

Annual Report

►► 2003



Intellectual Property Office

Intellectual Property Office

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■ Message from the Director General



It is recognized that whole world has been confronting with the competition of rapid science-tech innovation. In a bid to promote sustained national development, we have no doubt that it will be hinged on the continued R&D and innovation in technology. As such, the availability of a sound IPR protection environment serves to be the decisive factor for business society to devote their resources to innovation, so as to beef up the ability for global competition. This office, TIPO, as commissioned to take charge of all IPR-related affairs, which include patent, trademark, copyright, is proudly to take up the mission of building a quality IPR environment in Taiwan.

In order to accomplish this mission, TIPO, after years of strenuous efforts, finally completed legislations of the overhauled amendments to the Patent Act, the Trademark Act, copyright Act, and eleven other related rules and regulations in 2003. Furthermore, TIPO has completed the planning and outsourcing of the TIPOnet project, which will be implemented in stages to build a comprehensive digital IP environment. Concrete results have been achieved in 2003 in the areas of international cooperation and IP enforcement, which have subsequently enhanced Taiwan's international image.



Recognizing that staff professionalism is an important asset to any institutional development, TIPO aims to strengthen the educational training of examiners to improve the quality of examination. In addition, the establishment of the “IP Training Academy” is on the drawing board as part of our effort to train IPR management professionals and to effectively protect and utilize IPR, so as to enhance national competitiveness.

International harmonization of IPR systems is an important issue for World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) as well as for the World Trade Organization (WTO). Our current IP laws and regulations have been revised to be in line with international conventions and norms so as to bring the level of our IP regime to meet that of international mainstream. To foster an international environment for industrial and technological development, TIPO has sought to digitalize its operations, while private and public sectors alike are urged to cooperate and support our effort in promoting an advanced and comprehensive IP regime.

Tsai Lien-Sheng
Director General of Intellectual Property Office, MOEA

I Retrospection and Outlook

In 2003, significant progress in IP legal framework was achieved. Full-scale amendments to the Patent Act, the Trademark Act and the Copyright Act were completed in 2003, laying the groundwork for reforming the IPR system . In an effort to promote e-filing, TIPO staves were dispatched to patent and trademark authorities in South Korea, the United States, Europe, and Australia to study related processing and system developments so as to develop TIPO's e-filing project. By the end of 2003, contractors and consultants were selected to develop and deploy the wireless infrastructure, formally beginning the implementation work. As a result, TIPO's software and hardware systems are moving steadily ahead and results are expected to be seen gradually in the future. As such, more efficient and internationally comparable services will be provided. Major achievements in 2003 and future focuses are summarized below.

I. Overview on Significant Achievements

(I) Toward a comprehensive IP legal framework

Full-scale amendments were completed to the Patent Act, the Trademark Act and the Copyright Act. Amendments to eleven related rules and regulations were also completed on schedule by the end of December 2003, harmonizing the ROC IP legal framework with international standards as well as meeting the development needs of domestic businesses and speeding up the establishment of a pro-innovation environment and sound examination mechanism for IPR.

(II) Examination affairs

1. There were 65,742 patent applications and 53,034 patents approved in 2003. Currently, there are approximately 96,000 pending patent

applications, a large decrease of 14,000 pending cases from the 110,000 pending cases as of the end of December 2002.

2. There were 65,907 trademark applications and 74,572 registered and publicly announced cases in 2003. Currently, 52,000 trademark applications are pending; the average pending time for an application is nine months.

(III) Strengthen piracy enforcement efforts to enhance national image

1. Maintain regular communications with the European Chamber of Commerce Taipei, the American Chamber of Commerce in Taipei and IPR right holder associations; publish the English edition of the annual and quarterly reports on IPR protection, and the Chinese and English editions of border control measures; hold seminars with the EU and the American Institute in Taiwan on Taiwan's IPR protection achievements to enhance national image so as to successfully resolve the misunderstandings that the international community has toward Taiwan.
2. Actively coordinate with prosecutors, police and investigation agency to crack down on piracy and counterfeit; established a special IP police task force in 2003 to clamp down on IP infringements in night markets and



① Minister of Interior Yu and Economic Affairs Minister Lin opened the Official Opening Ceremony for the Integrated Enforcement Task Force of the Second Peace Preservation Police Corps of the National Police Administration of the Ministry of the Interior.



① Award Presentation Ceremony for Police Agencies with Outstanding Performance in Protecting Intellectual Property Rights and the Benchmark Achievements of Computer Software Agencies.

retail stores; increased the amount of cash reward to encourage the public to come forward with information on underground factories that manufacture pirated optical disks; continued to convene investigation meetings under the Prosecutors' Office of the Taiwan High Court to coordinate efforts among prosecutors, police and investigation forces for vigorous crackdown on piracy, and the achievements have been excellent.

II. Outline on Future Focuses

(I) TIPOnet Project

To promote e-filing and international harmonization, the TIPOnet Project was proposed in early 2002 to integrate information technology (IT) with business processes re-engineering (BPR) to create an IT-activated, paperless and online infrastructure, so as to enhance administrative efficiency and service quality as well as increasing the competitiveness of domestic industries. On January 6, 2003, the Executive Yuan agreed to incorporate the TIPOnet Project into the "Digital Taiwan Plan" of the "Challenge 2008—National Development Plans". The goals of the plan are as follows:

1. To provide the public with a convenient online IPR working environment

The e-service system and service platform will allow the public to file applications, make payments and inquiries online, ensuring an IT-activated, paperless and around the clock Internet service environment for the public. Furthermore, to accommodate an e-filing operating environment, TIPO will set up a more comprehensive IPR database, so as to provide value-added IPR services to the public and enhance the competitiveness of domestic industries.

2. To provide examiners and administrative personnel with a full-range computer-aided system

As the full-scale e-filing of various types of applications is in place, all internal examination and administrative systems will be upgraded and adjusted as well to provide examiners and administrative personnel with full-range computer-aided systems with higher processing speed. This would allow 100% e-processing of examination, enhance examination and administrative efficiencies, and increase the quality of services for the public.

At the same time, administrative procedures will be streamlined and organization structure will be reconstructed to ensure an efficient and quality provider of full-range IPR services.

3. To strengthen international harmonization and data exchanges

To be in line with IPR internationalization trend, harmonization with international organizations and exchange of international data have become the most crucial issues for IPR authorities worldwide. As TIPO becomes electronically operated, its document formats will be reformed to be in line with international standards to meet the needs of international data exchange and to strengthen international harmonization, so as to reach an information exchange rate of 80 percent with foreign IPR authorities. This will allow easier and readily available access for the public to obtain international IPR data and will help enhance IPR protection in Taiwan.

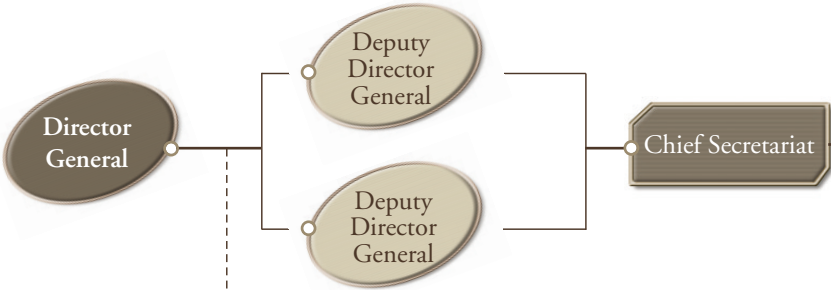
(II) Advocating the establishment of the “IP Training Academy”

Innovation and other intangible asset are crucial in developing a knowledge-based economy, while a sufficient supply of professionals forms an essential element in economic development and industrial upgrading. Therefore, in addition to the need in engaging talented people for innovative research and development, there is also a huge demand for high-quality IP managers to assist enterprises to create, protect and utilize intellectual properties. Establishing an “IP Training Academy” as a comprehensive training mechanism to cultivate IP talents will be conducive in enhancing the concept of IP management among the public and in promoting industrial and technological developments. Plans for the Institute are summarized as follows:

1. To set up an office to spearhead the establishment of the “IP Training Academy” that is responsible for the planning and advocating of the establishment of a mechanism to cultivate and train IP professionals.
2. To set up a unit to plan for training materials; to prepare a complete set of teaching materials suitable for IP professionals in various industries, legal profession, and patent or trademark agencies.
3. To develop “Training Courses for IP Teaching Staff” and to invite academic institutions to collaborate in the training program.

II Organization, Budget & Personnel

I. Organization Chart



Patent Division I	Patent administrative affairs and management, procedural examination of patent application, examination of patents related to new designs, physics and goods for daily use.
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, as well as criteria for patent examination.
Trademark Division	Overseeing trademark related administration and managements, as well as trademark examination.
Copyright Division	Supervising copyright management and education promotion, formulating copyright related legislation, and inspecting copyright documents for exporting audio-video works and OEM optical disks.
Information Service Division	Collecting intellectual property rights related information, research and analysis, facilitating international information exchange, providing public access services, information services and dissemination.
	Branch Offices Offering application collection, consultation, and information service in Hsinchu, Taichung and Kaohsiung
External Affairs & General Planning Division	Organizational planning & research, training and publicity, bridging international cooperation.
Office of General Service	Communicating with the congress and media, document handling, 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, security safeguarding.
Anti-Counterfeiting Committee (ACC), Ministry of Economic Affairs	Anti-counterfeiting affairs
Joint Optical Disk Enforcement Taskforce (JODE), Ministry of Economic Affairs	Anti-piracy of optical disks affairs
	----- Denotation for Task Unit

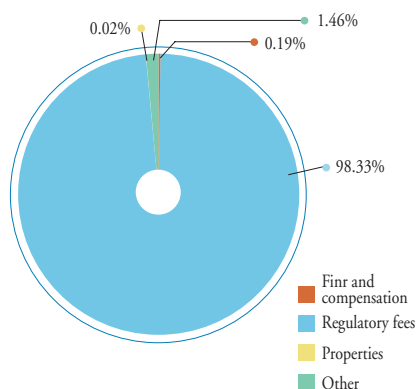
II. Budget

(According to the Central Bank, the average exchange rate in 2003 for the N.T. Dollars against U.S. Dollars-34.4180)

> 2003 Annual Income

Unit: NT\$1,000, %

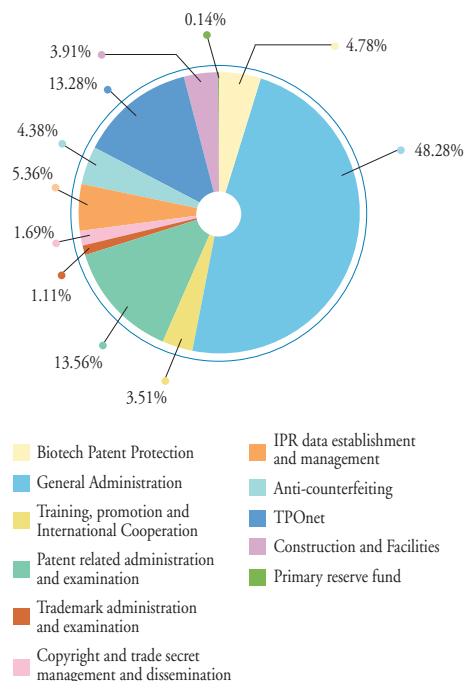
Subject	Amount	Percentage
Fines and Compensations	3,000	0.19
Regulatory fees	1,562,946	98.33
Properties	406	0.02
Other	23,167	1.46
Total	1,589,519	100.00



> 2003 Annual Expenditure

Unit: NT\$1,000, %

Subject	Amount	Percentage
Biotech Patent Protection	73,500	4.78
General Administration	741,686	48.28
Planning training, promotion and international cooperation	53,901	3.51
Patent related administration and examination	208,223	13.56
Trademark related administration and examination	17,083	1.11
Copyright and trade secret management and dissemination	25,906	1.69
IPR data establishment and management	82,374	5.36
Anti-Counterfeiting	67,234	4.38
TPOnet	204,000	13.28
Construction and facilities	60,119	3.91
Primary reserve fund	2,085	0.14
Total	1,536,109	100.00



Note: The budgetary figures include expenditure reappropriation of NT\$148,553,000 and application for use of the secondary reserve fund of NT\$20,000,000.

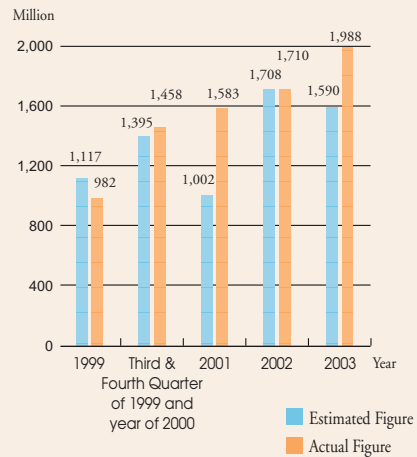
> TIPO Annual Budget 1999 - 2003

(1) Annual Budget - Revenue

Unit: NT\$ millions

Year	Estimated Figure	Actual Figure
1999	1,117	982
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

1. Data prior to 1999 is from the National Bureau of Standards, the predecessor body of TIPO.
2. 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.
3. The budget figures listed in the above Chart include reapportionment.

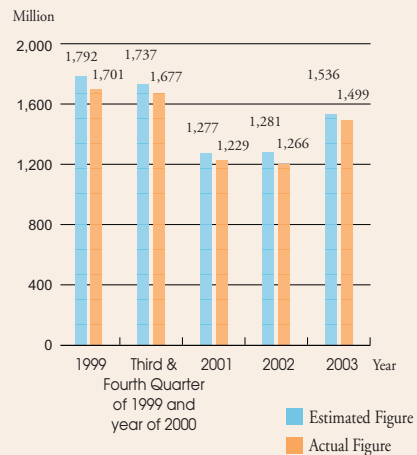


(2) Annual Budget - Expense

Unit: NT\$ millions

Year	Estimated Figure	Actual Figure
1999	1,792	1,701
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

1. Data prior to 1999 is from the National Bureau of Standards.
2. 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.
3. The budget figures listed in the above Chart include reapportionment and Secondary reserve amount.

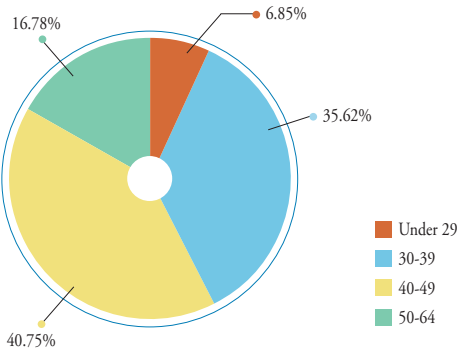


III. Personnel

TIPO has 584 employees, of whom 389 are public servants and 195 are contract employees. Breakdown on age and education background are as follows:

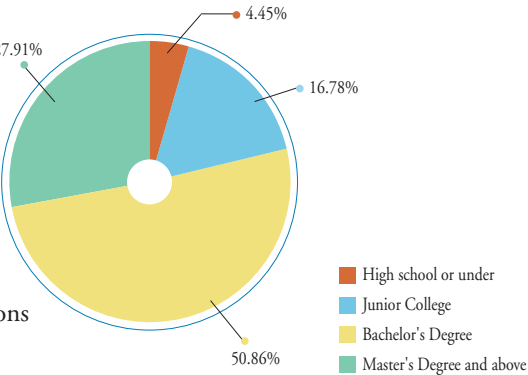
Statistics by Age :

Under 29~40 persons 6.85%
30 to 39~208 persons 35.62%
40 to 49~238 persons 40.75%
50 to 64~98 persons 16.78%
Average : 41.38 years of age



Statistics by Education :

High school or under~26 persons 4.45%
Junior college degree~98 persons 16.78%
Bachelor's degree~297 persons 50.86%
Master's degree and above~163 persons 27.91%





Operation Overview

I. Patent

Patent is the most powerful tool to protect the fruits of research and development. Taiwan is dedicated to develop high-tech industries and build a high-tech island. While growing from strength to strength, many manufacturers are feeling constrained by other leading firms armed with advanced technologies, and are realizing the importance of building up a patent portfolio and of the management of intellectual capital. In recent years, there has been a surge in domestic and foreign patent applications by R.O.C. (Taiwan) nationals, and quality has become a new focus in addition to quantity. The accumulation of intellectual capital will be a positive to the competitiveness of Taiwan industries into the future. TIPO, the regulator of patent-related matters, in response to the changes in patent applications in terms of quality and quantity, will work diligently to streamline the examination processes and improve the quality of examinations, in addition to devoting efforts to reviewing and revising regulations and administrative measures. Highlights on tangible measures and application analysis in 2003 are summarized below:

(I) Performance summary

1. Strengthen the quality review mechanism for patent examination

For purposes of improving the quality of patent examinations, the quality review mechanism has been strengthened in 2003; the ratio of review was raised and circumstantial adjustments will be made when and if appropriate.

