

2015

Intellectual Property Office Annual Report



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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

My colleagues and I have journeyed through, arm in arm, a rich and challenging 2015, as it was a very busy, striving, and yet fulfilling year. We worked together to enhance our examination quality, assist enterprises in producing quality patents, stay in sync with international IP regimes, and expand global reach. All these were done to achieve our goal of enrooting IP values and strengthening international networking.

We exerted every effort to implement the Patent Backlog Reduction Project. As a result, pendency of first office action for invention patents was lowered to 15 months and disposal pendency to 22.9 months. In trademark, average pendency of first office action was down to 5.5 months and disposal pendency to 7.5 months, setting yet another record in shortening examination time. Though we place much emphasis on expediting examination, we do not permit any compromise on quality. We uphold our strict requirements to excellent examination quality, turning our examination quality evaluation mechanism of many years into an even more rigorous examination system. Furthermore, we value the feedback from all sectors and set up contacts to assemble public questions and suggestions. Through various channels of communication, we wish to bring more inspirations to IPR practices, and through continuous reviews of our IPR regime, we look to adjust our examination procedures and practices to enroot quality examination from within our organization.

In recent years, cross-border patent lawsuits are getting broader attention. We understand the role excellent patents play in combatting possible threats from fierce global market competition. It is vital to protect our own rights, and strike ahead when necessary. We have also been paying close attention to continuous drop of patent applications by Taiwan nationals. To assist enterprises in applying for patents and expanding competitive patent portfolios, we held a number of customized information sessions in 2015 on strengthening patent portfolios targeting Mittelstand companies,



research institutions, state-owned enterprises, and colleges and universities. We hope to share our patent examination experiences with all sectors, and we continue to aim at higher patent values.

In order for any patent to gain competitive advantage in other countries, timing is imperative and global IP networking is essential. In June 2015, we signed a PPH MOU and a PDX MOU with the Republic of Korea. This PPH cooperation took effect in July the same year, making Korea the fourth country we cooperate with on PPH, following the United States, Japan, and Spain. The cooperation program with Japan on deposit of patent biological materials was also launched in June. This is the first time Taiwan mutually recognizes the effect of deposit with another country, and Taiwan is also the first non-Budapest Treaty member economy Japan signed such MOU with. This mutual recognition of biological material deposits will allow for faster and more efficient patent applications in other nations. Furthermore, our IP exchanges and cooperation with the USPTO, JPO, KIPO, SIPO, and other countries, as well as our effective cross-strait coordination assistance mechanism are demonstrations of our efforts to provide and expand an outstanding IP environment for enterprises and applicants.

The Copyright Act amendment, which has been the center of attention, also made important progress. After having reviewed each provision and responded to differing public opinions, we delivered the revised draft at the public hearings in 2015 and received much approval. The remaining disputed issues were addressed continuously to relieve public doubts and to reach public consensus. Our amendment values international harmonization and stays abreast of the latest trends. As the scope of the amendment covers a very wide range, we hope our efforts will lead to a healthier environment for copyright use and protection.

The year 2015 was a year of unrelenting endeavors and public recognition for TIPO. At the same time, though, we felt and saw enterprises of all sizes having to face an increasingly challenging economic and trade environment. To help our enterprises, we urged our examiners to uphold their efficiency and quality in patent and trademark examinations. Taiwan industries are now undergoing transformation. At times like this, we will continue to use our professionalism to help enhance IP values and actively expand our international cooperation. We will be prepared, through related measures and dialogues, for our accession to the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), and for the creation of a better IP environment.



Director General
Intellectual Property Office, MOEA

Abbreviation

APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
BTCO	British Trade and Cultural Office
CPC	Cooperative Patent Classification
DEF	Digital Economic Forum
EETO	European Economic and Trade Office
EPO	European Patent Office
IPEG	Intellectual Property Rights Experts' Group
IPOS	Intellectual Property Office of Singapore
JIPA	Japan Intellectual Property Association
JPO	Japan Patent Office
KIPO	Korean Intellectual Property Office
LDC	Least Developed Country
MÜST	Music Copyright Society of Chinese Taipei
OHIM	the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market
PDX	Priority Document Exchange
PPH	Patent Prosecution Highway
PTAB	Patent Trial and Appeal Board
SAIC	the State Administration for Industry and Commerce of the People's Republic of China
SEP	Standard Essential Patent
SIPO	State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China
TACP	Taiwan Association for Copyrights Protection
TIFA	Trade and Investment Framework Agreement
TPP	The Trans-Pacific Partnership
TRIPS	Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
TW-SUPA	TW-Support Using the PPH Agreement
UKIPO	United Kingdom Intellectual Property Office
USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office
WTO	World Trade Organization

