16,357	1,198	1,723	19,278
2000	6,830	22,660	6,879	36,369	21,621	1,068	2,173	24,862
2001	9,170	24,220	6,820	40,210	24,222	1,150	2,278	27,650
2002	9,638	20,692	5,596	35,926	21,978	1,058	2,440	25,476
2003	13,049	21,231	5,383	39,663	22,774	704	2,601	26,079
2004	16,747	20,809	5,464	43,020	25,172	709	3,181	29,062



### 7 > Domestic and Foreign Patent Approval

Item Year	Domestic				Foreign			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1995	1,138	12,962	6,617	20,717	5,839	1,544	1,607	8,990
1996	1,393	12,245	5,772	19,410	7,201	1,378	1,480	10,059
1997	1,611	13,680	4,260	19,551	7,397	1,263	1,145	9,805
1998	1,598	12,454	2,365	16,417	6,880	962	792	8,634
1999	2,139	13,375	2,538	18,052	9,141	923	1,028	11,092
2000	3,834	14,924	4,979	23,737	11,823	1,066	2,039	14,928
2001	6,477	19,999	5,834	32,310	17,952	1,213	2,314	21,479
2002	5,683	15,265	3,898	24,846	17,353	850	1,993	20,196
2003	6,399	20,315	4,241	30,955	18,735	1,124	2,220	22,079
2004	4,859	8,856	2,201	15,916	9,829	636	1,336	11,801

Note: "Published Approval" system is abolished after the new Patent Act took effect on July 1, 2004.

### 8 > Domestic and Foreign Published Certificate

Item Year	Domestic				Foreign			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
2004	2,662	13,637	1,302	17,601	3,104	427	761	4,292

Note: "Published Certificate" system issues the certificate at the same time the approval is published. The system took effect on July 1, 2004.

## C. Statistics for Patent by Classification

### 1 > Invention Application and Certificate Issued by Classification in Recent Three Years

Class	Application			Certificate Issued		
	2001	2002	2003	2002	2003	2004
A01	247	171	243	126	153	120
A21	25	14	30	16	4	21
A22	6	2	6	0	0	2
A23	164	129	188	64	58	67
A24	15	16	23	1	13	15
A41	33	31	39	18	10	33
A42	10	5	10	2	5	10
A43	39	20	49	23	16	18
A44	55	34	64	17	23	49
A45	58	40	52	2	12	27
A46	24	6	17	9	5	11
A47	218	127	221	68	69	128
A61	1,323	1,069	1,845	634	671	930
A62	14	21	40	11	6	19
A63	271	131	229	113	124	254
B01	424	245	389	314	251	329
B02	19	2	19	19	10	9
B03	7	3	7	9	9	10
B04	2	1	3	3	1	2
B05	112	66	152	89	83	111
B06	6	2	1	2	7	4
B07	8	4	5	24	2	4
B08	44	13	46	40	24	31
B09	63	25	41	39	27	29
B21	135	65	115	101	108	86
B22	102	53	82	111	70	77
B23	287	165	255	290	223	204
B24	273	128	143	206	162	186
B25	134	125	211	94	97	169
B26	47	36	58	27	31	45
B27	25	22	18	29	16	24
B28	32	19	27	25	13	28
B29	293	227	287	245	193	268
B30	12	14	20	16	11	14
B31	7	6	10	5	4	11
B32	203	187	224	113	121	236
B41	265	171	270	145	280	321
B42	25	13	15	4	9	16
B43	34	25	28	18	16	25
B44	38	34	29	9	9	25
B60	255	160	266	181	177	223

Class	Application			Certificate Issued		
	2001	2002	2003	2002	2003	2004
B61	18	7	26	9	16	11
B62	230	143	278	174	162	219
B63	11	22	19	10	18	25
B64	10	4	8	7	1	2
B65	391	294	486	341	247	335
B66	90	31	68	52	78	71
B67	16	7	19	7	7	15
B68	0	1	1	0	0	1
B81	41	63	70	7	49	72
B82	3	1	6	0	1	2
C01	144	116	178	87	92	133
C02	103	61	92	61	57	89
C03	184	78	153	69	65	163
C04	117	54	81	71	52	127
C05	9	9	10	5	6	11
C06	5	1	2	3	3	4
C07	1,692	836	1,157	735	613	882
C08	1,152	700	1,081	642	541	1,087
C09	609	377	638	267	250	521
C10	96	65	67	72	66	73
C11	53	24	56	40	27	33
C12	312	235	257	60	56	154
C13	1	1	0	2	0	1
C14	3	0	5	4	2	3
C21	78	36	38	78	76	68
C22	107	78	96	98	69	119
C23	397	242	322	217	229	405
C25	138	81	146	61	64	147
C30	81	37	49	48	60	98
D01	100	66	87	79	53	102
D02	24	13	18	36	29	19
D03	33	21	47	36	35	35
D04	92	43	68	78	47	76
D05	72	25	64	37	48	49
D06	95	78	132	69	51	90
D07	0	0	3	3	0	1
D21	52	28	76	27	33	59
E01	36	14	29	16	26	21
E02	50	26	32	59	17	39
E03	23	18	29	20	11	19
E04	150	92	138	131	86	86

Class	Application			Certificate Issued		
	2001	2002	2003	2002	2003	2004
E05	68	50	95	41	54	88
E06	35	18	47	21	18	20
E21	15	8	8	16	10	2
F01	65	24	49	56	41	55
F02	101	79	114	104	84	98
F03	39	27	27	13	15	12
F04	97	54	133	91	110	100
F15	19	9	15	28	8	11
F16	338	237	385	309	269	290
F17	21	21	31	23	14	22
F21	67	63	81	23	36	79
F22	5	2	7	4	3	1
F23	66	46	83	46	39	63
F24	92	72	97	49	55	85
F25	99	56	67	54	90	84
F26	26	5	15	7	8	10
F27	19	11	7	19	13	3
F28	41	39	81	49	30	41
F41	10	9	23	11	8	13
F42	6	1	12	5	2	4
G01	910	605	1,067	508	655	986
G02	1,365	1,011	2,054	721	740	1,713
G03	588	420	802	338	360	629
G04	38	30	34	41	26	18
G05	120	68	147	109	97	104
G06	2,810	2,231	3,291	1,716	1,636	2,336
G07	79	61	51	42	69	80
G08	101	89	85	50	31	61
G09	564	438	952	226	541	817
G10	110	69	112	71	60	105
G11	1,377	1,008	1,726	946	980	1,353
G12	7	2	5	1	1	4
G21	35	22	28	51	37	30
H01	7,720	5,330	6,843	7,115	5,998	5,764
H02	549	290	544	371	376	473
H03	573	431	556	457	421	477
H04	2,170	1,675	2,921	1,367	1,648	2,112
H05	754	695	1,118	441	716	786
X	121	13	201	0	0	0

Note: 1. Patent application figures, in consideration of the time period differentiated between application collection and classification, may not be available by the publication deadline for the annual report; therefore, figures from prior three years are used as the basis of the said statistics.

2. "Certificate Issued" is the actual number of certificates being issued.