2. Full-scale revision of the contents of each chapter and section of the guidelines for examination of patent

In connection with the Patent Act amended and promulgated as of December 6, 2003, the Enforcement Rules for the Patent Act taking effect

on November 6, 2002, and the Enforcement Rules for the Patent Act submitted to the Executive Yuan for review on December 1, 2003, a full-scale revision effort to the guidelines for examination of patent was commenced; amendments to the table of contents, examination of invention patent and design patent have been completed this year.

3. Implementation of the performance audit system to shorten the processing time for various patent administrative cases and to enhance the quality and efficiency of services to the public. For instance, the period for the issuance of a patent certificate was shortened to 30 days from 50 days; for patent assignment cases, the period was shortened to 40 days from 85 days; for case involving changes to patent rights, the period was shortened to 50 days from 55 days.
4. Installing the “Image Search System for Design Patents”, and making it available online for internal examination personnel to use. This search system hugely increased the efficiency in viewing search results and effectively improving the quality and volume of examined design patents.
5. Compilation of case studies on patent examination practices
To help patent examiners, when applying the “Guidelines for the Examination of Patent”, to establish a more consistent standpoint regarding the same patent case so as to reduce applicants’ concerns about the quality of the examination by TIPO, exemplary cases in examination practices were compiled and analyzed in 2003 concerning the “Patent Elements”, “Specification” and “Supplement and Amendments to the Specification and Diagrams” sections of the Guideline.
6. Continual compilation of controversial cases and of matters to take note of in administrative suits

To help examiners to fully understand the opinions adopted by the Administrative Appeal Commission for processing complaints and by the administrative courts, the decisions on complaints and judgments rendered by administrative courts were continuously reviewed for the selection of cases that have reference value for the reference of examiners when handling examinations and processing administrative relief cases. Further, judges from the administrative courts and patent attorneys were invited to lecture

on matters to take note of in administrative suits, with related materials uploaded to the TIPO intranet for the reference of examiners.

7. Compilation of relevant operational standards and procedures handbooks such as a handbook for the management of patent rights, training materials for examination of patent application procedures, the principles for processing domestic priority rights, and so forth, and compilation of training materials regarding international patent classification and patent search for the training of and study by TIPO personnel, so as to familiarize them with the operations and enhance working efficiency.
8. The practice of issuing a notification on payment of patent annual fee prior to expiration was reinstated from August 20, 2003. A notice will be issued to any patent owner who does not have a designated patent agent or document-service agent to pay the annual fee before the due date, so as to protect the rights and interests of the patent owner and enhance service efficiencies to the public.
9. Online help desk for the Regulations on the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purpose of Patent Application, and related materials and consultation services, including explanation on the practice of the deposit, how to fill out a form, FAQs (frequently asked questions), and so forth.
10. The outsourcing of research projects concerning biotechnology invention patents

In view of the rapid development in biotechnology and constantly emerging innovations, outside services were commissioned in 2003 to gather and compile related materials from abroad for the preparation of research reports, which reports are to be used for reference in connection with the direction of the patent policies and the examination of related cases.

11. Completion of the “Summary and Analysis of Viewpoints on Practices concerning the Patent Act”

In connection with judicial relief proceedings relating to patents, there are administrative litigation and infringement disputes. In regard to patent infringement litigation in the past, due to the availability of criminal sanctions, there were fewer cases claiming civil relief compared to criminal

relief as domestic litigants tend to favor the tactic of using the threat of criminal liability to obtain civil relief. However, infringement on invention patent was decriminalized since October 26, 2001, and infringement on utility model patent and design patent was respectively decriminalized since March 31, 2003. Subsequently, infringement litigation can only be filed as civil action. With patent infringement cases nowadays mostly involving civil relief, TIPO searched through patent-related civil rulings rendered in 2002 and the first half of 2003 by district courts, the high courts and the Supreme Court, and compiled and analyzed various factors such as the amount involved, related legal provisions, nationalities of the parties involved, whether punitive damages were awarded, and so on, in connection with the selected patent-related cases, and as a result the “Summary and Analysis of Viewpoints on Practices concerning the Patent Act” was completed in November 2003, in the hope of providing reference for civil relief cases concerning patents.

(II) Legislative progress

1. Completion of amendment to the Patent Act

The current Patent Act was promulgated pursuant to the presidential decree on October 24, 2001. The idea of a “sound mechanism for IPR examination”, was included as one of the 322 counts of opinions in the conclusion of a report by the Economic Development Advisory Conference, Office of the President, Republic of China. To accommodate the development of domestic enterprises and international legislative trends, and to meet the need of improving the quality of patent examination, TIPO provided a draft amendment to the Patent Act, which passed the third reading of the Legislative Yuan on January 3, 2003; the Patent Act, as amended, was promulgated pursuant to the presidential decree dated February 6, 2003. Except for Article 11, which took effect on the date of promulgation, other Articles of the amended Patent Act will take effect on a date separately prescribed by the Executive Yuan. Articles regarding the repeal of patent-related criminal penalties took effect from March 31, 2003. Subsequently, patent infringement claims are to be resolved through civil relief proceedings. As a result, the deletion of

Articles 83, 125, 126, 128 through 131 took effect from March 31, 2003. This round of amendment included amendments to the rules regarding specification, supplement, amendment and correction to be made to the specification document; repeal of opposition proceedings; amendment to the Regulation for Reduction and Exemption of Patent Annual Fees; and adopt formality examination of utility model patent. To accommodate amendments to the Patent Act, TIPO will research and draft the necessary amendments to related regulations.

2. Issuing the “Rules Governing Patent Agents”

The Patent Act was amended and promulgated on February 6, 2003, and Article 11 thereof regarding the appointment of a patent agent took effect from the date of promulgation. To accommodate the aforesaid provision, TIPO issued the Rules Governing Patent Agents on March 19, 2003 to regulate the active and passive qualifications of patent agents, issuance, re-issuance, or replacement of certificate thereof, and business scope thereof.

3. Amendment to the “Regulations on the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purpose of Patent Application”

Pursuant to Paragraph 4 of Article 30 of the Patent Act: “The required elements, categories, types, quantities, fee rates and other measures regarding the deposit of biomaterials under Paragraph 1 shall be prescribed by the competent authorities,” the “Regulations on the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Applications” was amended and promulgated on February 6, 2003, with the new title of “Regulations on the Deposit of Biomaterials for the Purposes of Patent Applications” .

The new regulations will enter into force with the Patent Act in July 2004.

4. Amendment to the “Regulation Governing Award for Invention and Creation”

Since the Regulations Governing Awards for Inventions and Creations took effect from July 31, 1996, only partial amendments were made on February 18, 1998. In the years after the implementation of the said regulations, duplications were found among the purposes, functions and targets of various awards and it was deemed necessary to review, streamline and consolidate the regulations to effectively encourage innovation and

creative work. As a result, the Regulations was amended and promulgated on December 17, 2003. This round of amendment included the simplification and consolidation of categories for innovation and creative work, the creation of a national award for innovation and creative work, and the elimination of various committees to form a single review committee for the national award for innovation and creative work.

5. Amendment to the “Regulations for Reduction and Exemption of Patent Annual Fees”

In accordance with Article 83 of the Patent Act, amended and promulgated on February 6, 2003, eligibility for a reduction of the patent annual fee is no longer limited to those unable to make such payment, but was amended to include natural persons, schools, and small and medium-sized businesses. The amendment made the applicable subjects clearer, and further, the competent authority was authorized to separately prescribe the rules regarding the aforesaid reduction. TIPO, in accordance with the aforesaid provisions, proposed the amendment draft for the Regulations for “Reduction and Exemption of Patent Annual Fees”, which was amended and promulgated on January 14, 2004 by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and is expected to take effect, in conjunction with the Patent Act, in July 2004.

6. Draft amendment to the “Implementing Regulations of the Patent Act”

Pursuant to Article 137 of the Patent Act stating that “The implementing regulations of this Act shall be prescribed by the competent authority”, the “Implementing Regulations of the Patent Act” was amended accordingly. In July 2003, a public hearing was held for the draft amendment to the “Implementing Regulations of the Patent Act” and the said draft was proposed to the Executive Yuan for review. Once approved, the regulations will take effect in conjunction with the Patent Act in July 2004.

7. Draft amendment to the “Rules of Patent Fees”

Pursuant to Paragraph 3 of Article 80 of the Patent Act, “The amount for the application fee, certification fee and patent annual fee shall be prescribed by the competent authority”, TIPO prepared in December 2003 the draft

amendment to the “Rules of Patent Fees” , as well as respective breakdown of costs, and proposed the foregoing to the Ministry of Finance for approval.

8. Draft amendment to the “Regulations for the Ratifying of Extension to Patent Term”

Pursuant to Paragraph 3 of Article 52 of the Patent Act, “In regard to the ratification for an extension of the term in connection with the aforesaid application, the competent authority shall consider the impact on the health of the public and prescribe, in conjunction with the central competent authority in charge of the subject business, the rules for ratification” , TIPO prepared in December 2003 the draft amendment to the “Regulations for the Ratification of Extension to Patent Term” and promulgated the foregoing with the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, and the Department of Health, Executive Yuan.

(III) Professional Trainings

1. Training programs respectively for new recruits for patent matters and trainees for national defense industries serviceman were organized consisting of two 16-week semesters. The contents of these courses were mainly patent-related administrative procedures, classification and search training.
2. Ten seminars titled “Seminar on Specialist Technologies for International Patent Classification” to provide on-job training for patent examiners so as to enhance work quality and examination efficiency.
3. One seminar titled “Biotechnology Patent Seminar—Strategies for the Deposit of Biomaterials for the Purposes of Patent Application” , attracting around 100 participants.
4. Three offerings of “Specialist Training Program for Biotechnology, Pharmacy and Chinese Herbal Medicine Patent Technologies” respectively in Taipei, Taichung and Tainan, attracting an enrollment totaling 155 persons from various business communities.
5. Organized the “Senior Patent Examiner Training” course totaling 135 hours; 18 examination officers participated.
6. Organized the “2003 Assistant Patent Examiner Training” course

totaling 150 hours; 32 examiners participated.

7. Twenty-four training sessions on different subjects were held for purposes of strengthening the practical training and professional skills of patent examiners at all levels, familiarizing them with the examination processes, accumulating practical experience, and improving the examination efficiency and the quality of application cases.
8. Organized four sessions of the “Symposium by TIPO Patent Examiners/Outsourced Patent Examiners and Introduction on the Implementing Regulations of the Patent Act” in Taipei, and one session each in Taichung, Hsinchu, Kaohsiung and Tainan, totaling eight sessions with more than 480 outsourced patent examiners in attendance.
9. Organized one session of the “Introduction on the Implementing Regulations of the Patent Act” each in Taipei, Hsinchu, Taichung and Kaohsiung, totaling four sessions with the attendance of 630 patent agents, and people from the business world and the general public.
10. Organized “The 12th National Invention Awards” competition, with nine participants in the juristic-person competition category and ninety-eight participants in the individual competition category; a public award-winning ceremony was held in Grand Formosa Regent Taipei on September 29 to recognize the outstanding performance of awarded companies and inventors.
11. Organized the “2003 National Invention Exhibition” exposition and an award panel thereof. The exhibition was held from August 14 to 18 in the Taichung World Trade Center, Hall II, with 251 pieces of patented work on display; and 22 pieces of work were selected for the Golden Brain Award and 30 pieces of work for the Excellence Award.
12. Organized “The Seventh National Students Creativity Competition”, so as to plant new seeds of innovation. Work in the Competition was exhibited in the Taipei Youth Activity Center from August 26 to 31.

(IV) Operation analysis

1. Application

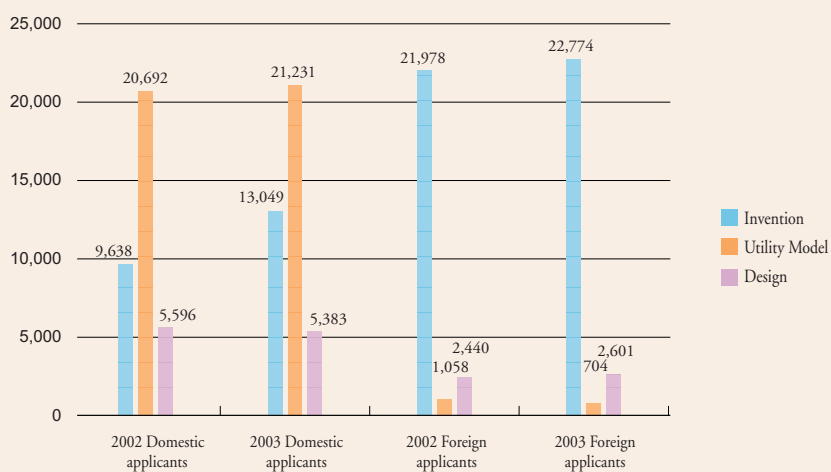
In 2003, there were 65,742 applications for new patent, with 35,823

Chart I > Patent Application — By Nationality

Unit: Case; %

Nationality	Application			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Total				
No. of Case in 2003	65,742	35,823	21,935	7,984
No. of Case in 2002	61,402	31,616	21,750	8,036
% of Variation	7.07	13.31	0.85	-0.65
Percentage	100.00	54.49	33.36	12.15
Domestic applicants				
No. of Case in 2003	39,663	13,049	21,231	5,383
No. of Case in 2002	35,926	9,638	20,692	5,596
% of Variation	10.40	35.39	2.60	-3.81
Percentage	60.33	19.85	32.29	8.19
Foreign applicants				
No. of Case in 2003	26,079	22,774	704	2,601
No. of Case in 2002	25,476	21,978	1,058	2,440
% of Variation	2.37	3.62	-33.46	6.60
Percentage	39.67	34.64	1.07	3.96

Diagram I > Patent Application



applications for invention patent, or 54.49% of the total, followed by 21,935 applications for utility model patent, representing 33.36% of the total, and 7,984 applications for design patent, or 12.15% of the total.

Further analysis by nationality showed that there were 39,663 applications filed by domestic applicants, accounting for 60.33% of the total, with 21,231 cases filed by domestic applicants for utility model patent, or 32.29% of the total, followed by 13,049 applications for invention patent, which reflected a big increase of 35.39% year on year. The increase in the number of higher-level invention patent applications was a result of improvement on domestic industrial technology. The figure for design patent applications was the lowest, with 5,383 applications. The figure for new patent applications filed by foreigners was 26,079 cases, or 39.67% of the total, among which, there were 22,774 applications for invention patent, or 34.64% of the total, followed by 2,601 applications for design patent, and the remaining 704 cases were for utility model patent.

2. Approval

The number of published and approved patent applications reached 53,034 cases, with 25,134 invention patent cases, accounting for the highest percentage of 47.39%; 21,439 utility model patent cases, accounting for 40.43%, and 6,461 design patent cases, accounting for 12.18%.

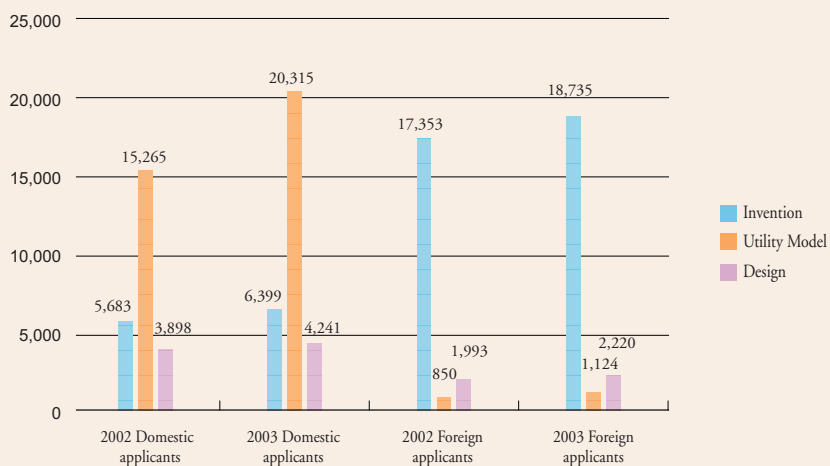
Further analysis by nationality showed that the figure of approved cases for domestic applicants was 30,955 cases accounting for 58.37% of the total, with 20,315 cases of utility model patent applications accounting for the highest percentage of 38.31%, followed by 6,399 cases of invention patent applications accounting for 12.06%, and then 4,241 cases of design patent applications. The number of approved cases for foreign applicants came to 22,079 cases, accounting for 41.63% of the total, with 18,735 cases of invention patent applications accounting for the highest percentage of 35.33%, followed by 2,220 cases of design patent applications, and then 1,124 cases of utility model patent applications.