BUDGET AND MANPOWER



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Ministry of Transportation and Communications

BUDGET AND MANPOWER

1 Budget

2015 Revenue

Unit: NT\$1 Million; %

Item	Amount	Percentage
Patent fees (application, certification, recordation)	905	23.3%
Trademark fees (application, certification, registration, recordation)	754	19.4%
Patent Annuity	2,219	57.1%
Others	8	0.2%
Total	3,886	100.0%

2015 Expenditure

Unit: NT\$1 Million; %

Item	Amount	Percentage
IPR Technological Development	194	11.9%
Promotion of IPR Protection	325	19.9%
General Administration	1,116	68.2%
Total	1,635	100.0%

Budget for 2011-2015

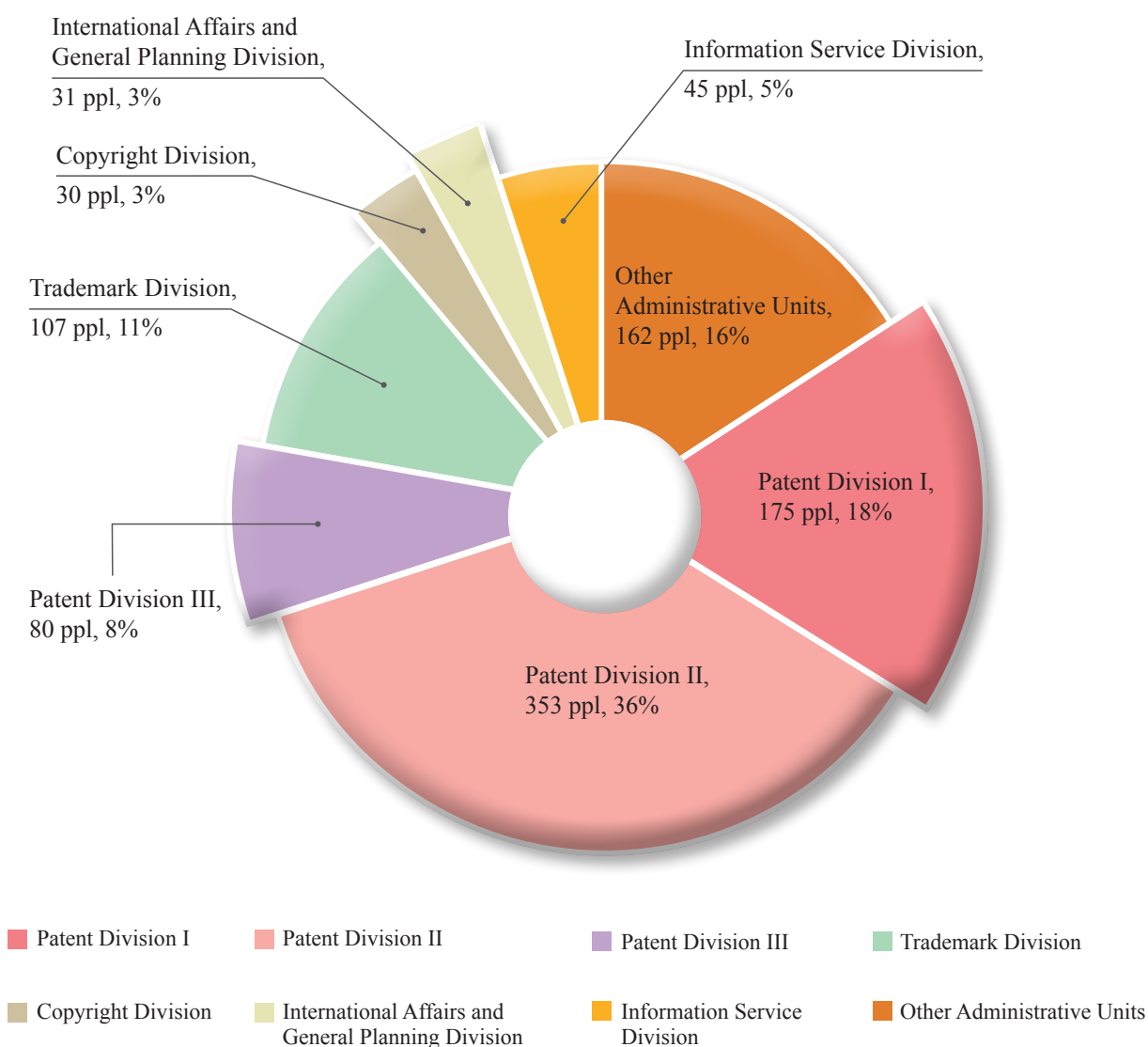
Unit: NT\$1 Million

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
2011	3,280	1,419
2012	3,495	1,624
2013	3,728	1,687
2014	3,771	1,666
2015	3,886	1,635

2 Manpower

Department	Patent Division I	Patent Division II	Patent Division III	Trademark Division	Copyright Division	International Affairs and General Planning Division	Information Service Division	Other administrative units	Total
Number of Staffs	175	353	80	107	30	31	45	162	983

Note: 41 alternative military draftees not included.