**2 > Utility Model Application and Certificate Issued by Classification in Recent Three Years**

Class	Application			Certificate Issued		
	2001	2002	2003	2002	2003	2004
A01	536	432	442	255	387	546
A21	52	31	31	29	14	44
A22	8	7	10	4	7	11
A23	118	85	80	58	36	110
A24	33	21	10	6	3	18
A41	209	128	139	39	44	163
A42	85	59	73	31	36	105
A43	272	196	185	110	87	247
A44	207	126	138	89	86	220
A45	545	358	319	171	172	534
A46	49	33	44	10	21	55
A47	2,139	1,610	1,701	854	842	2,285
A61	987	842	1,022	493	590	1,246
A62	78	47	139	22	27	114
A63	1,259	971	952	637	607	1,265
B01	257	172	195	130	171	230
B02	56	27	31	40	33	44
B03	10	6	4	14	5	5
B04	2	1	4	4	3	4
B05	158	135	172	126	152	207
B06	0	0	1	0	0	1
B07	28	29	38	25	29	46
B08	70	31	43	52	34	46
B09	28	13	10	16	12	17
B21	115	86	101	101	89	142
B22	34	23	31	23	18	46
B23	409	261	358	321	363	471
B24	120	111	104	74	104	126
B25	775	585	643	516	462	803
B26	179	153	123	148	110	239
B27	93	68	73	57	76	97
B28	25	26	13	16	17	24
B29	269	232	226	226	175	339
B30	20	17	22	37	11	29
B31	26	19	37	36	14	38
B32	78	49	70	45	54	92
B41	155	134	113	93	172	173
B42	158	120	101	40	41	142
B43	189	127	134	55	41	220
B44	66	53	58	16	17	66
B60	928	690	825	520	571	983

Class	Application			Certificate Issued		
	2001	2002	2003	2002	2003	2004
B61	15	1	8	0	3	6
B62	946	714	693	625	573	989
B63	47	45	38	25	27	76
B64	15	7	9	9	4	11
B65	1,296	1,093	1,012	786	657	1,371
B66	74	57	64	44	75	89
B67	47	36	28	18	17	46
B68	3	0	3	4	0	4
B81	4	3	7	0	4	11
B82	0	0	1	0	0	1
C01	14	7	8	10	9	11
C02	55	68	61	33	39	86
C03	20	10	7	8	13	16
C04	2	3	1	0	2	1
C05	3	2	4	2	3	3
C06	4	2	1	2	1	1
C07	0	1	1	0	0	1
C08	5	5	3	1	5	3
C09	7	6	9	2	5	9
C10	3	1	0	0	1	1
C11	9	7	7	2	4	8
C12	20	39	16	1	9	30
C13	0	0	2	0	0	2
C14	2	1	0	1	1	0
C21	4	7	6	8	6	9
C22	2	1	0	2	2	1
C23	22	21	7	14	25	15
C25	36	30	27	33	30	36
C30	0	0	1	1	0	2
D01	22	12	15	23	12	15
D02	8	7	7	8	6	10
D03	13	15	14	8	11	18
D04	113	73	71	77	80	76
D05	60	57	44	31	74	67
D06	91	80	91	77	80	100
D07	4	6	3	0	8	5
D21	12	8	5	3	9	10
E01	58	35	52	43	24	55
E02	54	62	57	57	39	67
E03	156	124	123	118	87	142
E04	609	405	440	423	260	525

Class	Application			Certificate Issued		
	2001	2002	2003	2002	2003	2004
E05	485	451	455	357	348	537
E06	521	347	357	378	257	415
E21	2	3	7	3	2	8
F01	72	62	58	40	35	95
F02	93	85	80	66	66	109
F03	17	22	21	8	9	19
F04	299	256	244	166	244	346
F15	20	22	20	18	19	24
F16	844	660	735	536	498	1,000
F17	53	37	30	27	18	46
F21	389	322	261	153	95	496
F22	3	2	5	2	1	4
F23	215	117	121	117	80	185
F24	479	320	338	246	208	438
F25	64	58	42	30	42	76
F26	18	16	13	14	21	20
F27	9	7	6	9	9	3
F28	52	50	48	44	40	70
F41	96	56	68	81	42	81
F42	38	18	19	19	5	43
G01	417	314	381	241	333	545
G02	428	348	416	149	222	609
G03	132	112	126	89	95	162
G04	25	39	44	22	21	55
G05	51	21	31	34	36	39
G06	1,231	1,174	1,338	660	851	2,157
G07	95	58	64	54	62	74
G08	104	87	82	52	56	104
G09	269	216	208	101	172	294
G10	70	43	62	36	33	85
G11	233	190	240	164	188	380
G12	12	14	10	4	6	12
G21	1	1	1	0	2	4
H01	1,895	1,982	2,314	1,800	1,746	3,451
H02	486	369	336	305	379	543
H03	47	38	29	29	29	58
H04	780	600	815	472	551	1,160
H05	787	791	864	673	773	1,165
X	1	0	0	0	0	0

Note: 1. Patent application figures, in consideration of the time period differentiated between application collection and classification, may not be available by the publication deadline for the annual report; therefore, figures from prior three years are used as the base of the said statistics.  
 2. "Certificate Issued" is the actual number of certificates being issued.

### 3 > Design Application and Certificate Issued by Classification in Recent Three Years

Class	Application			Certificate Issued		
	2001	2002	2003	2002	2003	2004
01	33	10	15	5	8	4
02	255	120	210	115	114	177
03	237	51	130	72	118	124
04	75	8	67	53	32	90
05	73	33	41	107	26	28
06	695	223	454	363	351	320
07	473	40	304	187	246	266
08	547	110	507	227	263	411
09	429	289	523	144	222	430
10	211	57	234	259	148	213
11	220	76	128	253	64	96
12	669	72	452	466	257	483
13	539	108	585	489	369	553
14	813	188	1,362	372	814	1,457
15	375	87	264	368	188	295
16	335	44	312	91	250	332
17	116	5	11	421	8	13
18	39	5	17	109	16	20
19	313	129	289	150	213	241
20	62	55	84	32	38	46
21	384	137	332	132	243	294
22	45	16	37	86	26	34
23	735	152	650	368	375	615
24	214	12	129	192	89	115
25	211	44	174	91	76	162



Class	Application			Certificate Issued		
	2001	2002	2003	2002	2003	2004
26	236	50	282	112	141	253
27	35	10	15	66	14	9
28	300	129	263	195	118	258
29	16	1	8	6	4	6
30	60	14	23	115	11	23
31	61	18	38	29	22	41
32	73	0	0	59	1	0
33	19	0	0	9	0	2
34	2	0	0	8	1	0
35	1	0	0	0	0	0
36	19	0	0	1	0	0
37	4	5	0	52	2	1
38	21	2	0	18	4	6
39	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	2	0	0	1	0	1
41	1	0	0	3	1	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	1	0	0
46	13	5	0	99	1	1
47	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	1	0
49	3	1	0	2	1	0
50	2	0	0	9	0	0
99	88	43	101	20	25	59

Note: 1. Patent application figures, in consideration of the time period differentiated between application collection and classification, may not be available by the publication deadline for the annual report; therefore, figures of prior three years are used as the basis of the said statistics.