Chart II > Patent Approval — By Nationality

Unit: case; %

Nationality	Patent Approval			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Total				
No. of Case in 2003	53,034	25,134	21,439	6,461
No. of Case in 2002	45,042	23,036	16,115	5,891
% of Variation	17.74	9.11	33.04	9.68
Percentage	100.00	47.39	40.43	12.18
Domestic applicants				
No. of Case in 2003	30,955	6,399	20,315	4,241
No. of Case in 2002	24,846	5,683	15,265	3,898
% of Variation	24.59	12.60	33.08	8.80
Percentage	58.37	12.06	38.31	8.00
Foreign applicants				
No. of Case in 2003	22,079	18,735	1,124	2,220
No. of Case in 2002	20,196	17,353	850	1,993
% of Variation	9.32	7.96	32.24	11.39
Percentage	41.63	35.33	2.12	4.18

Diagram II > Patent Approval



II. Trademark

Trademark serves to represent products and services. In consumer-oriented economic activities, trademarks are very powerful marketing tools and are valued considerably as such. In response to the developing needs of domestic enterprises and international legislative trends, TIPO began to work on a full-scale amendment to the Trademark Act since 2000. The amended Trademark Act formally took effect on November 28, 2003. The key areas in this round of amendment included extending the scope of trademarks and adding numerous measures such as the addition of monochrome, monotone, and 3-dimensional shape as new elements constituting a trademark. This round of amendment, which marked a new milestone for the Trademark Act, not only conformed to international standards, but also made the IPR legal system more comprehensive and sound. Further, to strengthen the protection of trademarks, TIPO adopted numerous measures which, along with a summary and analysis of cases, are highlighted below.

(I) Performance summary

1. Installation of the web-based “Progress Tracking of Trademark Application” system

From December 15, 2003, the public can log onto the TIPO website to track the progress of trademark applications.

2. Compilation of the “Q & A about the Current Trademark System”

The questions and inquiries regarding the new trademark system posed by the public were categorized, and the right answers were compiled correspondingly and posted online by TIPO for the reference of the public.

3. Continual installation of the “Contracted four-in-one trademark system”, which includes the trademark word indexing, figure indexing, searching system and electronic gazette systems. It is expected that test run of the systems and training for online operations will be completed in mid-September 2003 for the web-based service to start, including the following systems:

- Trademark word indexing system: provides the function to search by similar word patterns for trademark examiners, to assist in the search for

information on previous cases in connection with the trademark examination, so as to enhance examination efficiency.

- Figure indexing system: provides single comparison and multiple comparisons with trademark figures for trademark examiners. Web-based search technology allows for quick online search for similar figures and makes it easier for trademark examiners to examine trademark figures.
- Searching system: installation of a database of the figures and words of trademarks for the public to search and use, so as to improve the service quality for the public.
- Electronic gazette system: development of the production and circulation system of electronic gazettes to issue electronic trademark gazettes to be at the service of the public.

4. Completion of the amendment to the trademark application form, key points to note regarding the application, and draft documents concerned.

To accommodate the implementation of the new Trademark Act, reviews and amendments were made to the trademark application form, key points to note regarding the application, and the content of the documents concerned, and amendment was completed for the application forms for 41 classes of trademarks, key points to note regarding the application, and 354 categories of trademark documents.

5. Completion of the “Research on the Administrative Relief System for Patents and Trademarks” , a commissioned research project

Arranged for the “Research on the Administrative Relief System for Patents and Trademarks” , a commissioned research project, for an in-depth study on respective litigation systems of the EU, the U.S.A., Japan, Germany and mainland China, comparing and analyzing the pros and cons of various litigation systems concerning trademarks and patents in various countries, reviewing the current administrative relief system , proposing reform schemes and related measures thereof, conducting costs analysis and benefits projection, and making concrete proposals for amendment to specific provisions. The research report was also distributed to relevant agencies for reference.

6. Completion of scanning trademark registration archives into electronic files

A total of 1,036,328 pages of trademark registration archives were scanned into optical discs to make it easier for trademark examiners to search and find the needed information and to save storage space.

(II) Legislative progress

1. Completion of amendment of the Trademark Act

As fierce competition in domestic markets propel businesses and industries to constantly introduce new products and services, and with the view that trademarks travel across the globe and that after the signing of the Trademark Act Treaty in Geneva, Switzerland on October 27, 1994, many countries have complied with the provisions thereof and have been working diligently toward integrating and harmonizing their respective trademark systems. TIPO, in accordance with the foregoing as guidelines, prepared the draft amendment to the Trademark Act, which passed the third reading by the Legislative Yuan on April 29, 2003 and was amended and promulgated pursuant to the presidential decree of May 28 to take effect from November 28. This round of amendment to the Trademark Act was full-scale: fifty Articles were amended, forty Articles were newly added, and twenty-three Articles were deleted. The key areas of the amendment included the following: expanding the constituting elements of a trademark to include monochrome, monotone, and 3-dimensional shapes, and adopting a system to allow for multiple-classification in a single case; allowing for the amendment to the registration of several trademarks, for the same item(s), to be filed in one single application; abolishing the substantive examination system for the application for term-extension of registration; introducing a system whereby applications including different items may be severed; adopting a system under which an opposition shall be submitted after registration; abolishing the system of joint trademarks; and adding provisions regarding the marks of geographic origin and collective membership marks.

2. Complete amendment to the Enforcement Rules of the Trademark Act

In accordance with the amended Trademark Act, the Enforcement Rules of

the Trademark Act were amended and promulgated by the Ministry of Economic Affairs on December 10, 2003. The key areas for amendment included the following: a provision clearly setting forth the date of priority right of a monochrome trademark, monotone trademark, 3-dimensional shape trademark or a collective membership mark; an agent may now be retained for general purposes and the power-of-attorney for subsequent procedures may be presented, in principle, in photocopies; the restrictions on the length and width of a trademark Design and on the number of copies attached to a submission were relaxed; specification of the formats required for the registration application of the color, 3-dimensional shape, sound and other items of a trademark; simplification of the formats required for application to register trademark licenses, etc.

3. Amendment to the “Trademark Government Fee Standards”

To conform with the amended Trademark Act and with reference made to the Government Charges and Fees Act, TIPO completed amendments to the “Trademark Government Fee Standards”, which were amended and promulgated by the Ministry of Economic Affairs on November 26, 2003. Main areas of the amendments included specification of the various categories of application fees, the newly prescribed registration fee and fee for the application to sever trademark registration applications; and amendments to the fee for renewal registration applications and other application fees, and so forth.

(III) Training and Public Awareness Campaigns Update

1. Organized seminars to promote understanding of trademark related affairs
To help trademark agents and the public to understand the key points in the amended Trademark Act and the new examination procedures so as to improve work efficiency, TIPO launched five sessions of educational campaigns “Promoting Understanding of the Draft Amendment to the Trademark Act and the Trademarks Regulations” respectively in Taipei, Hualien, Taichung, Hsinchu and Kaohsiung, attracting the attendance of 511 patent and trademark agents and members of the business world.
2. Organized educational training for trademark examiners

To enhance the professional knowledge of trademark examiners and examination quality, TIPO invited scholars, specialists and senior trademark examiner colleagues to lecture on topics such as “The New Trademark Act and Examination Practices” , “General Introduction on the Examination of Unconventional Trademarks in Various Countries” , “Practical Developments of the Administrative Act in the Past Two Years” , “The Developing Trends in International Treaties on Trademarks” , “Trademark Affairs and E-government” , etc. A total of 13 educational training sessions for trademark examiners were held, with 832 persons in attendance.

(IV) Operation analysis

1. Trademark applications

In 2003, 65,907 applications were filed for trademark registration, a slight increase of 4,178 cases compared to 61,729 cases in 2002, or 6.77%. Among the applications filed in 2003, 48,878 cases were filed by domestic applicants, constituting 74.16% of the total, and an increase of 7.65% on the previous year; 17,029 cases were filed by foreign applicants, up 4.31% on the year before and representing 25.84% of the total cases.

2. Published Registration Cases

There were 74,572 cases of published trademark registrations in 2003, among which 52,942 cases were filed by domestic applicants, up 7.71% on the year before and representing 70.99% of the total cases; 21,630 cases were filed by foreign applicants, down 0.28% on the previous year and accounting for 29.01% of the cases.

3. Applications on Trademark — Comparisons based on goods and services classes

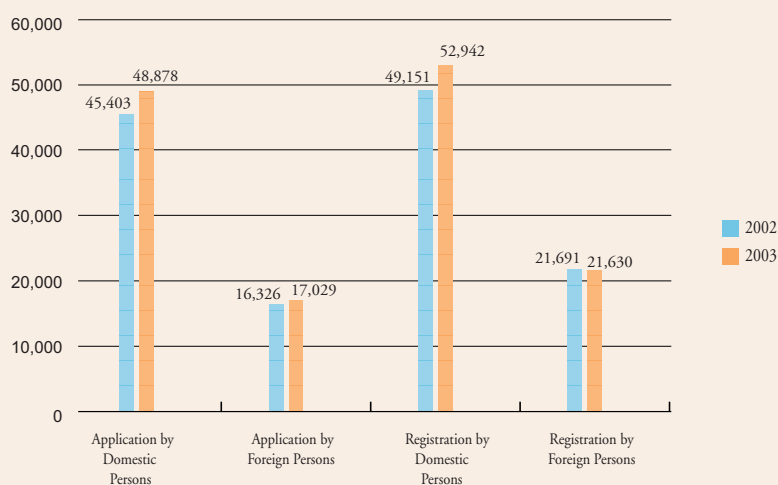
Compared to last year, the number of new applications filed this year for trademark registration for goods and services respectively indicated that Class 43 (food, beverage, hotel and other services) marked the most significant growth, indicating a booming development in the services sector; Class 5 (Pharmaceutical products, medical-purposes foods, disinfectants) and Class 3 (substance for laundry use, detergents, soaps and

cosmetics) both posted growth of over 20%, indicating higher demand for consumer products such as pharmaceutical products, detergents for general use, cosmetics, etc.

Chart I > Trademark Cases—By Nationality

Unit: Case; %

Type	Total		Domestic Persons			Foreign Persons		
	Number of Cases	% of Variation	Number of Cases	Percentage	% of Variation	Number of Cases	Percentage	% of Variation
New Application Cases								
2003	65,907	6.77	48,878	74.16	7.65	17,029	25.84	4.31
2002	61,729	—	45,403	73.55	—	16,326	26.45	—
Published Registration Cases								
2003	74,572	5.27	52,942	70.99	7.71	21,630	29.01	-0.28
2002	70,842	—	49,151	69.38	—	21,691	30.62	—



4. Published Trademark Registrations-Comparisons based on goods and services classes

This year the newly published trademark registrations based on goods and services classes showed a mixed result compared to last year. Class 3 (substance for laundry use, detergents, soaps and cosmetics) and Class 25

Chart II > Top 10 Classes of Trademark Applications — By Classes of Goods and Services

Unit: Case; %

Classes of Goods and Services		2003		No. of Application in 2002	Variation Compared to Last Year (%)
Class	Name	No. of Applications	Percentage (%)		
9	Scientific and medical apparatus; audiovisual records and electricity conductor equipment	6,320	9.47	6,022	4.95
5	Pharmaceutical products; medical-purpose foods; disinfectants	5,815	8.71	4,714	23.36
3	Substance and medical for laundry use, detergents, soaps, and cosmetics	5,296	7.93	4,185	26.55
35	Advertising and Business Management	4,733	7.09	4,418	7.13
25	Clothes, hats, boots and shoes	4,191	6.28	3,778	10.93
30	Condiments including coffee, tea, and sugar	4,099	6.14	4,267	-3.94
43	Food, beverage, hotel and other services	2,449	3.67	1,606	—
29	Meat, fish, poultry; preserved, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables	2,406	3.60	2,607	-7.71
16	Paper, printed matters and office supplies	2,245	3.36	2,379	-5.63
41	Education, entertainment and cultural activities	2,204	3.30	2,081	5.91

Note: 1. This chart is compiled with reference to the “Statistics on Trademark Applications and Published Registrations by Class in Past Three Years”, which is result III (I) of the statistical analysis of various cases. For other classes, please see the said statistics.

2. In April 12, 2002, the Appendix to Article 49 of the Implementing Regulations of the Trademark Act, “Goods and Services Classification Chart”, further divided Class 42 to Class 45, adding four new classes. The number of applications under Class 43 filed in 2002 did not represent the figure for the entire 2002 and thus change of percentage thereof was not computed.

(clothes, hats, boots and shoes) both posted growth of over 20%, whereas registrations under Class 16 (paper, printed materials and office supplies), Class 29 (meat, fish, poultry; preserved, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables) and Class 5 (pharmaceutical products; medical-purpose foods; disinfectants) declined considerably.

Chart III > Top 10 Classes of Published Trademark Registration Case
— By Categories of Goods and Services

Unit: Case; %

Classes of Goods and Services		2003		No. of Published Registrations in 2002	Variation Compared to Last Year
Class	Title	No. of Published Registrations	Percentage (%)		
9	Scientific and medical apparatus; audiovisual records and electricity conductor equipment	7,479	10.72	7,879	-5.08
35	Advertising and Business Management	6,168	8.84	5,589	10.36
3	Substance and medical for laundry use, detergents, soaps, and cosmetics	4,518	6.48	3,694	22.31
25	Clothes, hats, boots and shoes	4,448	6.38	3,585	24.07
5	Pharmaceutical products; medical-purpose foods; disinfectants	4,233	6.07	5,102	-17.03
42	Scientific, technological, legal or other services.	3,985	5.71	6,480	—
30	Condiments including coffee, tea, and sugar	3,570	5.12	3,712	-3.83
16	Paper, printed matters and office supplies	2,603	3.73	3,361	-22.55
41	Education, entertainment and cultural activities	2,412	3.46	2,382	1.26
29	Meat, fish, poultry; preserved, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables	2,397	3.44	2,959	-18.99

Note: 1. This chart is compiled with reference to the “Statistics on Trademark Applications and Published Registrations by Class in the Past Three Years”, which is result III (I) of the statistical analysis of various cases. For other categories, please see the said statistics.

2. In April 12, 2002; the Appendix to Article 49 of the Implementing Regulations of the Trademark Act “Goods and Services Classification Chart” further divided the services listed under Class 42 into Class 42 to Class 45, adding four new categories. The number of applications under Class 42 filed in 2002 and 2003 respectively covered different service categories and thus change of percentage thereof was not computed.

III. Copyright

The Copyright Act was enacted for the purpose of protecting the copyrights of authors with respect to their works, balancing different interests for the common good of society, and promoting the development of national culture. The new Copyright Act took effect from July 11, 2003. This round of amendment, in response to the development in digital internet technology, focused on various issues concerning copyright protection and public interests to make appropriate adjustments, while on the other hand the new Act also made appropriate adjustments to the provisions on penalties for copyright infringement, strengthening the protection thereof, establishing a sound environment for creative work, research and development, and speeding up the accumulation of knowledge and cultural development. In the future, efforts to enhance the legal system for copyright protection and thorough enforcement will continue. Major events in 2003 are summarized below:

(I) Performance summary

1. Supervising and assisting copyright intermediary groups

- Processed business audits for the year 2003 for seven intermediary groups, and completed written audits for seven organizations, including the Chinese Video-Audio Copyright Disseminated Society of Chinese Taipei, etc.
- In regard to the application to establish the “Chinese Literary Works Copyright Intermediary Association” (literary works), at the present stage, TIPO is actively advising the applicant to conduct a second review on the rate of return it plans to use and suggesting to the applicant to consider other operational models in foreign countries for reference. If approval is granted to the aforesaid application, TIPO will actively assist the group to establish a sound copyright licensing mechanism for literary works.
- Processed the mediation case on the dispute over royalty payment between Musical Copyright Association Taiwan (MCAT) and seven cable-TV operators. The mediation was successful for five operators, but unsuccessful for the remaining two operators.

2. In response to the amendment and implementation of the Copyright Act,

two conferences were convened on the “Discussions on the Responses and Consensus regarding Practical Issues in Enforcement and Valid Interpretation of the Provisions of the Amended Copyright Act Prior to its Implementation” , where TIPO invited the Department of Criminal Affairs under the Judicial Yuan, Department of Judicial Prosecution under the Ministry of Justice, the National Police Administration under the Ministry of Interior, Second Peace Preservation Police Corps of the National Police Administration under the Ministry of Interior, the Customs Agency under the Ministry of Finance, the Board of Foreign Trade under the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and the Anti Counterfeiting Committee for discussions on related issues to reach a consensus and establish common ground rules for enforcement. Further, printed promotional materials on related topics and news release were prepared to inform the public of the legislative purpose of the amendments to the Copyright Act and the spirit of its provisions.