I. IPR APPLICATIONS



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I. IPR APPLICATIONS

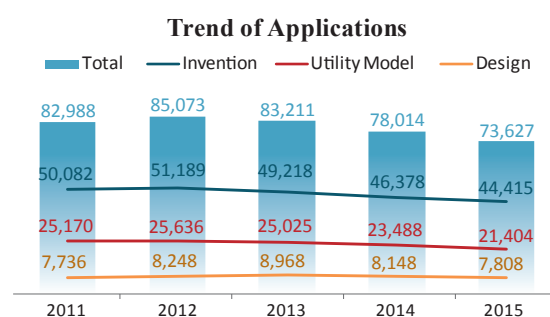
In 2015, the number of invention and utility model patents filed by Taiwan nationals fell, resulting in an overall decrease of patent applications from 2014. Similarly, overseas patent portfolios continued to be conservative. In trademark, applications

showed growth both in the number of cases and classes. This increase is reflected in the number of applications filed by both Taiwan and foreign nationals. However, there were fluctuations in the number of overseas trademark portfolios of Taiwan nationals.

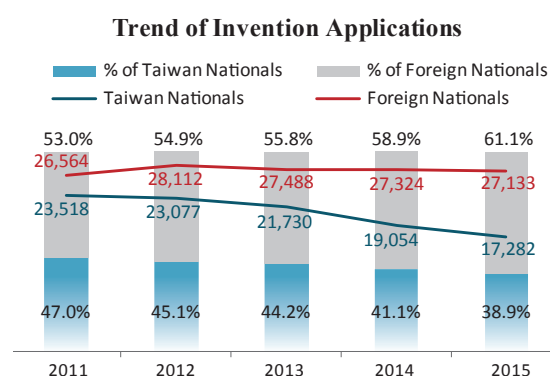
1 Patent

◆ Patent Applications

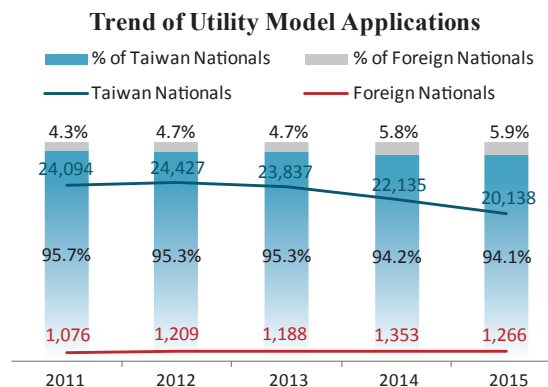
In overall patent applications, TIPO received 73,627 cases in 2015, which was a 5.6% drop from 2014. Of these, utility model patent applications were down by 2,084 cases (-8.9%) to 21,404 cases. This decrease was mainly due to Taiwan nationals filing lesser applications. Invention patent applications were down by 1,963 cases (-4.2%) to 44,415 cases. This decrease was most obvious among Taiwan companies.