2. Prior to Jan. 1, 2002, applications were classified by items under the new design patent classification system.

After Jan. 1, 2002, classifications follow that of the International Classification for Industrial Design system.

3. "Certificate Issued" is the actual number of certificates being issued.

#### 4 > Patent Application by Nationality in 2004

Nationality	Application				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	16,747	20,809	5,464	43,020	59.68%
JAPAN	11,143	176	1,637	12,956	17.97%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	7,435	261	535	8,231	11.42%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,560	18	43	1,621	2.25%
GERMANY	1,208	12	157	1,377	1.91%
NETHERLANDS	1,201	27	79	1,307	1.81%
SWITZERLAND	560	4	113	677	0.94%
FRANCE	317	3	118	438	0.61%
UNITED KINGDOM	297	18	38	353	0.49%
ITALY	155	8	91	254	0.35%
SWEDEN	202	0	49	251	0.35%
CHINA	129	62	35	226	0.31%
FINLAND	114	0	61	175	0.24%
SINGAPORE	114	3	15	132	0.18%
CANADA	89	6	12	107	0.15%
HONG KONG	53	23	27	103	0.14%
AUSTRALIA	76	4	8	88	0.12%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	12	36	30	78	0.11%
BELGIUM	73	1	3	77	0.11%
SPAIN	42	3	18	63	0.09%
ISRAEL	52	0	6	58	0.08%
DENMARK	38	0	12	50	0.07%
IRELAND	29	4	8	41	0.06%
MALAYSIA	16	6	14	36	0.05%
AUSTRIA	34	1	0	35	0.05%
LUXEMBOURG	25	0	6	31	0.04%
LIECHTENSTEIN	13	0	18	31	0.04%
INDIA	12	1	6	19	0.03%
BARBADOS	18	0	0	18	0.02%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	12	2	3	17	0.02%
NORWAY	6	4	6	16	0.02%
MAURITIUS	13	1	2	16	0.02%
THAILAND	8	1	5	14	0.02%

Nationality	Application				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
NEW ZEALAND	11	0	1	12	0.02%
MACAU	7	2	0	9	0.01%
BAHAMAS	3	2	3	8	0.01%
HUNGARY	7	1	0	8	0.01%
SOUTH AFRICA	5	0	2	7	0.01%
BRAZIL	4	1	1	6	0.01%
PORTUGAL	2	0	3	5	0.01%
SAMOA	0	5	0	5	0.01%
CZECH REPUBLIC	4	0	0	4	0.01%
BRUNEI	2	2	0	4	0.01%
BERMUDA	2	1	0	3	0.00%
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	2	0	0	2	0.00%
PHILIPPINES	1	1	0	2	0.00%
CUBA	2	0	0	2	0.00%
YUGOSLAVIA	2	0	0	2	0.00%
INDONESIA	1	1	0	2	0.00%
BULGARIA	0	0	2	2	0.00%
GREECE	1	0	0	1	0.00%
NEPAL	0	0	1	1	0.00%
ARGENTINA	1	0	0	1	0.00%
MEXICO	1	0	0	1	0.00%
EGYPT	0	0	1	1	0.00%
MYANMAR	0	1	0	1	0.00%
SRI LANKA	1	0	0	1	0.00%
CYPRUS	1	0	0	1	0.00%
COSTA RICA	1	0	0	1	0.00%
VIETNAM	0	1	0	1	0.00%
VENEZUELA	1	0	0	1	0.00%
TURKEY	1	0	0	1	0.00%
CROATIA	1	0	0	1	0.00%
SAUDI ARABIA	1	0	0	1	0.00%
OTHERS	51	6	12	69	0.10%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41,919</b>	<b>21,518</b>	<b>8,645</b>	<b>72,082</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## 5 > Pre-grant Publication by Nationality in 2004

Nationality	Pre-grant Publication	Percentage	Nationality	Pre-grant Publication	Percentage
JAPAN	9,839	34.02%	MAURITIUS	9	0.03%
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	7,542	26.08%	BARBADOS	8	0.03%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	6,156	21.29%	LUXEMBOURG	6	0.02%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,291	4.46%	BERMUDA	4	0.01%
GERMANY	1,108	3.83%	POLAND	3	0.01%
NETHERLANDS	1,054	3.64%	NORWAY	3	0.01%
SWITZERLAND	439	1.52%	BRAZIL	3	0.01%
UNITED KINGDOM	271	0.94%	CAYMAN ISLANDS	3	0.01%
FRANCE	242	0.84%	CROATIA	3	0.01%
ITALY	153	0.53%	RWANDA	2	0.01%
SWEDEN	106	0.37%	THAILAND	2	0.01%
FINLAND	83	0.29%	SAMOA	2	0.01%
BELGIUM	71	0.25%	SOUTH AFRICA	2	0.01%
SINGAPORE	70	0.24%	INDIA	2	0.01%
AUSTRALIA	66	0.23%	SAUDI ARABIA	2	0.01%
CHINA	64	0.22%	PUERTO RICO	1	0.00%
CANADA	62	0.21%	PHILIPPINES	1	0.00%
AUSTRIA	40	0.14%	ARGENTINA	1	0.00%
HONG KONG	37	0.13%	CZECH REPUBLIC	1	0.00%
SPAIN	25	0.09%	CYPRUS	1	0.00%
ISRAEL	21	0.07%	JORDAN	1	0.00%
DENMARK	20	0.07%	BRUNEI	1	0.00%
IRELAND	20	0.07%	VIRGIN ISLANDS	1	0.00%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	14	0.05%	COLOMBIA	1	0.00%
LIECHTENSTEIN	13	0.04%	OTHERS	27	0.09%
MALAYSIA	11	0.04%	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28,917</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
NEW ZEALAND	9	0.03%			

Note: The figures that are presented under "Pre-grant Publication" are from the total number of pre-grant publication applications. The pre-grant publication system was implemented on October 26, 2002. Figures reflecting cases from such system were available as of May 1, 2003.