3. The “Interpretive Circular on Issues Relating to the Application of the Provisions of the New Copyright Act” , issued by TIPO on September 5, 2003 to establish the enforcement standards for prosecutors, the police and the investigators, was submitted on September 24 to the Department of Criminal Affairs under the Judicial Yuan for forwarding to the courts at all levels for consideration, and was put on the TIPO website for the general public to access and use, thus establishing a common understanding for the application of the Acts in practice.
4. Conducted research on legal systems concerning copyright and edited and printed educational guidebooks
 - TIPO completed five specialized research projects on legal systems: “Research on the International Systems of Copyright Intermediary Groups” , “Research on the Right to Public Dissemination under the Copyright Act” , “Research on the Legal System for Trade Secrets” , “Research on the Protection for the Rights and Interests of Performers” and “Research on the Choice of Applicable Acts in Copyright-related Cases” , and publicized the research results on its website for the reference of the public. The conclusions and suggestions from the aforesaid research

are of great reference value for future amendments to the Copyright Act. Further, research results from the research project on “Supplemental Resolutions regarding the Newly Amended Copyright Act that Passed the Third Reading of the Legislative Yuan on June 6, 2003” and “Research on Copyright Technology Protective Measures” will be presented in June and September 2004.

- The amendment and implementation of the Copyright Act required simultaneous social education, and greater efforts to conduct publicity campaigns on the key points of the aforesaid amendment. More than fifty publicity materials have been printed and posted online for the reference of the general public, such as “Explanation regarding the Public Transmission Right”, “Explanation regarding the Dissemination Right”, “Explanation regarding the Right to Claim Compensations for Performance in Public”, “Explanation regarding Electronic Rights Management Information”, “Explanation for the Import Right (Prohibition of Parallel Importation of Authentic Items) under the Copyright Act”, “Explanation regarding Internet-related Copyright Issues”, “Explanation regarding the Issue of Photocopying Textbooks in Schools”, “Explanation regarding Library-related Copyright Issues”, “Explanation regarding Public Prosecution and Criminal Fines under the



① Director General Tsai hosted a press conference concerning the use of online games to promote for IPR.

Copyright Act” , “Explanation regarding Acts of Copyright Infringement relating to the Recording of Optional Disks” , “Explanation regarding the Public Display or Exhibit of Pirated Works” , “Explanation regarding the Effective Date of the New Copyright Act” , “Explanation regarding the Provisions on Temporary Reproduction” , etc.



➤ Premiere of the IPR promotional short film featuring celebrity performer Xiao Ya-Xuan as the spokesperson.

5. Concrete achievements following

the promulgation and implementation of the new Copyright Act

The new Copyright Act took effect on July 11, 2003. In addition to the amendment that manufacturers and sellers of pirated optical disks shall now be subject to public prosecution, copyrighted digital materials on the internet are also entitled to copyright protection. The prosecutors, the police and the judiciary, upon discovering illegal distribution of pirated optical disks, are now empowered to take the initiative to investigate and crackdown on the illegal activity and arrest the offenders, without the need of the cooperation of the copy right owner concerned to first file a complaint or suit. To facilitate the implementation of the new Copyright Act and to fulfill the government’s determination to crackdown on illegal activities and protect legitimate practices, the prosecutors, the police and the investigation agencies have, since the new Copyright Act took effect, comprehensively planned to carry out investigations and enforcements, and have achieved concrete results. According to statistics, the volume of confiscated pirated music CDs and pirated audiovisual optical disks dropped significantly compared to previous confiscations, particularly in the category of pirated music CDs, indicating a large decrease in the number of illegal vendors of pirated audiovisual optical disks in the night market. The value

of confiscated infringement materials has also been declining, indicating that the implementation of the new Copyright Act has achieved results.

(II) Legislative progress

1. The “Proposed Amendment to the Copyright Act” passed the third reading of the Legislative Yuan on June 6, 2003 and was promulgated on July 9, 2003. Forty Articles were amended and thirteen Articles were added, meaning that the amendment involved a total of fifty-three Articles. The foregoing has significant meanings, in terms of copyright use and protection in the current digital internet environment, crackdown on piracy and infringement, the balance of interests between the rights of the copyright owner and the user, and the balance between private interests and public interests.
2. The “Regulations Governing Registration of Plate Rights” and the “Standards for Fees for Applications Related to Copyright Affairs” were amended and promulgated for implementation respectively on November 5 and December 17, 2003. The “Regulations of Copyright Dispute Mediation” and the “Organization Regulations for the Copyright Regulatory and Mediation Board of the Intellectual Property Right Office, Ministry of Economic Affairs” were amended and promulgated for implementation in February 2004.

(III) Training and Public awareness Campaigns Update

As the Patent Act, Trademark Act and Copyright Act were respectively amended and took effect in 2003, simultaneous publicity campaigns to introduce the key points of the amendments were necessary to instill the IPR concept into the mind of the public. Meanwhile, news releases on issues of interest to the public were constantly issued and posted online, so as to fulfill the duties of the competent authority to be pro-active to enable the public to fully understand the inter-relationship between the amended Acts and the previous versions thereof. The TIPO also urges the public and the business community to strengthen respect for IPR, so as to realize a knowledge based economy, develop digital-based industries, establish an excellent environment for IPR, and strengthen international competitiveness. Concrete

achievements are as the following:

1. Television: Production and broadcast of promotional programs totaling 22 episodes in the Era TV channel, the Eastern Multimedia Group TV channel, and the Chinese Television System channel.
2. Radio Broadcasting: Production and broadcast of 29 episodes of short radio plays regarding IPR on the “Smart Small and Medium-sized Businesses” program on the Broadcasting Corporation of China station; on ICRT and on the student station of Shih Hsin University.
3. Newspapers: A total of 30 columns introducing IPR and advertisements regarding the key points of the amendments..
4. Internet: Hosting interactive online educational games featuring internet policemen, attracting more than 216,658 players; and publishing 22 issues of the Intellectual New Life electronic newsletters.
5. Road show: A road show to various locations with a total of 107 sessions and reaching more than 25,000 persons.
6. Others:
 - Produced 24 titles of 2-D animation and short films aimed at elementary and junior high school students, and made 120,000 prints to be used by elementary and junior high schools. Produced a 30-second short publicity film, “Anti Piracy—Featuring Xiao Ya-Xuan” ; 780 prints (dubbed respectively in Mandarin, Taiwanese, Hakka) of the short film were distributed to be broadcast on TV and in 621 cinemas around Taiwan, so as to strengthen the educational and promotional effect.
 - Carried out promotional advertisements on the TV wall of Taiwan Railway Administration and on public buses.
 - Installed promotional booths at various events to promote the concept of IPR protection.

(IV) Operation analysis

1. Copyright administration

The Copyright Act, as amended, promulgated, and implemented on January 21, 1998, repealed the copyright registration system and returned to the idea of protecting the creator, where the creator of the work shall be

> Statistics on Inspection Applications of Copyright Licensing Documents in 2003

Unit: Case

Place No. of Case	TIPO	Inspection Centers				Total
		CKS Airport	Taichung	Kaohsiung	Subtotal	
Total	29,296	1,258	272	20	1,550	30,846
Percentage	94.98	4.08	0.88	0.06	5.02	100.00

entitled to copyright upon the completion of the work. Under the current Copyright Act and the Copyright Intermediary Organization Act, there are three categories of applications: (1) compulsory licensing of music work, (2) registration of plate right, and (3) approval of establishment of copyright intermediary organization. In 2003, there was 1 application to register plate right, and 1 such application was approved; there were 2 copyright registrations revoked, and 1 application filed to establish a copyright intermediary organization.

2. Operations relating to the inspection of copyright licensing documents
- To avoid international trade disputes resulting from copyright infringement by optical disks exported from Taiwan, all optical disks being exported from Taiwan. must be accompanied by licensing documents issued by the copyright owner and verified by TIPO before proceeding with customs declaration for export. In 2003, TIPO inspected 30,846 licensing documents (covering 220,278,988 disks of audiovisual works and 26,402,140 laser music disks, totaling 246,678,128 disks; see the table below for details), a 61% increase from 2002.



IV International Cooperation

Since the global harmonization of IPR affairs is the consensus of the countries of the world, our country as a member of the international community cannot be against such consensus. Our legal and administrative systems should meet the needs of the development of domestic enterprises and should also take into consideration these international trends. With respect to the examination process, we can improve the examination process of high technology patent applications by learning from the examination experiences of advanced countries, exchanging view with foreign experts, and exchanging academic knowledge and information. Via the measures taken herein, we can improve the quality of our examination operations and resolve bilateral disputes and issues, and draw up relevant policies based on such measures. Our goal is to strengthen the cooperation and consultation with other countries. The relevant measures of 2003 are set forth below:

I. International cooperation affairs

(I) Participating in international affairs

1. Drafting our country's position regarding the Geographical Indications provisions of TRIPS, public health and other issues in the Doha round.
2. Being the convenor and chairperson of the APEC Intellectual Property Experts Group (IPEG), facilitating the approval by APEC of three proposals of IPEG, including Korea's "The Technical Cooperation Project of IP Automation in APEC Region" ; Japan's "The APEC Intellectual Property Rights Service Center" ; and Vietnam's "APEC Training course on IPR Enforcement for Developing APEC Member Economics" . Such approvals have the harmonizing effect on the implementation of IPR affairs of the various countries in the world.

(II) Establishing bilateral cooperative relationships

After five rounds of negotiations, the Free Trade Agreement (the “FTA”) between the Republic of China and Panama became effective on January 1, 2003, and TIPO has notified other competent authorities to coordinate on the implementation of the 16th chapter of the FTA regarding the relevant affairs of IPR.

(III) Exchanging Technology

Under the framework of APEC/IPEC (Intellectual Property Rights Experts Groups) , TIPO has entered into a technical cooperation plan with Korea’s Intellectual Property Office, and has held five conferences on the exchange of technology. To learn the expertise for setting up an electronic application system, TIPO has finished its plan to visit and learn from the various IPR agencies of the United States, the European Union, Japan, and Australia, concerning the electronic application system (TIPOnet) .

(IV) Exchanging Information

1. TIPO has continued to provide the European Patent Office and the U.K. Derwent company the English version of our patent materials so that such materials are incorporated into the INPADOC database and the WPI (World Patent Index) data base.
2. TIPO has also strengthened cooperation with advanced countries for the exchange of information, obtaining the published patent materials from the patent authorities in the United States, Japan, Germany, the U.K., Korea, and the European Union for the reference of TIPO personnel and the public.

(V) International copyright relations

1. A delegation was sent on February 27, 2003 to Washington D.C. to participate in the informal consultation meeting with the U.S. on the “Draft Partial Amendments of the Provisions of the Copyright Act” .
2. A delegation was sent on July 6, 2003 to Vancouver to participate in the APEC meeting, introducing the new amendments to the Copyright Act.
3. A delegation was sent on November 19, 2003 to Hong Kong to observe its IPR implementation practices, and to exchange opinions regarding the IPR



① Deputy Director General Tsai (front, second from left) led a delegation to visit KIPO for technological exchange, and taking a photo with the Director General (front, third from left) and the Deputy Director General (front, second from right) of KIPO.

protection .

4. A delegation was sent on November 23, 2003 to Korea to participate in the international conference on the IPR of computer software, and to present a paper introducing protection mechanism of computer software.

II. International Conferences

- (I) A delegation was sent to participate in the 28th “Taiwan-Japan Economic and Trade Conference” , held in Tokyo, Japan on November 11 and 12. The discussion topics of this conference had twelve issues, including the regulation of the legal frameworks regarding Trademark, Patent, and Copyright, the patent examination system and its criteria, the strengthening of efforts against counterfeit and pirated products, and the promotion of exchange of information among enterprises. With the sharing and exchanging of opinions in the conference, a consensus was reached on the exchange of information and the future direction of cooperation on IPR matters .
- (II) On October 7-8, 2003, TIPO cooperated with the European Chamber of Commerce to hold the “Taiwan-EU IPR Seminar” in the international conference hall of Taiwan University. Through the exchange of information on issues such as legal systems for IPR protection and anti-piracy measures,

and the sharing of experience on the development of biotechnology patents, each side achieved a more complete and deeper understanding of the other's international IPR regulation and trends.

- (III) On December 9~12, 2003, TIPO cooperated with the American Institute in Taiwan to hold the "Taiwan-U.S. IPR Protection Seminar" in Taipei, inviting the domestic and foreign representatives from business, government and academia to attend the seminar, so that foreign representatives can understand our government efforts to protect IPR via bilateral face to face communications. It is believed that the American representatives expressed their approval for our government's recent efforts and achievements on the implementation of anti-piracy measures, which will be helpful in reducing American trade retaliation pressures and in obtaining the removal of Taiwan from the special 301 list.



V Public Information Service

In proceeding with research and development programs, if enterprises could adequately search for existing technologies to be continually informed of the latest technology development, then they can make their R&D programs more efficient and avoid unnecessary investments. When applying for trademark registration, if enterprises could first search for trademarks already approved or being applied for, then they can reduce the risk of having the application rejected due to duplication or similarity to other trademarks. Every year over one million new patent materials are added around the world, the contents of which include the most advanced technological information, constituting the best source of technological information. In order to provide a complete IPR information database, TIPO continues to exchange information with the various major advanced countries of the world and obtain their published patent materials into the database for reference and use by TIPO personnel and by the public. TIPO has also established the TWPAT Patent Network website in July 2003 for public reference purpose. In addition, TIPO has published relevant IPR publications for public reference purpose and to enhance the recognition of IPR. In order to assist inventors to commercialize their patents, TIPO has established the patent commercialization website for public reference purpose. In order to help the public understand and utilize the above information, TIPO continues to hold public hearings and seminars with businesses, the government, and academia to enhance TIPO's IPR information services.

I. Information Collecting

- (I) Continuing to collect and procure domestic and foreign IPR related periodicals, books, optical disks, databases, etc., for public reference purpose.
- (II) Procuring additional Derwent Biotechnology Abstracts for the disk reference

database, the contents of which are extracted from 1200 scientific periodicals, relevant seminar references, and historical patent information from around the world.

II. Database Service

- (I) From July 1, 2003, establishing the TWPAT Patent Network website to provide an interface for persons from business, the government, and academia to conduct internet searches on R.O.C patent information. As of December 31, 2003, 16,340,323 persons have visited the site.
- (II) Establishing TIPO's foreign patent database as a comprehensive and integrated research system, integrating the patent databases of the United States, European Union, and Japan to provide a research service that requires only one query to search multiple databases.
- (III) Providing domestic patent information database, in English on TIPO's website for public research purposes.
- (IV) Establishing on-line teaching system for domestic and foreign database research, courses include the research database of domestic and foreign patent specifications, the on-line system for providing images of patent specifications, and the introduction of United States Patent and Trademark Office patent database research system.
- (V) Continuing to maintain a "Biotech, Pharmaceutical & Chinese medicinal Patent Database" and adding new relevant materials which for 2003 included 4000 types of Chinese herbal medicine patent materials, 600 types of Taiwan common medicine plants, 4500 types of domestically approved medical & chemical patents, 1500 types of domestically approved bio-tech patents and related images and tables. This database provides for series research, chemical structure research, and compound research.

III. Publications

Our information service division published the following in 2003

- 36 issues of the Patent Official Gazette
- 24 issues of the Trademark Official Gazette
- The TIPO Annual Report, in Chinese and English

- 4 issues of the IPR Statistics Quarterly
- 12 issues of IPR Monthly Journal
- 12 issues of the IPR Internet Resources News
- Basic Facts about Trademark Act
- WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Rules

IV. Patent Commercialization Services

- (I) In order to assist individual inventors to commercialize their patents, TIPO established the “Patent Commercialization Website” for the use and reference of the public, which provides the necessary relevant information to commercialize patents including the relevant assistance mechanisms of various government agencies, information relating to entrepreneur activities, cooperate on models with enterprises (such as outright patent sales, technical cooperation, license to manufacture, or being a development and technology consultant) .
- (II) As the “provider of patent information” , and based on the principles of disclosure and transparency, TIPO provides expert knowledge and information relating to the commercialization of patents, serving as the “ platform for the exchange of information relating to patent commercialization” . As of December 31, 2003, TIPO’s website has been visited by 417,716 persons, with 736 registered instances of the supply (or demand) of industrial technology matching the records of the information database.
- (III) Continuing to provide relevant information on patent commercialization, to maintain and supplement the latest information on the website, and to establish the on-line teaching programs so that the public may understand the utilization of this information platform.