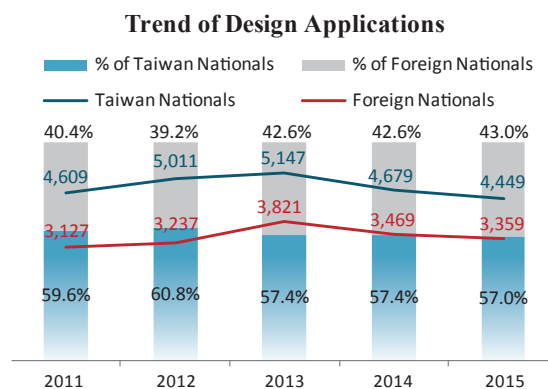
By nationality, invention patents by Taiwan nationals dropped 9.3%, totaling at 17,282 cases in 2015. Applications by foreign nationals remained the same at 27,133 cases, accounting for more than 60% of overall invention patent applications.



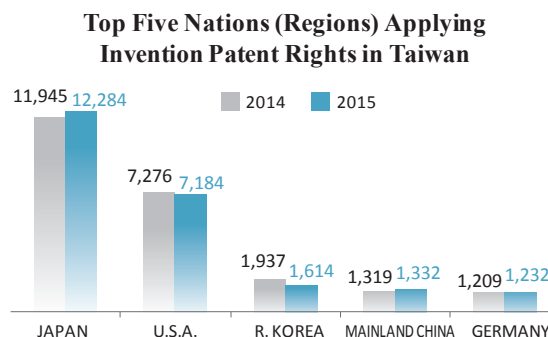
In utility model patent, applications by Taiwan nationals accounted for most number of all three types of patents. In 2015, a total of 20,138 utility patent applications by Taiwan nationals were received, which was a drop of 9.0%. Applications by foreign nationals dropped 6.4%, totaling at 1,266 cases.



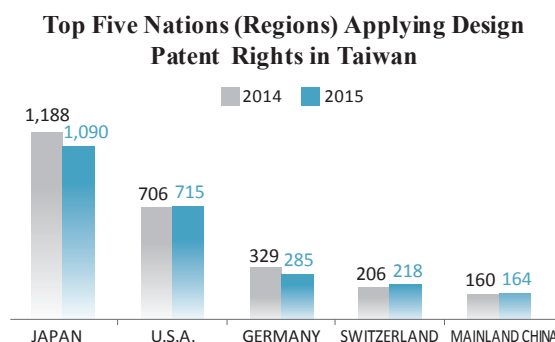
Design patent applications also dropped 4.9% for Taiwan nationals and 3.2% for foreign nationals in 2015 from 2014, totaling at 4,449 cases and 3,359 cases, respectively.



In the number of invention patent applications by foreign nationals, Japanese and US applicants respectively stood at 12,284 (+2.8%) and 7,184 (-1.3%) cases.



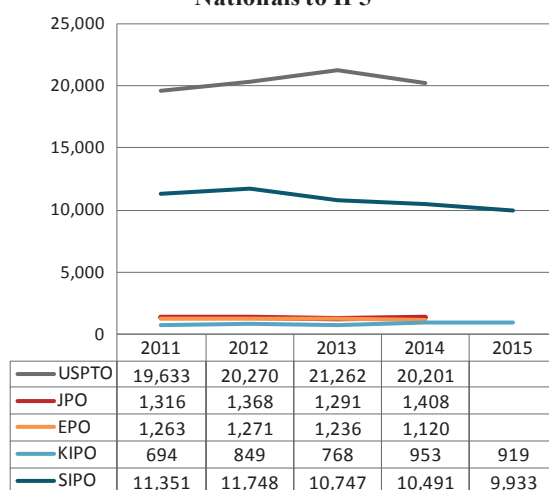
Design applications by Japanese nationals also topped all nations at 1,090 cases. However, this was an 8.2% decrease from the previous year. On the contrary, though applications by U.S. nationals ranked second at 715 cases, it was an increase of 1.3% from the year before.