## 6 > Certificate Issued by Nationality in 2004

Nationality	Certificate Issued				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	9,749	29,002	4,612	43,363	65.22%
JAPAN	9,719	505	1,545	11,769	17.70%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	5,099	509	533	6,141	9.24%
GERMANY	1,111	30	92	1,233	1.85%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	795	42	45	882	1.33%
NETHERLANDS	455	39	67	561	0.84%
SWITZERLAND	325	19	99	443	0.67%
FRANCE	301	18	68	387	0.58%
UNITED KINGDOM	242	47	70	359	0.54%
ITALY	89	26	40	155	0.23%
SWEDEN	112	2	27	141	0.21%
CHINA	60	37	7	104	0.16%
HONG KONG	34	28	30	92	0.14%
AUSTRALIA	55	9	26	90	0.14%
FINLAND	25	2	62	89	0.13%
SINGAPORE	65	6	7	78	0.12%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	13	45	19	77	0.12%
CANADA	49	15	7	71	0.11%
BELGIUM	60	1	3	64	0.10%
AUSTRIA	42	2	6	50	0.08%
LIECHTENSTEIN	23	2	16	41	0.06%
SPAIN	21	5	8	34	0.05%
ISRAEL	23	1	6	30	0.05%
THAILAND	0	6	18	24	0.04%
DENMARK	15	0	7	22	0.03%
MALAYSIA	6	4	5	15	0.02%
NORWAY	5	0	10	15	0.02%
LUXEMBOURG	12	0	0	12	0.02%
BAHAMAS	1	5	5	11	0.02%
BRAZIL	4	4	2	10	0.02%

Nationality	Certificate Issued				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
IRELAND	6	0	4	10	0.02%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	5	0	4	9	0.01%
NEW ZEALAND	7	1	0	8	0.01%
MACAU	5	1	0	6	0.01%
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	1	2	2	5	0.01%
CZECH REPUBLIC	5	0	0	5	0.01%
INDIA	5	0	0	5	0.01%
SOUTH AFRICA	3	0	0	3	0.00%
SAUDI ARABIA	3	0	0	3	0.00%
BRUNEI	0	2	0	2	0.00%
ICELAND	2	0	0	2	0.00%
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1	1	0	2	0.00%
BERMUDA	2	0	0	2	0.00%
INDONESIA	0	2	0	2	0.00%
SLOVAKIA	2	0	0	2	0.00%
GREECE	1	0	0	1	0.00%
POLAND	1	0	0	1	0.00%
MEXICO	1	0	0	1	0.00%
BELIZE	0	1	0	1	0.00%
MAURITIUS	0	1	0	1	0.00%
LATIVA	1	0	0	1	0.00%
SAMOA	1	0	0	1	0.00%
URUGUAY	0	1	0	1	0.00%
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	0	1	0	1	0.00%
HUNGARY	1	0	0	1	0.00%
BULGARIA	0	0	1	1	0.00%
CROATIA	1	0	0	1	0.00%
CHILE	0	1	0	1	0.00%
OTHERS	19	9	20	48	0.07%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28,583</b>	<b>30,434</b>	<b>7,473</b>	<b>66,490</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

7 > Domestic Applied Patent Applications (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Application			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	823	543	155	1,521
2	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	698	25	1	724
3	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.	499	6	0	505
4	AU OPTRONICS CORP.	434	20	0	454
5	HANNSPREE, INC.	9	24	408	441
6	BENQ CORPORATION	355	16	56	427
7	INVENTEC COPORATION	254	136	13	403
8	ADVANCED SEMICONDUCTOR ENGINEERING, INC.	350	17	0	367
9	VIA TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	338	12	0	350
10	INVENTEC APPLIANCES CORP.	158	90	45	293
11	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	190	11	6	207
12	MITAC INTERNATIONAL CORP.	123	69	11	203
13	TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.	127	44	19	190
14	CHI MEI OPTOELECTRONICS CORP.	185	0	0	185
15	FAR EAST COLLEGE	30	138	0	168
16	ASIA OPTICAL CO., INC.	156	1	8	165
17	REALTEK SEMICONDUCTOR CORP.	154	0	0	154
18	CHUNG SHAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	121	30	2	153
19	INNOLUX DISPLAY CORP.	128	19	0	147
19	LITE-ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CORP.	128	12	7	147

Note: Companies with matching number of applications are given the same rank but listed in alphabetical order.

## 8 &gt; Domestic Certificate Issued (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Certificate Issued			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	74	1,209	150	1,433
2	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	596	153	1	750
3	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.	495	21	0	516
4	AU OPTRONICS CORP.	379	22	0	401
5	BENQ CORPORATION	229	95	67	391
6	INVENTEC COPORATION	182	128	3	313
7	VIA TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	249	54	0	303
8	MITAC INTERNATIONAL CORP.	54	219	14	287
9	MACRONIX INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	277	2	0	279
10	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	135	67	25	227
11	INVENTEC APPLIANCES CORP.	103	81	34	218
12	ADVANCED SEMICONDUCTOR ENGINEERING, INC.	179	34	0	213
13	NAN YA TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION	183	20	0	203
14	LITE-ON TECHNOLOGY CORP.	36	124	9	169
15	MITAC TECHNOLOGY CORP.	26	115	20	161
16	TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.	17	101	37	155
17	QUANTA COMPUTER INC.	40	73	41	154
18	TOPPOLY OPTOELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	123	28	0	151
19	CHUNG SHAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	95	53	2	150
20	FAR EAST COLLEGE	14	118	7	139



### 9 > Foreign Applied Patent Application (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Application			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.	808	26	40	874
2	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	592	4	0	596
3	MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.	468	2	74	544
4	SONY CORPORATION	488	2	53	543
5	SEIKO EPSON CORPORATOIN	473	3	11	487
6	INTEL CORPORATION	459	0	0	459
7	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP.	434	1	4	439
8	SANYO ELECTRIC CO., LTD.	388	2	9	399
9	KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA CORP.	300	4	42	346
10	SHARP CORPORATION	257	0	42	299
11	INTERDIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORP.	279	19	0	298
12	HYNIX SEMICONDUCTOR INC.	249	0	0	249
13	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	219	0	7	226
14	3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY	205	3	11	219
15	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	201	0	0	201
16	HONDA MOTOR CO., LTD.	163	0	31	194
17	J. S. T. MFG. CO., LTD.	65	0	120	185
18	TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED	171	2	8	181
19	TDK CORPORATION	167	0	0	167
20	BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	166	0	0	166

## 10 &gt; Foreign Certificate Issued (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Certificate Issued			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	MITSUBISHI DENKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA	476	11	4	491
2	KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA CORP.	387	15	71	473
3	HITACHI, LTD.	429	8	5	442
4	MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.	322	13	103	438
5	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	383	13	0	396
6	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP.	379	8	0	387
7	KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.	273	35	37	345
8	SEIKO EPSON CORPORATOIN	302	15	9	326
9	SANYO ELECTRIC CO., LTD.	275	23	22	320
10	SHARP CORPORATION	296	3	16	315
11	HONDA ENGINEERING CO., LTD.	190	28	83	301
12	SONY CORPORATION	229	4	39	272
13	FUJITSU LIMITED	264	2	1	267
14	INTEL CORPORATION	245	3	0	248
15	INFINEON TECHNOLOGIES AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	187	1	0	188
16	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	168	1	6	175
17	APPLIED MATERIALS, INC.	166	5	0	171
18	MOLEX INCORPORATED	7	145	10	162
19	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	146	0	0	146
20	INTERDIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORP.	17	124	0	141