VI Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

In order to thoroughly implement the three-year plan of intellectual property rights protection and expand the investigation and suppression of piracy and counterfeit activities, the Ministry of Economic Affairs (“MOEA”) in 2003 formed an “Integrated Enforcement Task Force (IETF)” to combat illegal activities, aggressively raiding piracy and counterfeit activities in the night markets and retail stores, and increasing the reward amount awarded to informants so as to encourage the public to report plants that manufacture pirated optical disks. MOEA together with the Ministry of Justice have set up large warehouses to store seized and confiscated equipment; the Prosecutors’ Office for the Taiwan High Court has also continued to be in charge of regularly convening enforcement meetings to integrate the human resources of prosecutors, police and investigators for investigating and suppressing piracy and counterfeit activities. Sales of counterfeit optical disks in night markets and retail stores as well as unauthorized copying books in stores around school campuses have been effectively curbed due to numerous joint enforcement actions of investigating and suppressing piracy and counterfeit, the new Copyright Act treating the manufacture and sale of pirated optical disks as an offense that may be subject to prosecution without the filing of a private complaint and the substantial increase of punishment fee of up of 8 million NT dollars. TIPO will continue to coordinate prosecutors, police, and investigators to work toward combating illegal actions and safeguarding legal rights, so as to cultivate a superior environment for intellectual property rights protection. Major achievements in the area of policy formulation, investigation and suppression efforts, education promotion, and enforcement results in 2003 are summarized as follows.

I. Enforcement Summary

(I) Implementation of the Optical Disk Act

To effectively execute inspections of optical disk manufacturing plants, the MOEA has Designated TIPO, Industrial Development Bureau, Bureau of Foreign Trade, and Bureau of Standard, Metrology and Inspection to build up the Joint Optical Disk Enforcement Taskforce (JODE) in March, 2002, responsible for inspecting optical disk manufacturing plants. Moreover, beginning from January 1st, 2003, JODE has a combined office with the Integrated Enforcement Task Force of the National Police Administration of the Ministry of the Interior. These two teams have supported each other and achieved great results on investigating illegal optical disks. They have not only conducted comprehensive inspections on the optical disk manufacturing plants across the island, but also dedicated great efforts to banning suspicious optical disk manufacturing plants that maybe engaged in illegal activities.

(II) Informants' Reports of Illegal Activities

1. TIPO has provided a toll-free telephone number to the general public to report illegal activities.
2. People in Taiwan and outside the country, as well as manufacturers, may also report—either by phone, letter or email—tips or information concerning possible privacy or counterfeit activities to the Anti-Counterfeiting Committee.

(III) Coordination on the Investigation and Suppression of IPR Infringement Cases

1. TIPO has provided information about piracy and counterfeit to prosecutors, police, and investigators with regard to their enforcement actions.
2. TIPO has been a regular participant of the cabinet-level “Intellectual Property Rights Protection and Enforcement Meeting,” coordinating authorities to formulate concrete enforcement agendas and providing appropriate support.
3. TIPO has coordinated the National Police Administration and the Integrated Enforcement Task Force to devise various projects or integrate

the enforcement actions.

(IV) Providing Assistance on Export Monitoring System

1. The Export Monitoring System (EMS) for computer program and related products was established: TIPO has delegated the Institute for Information Industry to assist customs to inspect export products containing or incorporating computer programs.
2. The Chip Marking Implementation Plan for Mask ROM was founded: TIPO has formulated enforcement projects regarding the “mask read only memory chips” (Mask ROM), and delegated the Taiwan Economic Development and Research Academy and China Industrial and Commercial Institute to be in charge of product registrations. Businesses have to label the products in accordance with regulations and register the products with the above institutes before exporting.
3. The Optical Disk Export SID code system was created: TIPO has assisted the customs to inspect the export of pre-recorded audio-visual optical disks, in order to effectively curb the export of pirated optical disks.

(V) Offering Bonuses to Prosecutors, Police, and Investigators

According to the MOEA directives relating to rewards and implantation plans thereof, TIPO has offered bonuses to the judicial enforcement agencies that have successfully stopped IPR infringement activities. TIPO has awarded a total of 1,217 cases in 2003, in the amount of 14,971, 446 NT dollars (US\$435,000 equivalent) , a substantial 56.99% increase compared to 9,536,532 NT dollars awarded last year.

(VI) Completion of the Explanation Note to Articles of the Optical Disk Act

Since the promulgation and implementation of the Optical Disk Act on November 14th, 2001, confusions have risen in the practice. In order to help the public gain a better knowledge and understanding of the rules and meanings of the Optical Disk Act, TIPO has completed the Explanation Note to Articles of the Optical Disk Act in June 2003 and published the Note in several volumes. In practice, the Note also serves to facilitate the relevant agencies’ enforcement actions over pirated optical disks.

(VII) An Overview of the Investigation and Suppression of Piracy and Counterfeit Activities

1. In 2003, the various enforcement authorities have cooperated in bringing about impressive performance. According to the latest statistics of the Annual Statistics on the Seizure of Imported Pirated Products of 2003 issued by the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection and the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement under the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, the value of pirated products from Taiwan seized by the U.S. customs has declined from 26.5 million U.S. dollars in 2002 to 610,000 U.S. dollars this year, as Taiwan ranking fell from second place to outside top ten on the list, marking a significant decline both in the value and the ranking of seized counterfeit products. The proportion of optical products to all the products imported from Taiwan seized by the U.S. customs has also dropped substantially, from 88% in 2002 to 4% in 2003 and from over 23 million U.S. dollars in 2002 to around 23,000 U.S. dollars in 2003.
2. The Integrated Enforcement Task Force (IETF) have launched intensive raiding actions over sales of pirated optical disks all over Taiwan. According to the statistics, in the first six months of 2003, the IETF have undertaken a total of 2004 raiding actions and have seized 1.06 million audio-visual and gaming optical disks. In the latter six months of the same year, the IETF have undertaken 2,106 raiding actions but have only seized 360,000 disks. This indicates that the sale of pirated optical disks in the night markets has been significantly curbed, and that it has become more difficult for consumers to find and purchase pirated optical disks in the night markets.
3. According to the Motion Picture Association's investigative reports in July and August, booths selling pirated optical disks in the night markets have reduced by over a half. Moreover, according to the statistical report of International Federation of the Phonographic Industry in August, the number of stores and night markets selling pirated musical compact disks has greatly reduced from 300 to 50.

II. Legislative Amendments

(I) Amending the “MOEA Guideline for Counterfeiting Crackdown Rewards”

In order to safeguard the environment for the development of a knowledge economy in Taiwan, it is imperative for the government to improve various anti-counterfeiting measures. Therefore, the MOEA Guideline for Counterfeiting Crackdown Rewards needs to be amended accordingly. In order to effectively combat counterfeiting, the MOEA has ordered the amendment of Article 4 of the said Guideline on February 12th, 2003, including raising the amount of the reward provided to informants, from the maximum 50,000 NT dollars to one million NT dollars (US\$30,000 equivalent) . In addition, in view of the decriminalization of patent infringement and the addition of rules concerning delayed prosecution in the Act of Criminal Procedure, the MOEA again has ordered the amendment of the said Guideline on April 1st, 2003, including canceling the reward awarded to patent infringement cases, incorporating the delayed prosecution rule into the Guideline, and unifying the proportion and maximum amount of the reward awarded to the enforcement informants and officers engaged in the investigation and seizure of counterfeits.



↑ Premier Yu, Minister of Interior Yu, Deputy Economic Affairs Minister Shi, Rights Holders Group Representative, the IPO Director General and Deputy Director General participated in IPR protection and anti piracy campaigns.

(II) Enacting the “MOEA Directive of Encouraging and Rewarding Informants of Pirated Optical Disk Manufacturing Plants”

In order to intensify efforts of investigating and suppressing pirated optical disk manufacturing plants so as to safeguard legal rights and curb illegal actions, the MOEA has issued an order to enact and promulgate the “Directive of Encouraging and Rewarding Informants of Pirated Optical Disk Manufacturing Plants” on April 4th, 2003. The Directive specifically targeted the rewarding of informants who report useful information that lead to the crackdown of pirated optical disk manufacturing plants, with the maximum amount of the reward being 10 million NT dollars (US\$300,000equivalent) . The applicable scope of the rewards is limited to reports that lead to the confiscation of plants possessing such equipment as the Injection Moulding Machine for Optical Disks or the Laser Beam Recorder System for Optical Disks.

(III) Amending the “MOEA Organizational Guideline for the Anti-Counterfeit Committee”

Protecting intellectual property rights is both the established government policy and a necessary complementary measure to promote industrial upgrading and encourage creativity, research, and development. Banning counterfeit products is a crucial element to accomplish these goals. In order for the Anti-Counterfeit Committee to function more effectively, it is necessary that such things as the committee’s mission scope, institutional structure, committee members, and procedures of convening meetings are more clearly defined. The MOEA issued an order to amend and promulgate the “MOEA Organizational Guideline of the Anti-Counterfeit Committee” on April 7th, 2003, including modifying the committee’s mission scope, changing the committee members, and adding the provision specifying the source of required funding.

(IV) Drafting the Amendment to “Optical Disk Act”

The Optical Disk Act came into force on November 14th, 2001. In order to tighten the regulation of pirated optical disk manufacturing plants as well as the management of original disks so as to effectively safeguard the interests of

legitimate businesses, TIPO has embarked on drafting the Amendment to Optical Disk Act. The Ministers without Portfolio of the Executive Yuan have finished reviewing the draft in March 2003.

III. Training and Public Awareness Campaigns

In order to enhance the professional knowledge and ability of prosecutors, police, and investigators, to facilitate the combination of both theory and practice, and to counteract novel crime methods, TIPO, in response to the needs of various enforcement authorities, has held several anti-counterfeit seminars, which are listed as follows.

(I) The Anti-Counterfeit Seminar for Integrated Enforcement Task Force

1. In response to the launch of the Integrated Enforcement Task Force in January 2003, TIPO held the Anti-Counterfeit Seminar from January 15th to 17th, 2003, training 80 police officers.
2. In order to promote police officers' professional skills in investigating and suppressing crimes, TIPO held two sessions of the Anti-Counterfeit Seminar from June 23rd to 26th, 2003, each for two days, training 100 police officers.
3. In order to promote police officers' professional skills in investigating and suppressing trademark infringement cases, TIPO held three sessions of the Anti Counterfeit Trademark Seminar from September 23rd to 25th, training 150 police officers.

(II) The Anti-Counterfeit Seminar for Prosecutors and County and City Police Officers

1. TIPO held two sessions of the Anti-Counterfeit Seminars for police officers from November 26th to December 5th, 2003, each lasting for three days, training 100 police officers.
2. TIPO held two sessions of the Anti-Counterfeit Seminar for Judicial Officers from December 17th to 24th, 2003, each lasting for three days, training 90 persons.

IV. Enforcement Analysis

(I) Summary of Intellectual Property Rights Infringement Cases

1. The various police departments under the National Police Administration of the Ministry of the Interior handled 4,660 IPR infringement cases in 2003, a 8.95% decline compared to last year's 5,118 cases. A total of 5,713 suspects were apprehended this year, a 8.87% decline compared to last year's 6,269 suspects. The value of confiscated counterfeits totaled to around 12.6 billion NT dollars, a 26.09% increase compared to last year's 10 billion NT dollars.
2. The Integrated Enforcement Task Force handled 2,017 IPR infringement cases in 2003, apprehending 1,025 suspects and seizing 1.6 million pieces of pirated optical disks, valued at approximately 2.673 billion NT dollars.

(II) Summary of Anti-Counterfeit Cases

TIPO has handled 320 suspected cases of IPR infringement reported by the customs, a 6.31% increase compared to last year; 594 suspected cases reported by businesses, a 71.68% increase compared to last year. Crackdown rewards were awarded to 1,217 cases, a 21.59% decline compared to last year. Among all of the cases, ranked at the top were copyright cases, which totaled 823 cases, and there were 375 trademark cases and 19 patent cases. The value of the counterfeits in these cases amounted 905,116,000 NT dollars, a considerable growth of 66.05% compared to last year. The reward amount totaled 15,129,000 NT dollars, a 58.65% increase compared to last year. Please refer to Table 1 for detailed information.

(III) Summary of Pirated Optical Disk Enforcement

The Joint Optical Disk Enforcement Taskforce (JODE) conducted inspections twice (one in the daytime and one at nighttime) every day from January to December, 2003. It inspected a total of 1,088 optical disk plants, 2.7 times more than the 297 plants inspected last year. Among the inspected plants this year, 703 were plants inspected during the daytime and 385 plants were inspected at night. Ten major illegal cases were uncovered, a 37.5% decrease compared to last year's 16 cases. Seventeen people and 7 cases were subject to prosecutorial investigation; 11 machines and equipment

were seized and confiscated; 8 administrative dispositions were issued; 303,575 optical disks were confiscated; and administrative fines 18.5 million NT dollars were imposed.

Table 1 > Enforcement Cases Handled by Anti-Counterfeit Committee

Unit: case/NT\$ thousand dollars/ %

Year	Suspected Cases Reported by Customs	Cases Reported by Business	Cases Awarded Enforcement Rewards				Value of Counterfeit Products	Amount of the Reward	
			Rewards Granted						
			Total	Patent	Trademark	Copyright			
2003		320	594	1,217	19	375	823	905,116	15,129
2002		301	346	1,552	6	185	1,361	545,097	9,537
% of variation		6.31	71.68	-21.59	216.67	102.70	-39.53	66.05	58.65

Source: MOEA Anti-Counterfeit Committee

Note: The “value of counterfeit products” is an estimated value.

Table 2 > Summary of Inspections Conducted by JODE of MOEA

Item \ Time		Year 2002				Year 2003			
Number of Inspections Conducted		Total : 297				Total : 1088			
		Regual	Random	Daytime	Nighttime	Daytime	Nighttime		
		140	157	264	33	703	385		
Inspection Result	Major Infringement Cases Found		16				10		
	No. of plants shut down		No. of Plants Shut Down: 15				No. of Plants Shut down: 10		
			Shut down by Order		Shut Down by Owners themselves		Shut down by Order	Shut Down by Owners themselves	
		Disk Pressing Plants	5		5		5	4	
		Packaging Plants	5		0		0	1	
	Cases Prosecuted		5				7		
	No. of Dispositions Issued According to the Optical Disk Act		4				2		
	No. of Equipment Seized (Confiscated)		Seized (No.)				3		
	Pieces of Disks Seized and Fined	Confiscated (No.)		5				2	
		Pieces	More than 11,300,000 pieces				More than 300,000 pieces		
Fined		More than NT\$11,500,000				More than NT\$18,500,000			

Note: Inspections conducted in Year 2003 were all snap inspections.

Intellectual Property Office



VII

Annual Statistics

I Cases Filed & Disposed of Patent

A. Cases Filed on Patent (1979~2003)

Year	Application	Approval	Certificate Issued	Year	Application	Approval	Certificate Issued
1979	10,411	3,689	2,959	1992	38,554	21,264	20,142
1980	13,016	6,633	6,256	1993	41,185	22,317	19,266
1981	15,027	6,264	6,013	1994	42,412	19,032	15,136
1982	16,328	7,460	5,781	1995	43,461	29,707	22,907
1983	19,428	7,096	5,327	1996	47,055	29,469	25,529
1984	22,013	8,592	8,005	1997	53,164	29,356	26,935
1985	23,870	9,427	8,886	1998	54,003	25,051	23,640
1986	26,198	10,526	8,498	1999	51,921	29,144	24,338
1987	28,900	10,615	8,263	2000	61,231	38,665	31,096
1988	29,511	12,355	9,622	2001	67,860	53,789	43,277
1989	32,103	19,265	15,975	2002	61,402	45,042	44,101
1990	34,343	22,601	19,623	2003	65,742	53,034	42,082
1991	36,127	27,281	24,235				

Note: The figures that are presented under “Application” reflect the total number of patent applications concluded in that year.
 The figures that are presented under “Approval” reflect the total number of patent publications concluded in that year.
 The figures that are presented under “Certificate Issued” are sourced from the actual number of certificates issued.

B. Statistic on Patent from 1994 to 2003

1 > Statistic on Cases Filed & Disposed of Patent (1994~2003)

Year	Application	Reexamination	Opposition	Invalidation	Assignment	Licensing
1994	42,412	6,983	1,428	667	937	107
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

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.

2 > Invention Patent Filed & Disposed (1994~2003)

Year	Application	pre-grant publication	Substantive Examination	Reexamination	Rejection	Approval	Certificate Issued
1994	12,440	-	-	2,978	6,360	4,821	4,017
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	-	-	7,413	12,031	23,036	22,616
2003	35,823	8,194	24,845	8,503	14,354	25,134	21,752

Note: 1. The figures that are presented under “Rejection” reflect the total cases rejected after examination and reexamination. The figures that are presented under “Certificate Issued” are sourced from the actual number of certificates 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 are available as of May 1, 2003.