◆ Patent Applications of Taiwan Nationals to IP5

Published data from IP5 show the USPTO (20,201 cases in 2014) and SIPO (9,933 cases in 2015) remaining the top two IPOs for Taiwan nationals to apply for invention patents. Applications to JPO increased by 9.1%, while applications at the remaining four IPOs dropped by 3.6% to 9.4%.

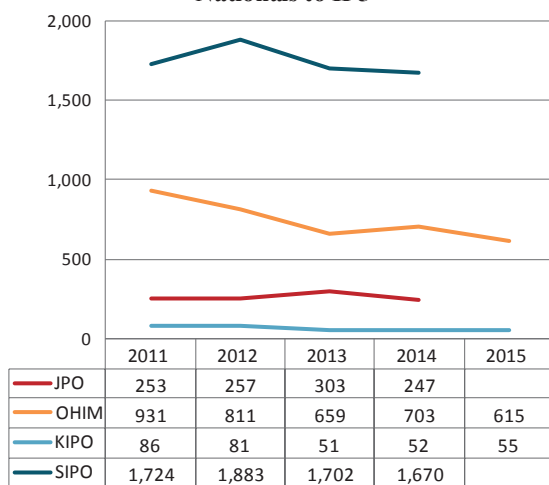
Invention Patent Applications of Taiwan Nationals to IP5



Note: 1. Sources: USPTO website, JPO Annual Report, EPO Annual Report, KIPO Annual Report, and SIPO website.
2. USPTO, EPO, and JPO have not released their figures for 2015.

Taiwan nationals applying for design patents at SIPO topped all other IPOs at 1,670 cases (figure from 2014), which was a 1.9% decrease from the year before. Applications at OHIM ranked second at 615 cases, though with a 12.5% drop.

Design Patent Applications of Taiwan Nationals to IP5



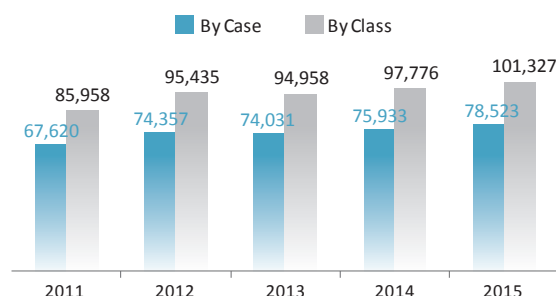
Note: 1. Sources: JPO Annual Report, OHIM website, KIPO Annual Report, and SIPO Annual Report.
2. USPTO does not release related data; JPO and SIPO have not released their figures for 2015.

2 Trademark

◆ Trademark Applications

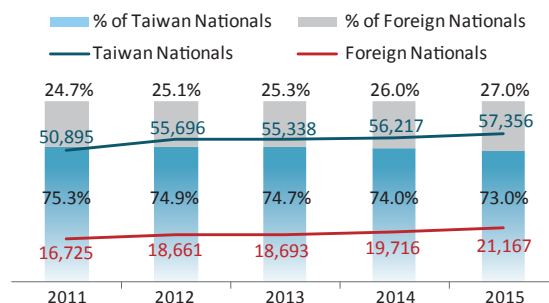
The number of trademark applications to TIPO continued to increase in 2015, totaling at 78,523 cases or 101,327 classes, marking a respective increase of 3.4% and 3.6%.

Trademark Applications by Case/Class



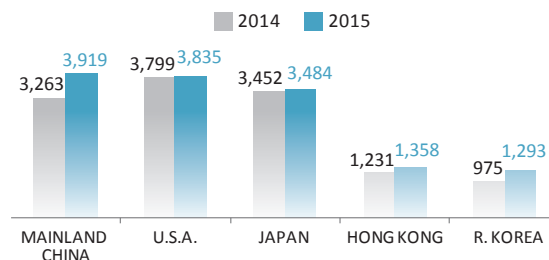
Trademark applications reached 57,356 cases by Taiwan nationals and 21,167 cases by foreign nationals, marking a respective increase of 1,139 (+2.0%) and 1,451 cases (+7.4%).

Trend of Trademark Applications



The number of trademark applications from mainland China surpassed US and Japan nationals for the first time, standing at 3,919 cases, an overwhelming increase of 20.1%. US and Japan nationals ranked respectively at second and third place, with the number of applications remaining relatively the same as the year before.