### 11 > Certificate Issued by Type of Industry

Type of Industry	Corresponding International Patent Classification	Domestic Application		Foreign Application		Total	
		Invention	Utility Model	Invention	Utility Model	No. of Application	Percentage
Agriculture, Forest, Fishery & Animal Husbandry	A01,(exclude A01H, A01K67,A01N)	28	530	32	13	603	1.01%
Foods & Tobacco	A21-A24	41	182	64	1	288	0.48%
Domestic Articles	A41-A47	81	3,430	195	179	3,885	6.51%
Pharmaceutical & Entertainment	A61-A63,(exclude A61K & A61P)	245	2,458	469	163	3,335	5.59%
Biotech	A01H,A01K67, A01N,A61K35/66-35/76,38,39,47/42, 48,49/14,49/16,51/08,51/10,A61P, C07K,C12,G01N33	82	42	298	1	423	0.71%
Preparation for Medical, Dental or Toilet Purposes	A61K(exclude 35/66-35/76,38,39,47/42,48,49/14,49/16, 51/08,51/10)	22	3	467	1	493	0.83%
Separation & Mixing	B01-B09	126	586	403	14	1,129	1.89%
Working of Metal	B21-B32, (exclude B31)	454	2,346	883	62	3,745	6.27%
Printing	B41-B44	148	581	239	20	988	1.66%
Transporting	B60-B68	198	3,398	239	20	3,855	6.46%
Micro-structural technology; nano-technology	B81-B82	47	12	27	0	86	0.14%
Inorganic Chemistry, Treatment of Waste Water	C01-C05,C30	127	110	494	9	740	1.24%
Organic Chemistry	C07,(exclude C07K)	48	0	774	0	822	1.38%
Organic Micromolecular Compound	C08	136	3	951	0	1,090	1.83%
Dyes, Petroleum, Animal or Vegetable Oils	C09-C11	99	17	528	1	645	1.08%
Sugar Industries & Pelts/Leather	C13-C14	2	2	2	0	6	0.01%
Metallurgy of Iron, Coating Metallic Material & Alloys	C21-C23,C25	153	59	586	2	800	1.34%

Type of Industry	Corresponding International Patent Classification	Domestic Application		Foreign Application		Total	
		Invention	Utility Model	Invention	Utility Model	No. of Application	Percentage
Treatment of Textile or the Like & Flexible Materials Not Otherwise Provided For	D01-D07	74	268	298	23	663	1.11%
Paper Making & Making Paper Articles	D21,B31	0	2	8	0	10	0.02%
Fixed Constructions	E01-E06	144	1,711	129	30	2,014	3.37%
Mining or Quarrying	E21	0	8	2	0	10	0.02%
Engines and Pumps	F01-F04	45	553	220	16	834	1.40%
Hydraulics or Pneumatics in General	F15-F17	78	1,019	245	51	1,393	2.33%
Lighting; Heating	F21-F28	117	1,249	249	43	1,658	2.78%
Weapons; Explosive Charges	F41-F42,C06	7	124	14	1	146	0.24%
Optics	G01-G03 , (exclude G01N33)	1,131	1,225	2,133	82	4,571	7.66%
Measuring	G04-G08, (exclude G06F)	285	492	272	14	1,063	1.78%
Semi-Conductor Applications	G09-G12	679	739	1,600	32	3,050	5.11%
Nuclear Engineering	G21	1	4	29	0	34	0.06%
Electric Power; Generation, Distribution or Conversion of Electric Power, Electric Heating	H02,H05	559	1,653	700	55	2,967	4.97%
Basic Electronic Elements	H01, (exclude H01L)	364	2,789	1,007	196	4,356	7.30%
Semiconductor Devices	H01L	1,963	422	2,430	44	4,859	8.14%
Basic Electric Circuitry; Electric Communication Technique	H03,H04	1,148	1,067	1,441	151	3,807	6.38%
Electric Digital Data Processing	G06F (exclude 17/60)	94	154	136	4	388	0.65%
E-business	G06F17/60	135	126	3	2	266	0.45%
Others		1,117	1,417	1,919	211	4,664	7.81%

## 12 > Statistics for Valid Patents

### Invention & Utility Model

Classification	Invention	Utility Model	Classification	Invention	Utility Model
A01	1,015	1,769	B62	929	3,066
A21	103	163	B63	119	189
A22	11	40	B64	36	28
A23	462	347	B65	1,872	4,433
A24	86	44	B66	336	360
A41	107	339	B67	73	140
A42	21	240	B68	5	15
A43	148	643	B81	124	15
A44	172	675	B82	3	1
A45	66	1,277	C01	592	43
A46	46	142	C02	356	191
A47	478	5,711	C03	459	44
A61	4,362	3,358	C04	457	4
A62	70	250	C05	43	12
A63	735	3,419	C06	14	6
B01	1,853	866	C07	5,313	1
B02	88	191	C08	4,776	10
B03	48	34	C09	1,863	17
B04	19	13	C10	432	6
B05	513	682	C11	285	14
B06	12	1	C12	662	43
B07	52	141	C13	7	2
B08	190	195	C14	16	5
B09	135	57	C21	387	38
B21	680	660	C22	491	3
B22	561	141	C23	1,233	58
B23	1,357	1,835	C25	415	130
B24	963	508	C30	273	3
B25	600	2,637	D01	559	107
B26	213	728	D02	147	40
B27	158	434	D03	204	76
B28	121	106	D04	421	400
B29	1,406	1,138	D05	278	321
B30	85	106	D06	539	470
B31	59	147	D07	10	20
B32	883	239	D21	289	30
B41	1,112	700	E01	111	176
B42	54	341	E02	233	272
B43	95	479	E03	114	536
B44	87	161	E04	617	1,985
B60	949	2,872	E05	298	2,149
B61	51	18	E06	152	1,847

Classification	Invention	Utility Model	Classification	Invention	Utility Model
E21	58	25	G02	4,528	1,222
F01	307	280	G03	2,068	480
F02	564	353	G04	221	165
F03	48	40	G05	543	192
F04	564	1,124	G06	9,227	5,023
F15	95	119	G07	362	351
F16	1,452	3,191	G08	240	316
F17	135	134	G09	2,242	778
F21	176	996	G10	475	325
F22	34	18	G11	5,982	1,029
F23	382	629	G12	9	36
F24	495	1,673	G21	333	10
F25	432	307	H01	33,974	10,003
F26	51	97	H02	2,233	1,788
F27	120	46	H03	2,585	288
F28	217	228	H04	8,864	2,987
F41	52	299	H05	2,789	3,132
F42	32	94	<b>Total</b>	<b>131,140</b>	<b>90,640</b>
G01	3,482	1,709			

### Design

Classification	Design	Classification	Design	Classification	Design	Classification	Design
01	24	14	2,627	27	214	40	63
02	460	15	1,402	28	736	41	19
03	303	16	633	29	49	42	32
04	206	17	1,271	30	538	43	8
05	368	18	402	31	160	44	10
06	1,156	19	721	32	486	45	52
07	695	20	131	33	74	46	658
08	875	21	640	34	86	47	32
09	785	22	301	35	26	48	55
10	1,111	23	1,521	36	110	49	92
11	1,011	24	625	37	474	50	112
12	1,550	25	458	38	143	99	98
13	2,168	26	776	39	21	<b>Total</b>	<b>26,568</b>

Note: 1. The figures presented above are calculated base on existing patents as of December 31, 2004.

2. Invention patents and utility models are classified by the IPC Classification; designs are classified by the International Classification for Industrial Design.