3 > Utility Model Patent Filed & Disposed (1994~2003)

Year	Application	Reexamination	Rejection	Approval	Certificate Issued
1994	19,154	2,873	9,905	9,856	7,281
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

Note: The figures that are presented under “Rejection” reflect the total cases rejected after examination and reexamination. The figures that are presented under “Certificate Issued” are sourced from the actual number of certificates issued.

4> Design Patent Filed & Disposed (1994~2003)

Year	Application	Reexamination	Rejection	Approval	Certificate Issued
1994	10,818	1,132	5,854	4,355	3,838
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

Note: The figures that are presented under “Rejection” reflect the total cases rejected after examination and reexamination. The figures that are presented under “Certificate Issued” are sourced from the actual number of certificates issued.

5> Statistic on Disposed of Opposition and invalidation for Patent (1994~2003)

Year	Opposition		Invalidation	
	Sustenance	Non-sustenance	Sustenance	Non-sustenance
1994	711	837	347	457
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

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

2. Cases, in addition to sustenance and non-sustenance, are subject to other conditions such as withdraw or rejection.

6 > Statistic on Domestic and Foreign Patent Application (1994~2003)

Item Year	Domestic				Foreign			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1994	2,197	17,756	9,354	29,307	10,243	1,398	1,464	13,105
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

7 > Statistic on Domestic and Foreign Patent Approval (1994~2003)

Item Year	Domestic				Foreign			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1994	668	8,585	3,310	12,563	4,153	1,271	1,045	6,469
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

C. Statistics on Patent by Classification

1 > Statistics on Invention Application and Approval by Classification in Recent Three Years

Class	Application			Approval		
	2000	2001	2002	2001	2002	2003
A01	219	247	171	146	130	155
A21	13	25	14	13	14	8
A22	3	6	2	2	0	2
A23	154	164	129	66	58	66
A24	25	15	16	14	7	17
A41	23	33	31	19	17	20
A42	9	10	5	3	4	6
A43	42	39	20	22	19	16
A44	67	55	34	25	23	30
A45	43	58	40	5	8	18
A46	18	24	6	11	7	8
A47	228	218	127	92	75	99
A61	1380	1323	1069	725	701	801
A62	12	14	21	8	10	11
A63	240	271	131	151	83	166
B01	383	424	245	358	299	286
B02	17	19	2	18	15	14
B03	14	7	3	18	8	9
B04	3	2	1	3	3	1
B05	85	112	66	98	107	101
B06	2	6	2	1	4	7
B07	19	8	4	22	17	0
B08	41	44	13	49	44	26
B09	46	63	25	35	33	34
B21	114	135	65	124	117	98
B22	112	102	53	131	83	100
B23	277	287	165	340	236	221
B24	260	273	128	255	183	221
B25	98	134	125	108	102	128
B26	42	47	36	23	27	33
B27	30	25	22	42	24	21
B28	29	32	19	20	18	24
B29	282	293	227	335	219	228
B30	16	12	14	11	12	18
B31	14	7	6	13	6	6
B32	204	203	187	155	109	183
B41	233	265	171	120	259	260
B42	21	25	13	8	2	20
B43	39	34	25	10	18	22
B44	33	38	34	9	13	20
B60	212	255	160	128	202	220

Class	Application			Approval		
	2000	2001	2002	2001	2002	2003
B61	17	18	7	7	15	14
B62	240	230	143	172	170	208
B63	24	11	22	20	12	21
B64	7	10	4	7	7	2
B65	368	391	294	360	304	281
B66	80	90	31	46	75	82
B67	17	16	7	13	6	10
B68	3	0	1	1	0	0
B81	2	41	63	2	28	49
B82	0	3	1	0	1	0
C01	137	144	116	122	92	103
C02	108	103	61	67	65	68
C03	154	184	78	77	62	116
C04	86	117	54	76	69	92
C05	15	9	9	8	6	6
C06	10	5	1	4	3	5
C07	1496	1692	836	1019	763	683
C08	1085	1152	700	801	610	750
C09	445	609	377	329	255	318
C10	78	96	65	75	67	68
C11	71	53	24	46	38	33
C12	241	312	235	61	62	78
C13	1	1	1	2	1	0
C14	6	3	0	3	4	2
C21	70	78	36	71	77	104
C22	98	107	78	81	87	91
C23	323	397	242	211	209	293
C25	101	138	81	60	54	99
C30	68	81	37	53	55	82
D01	76	100	66	68	89	66
D02	30	24	13	27	40	25
D03	27	33	21	23	49	28
D04	75	92	43	79	81	69
D05	61	72	25	48	47	59
D06	92	95	78	61	78	68
D07	2	0	0	3	2	0
D21	85	52	28	73	25	58
E01	30	36	14	19	30	17
E02	51	50	26	37	58	26
E03	16	23	18	16	18	15
E04	135	150	92	141	124	78

Class	Application			Approval		
	2000	2001	2002	2001	2002	2003
E05	95	68	50	93	51	50
E06	29	35	18	29	18	17
E21	9	15	8	5	20	8
F01	64	65	24	48	57	54
F02	103	101	79	58	127	116
F03	30	39	27	7	17	13
F04	94	97	54	79	114	111
F15	27	19	9	26	17	12
F16	296	338	237	229	289	299
F17	34	21	21	48	19	19
F21	44	67	63	13	35	45
F22	8	5	2	7	2	4
F23	83	66	46	85	36	49
F24	77	92	72	67	54	66
F25	70	99	56	45	74	110
F26	12	26	5	9	6	11
F27	21	19	11	32	19	8
F28	45	41	39	42	46	33
F41	13	10	9	17	8	9
F42	13	6	1	12	5	5
G01	697	910	605	524	573	777
G02	1130	1365	1011	722	669	1031
G03	475	588	420	272	344	501
G04	40	38	30	37	41	21
G05	113	120	68	119	111	109
G06	2185	2810	2231	1507	1776	1785
G07	71	79	61	51	62	80
G08	61	101	89	35	47	43
G09	335	564	438	174	326	642
G10	82	110	69	75	70	87
G11	1034	1377	1008	997	1006	1040
G12	3	7	2	3	2	1
G21	55	35	22	91	42	48
H01	6344	7720	5330	7805	6983	6393
H02	453	549	290	398	374	439
H03	438	573	431	591	435	470
H04	1873	2170	1675	1572	1435	1956
H05	585	754	695	378	570	781
X	177	121	13	0	0	0

Note: 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 > Statistics on Utility Model Application and Approval by Classification in Recent Three Years

Class	Application			Approval		
	2000	2001	2002	2001	2002	2003
A01	485	536	432	313	359	416
A21	36	52	31	47	24	33
A22	12	8	7	13	4	7
A23	97	118	85	93	61	59
A24	33	33	21	16	7	16
A41	161	209	128	80	42	59
A42	81	85	59	46	34	59
A43	193	272	196	110	118	119
A44	207	207	126	169	82	112
A45	602	545	358	272	189	352
A46	43	49	33	25	15	37
A47	2108	2139	1610	1318	839	1312
A61	855	987	842	563	577	814
A62	65	78	47	41	35	41
A63	1187	1259	971	842	753	959
B01	216	257	172	236	185	212
B02	37	56	27	57	37	43
B03	20	10	6	13	7	4
B04	7	2	1	6	3	3
B05	139	158	135	118	152	204
B06	0	0	0	0	0	1
B07	21	28	29	32	34	22
B08	30	70	31	26	57	41
B09	10	28	13	12	17	22
B21	125	115	86	175	93	114
B22	46	34	23	35	19	32
B23	335	409	261	418	308	453
B24	125	120	111	150	61	156
B25	677	775	585	734	584	611
B26	174	179	153	143	164	149
B27	85	93	68	116	62	106
B28	30	25	26	37	12	23
B29	220	269	232	301	209	274
B30	24	20	17	22	29	25
B31	21	26	19	31	31	27
B32	71	78	49	36	54	62
B41	157	155	134	68	145	196
B42	152	158	120	84	48	78
B43	177	189	127	105	51	96
B44	79	66	53	35	19	26
B60	926	928	690	759	645	715

Class	Application			Approval		
	2000	2001	2002	2001	2002	2003
B61	4	15	1	2	2	5
B62	1410	946	714	1008	828	811
B63	36	47	45	60	25	47
B64	5	15	7	6	5	6
B65	1217	1296	1093	1144	796	805
B66	61	74	57	65	69	76
B67	38	47	36	33	15	36
B68	2	3	0	5	2	0
B81	0	4	3	0	2	7
B82	0	0	0	0	0	0
C01	14	14	7	20	10	8
C02	49	55	68	41	33	62
C03	11	20	10	9	9	14
C04	3	2	3	1	0	3
C05	4	3	2	1	4	2
C06	8	4	2	5	1	1
C07	0	0	1	0	0	0
C08	5	5	5	1	2	4
C09	7	7	6	1	3	5
C10	4	3	1	2	1	2
C11	10	9	7	3	2	7
C12	8	20	39	1	1	19
C13	0	0	0	1	0	0
C14	1	2	1	3	2	1
C21	3	4	7	5	7	7
C22	3	2	1	2	1	3
C23	10	22	21	6	11	28
C25	41	36	30	43	29	46
C30	0	0	0	1	0	1
D01	20	22	12	32	23	14
D02	11	8	7	5	13	6
D03	8	13	15	23	12	13
D04	79	113	73	152	96	100
D05	67	60	57	72	40	92
D06	119	91	80	135	63	100
D07	8	4	6	6	4	7
D21	12	12	8	7	2	10
E01	67	58	35	49	42	29
E02	51	54	62	68	42	42
E03	136	156	124	159	100	91
E04	638	609	405	659	399	304

Class	Application			Approval		
	2000	2001	2002	2001	2002	2003
E05	491	485	451	625	412	377
E06	498	521	347	503	371	262
E21	7	2	3	5	5	1
F01	52	72	62	39	41	68
F02	94	93	85	49	115	78
F03	14	17	22	4	9	9
F04	257	299	256	202	222	318
F15	26	20	22	28	16	21
F16	834	844	660	686	560	634
F17	71	53	37	60	18	33
F21	331	389	322	249	152	197
F22	7	3	2	5	3	0
F23	182	215	117	216	90	117
F24	464	479	320	389	219	293
F25	60	64	58	46	36	63
F26	30	18	16	15	20	16
F27	8	9	7	16	11	4
F28	40	52	50	46	49	46
F41	62	96	56	84	88	54
F42	15	38	18	30	19	25
G01	306	417	314	261	253	418
G02	306	428	348	162	163	282
G03	90	132	112	87	93	111
G04	46	25	39	31	23	34
G05	39	51	21	38	43	35
G06	776	1231	1174	956	682	1227
G07	64	95	58	62	70	73
G08	75	104	87	43	55	70
G09	208	269	216	141	120	239
G10	86	70	43	61	26	47
G11	192	233	190	190	171	244
G12	14	12	14	11	11	10
G21	0	1	1	1	1	2
H01	1797	1895	1982	2519	1402	2828
H02	387	486	369	507	309	475
H03	29	47	38	64	27	36
H04	771	780	600	656	533	853
H05	751	787	791	592	816	935
X	2	1	0	0	0	0

Note: 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.

3 > Statistics on Design Application and Approval by Classification in Recent Three Years

Class	Application			Approval		
	2000	2001	2002	2001	2002	2003
01	31	33	10	11	9	0
02	110	255	120	50	191	8
03	73	237	51	14	132	143
04	89	75	8	60	51	144
05	282	73	33	246	31	53
06	273	695	223	160	517	24
07	269	473	40	138	272	411
08	135	547	110	7	350	292
09	91	429	289	13	260	376
10	548	211	57	594	205	304
11	604	220	76	423	154	183
12	842	669	72	928	287	81
13	564	539	108	595	402	353
14	352	813	188	141	610	497
15	568	375	87	543	240	1090
16	28	335	44	1	205	255
17	775	116	5	808	120	348
18	212	39	5	217	37	8
19	146	313	129	88	222	29
20	22	62	55	13	49	249
21	81	384	137	12	265	42
22	101	45	16	141	47	312
23	436	735	152	330	491	24
24	300	214	12	348	102	492
25	84	211	44	63	92	112
26	232	236	50	188	117	125

Class	Application			Approval		
	2000	2001	2002	2001	2002	2003
27	84	35	10	111	19	175
28	221	300	129	186	199	18
29	11	16	1	18	5	200
30	299	60	14	283	28	5
31	68	61	18	42	27	21
32	305	73	0	360	31	36
33	96	19	0	52	5	0
34	29	2	0	53	1	0
35	8	1	0	11	0	0
36	19	19	0	39	5	0
37	201	4	5	254	24	0
38	49	21	2	63	9	0
39	8	0	0	4	0	0
40	7	2	0	18	1	0
41	2	1	0	6	1	0
42	9	0	0	12	0	0
43	2	0	0	5	0	0
44	2	0	0	4	0	0
45	23	0	0	18	7	0
46	266	13	5	319	25	0
47	17	0	0	21	1	0
48	18	0	0	29	2	0
49	40	3	1	39	2	0
50	59	2	0	69	6	0
99	15	88	43	0	35	45

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. 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.

4 > Statistics on Patent Application by Nationality in 2003

Nationality	Application				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	13,049	21,231	5,383	39,663	60.33%
JAPAN	10,087	187	1,299	11,573	17.60%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	6,832	279	528	7,639	11.62%
GERMANY	1,326	15	94	1,435	2.18%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,265	22	51	1,338	2.04%
NETHERLANDS	1,100	25	48	1,173	1.78%
SWITZERLAND	459	9	103	571	0.87%
UNITED KINGDOM	312	17	61	390	0.59%
FRANCE	252	6	73	331	0.50%
ITALY	157	11	45	213	0.32%
CHINA	134	34	7	175	0.27%
SWEDEN	127	0	26	153	0.23%
FINLAND	64	0	67	131	0.20%
SINGAPORE	75	9	8	92	0.14%
CANADA	68	11	6	85	0.13%
BELGIUM	75	1	6	82	0.12%
HONG KONG	39	12	31	82	0.12%
AUSTRALIA	74	4	3	81	0.12%
VIRGIN ISLANDS (BRITISH)	20	25	21	66	0.10%
AUSTRIA	49	2	11	62	0.09%

Nationality	Application				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
LIECHTENSTEIN	21	1	15	37	0.06%
THAILAND	4	7	22	33	0.05%
SPAIN	22	2	8	32	0.05%
IRELAND	21	1	9	31	0.05%
DENMARK	20	0	6	26	0.04%
ISRAEL	17	0	5	22	0.03%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	7	0	10	17	0.03%
MALAYSIA	7	3	3	13	0.02%
NEW ZEALAND	11	1	0	12	0.02%
NORWAY	4	0	6	10	0.02%
LUXEMBOURG	8	0	1	9	0.01%
BERMUDA	8	0	0	8	0.01%
BAHAMAS	0	4	3	7	0.01%
BARBADOS	7	0	0	7	0.01%
CROATIA	4	2	0	6	0.01%
MAURITIUS	5	1	0	6	0.01%
INDIA	5	0	0	5	0.01%
SOUTH AFRICA	5	0	0	5	0.01%
OTHERS	83	13	25	121	0.18%
TOTAL	35,823	21,935	7,984	65,742	100.00%

Note: The said chart is arranged from most to least in accordance with the individual sum.

5 > Statistics on pre-grant publication by Nationality in 2003

Nationality	pre-grant publication	Percentage	Nationality	pre-grant publication	Percentage
JAPAN	3,856	47.06%	NEW ZEALAND	5	0.06%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	2,348	28.66%	ISRAEL	5	0.06%
GERMANY	499	6.09%	DENMARK	3	0.04%
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	331	4.04%	POLAND	2	0.02%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	308	3.76%	UKRAINE	2	0.02%
SWITZERLAND	194	2.37%	SPAIN	2	0.02%
NETHERLANDS	180	2.20%	THAILAND	2	0.02%
UNITED KINGDOM	122	1.49%	LUXEMBOURG	2	0.02%
FRANCE	107	1.31%	INDONESIA	1	0.01%
ITALY	47	0.57%	NORWAY	1	0.01%
SWEDEN	37	0.45%	CZECH REPUBLIC	1	0.01%
AUSTRALIA	26	0.32%	PHILIPPINES	1	0.01%
AUSTRIA	20	0.24%	INDIA	1	0.01%
CANADA	15	0.18%	SOUTH AFRICA	1	0.01%
SINGAPORE	14	0.17%	CROATIA	1	0.01%
FINLAND	14	0.17%	MALTA	1	0.01%
BELGIUM	14	0.17%	TURKEY	1	0.01%
LIECHTENSTEIN	8	0.10%	MAURITIUS	1	0.01%
IRELAND	7	0.09%	MALAYSIA	1	0.01%
BERMUDA	5	0.06%	OTHERS	3	0.04%
HONG KONG	5	0.06%	TOTAL	8,194	100.00%

Note: 1. The said chart is arranged from most to least in accordance with the individual sum.