## D. Statistics for IC Layout Application and Certificate Issued

Year	Application	Certificate Issued
1997	148	224
1998	125	204
1999	135	52
2000	102	150
2001	206	55
2002	76	91
2003	53	79
2004	56	34

## Trademark Cases Filed & Disposed

### A. Case filed for Trademark (1980 2004)

Year	Application	Registration	Approval	Rejection
1980	32,183	20,483	21,817	5,000
1981	43,463	19,038	26,200	7,138
1982	42,819	35,102	34,835	12,656
1983	53,641	30,587	34,353	11,295
1984	62,968	39,236	41,563	21,245
1985	55,973	45,026	46,301	13,472
1986	64,772	45,106	45,245	18,459
1987	69,543	40,388	39,874	22,023
1988	60,788	42,114	46,467	19,063
1989	59,071	47,788	46,912	11,955
1990	56,925	44,033	45,475	14,087
1991	60,500	41,195	42,460	15,402
1992	64,394	39,301	42,368	15,304
1993	64,799	50,773	53,707	12,681
1994	67,641	44,287	42,114	9,870
1995	63,797	41,416	43,797	6,219
1996	67,063	44,973	50,657	7,272
1997	70,502	57,541	53,973	9,306
1998	69,371	49,512	54,257	9,875
1999	73,212	60,302	56,764	7,665
2000	88,002	52,954	68,168	6,543
2001	59,158	76,413	75,731	9,467
2002	61,729	70,842	64,032	9,253
2003	65,907	74,572	54,335	7,451
2004	61,667	54,912	—	6,440

Note: 1. The figures that are presented under "Application" are calculated based on the total number of registration applications collected in that year.

2. The figures that are presented under "Publication," "Approval" and "Rejection" are calculated based on the total number of cases published in that year.

3. "Published approval" system is abolished after the new Trademark Act took effect on November 28, 2003, and a trademark shall be registered and published after the registration fee is made.



## B. Statistics for Trademark from 1995 to 2004

### 1 > Statistics for Application

Year	Application		Opposition	Review	Revocation
	By Collection	By Classification			
1995	63,797	–	1,483	475	251
1996	67,063	–	1,732	579	246
1997	70,502	–	1,833	570	284
1998	69,371	–	1,587	563	267
1999	73,212	–	1,782	503	234
2000	88,002	–	1,871	511	206
2001	59,158	–	2,051	439	268
2002	61,729	–	2,081	577	256
2003	65,907	–	1,762	644	317
2004	61,667	72,650	1,536	440	288

Year	Extention	License	Assignment	Alteration
1995	13,091	2,871	5,667	7,846
1996	13,652	2,668	8,193	7,166
1997	21,740	3,188	5,958	7,028
1998	15,283	2,542	7,376	7,558
1999	14,346	3,824	7,422	7,418
2000	19,402	2,300	8,872	7,561
2001	15,284	2,549	6,935	8,650
2002	17,896	3,215	8,607	8,059
2003	21,996	2,593	11,477	8,611
2004	21,559	2,056	7,796	5,451

Note: 1. The figures shown above reflect the total number of applications.

2. The term, "Application," includes applications for Certification Mark, Collective Membership Mark and Collective Trademark.

3. The term, "License," includes applications for sub-license.

4. The term, "Alteration," includes applications for "goods/service reduction."

5. Beginning from November 28, 2003, application for trademark registration may contain two more classes of goods or services, thus the number of applications and the number of classifications are not the same.

6. Beginning from November 28, 2003, "disciplinary cancellation" is changed to "revocation."

## 2 > Trademark Opposition

Year	Sustained	Non-Sustained	Others
1995	776	545	162
1996	957	577	171
1997	836	573	234
1998	862	636	237
1999	483	601	186
2000	723	763	240
2001	1,196	817	316
2002	1,450	593	311
2003	896	501	206
2004	806	399	261

Note: 1. The chart is arranged based on number of cases disposed in that year.  
2. The term, "Others," includes rejection, revocation, and other types of rejection.

## 3 > Trademark Review

Year	Sustained	Non-Sustained	Others
1995	233	174	128
1996	251	220	89
1997	263	173	55
1998	211	227	105
1999	295	202	48
2000	239	192	91
2001	234	174	72
2002	354	164	60
2003	296	134	50
2004	293	94	48

Note: 1. The chart is arranged based on number of cases disposed in that year.  
2. The term, "Others," includes rejection, revocation, and other types of rejection.

#### 4 > Trademark Revocation (Cancellation)

Year	Sustained	Non-Sustained	Others
1995	102	13	238
1996	63	49	130
1997	114	39	101
1998	86	39	150
1999	147	39	94
2000	96	59	82
2001	189	51	59
2002	168	58	52
2003	193	42	48
2004	198	39	51

Note: 1. The chart is arranged based on number of cases disposed in that year.

2. The term, "Others," includes rejection, revocation, and other types of rejection.

3. Beginning from November 28, 2003, "disciplinary cancellation" is changed to "revocation."

#### 5 > Domestic and Foreign Trademark Application (By Collection)

Year \ Item	Domestic	Foreign
1995	49,091	14,706
1996	51,734	15,329
1997	53,526	16,976
1998	53,417	15,954
1999	56,933	16,279
2000	64,683	23,319
2001	41,299	17,859
2002	45,403	16,326
2003	48,878	17,029
2004	48,613	13,054

## 6 > Domestic and Foreign Trademark Registration (By Collection)

Year \ Item	Domestic	Foreign
1995	32,207	9,209
1996	34,916	10,057
1997	43,991	13,550
1998	37,465	12,047
1999	45,734	14,568
2000	40,650	12,304
2001	56,785	19,628
2002	49,151	21,691
2003	52,942	21,630
2004	40,224	14,688

## C. Statistics for Trademark by Classification and Nationality

### I > Trademark Application and Registration by Classification in Recent Three Years

Class	Application			Registration		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Total	61,586	66,765	72,555	70,696	69,755	55,955
1	1,114	1,118	1,273	1,298	1,276	934
2	292	250	305	356	289	226
3	4,185	5,296	5,297	3,694	4,518	4,313
4	446	493	533	477	505	397
5	4,714	5,815	5,660	5,102	4,233	4,676
6	742	727	904	1,175	912	711
7	1,394	1,466	1,588	1,641	1,641	1,314
8	421	473	557	511	552	379
9	6,022	6,320	6,508	7,879	7,479	5,443
10	970	986	1,011	736	1,061	917
11	1,348	1,453	1,588	1,593	1,642	1,206
12	1,250	1,419	1,535	1,448	1,436	1,094
13	49	34	98	75	54	28
14	783	1,020	1,219	809	905	869
15	95	100	97	101	100	98
16	2,379	2,245	2,454	3,361	2,603	1,881
17	339	419	414	356	488	383
18	1,104	1,368	1,590	1,196	1,463	1,214
19	374	394	453	539	450	405
20	860	1,053	1,141	1,015	1,119	903
21	974	1,061	1,109	1,319	1,159	893
22	102	134	122	133	131	114

Class	Application			Registration		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
23	91	86	83	112	100	91
24	742	855	903	969	901	786
25	3,778	4,191	4,966	3,585	4,448	3,581
26	242	248	286	357	269	264
27	110	134	141	128	120	145
28	1,308	1,341	1,516	1,297	1,418	1,294
29	2,607	2,406	2,396	2,959	2,397	1,853
30	4,267	4,099	4,425	3,712	3,570	3,159
31	646	771	825	640	631	622
32	1,820	1,920	2,134	1,332	1,538	1,437
33	879	1,148	1,255	595	812	908
34	269	362	363	209	260	258
35	4,418	4,733	5,404	5,589	6,168	4,108
36	617	715	905	1,052	872	659
37	725	769	819	1,146	906	652
38	825	782	741	2,128	1,110	627
39	468	500	532	810	601	463
40	331	330	402	400	477	286
41	2,081	2,204	2,480	2,382	2,412	1,846
42	3,140	1,984	2,136	6,480	3,985	1,617
43	1,606	2,449	3,070	0	1,919	1,979
44	523	858	1,054	0	679	706
45	136	236	263	0	146	216

Note: 1. The above figure is for trademark cases, not including Certification Mark and Collective Membership Mark.

2. Classes 43 to 45 were added as of April 12, 2002.

3. The Trademark Act adopted a system to allow for multiple-classification in a single case from November 28, 2003.

## 2 > Trademark Application by Nationality in 2004 (By Collection)

Nationality	Application	Ratio	Nationality	Application	Ratio
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	48,613	78.83%	NEW ZEALAND	30	0.05%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,919	6.36%	INDIA	29	0.05%
JAPAN	2,820	4.57%	FINLAND	29	0.05%
GERMANY	772	1.25%	ISRAEL	27	0.04%
FRANCE	701	1.14%	BERMUDA	26	0.04%
SWITZERLAND	595	0.96%	PHILIPPINES	26	0.04%
UNITED KINGDOM	479	0.78%	NORWAY	23	0.04%
CHINA	428	0.69%	TURKEY	15	0.02%
HONG KONG	411	0.67%	BAHAMAS	15	0.02%
ITALY	364	0.59%	SAMOA	14	0.02%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	269	0.44%	CZECH REPUBLIC	13	0.02%
SINGAPORE	269	0.44%	PORTUGAL	13	0.02%
NETHERLANDS	223	0.36%	MACAU	12	0.02%
AUSTRALIA	149	0.24%	MEXICO	11	0.02%
SWEDEN	122	0.20%	BRAZIL	10	0.02%
CANADA	118	0.19%	VIETNAM	10	0.02%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	115	0.19%	SOUTH AFRICA	9	0.01%
MALAYSIA	95	0.15%	CHILE	9	0.01%
SPAIN	80	0.13%	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	8	0.01%
LIECHTENSTEIN	79	0.13%	MONACO	8	0.01%
BELGIUM	69	0.11%	PANAMA	7	0.01%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	63	0.10%	MAURITIUS	7	0.01%
THAILAND	60	0.10%	HONDARUS	6	0.01%
LUXEMBOURG	47	0.08%	BARBADOS	5	0.01%
DENMARK	41	0.07%	BRUNEI	5	0.01%
IRELAND	40	0.06%	ARGENTINA	5	0.01%
AUSTRIA	38	0.06%	OTHERS	285	0.46%
INDONESIA	31	0.05%			
Subtotal			Ratio		
Domestic	48,613			78.83%	
Foreign	13,054			21.17%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,667</b>			<b>100%</b>	

Note: Less than five applications are listed as "Others."

### 3 > Trademark Registration by Nationality in 2004 (By Collection)

Nationality	Registration	Ratio	Nationality	Registration	Ratio
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	40,224	73.25%	MEXICO	30	0.05%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	4,320	7.87%	INDONESIA	27	0.05%
JAPAN	3,512	6.40%	FINLAND	26	0.05%
GERMANY	1,013	1.84%	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	20	0.04%
FRANCE	974	1.77%	LIECHTENSTEIN	19	0.03%
SWITZERLAND	732	1.33%	SOUTH AFRICA	19	0.03%
UNITED KINGDOM	635	1.16%	MAURITIUS	17	0.03%
CHINA	402	0.73%	BAHAMAS	16	0.03%
ITALY	402	0.73%	PHILIPPINES	15	0.03%
HONG KONG	311	0.57%	INDIA	14	0.03%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	288	0.52%	ISRAEL	12	0.02%
SINGAPORE	248	0.45%	CZECH REPUBLIC	12	0.02%
NETHERLANDS	243	0.44%	VIETNAM	12	0.02%
AUSTRALIA	160	0.29%	PORTUGAL	12	0.02%
SWEDEN	137	0.25%	BRAZIL	11	0.02%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	107	0.19%	BERMUDA	11	0.02%
CANADA	100	0.18%	TURKEY	10	0.02%
SPAIN	77	0.14%	NORWAY	10	0.02%
AUSTRIA	68	0.12%	MACAU	9	0.02%
LUXEMBOURG	65	0.12%	BARBADOS	8	0.01%
MALAYSIA	60	0.11%	CUBA	8	0.01%
BELGIUM	48	0.09%	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	8	0.01%
THAILAND	47	0.09%	UKRAINE	7	0.01%
DENMARK	46	0.08%	PANAMA	5	0.01%
NEW ZEALAND	40	0.07%	CHILE	5	0.01%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	37	0.07%	OTHERS	236	0.43%
IRELAND	37	0.07%			
Subtotal			Ratio		
Domestic	40,224		73.25%		
Foreign	14,688		26.75%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,912</b>				

Note: Less than five applications are listed as "Others."



### D. Statistics for Certification Mark and Collective Membership Mark

Year	Certification Mark		Collective Membership Mark	
	Application	Registration	Application	Registration
1995	9	11	74	112
1996	13	3	85	59
1997	8	6	91	73
1998	14	3	95	49
1999	13	10	100	36
2000	29	6	117	76
2001	27	32	110	68
2002	34	14	109	112
2003	36	37	91	83
2004	34	27	61	74

# B TIPO Publications

## 1 > Books & CDs

No	Title	GPN	Publishing Date
1	Performance Report on Intellectual Property Rights Protection in Taiwan 2003 (Chinese Version)	2009300822	2004.3
2	Performance Report on Intellectual Property Rights Protection in Taiwan 2003 (English Version)	2009300821	2004.3
3	Related explanations on the Copyright Act	1009300547	2004.3
4	Get to know intellectual property rights-useful tips	1009301232	2004.4
5	Trademark Q & A	1009301681	2004.5
6	Trademark Act, Trademark Regulations and Trademark Government Fee Standards (Chinese and English Version)	1009301101	2004.5
7	Q & A on US Patents	1009301501	2004.5
8	Patent Act	1009200486	2004.6
9	Implementing Regulations of the Patent Act, Rules of Patent Fees and Regulations for Reduction and Exemption of Patent Annuities	1009103448	2004.7
10	Compilation of Laws Concerning Patent and Integrated Circuit Layout Protection	1009103450	2004.7
11	2004 Patent Commercialization DVD	1009005368	2004.8
12	Compilation of IPR Laws	1009104508	2004.9
13	Compilation of Administration Litigation of Trademark Disputes	1009302673	2004.9
14	Instructions for Patent Application	1009302232	2004.10
15	Copyright Act (English Version)	100930290	2004.10
16	Copyright Act 2004	1009303364	2004.10
17	Patent Act Implementing Regulations of The Patent Act Rules of Patent Fees Regulations for Reduction and Exemption of Patent Annuities of The Republic of China	1009100260	2004.10
18	Patent Cooperation Treaty and Regulation Under the PCT	1009303879	2004.11
19	Patent Q & A	1009305040	2004.12
20	Get to know Copyright	1009304927	2004.12