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 are available as of May 1, 2003.

6 > Statistics on Patent Approval by Nationality in 2003

Nationality	Approval				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	6,399	20,315	4,241	30,955	58.37%
JAPAN	9,445	508	1,131	11,084	20.90%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	5,269	299	425	5,993	11.30%
GERMANY	1,134	24	62	1,220	2.30%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	745	32	36	813	1.53%
NETHERLANDS	483	24	76	583	1.10%
SWITZERLAND	323	9	70	402	0.76%
FRANCE	290	19	41	350	0.66%
UNITED KINGDOM	223	48	70	341	0.64%
SWEDEN	192	5	29	226	0.43%
ITALY	101	6	34	141	0.27%
AUSTRALIA	61	8	28	97	0.18%
HONG KONG	33	21	32	86	0.16%
FINLAND	19	2	61	82	0.15%
SINGAPORE	67	6	6	79	0.15%
CHINA	34	28	11	73	0.14%
VIRGIN ISLANDS (BRITISH)	10	38	20	68	0.13%
CANADA	47	11	6	64	0.12%
AUSTRIA	44	1	6	51	0.10%
BELGIUM	44	0	4	48	0.09%
ISRAEL	31	1	2	34	0.06%
BRAZIL	2	1	29	32	0.06%
DENMARK	23	0	5	28	0.05%
LIECHTENSTEIN	9	0	10	19	0.04%
SPAIN	13	0	4	17	0.03%
NORWAY	9	0	6	15	0.03%
BAHAMAS	3	5	4	12	0.02%
THAILAND	2	5	4	11	0.02%
NEW ZEALAND	9	1	1	11	0.02%
MALAYSIA	6	2	2	10	0.02%
LUXEMBOURG	9	0	0	9	0.02%
INDIA	5	3	1	9	0.02%
INDONESIA	1	5	0	6	0.01%
SOUTH AFRICA	4	1	0	5	0.01%
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	3	1	1	5	0.01%
MEXICO	3	0	0	3	0.01%
CZECH REPUBLIC	2	1	0	3	0.01%
MACAU	3	0	0	3	0.01%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	3	0	0	3	0.01%
OTHERS	31	9	3	43	0.08%
TOTAL	25,134	21,439	6,461	53,034	100.00%

Note: The said chart is arranged from most to least in accordance with the individual sum.

7> 2003 Domestic Applied Patent Applicants List (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Application			
		Invention	New Utility	New Design	Total
1	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	446	814	138	1398
2	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE.	652	52	2	706
3	AU OPTRONICS CORP.	449	3	0	452
4	BENQ CORPORATION.	320	60	55	435
5	ADVANCED SEMICONDUCTOR ENGINEERING, INC.	341	7	0	348
6	INVENTEC COPORATION	238	68	7	313
7	ADVANCED SEMICONDUCTOR ENGINEERING, INC.	270	10	0	280
8	MITAC INTERNATIONAL CORP.	122	140	17	279
9	VIA TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	229	30	1	260
10	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	181	42	19	242
11	MACRONIX INTERNATIONAL CO. LTD.	232	1	0	233
12	NANYA TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION.	199	13	0	212
13	INVENTEC APPLIANCES CORP.	124	55	27	206
14	TOPPOLY OPTOELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	153	23	0	176
15	CHUNG SHAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.	112	43	6	161
16	TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.	38	86	34	158
17	CHI MEI POTOELECTRONICS CORP.	145	4	0	149
18	MEDIATEK INC.	145	0	0	145
19	FAR EAST COLLEGE.	28	98	1	127
20	LITE-ON TECHNOLOGY CORP.	39	76	6	121

Note: The said chart is arranged from most to least in accordance with the individual sum.

8> 2003 Domestic pre-grant publication Patent Applicants List (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of pre-grant publication	Rank	Applicant	Number of pre-grant publication
1	MACRONIX INTERNATIONAL CO. LTD.	15	11	MEGAWIN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	5
2	UNITED MICROELECTRONICS CORP.	12	12	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE.	5
3	ASUSTEK COMPUTER INC.	12	13	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	4
4	ETRON TECHNOLOGY, INC.	11	14	CHUANG YEOU INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.	4
5	NATIONAL HEALTH RESERCH INSTITUTES.	9	15	FORMOSA EPITAXY INCORPORATION.	4
6	VIA TECHINOLOGIES, INC.	7	16	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	4
7	MSTAR SEMICONDUCTOR, INC.	7	17	GLOBAL SUN TECHNOLOGY INC.	4
8	WINBOND ELECTRONICS CORP.	5	18	KEY TECHNOLOGY CORP.	3
9	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.	5	19	NAN YA TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION.	3
10	CHUNG SHAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.	5	20	QUANTA COMPUTER INC.	3

Note: 1. 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 are available as of May 1, 2003.

2. The said chart is arranged from most to least in accordance with the individual sum.

9> 2003 Domestic Approved Patent Applicants List (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Approval			
		Invention	New Utility	New Design	Total
1	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	65	937	178	1180
2	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	350	155	0	505
3	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.	460	24	0	484
4	VEUTRON CORPORATION.	152	181	0	333
5	MACRONIX INTERNATIONAL CO. LTD.	236	9	1	246
6	VIA TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	183	47	0	230
7	INVENTEC COPORATION.	139	80	0	219
8	MITAC INTERNATIONAL CORP.	43	154	7	204
9	UNITED MICROELECTRONICS CORP.	181	3	0	184
10	BENQ CORPORATION.	84	71	24	179
11	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	70	71	15	156
12	WINBOND ELECTRONICS CORP.	142	3	0	145
13	AU OPTRONICS CORP.	121	23	0	144
14	NAN YA TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION.	102	20	0	122
15	MITAC TECHNOLOGY CORP.	24	83	11	118
16	LITE-ON TECHNOLOGY CORP.	34	70	13	117
17	ADVANCED SEMICONDUCTOR ENGINEERING, INC.	82	29	0	111
18	HANNSPREE, INC.	0	0	98	98
19	QUANTA COMPUTER INC.	16	53	26	95
20	INVENTEC APPLIANCES CORP.	42	31	17	90

Note: The said chart is arranged from most to least in accordance with the individual sum.

10 > 2003 Foreign Applied Patent Applicants List (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Application			
		Invention	New Utility Model	New Design	Total
1	KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.	754	23	19	796
2	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	517	0	0	517
3	MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.	316	7	82	405
4	SONY CORPORATION	338	0	44	382
5	SEIKO EPSON CORPORATOIN	359	8	8	375
6	SHARP CORPORATION.	305	0	37	342
7	KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA CORP.	289	3	33	325
8	INTEL CORPORATION	315	0	0	315
9	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	313	0	2	315
10	SANYO ELECTRIC CO., LTD	252	10	20	282
11	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP.	270	1	0	271
12	FUJITSU LIMITED	255	0	0	255
13	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	239	0	0	239
14	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	224	3	2	229
15	MOTOROLA INC.	194	0	35	229
16	INFINEON TECHNOLOGIES AG.	228	0	0	228
17	HITACHI CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY CO., LTD.	213	4	3	220
18	INTERDIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORP.	164	55	0	219
19	HONDA ENGINEERING CO., LTD.	144	9	63	216
20	RENEAS TECHONOLGY CORP.	196	0	0	196

Note: The said chart is arranged from most to least in accordance with the individual sum.

11 > 2003 Foreign pre-grant publication Applicants List (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	pre-grant publication	Rank	Applicant	pre-grant publication
1	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	150	11	SONY CORPORATION	96
2	MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL SO., LTD.	137	12	FUJITSU LIMITED.	85
3	SEIKO EPSON CORPORATOIN	127	13	MOTOROLA INC.	70
4	INTEL CORPORATION	123	14	TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED.	69
5	KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA CORP.	117	15	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	68
6	KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.	113	16	SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LABORATORY CO., LTD.	66
7	HITACHI CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY CO., LTD.	107	17	SUMITOMO CHEMICAL COMPANY LTD.	64
8	SHARP CORPORATION.	107	18	NEC ELECTRONICS CORPORATION.	64
9	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	107	19	HONDA ENGINEERING CO., LTD.	61
10	SANYO ELECTRIC CO., LTD	103	20	TDK CORPORATION.	61

Note: 1. 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 are available as of May 1, 2003.

2. The said chart is arranged from most to least in accordance with the individual sum.

12> 2003 Foreign Approved Patent Applicants List (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Approval			
		Invention	New Utility Model	New Design	Total
1	HITACHI CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY CO., LTD.	518	7	11	536
2	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	512	9	14	535
3	MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL SO., LTD.	386	11	75	472
4	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP.	407	6	0	413
5	KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA CORP.	329	12	57	398
6	KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.	312	21	57	390
7	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	354	7	0	361
8	HONDA ENGINEERING CO., LTD.	221	20	52	293
9	SHARP CORPORATION.	259	3	12	274
10	SANYO ELECTRIC CO., LTD	218	15	8	241
11	SEIKO EPSON CORPORATOIN	213	9	11	233
12	SONY CORPORATION	195	0	35	230
13	FUJITSU LIMITED	214	4	1	219
14	APPLIED MATERIALS, INC.	214	0	0	214
15	INTEL CORPORATION	204	0	0	204
16	NEC ELECTRONICS CORPORATION	194	0	0	194
17	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	170	1	1	172
18	MOTOROLA INC.	132	0	17	149
19	SONY INCORPORATED.	142	5	0	147
20	QUALCOMM, INCORPORATED	144	0	0	144

Note: The said chart is arranged from most to least in accordance with the individual sum.

13 > 2003 Statistic on Applied Patent Applicant Applicant 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, (A01H, A01K67 exclude A01N)	21	409	81	5	516	1.10%
Foods & Tobacco	A21-A24	24	114	69	1	208	0.44%
Domestic Articles	A41-A47	46	1,933	151	117	2,247	4.77%
Pharmaceutical & Entertainment	A61-A63, (exclude A61K & A61P)	143	1,664	495	148	2,450	5.20%
Biotech	A01H,A01K67, A01N,A61K35/66-35/76,38,39,47/42, 48,49/14,49/16,51/08,51/10,A61P, C07K,G01N33	49	23	202	0	274	0.58%
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)	16	1	324	1	342	0.73%
Separation & Mixing	B01-B09	99	539	379	13	1,030	2.19%
Working of Metal	B21-B32, (exclude B31)	312	1,962	963	43	3,280	6.97%
Printing	B41-B44	91	363	231	33	718	1.52%
Transporting	B60-B68	134	2,344	704	157	3,339	7.09%
Micro-structural technology; nano-technology	B81-B82	23	7	26	0	56	0.12%
Inorganic Chemistry, Treatment of Waste Water	C01-C05,C30	76	84	391	6	557	1.18%
Organic Chemistry	C07, (exclude C07K)	20	0	606	0	626	1.33%
Organic Micromolecular Compound	C08	70	4	680	0	754	1.60%
Dyes, Petroleum, Animal or Vegetable Oils	C09-C11	37	13	382	1	433	0.92%
Sugar Industries & Pelts/Leather	C13-C14	0	1	2	0	3	0.01%

Type of Industry	Corresponding International Patent Classification	Domestic Application		Foreign Application		Total	
		Invention	Utility Model	Invention	Utility Model	No. of Application	Percentage
Metallurgy of Iron, Coating Metallic Material & Alloys	C21-C23,C25	93	79	494	5	671	1.42%
Treatment of Textile or the Like & Flexible Materials Not Otherwise Provided For	D01-D07	48	298	267	34	647	1.37%
Paper Making & Making Paper Articles	D21,B31	5	35	59	2	101	0.21%
Fixed Constructions	E01-E06	84	1,085	119	20	1,308	2.78%
Mining or Quarrying	E21	2	1	6	0	9	0.02%
Engines and Pumps	F01-F04	37	453	257	20	767	1.63%
Hydraulics or Pneumatics in General	F15-F17	60	646	270	42	1,018	2.16%
Lighting; Heating	F21-F28	57	708	269	28	1,062	2.26%
Weapons; Explosive Charges	F41-F42,C06	8	79	11	1	99	0.21%
Optics	G01-G03, (exclude G01N33)	466	709	1,651	56	2,882	6.12%
Measuring	G04-G08, (exclude G06F)	160	377	255	12	804	1.71%
Semi-Conductor Applications	G09-G12	337	513	1,433	27	2,310	4.91%
Nuclear Engineering	G21	1	2	47	0	50	0.11%
Electric Power; Generation, Distribution or Conversion of Electric Power, Electric Heating	H02,H05	386	1,372	834	38	2,630	5.59%
Basic Electronic Elements	G01, (exclude H01L)	267	2,258	1,203	188	3,916	8.32%
Semiconductor Devices	H01L	1,647	336	3,276	46	5,305	11.27%
Basic Electric Circuitry; Electric Communication Technique	H03,H04	823	846	1,603	43	3,315	7.04%
Electric Digital Data Processing	G06F (exclude 17/60)	591	1,013	787	36	2,427	5.15%
E-business	G06F17/60	119	1	126	0	246	0.52%
Others		69	452	162	6	689	1.46%
Total		6,421	20,724	18,815	1,129	47,089	100.00%

14 > Statistic on Valid Patent Application

Invention & Utility Model

Classifi- cation	Invention	Utility Model	Classifi- cation	Invention	Utility Model
A01	1,006	1,461	B62	770	2,528
A21	98	141	B63	102	138
A22	9	35	B64	49	21
A23	445	284	B65	1,715	3,620
A24	80	31	B66	285	307
A41	81	216	B67	71	105
A42	11	178	B68	4	12
A43	146	467	B81	56	4
A44	138	515	B82	1	0
A45	45	976	C01	527	35
A46	49	102	C02	306	122
A47	422	4,222	C03	338	30
A61	3,920	2,440	C04	381	3
A62	56	159	C05	33	9
A63	551	2,710	C06	14	6
B01	1,712	735	C07	5,188	0
B02	87	171	C08	4,229	7
B03	43	35	C09	1,555	8
B04	19	11	C10	417	5
B05	449	561	C11	305	7
B06	13	0	C12	565	13
B07	59	104	C13	6	0
B08	171	161	C14	14	5
B09	117	49	C21	354	32
B21	678	606	C22	417	2
B22	544	114	C23	913	48
B23	1,253	1,545	C25	293	107
B24	845	444	C30	200	1
B25	490	2,134	D01	514	107
B26	189	573	D02	146	36
B27	151	360	D03	188	67
B28	103	90	D04	368	378
B29	1,267	922	D05	241	283
B30	75	108	D06	502	421
B31	53	120	D07	9	16
B32	736	163	D21	283	24
B41	826	589	E01	94	145
B42	46	253	E02	213	231
B43	77	327	E03	111	497
B44	67	113	E04	605	1,732
B60	802	2,261	E05	229	1,848
B61	44	15	E06	149	1,677

Classifi- cation	Invention	Utility Model	Classifi- cation	Invention	Utility Model
E21	64	24	G02	3,067	781
F01	282	214	G03	1,536	356
F02	511	265	G04	221	143
F03	41	22	G05	482	178
F04	498	882	G06	7,300	3,231
F15	90	103	G07	314	338
F16	1,280	2,550	G08	197	255
F17	123	108	G09	1,503	557
F21	111	622	G10	395	267
F22	40	17	G11	4,926	749
F23	361	522	G12	6	27
F24	430	1,396	G21	370	6
F25	372	258	H01	30,190	7,595
F26	44	83	H02	1,925	1,411
F27	131	53	H03	2,245	256
F28	203	183	H04	7,406	2,118
F41	42	247	H05	2,159	2,213
F42	32	54	Total	112,372	70,561
G01	2,742	1,339			

Design

Classifi- cation	Design	Classifi- cation	Design	Classifi- cation	Design	Classifi- cation	Design
01	31	14	1,306	27	258	40	68
02	328	15	1,322	28	582	41	24
03	207	16	345	29	56	42	32
04	136	17	1,685	30	618	43	9
05	407	18	458	31	124	44	12
06	995	19	553	32	604	45	64
07	520	20	78	33	113	46	771
08	502	21	392	34	101	47	32
09	378	22	365	35	27	48	68
10	1,113	23	1,141	36	141	49	100
11	1,122	24	624	37	587	50	135
12	1,419	25	333	38	165	99	39
13	1,936	26	620	39	27	Total	23,073

Note: 1. The figures presented above are calculated base on existing applications as of December 31, 2003.