## 2 > Journals

No	Title	GPN	Publishing Date (First Edition Date)
1	Trademark Gazette	2006200008	1973.1
2	Patent Gazette	2006300008	1974.1
3	IPR Monthly Journal	20088000028	1999.1
4	Application Publication Gazette	2009200314	2003.5
5	Annual Report 2003 (Chinese Version)	2008900300	2003.5
6	Annual Report 2003 (English Version)	2009001299	2004.10

## C Calendar of Events

- Jan. 12 MOEA named TIPO best agency in 2003 for policy implementation.
- Jan. 14 "Regulations for Reduction and Exemption of Patent Annuities" promulgated.
- Mar. 3 "Regulation Ratifying Extension to Patent Term" enacted.
- Mar. 29 Phase one of Internet games, "IP Pet" and "IP Intelligence" launched.
- Mar. 31 "Organization Regulations for the Copyright Regulatory and Mediation Board of the Intellectual Property Office, MOEA" promulgated.
- Apr. 1 Rules for applying for plate rights registration, application forms for plate rights application revised. Rules for applying for plate rights assignment and trust registration and relevant application forms added.
- Apr. 2 The 6th Taiwan-France industrial Property Meeting held. "Agreement on Protection of Industrial Property Rights between the National Institute for Industrial Property of France and the Intellectual Property Office of Taiwan" signed.
- Apr. 7 "Regulations of the Patent Act" promulgated.
- Apr. 14 "Regulations of Copyright Dispute Mediation" enacted.
- Apr. 20-21 Deputy Director General Jack Lu and a delegation attended the 18th APEC/IPEG Meeting in Beijing.
- Apr. 23 "Memorandum of Understanding between the Intellectual Property Office of Ministry of Economic Affairs in Taiwan and the Australian Commerce and Industry Office on Cooperation in Industrial Property" signed.

- Apr. 28 Examination Guidelines on "Likelihood of Confusion" promulgated and entered into force on May 1, 2004.
- Apr. 28 "Main Points for Determining an Interested Party under the Trademark Act," "Main Points for Examination of Disclaimers," "Main Points for Determining a Well-known Trademark or Mark," "Operational Procedures for Trademark Advisory Opinion Cases," "Main Points for Operating Trademark Invalidation by Trademark Examiners," and part of "Main Points for Examination of Distinctiveness of Trademarks" promulgated and entered into force on May 1, 2004.
- May 19 Required processing time for trademark, copyright and IC layout registrations enacted.
- May 19 Revised time limit for various patent procedures announced and took effect on July 1, 2004.
- Jun. 8 Revised Patent Act approved by the Executive Yuan on February 6, 2003 was announced to take effect on July 1, 2004.
- Jun. 10 "Examination Guidelines for Three-Dimensional, Color, and Sound Trademarks" promulgated and entered into force on July 1, 2004.
- Jun. 29 Patent application forms revised and took effect on July 1, 2004.
- Jun. 30 Revised "Rules of Patent Fees" promulgated and took effect on July 1, 2004.
- Jul. 1 Inspection Center at the CKS International Airport removed.
- Jul. 13 Part IV, Chapter 1 of Patent Examination Guideline on Formality Examination for Utility Model amended and took effect retroactively on July 1, 2004.
- Jul. 19 "Main Points for Inspection and Observation of Patent Cases" enacted.

- Jul. 21 "Guidelines for Copyright Authorized Document Inspection for Export of Audio-visual Works and OEM Audio CDs" enacted.
- Jul. 28 "Guidelines on Administrating Copyright Intermediary Organizations" enacted.
- Aug. 19-22 "2004 National Invention and Creation Exhibition" inaugurated.
- Aug. 24 Amendment to Copyright Act passed third reading at the Legislative Yuan.
- Aug. 29 -Sep. 3 Attended the 19th APEC/IPEG Meeting in Thailand.
- Sep. 1 Amendment to Copyright Act promulgated.
- Sep. 1 "Implementation Plan for Enhancing Computer Software Protection" implemented.
- Sep. 2 "Operational Points on Application for Registration of Geographical Indications as Certification Marks" enacted.
- Sep. 9 Deputy Director General Jack Lu led a delegation to attend the 16th Taiwan-EU Consultation Meeting in Brussels, Belgium, and discussed the IPR-related issues of mutual concerns.
- Sep. 15 The "Implementation Regulations for Customs Authorities to Suspend Goods Infringing on Trademark Rights" was jointly promulgated by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Finance.
- Sep. 20 Phase 2 of Internet games, "IP Pet" and "IP Intelligence" launched.
- Sep. 20-24 The First Taiwan-Nicaragua Free Trade Agreement Negotiation Meeting held in Taipei. IPR issue discussion led by Deputy Director General Lu.
- Sep. 29-30 Participated in the 3rd APEC CTI meeting in Santiago, Chile.

- Oct. 1-2 Participated in APEC Expanded Dialogue on Trade Facilitation and IAP Peer Review held in Santiago, Chile.
- Oct.4 "MOEA Guidelines for Counterfeiting Crackdown Rewards" amended and retroactively took effect on September 23.
- Oct. 12 The "2004 National Invention and Creation Award" ceremony held.
- Oct. 18 Trademark four-in-one system completed to provide online search.
- Oct. 18-19 Sponsored the "2004 International Symposium on the Study of Audio-Visual Works' Piracy Rate."
- Nov. 18-19 The 29th Taiwan-Japan Economic and Trade Consultation held in Taipei. IPR-issue discussion led by Deputy Director General Tsai Hui-yan.
- Nov. 24 The abolishment of "Export Monitoring System (EMS) for Computer Programmed Products" was promulgated and the "Operational Points for the Exportation of Computer Programmed Products" abolished on January 1, 2005; registration for computer programmed works was terminated on December 1, 2004.
- Nov. 29- Deputy Director General Jack Lu led a delegation to attend the 2nd Taiwan-Nicaragua FTA negotiation meeting held in San Francisco and concluded the IPR Chapter negotiation.
- Nov. 29 Taiwan-U.S. Trade and Investment Facilitation Meeting held in  
-Dec. 3 Washington D.C. IPR issue discussion led by Deputy Director General Jack Lu.
- Dec. 2 "We Support Genuine Articles" campaign co-sponsored by private sectors and right holder groups.
- Dec. 31 "Guide to Taiwan's Well-known Trademarks in the Cultural and Creative Industries" published.

# Annual Report 2003

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