2. Invention patent and new utility model patent applications are classified by the IPC Classification; new design patent applications are classified by the international Classification for Industrial Design.

D. Statistics on IC Layout Application and Certificate Issued

Year	Application	Certificate Issued
1996	243	40
1997	148	224
1998	125	204
1999	135	52
2000	102	150
2001	206	55
2002	76	91
2003	53	79

II

Cases Filed & Disposed of Trademark

A. Cases Filed on Trademark (1979~2003)

Year	Application	Registration	Approval	Rejection
1979	24,709	17,196	19,707	5,342
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

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

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

B. Statistic on Trademark from 1994 to 2003

1 > Statistic on Application (1994 ~2003)

Year	Application	Opposition	Review	Cancellation
1994	67,641	1,355	506	364
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

Year	Extension	License	Assignment	Alteration
1994	14,438	3,060	7,325	7,830
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

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", begins in 2000, includes applications for sub-license.

4. The term, "Alteration", begins in 2001, includes applications for "goods / service reduction".

2 > Statistic on Disposed of Opposition for Trademark (1994 ~2003)

Year	Sustained	Non-sustained	Others
1994	657	441	188
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	1196	817	316
2002	1450	593	311
2003	896	501	206

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 > Statistic on Disposed of Review for Trademark (1994 ~2003)

Year	Sustained	Non-sustained	Others
1994	221	166	88
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

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 > Statistic on Disposed of Cancellation for Trademark (1994 ~2003)

Year	Sustained	Non-sustained	Others
1994	88	39	279
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

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.

5 > Statistic on Domestic and Foreign Trademark Application (1994 to 2003)(By Collection)

Year	Domestic	Foreign
1994	53,640	14,001
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

6> Statistic on Domestic and Foreign Trademark registration
(1994 to 2003) (By Collection)

Year \ Item	Domestic	Foreign
1994	32,145	12,142
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

C. Statistics on Trademark by Classification and Nationality

1 > Statistics on Trademark Application and Registration by Classification

Class	Application			Registration		
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
1	992	1,114	1,118	1,226	1,298	1,276
2	311	292	250	447	356	289
3	3,449	4,185	5,296	4,302	3,694	4,518
4	343	446	493	526	477	505
5	3,803	4,714	5,815	4,146	5,102	4,233
6	791	742	727	1,011	1,175	912
7	1,310	1,394	1,466	1,946	1,641	1,641
8	451	421	473	695	511	552
9	6,445	6,022	6,320	8,749	7,879	7,479
10	802	970	986	909	736	1,061
11	1,325	1,348	1,453	1,747	1,593	1,642
12	1,304	1,250	1,419	1,747	1,448	1,436
13	71	49	34	40	75	54
14	755	783	1,020	995	809	905
15	70	95	100	103	101	100
16	2,553	2,379	2,245	3,325	3,361	2,603
17	412	339	419	530	356	488
18	1,083	1,104	1,368	1,534	1,196	1,463
19	354	374	394	454	539	450
20	824	860	1,053	1,259	1,015	1,119
21	994	974	1,061	1,199	1,319	1,159
22	100	102	134	153	133	131
23	89	91	86	159	112	100

Class	Application			Registration		
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
24	828	742	855	1,108	969	901
25	3,594	3,778	4,191	5,535	3,585	4,448
26	258	242	248	411	357	269
27	100	110	134	178	128	120
28	1,256	1,308	1,341	2,061	1,297	1,418
29	2,458	2,607	2,406	2,560	2,959	2,397
30	3,836	4,267	4,099	4,162	3,712	3,570
31	504	646	771	749	640	631
32	1,446	1,820	1,920	1,787	1,332	1,538
33	490	879	1,148	656	595	812
34	221	269	362	305	209	260
35	4,562	4,418	4,733	6,500	5,589	6,168
36	772	617	715	926	1,052	872
37	795	725	769	1,117	1,146	906
38	1,111	825	782	1,834	2,128	1,110
39	568	468	500	546	810	601
40	257	331	330	309	400	477
41	1,947	2,081	2,204	2,509	2,382	2,412
42	5,387	3,140	1,984	5,840	6,480	3,985
43	—	1,606	2,449	—	0	1,919
44	—	523	858	—	0	679
45	—	136	236	—	0	146
Total	59,021	61,586	66,765	76,295	70,696	69,755

Note: 1. The above figure is Trademark cases ,no include Certification Mark and Collective Membership Mark.

2. Class 43 to 45 was added as of April 12, 2002.

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

2 > 2003 Statistics on Trademark Application by Nationality (By Collection)

Nationality	Application	Ratio	Nationality	Application	Ratio
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	48,878	74.16%	MEXICO	28	0.04%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICAN	4,958	7.52%	FINLAND	26	0.04%
JAPAN	3,974	6.03%	INDONESIA	26	0.04%
GERMANY	1,227	1.86%	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	24	0.04%
FRANCE	1,156	1.75%	PHILIPPINES	19	0.03%
SWITZERLAND	793	1.20%	BARBADOS	17	0.03%
UNITED KINGDOM	746	1.13%	NORWAY	16	0.02%
CHINA	466	0.71%	MAURITIUS	15	0.02%
HONG KONG	456	0.69%	ISRAEL	13	0.02%
ITALY	444	0.67%	PORTUGAL	13	0.02%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	353	0.54%	BRAZIL	12	0.02%
SINGAPORE	303	0.46%	VIET NAM	12	0.02%
NETHERLANDS	268	0.41%	MONACO	11	0.02%
AUSTRALIA	176	0.27%	CZECH REPUBLIC	10	0.02%
SWEDEN	147	0.22%	LIECHTENSTEIN	10	0.02%
CANADA	130	0.20%	TURKEY	10	0.02%
VIRGIN ISLANDS (BRITISH)	115	0.17%	MACAU	10	0.02%
SPAIN	87	0.13%	BERMUDA	9	0.01%
AUSTRIA	76	0.12%	PUERTO RICO	9	0.01%
MALAYSIA	71	0.11%	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	9	0.01%
THAILAND	67	0.10%	CUBA	8	0.01%
DENMARK	54	0.08%	UKRAINE	7	0.01%
BELGIUM	48	0.07%	BARBADOS	6	0.01%
NEW ZEALAND	44	0.07%	CHILE	6	0.01%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	37	0.06%	POLAND	6	0.01%
IRELAND	35	0.05%	SAUDI ARABIA	5	0.01%
SOUTH AFRICA	33	0.05%	SAMOA	4	0.01%
LUXEMBOURG	31	0.05%	OTHERS	359	0.54%
INDIA	30	0.05%			
subtotal			Ratio		
Domestic	48,878		74.16%		
Foreign	17,029		25.84%		
Total	65,907				

Note : The said chart is arranged from most to least in accordance with the individual number.

3 > 2003 Statistics on Trademark Registration by Nationality (By Collection)

Nationality	Registration	Ratio	Nationality	Registration	Ratio
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	52,942	70.99%	CAYMAN ISLANDS	39	0.05%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICAN	6,153	8.25%	ISRAEL	37	0.05%
JAPAN	5,361	7.19%	PORTUGAL	35	0.05%
GERMANY	1,670	2.24%	BAHAMAS	33	0.04%
FRANCE	1,153	1.55%	SOUTH AFRICA	30	0.04%
UNITED KINGDOM	995	1.33%	INDONESIA	29	0.04%
SWITZERLAND	974	1.31%	INDIA	29	0.04%
HONG KONG	673	0.90%	ARUBA	27	0.04%
ITALY	592	0.79%	BERBUDA	22	0.03%
CHINA	492	0.66%	BRAZIL	22	0.03%
NETHERLANDS	392	0.53%	MEXICO	20	0.03%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	363	0.49%	NORWAY	20	0.03%
SINGAPORE	292	0.39%	CUBA	13	0.02%
CANADA	208	0.28%	CZECH REPUBLIC	13	0.02%
AUSTRALIA	197	0.26%	MONACO	11	0.01%
VIRGIN ISLANDS (BRITISH)	168	0.23%	VIET NAM	11	0.01%
SWEDEN	155	0.21%	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	9	0.01%
BELGIUM	122	0.16%	CHILE	9	0.01%
FINLAND	105	0.14%	MACAU	9	0.01%
SPAIN	100	0.13%	NEPAL	9	0.01%
THAILAND	92	0.12%	HUNGARY	7	0.01%
LUXEMBOURG	88	0.12%	SAMOA	7	0.01%
NEW ZEALAND	86	0.12%	PHILIPPINES	5	0.01%
DENMARK	83	0.11%	MAURITIUS	4	0.01%
MALAYSIA	79	0.11%	PUERTO RICO	4	0.01%
AUSTRIA	76	0.10%	QUTAR	4	0.01%
IRELAND	49	0.07%	SAUDI ARABIA	4	0.01%
BERMUDA	43	0.06%	OTHERS	355	0.47%
LIECHTENSTEIN	42	0.06%			
subtotal			Ratio		
Domestic	52,942		70.99%		
Foreign	21,630		29.01%		
Total	74,572				

Note : The said chart is arranged from most to least in accordance with the individual number.

D. Statistics on Certification Mark and Collective Membership Mark (1994 to 2003)

Year	Certification Mark		Collective Membership Mark	
	Application	Registration	Application	Registration
1994	12	0	128	0
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

■ Appendix I 2003 TIPO Major Events Timeline

- 1.1 Amended twenty-five different trademark application forms to take from today.
- 1.1 The Joint Optical Disk Enforcement Task Force under the MOEA moved to NanKang area, Taipei, to work in a combined office with the newly established Integrated Enforcement Task Force.
- 1.6 The TIPOnet project was incorporated by the Executive Yuan into the “Digital Taiwan Plan” under the “Challenge 2008-National Development Plans” .
- 2.6 The Patent Act was amended and promulgated pursuant to a presidential decree. Except for Article 11 of the Patent Act which took effect from the date of promulgation, the remaining Articles will take effect on a date to be separately prescribed by the Executive Yuan.
- 2.19 Held the Seventh National Student Creativity Competition.
- 2.24 Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market specialists visited TIPO and presented lectures on issues regarding trademarks and design patents.
- 3.1 The “MOEA Directive of Encouraging and Rewarding Informants of Pirated Optical Disk Manufacturing Plants” took effect from today.
- 3.13 Signing of the “Agreement on the Development and Protection of Intellectual Property Rights between the Republic of China and the Republic of Nicaragua” .
- 3.19 Promulgation and implementation of the “Rules for the Administration of Patent Agents” .
- 3.19 Amended the “MOEA Guideline on Counterfeiting Crackdown Awards” to take effect from today.

- 3.24 The Executive Yuan approved the amendment to the “MOEA Organizational Guideline for the Anti-Counterfeit Committee” .
- 3.31 The provisions regarding criminal penalties for patent infringement in the Patent Act were deleted. The aforesaid amendment took effect from today.
- 4.6 Deputy Director General Tsai led a delegation to South Korea to attend the fourth “Taiwan-South Korea Intellectual Property Office Technological Cooperation Consultation Conference” (April 6 to April 12).
- 4.21 Held the “2003 Senior Patent/Trademark Examiners Training” (April 21 to May 23).
- 4.23 Premier Yu held the fourth “Cabinet-Level Meeting to Review Progress and Result of IPR Enforcement” , emphasizing that the government should work with groups of rights holders to suppress counterfeit activities.
- 5.1 Debut issue of the “Patent application publication Gazette” , set to be published on the 1st and 16th days of each month.
- 5.1 Completing test-run of the “Image Search System for Design Patents” and officially launching it online.
- 5.1 Implementing the “one-window document-submission service” and conducting a trial run of payment processing under the new government fee scheme.
- 5.28 The Trademark Act was amended and promulgated pursuant to a presidential decree and was implemented on November 28 of the same year.
- 7.4 Launch of the “Cyber-Cop” interactive game to instill the IPR concept through play and fun.
- 7.7 Deputy Director General Lu led a delegation to attend the 18th APEC/IPEG Conference.
- 7.9 The Copyright Act was amended and promulgated pursuant to a presidential decree.

- 7.22 Deputy Director General Tsai led a delegation to visit the United States Patent and Trademark Office to exchange views on communications among patent examiners and the strengthening of information exchanges, etc., and to observe the USPTO experience in instituting automation and digitization processes.
- 8.1 Successfully installed the “E-learning System for Patent Database Search” for the reference and use of the public.
- 8.4 Held the “2003 Assistant Patent Examiners Training” (Aug. 4 to Sep. 3).
- 8.14 The “National Invention Exhibition” was presented in the Second Hall of the Taichung World Trade Center (Aug 14 to Aug. 18).
- 8.25 The “Rules for the Peripheral Computer Software Exports Monitor System” was amended and promulgated, and took effect from October 1.
- 9.18 The “Guidelines for Copyright Authorization Document Inspection for Export of Audio-visual Works and OEM Audio CDs” and related forms were amended and promulgated, and took effect from October 1.
- 9.29 The “12th National Invention Awards Ceremony” was held at Grand Formosa Regent Taipei Hotel.
- 10.4 Deputy Director General Tsai led a delegation to the Netherlands, Germany and Austria to observe the current developments in the automation of the operations of the intellectual property offices on the European continent.
- 10.7 TIPO, Board of Foreign Trade, European Trade Office, European Chamber of Commerce Taipei, and the Center for Biotechnology of the National Taiwan University (NTU) jointly held the “Taiwan-Eu IP Seminar” at the NTU International Conference Hall (Oct. 7 and Oct. 8).
- 11.5 The “Regulation Governing Registration of Plate Right” was amended and promulgated by the Ministry of Economic Affairs.
- 11.8 Participating in joint efforts to hold the “Replace Pirated Copy with

Authentic Product and the National Anti-Piracy Campaign Oath Taking Ceremony” , and advocating for respect of IPR.

- 11.16 Deputy Director General Tsai led a delegation to Japan to observe its IPR e-system services and biotech patent examination experience.
- 11.21 Director General Tsai visited Hong Kong to discuss future collaboration opportunities.
- 11.23 EPO officials visited TIPO to discuss human resources development, information exchange, and continuing bilateral annual consultation matters.
- 11.26 The “Trademark Government Fee Standards” was amended and promulgated, to take effect simultaneously with the implementation of the Trademark Act.
- 11.28 The newly amended Trademark Act was formally implemented.
- 12.9 TIPO, Board of Foreign Trade, American Institute in Taiwan, and the Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research jointly held the “Taiwan-U.S. IPR Protection Seminar” in Taipei (Dec. 9 to Dec. 12).
- 12.10 The “Implementing Regulations of Trademark Act” was amended and promulgated by the MOEA.
- 12.10 The “Regulations on the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Applications” was amended and promulgated by the MOEA.
- 12.15 Successfully installed the web-based “Progress Tracking for Trademark Application System” to serve the public.
- 12.17 The “Regulations Governing Awards for Inventions and Creations” was amended and promulgated by the MOEA.
- 12.17 The “Standards for Fees for Applications Related to Copyright Affairs” was amended and promulgated by the MOEA.

Appendix II 2003 Publications List

Date of publication: January to December 2003

I > Books

No.	Title	GPN	Publishing Date	Price
1	I love the Lemon Village — Understanding Copyright (Part II)	1009200076	Jan. 2003	50
2	The Patent Act	1009200486	Feb. 2003	100
3	WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Rules	1009200530	Mar. 2003	200
4	Basic Facts about Trademark Act	1009200898	Apr. 2003	100
5	The Trademark Act	1009201560	May 2003	100
6	Brief Introduction of IPO, MOEA	1009201418	June 2003	90
7	The Copyright Act	1009202049	July 2003	50
8	Special Issue on Award-winning Collections from the 7th National Student Creativity Competition	1009202450	Aug. 2003	92
9	Implementing Regulations of Trademark Act; the Trademark Government Fee Standards	1009204735	Dec. 2003	100
10	White paper on Serving the People	1009204751	Dec. 2003	100

II > Journals

No.	Title	GPN	Publishing (first edition) Date	Price
1	Trademark Gazette	2006200008	Jan. 1973	370
2	Patent Gazette	2006300008	Jan. 1974	200
3	IPR Monthly Journal	2008800028	Jan. 1999	100
4	IPR Statistics Quarterly	2008800029	Oct. 1999	100
5	Patent application publication Gazette	2009200314	May 2003	250
6	Annual Report (Chinese version)	2009205286	May 2003	170
7	Annual Report (English version)	2009205289	Aug. 2003	170

III > Optical disks

No.	Title	GPN	Publishing Date	Price
1	Understanding IPR—for Elementary School	4309204387	Dec. 2003	40
2	Understanding IPR—for Junior High School	4309204391	Dec. 2003	40
3	Understanding IPR—for Senior High School	4309204392	Dec. 2003	40