Trademark Applications from Top Five Nations (Regions) in Taiwan (by case)



Non-traditional trademark applications totaled at 123 cases in 2015. Among them, 3D trademark applications (total 96 cases) outnumbered other non-traditional trademarks, though they experienced a relatively high decline of 17.2%.

Non-traditional Trademark Applications

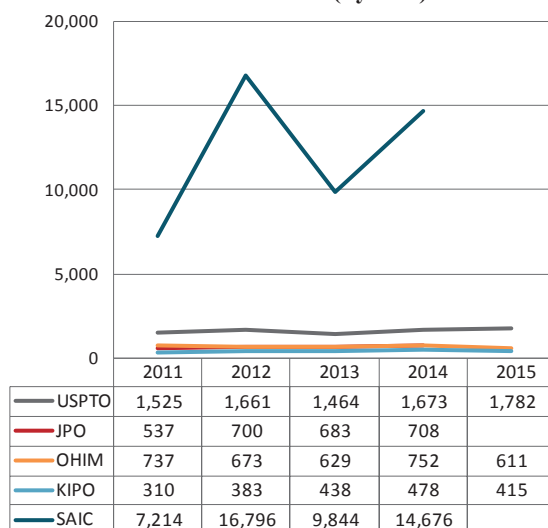
Unit: Case

Type	2013	2014	2015
3D	109	116	96
Sound	5	13	5
Color	38	21	15
Hologram	4	2	2
Motion	5	15	2
Others	6	6	3
Total	167	173	123

◆ Trademark Applications of Taiwan Nationals to TM5

According to the TM5's latest data, trademark applications by Taiwan nationals mostly went to SAIC, totaling at 14,676 cases (in 2014). Applications to USPTO, JPO, and SAIC increased between 3.7% to 49.1%, while applications to OHIM and KIPO dropped 13.2% to 18.8%.

Trademark Applications of Taiwan Nationals to TM5 (by case)



ote: 1. Sources: USPTO website, JPO Annual Report, OHIM website, KIPO Annual Report, and SAIC website.
2. JPO and SAIC have not released their figures for 2015.



II. IPR SERVICES



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II. IPR SERVICES

Quality and quantity are the core values to TIPO's IPR services. In 2015, TIPO placed much emphasis on developing examination quality directives. Through internal and external communication, TIPO

was successful in improving IPR environment and the quality and consistency of patent and trademark examinations, while also providing copyright services relevant to Taiwan nationals.

1 Patent Examination

◆ Current Status

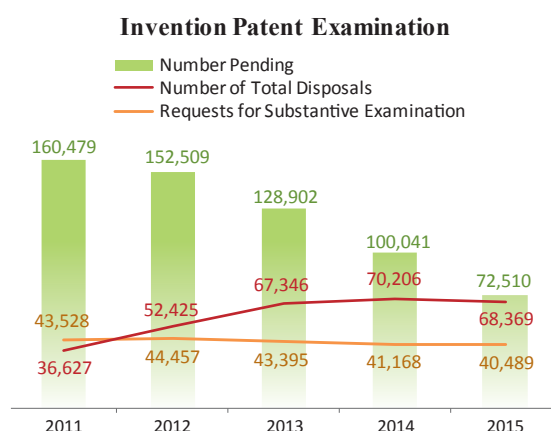
TIPO examiners are devoted to their examination tasks. Through the working of quality control measures, average pendency for all three types of patents hit a record low in five years. Pending invention patent

applications also dropped to approximately 70,000 cases, and disposition of reexamined invention patents showed yearly increase, showing TIPO's towards stepping up examination quality and quantity.

Invention Patent Examination

The number of requests for substantive examination was 40,489 cases in 2015, which was a slight 1.6% decrease from the previous year. The number of disposals totaled at 68,369 cases, marking a 2.6% decrease from 2014.

Since the number of invention patent disposals has been maintained at approximately 70,000 cases a year over the last three years, the number of pending applications is declining by year to 72,510 cases in 2015.



Examination Results of Invention Patent Applications

Unit: Case, %

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Allowance	Cases	19,555	29,129	38,563	44,359	45,826
	Percentage	53.4%	55.6%	57.3%	63.2%	67.0%
Rejection	Cases	14,344	20,407	25,798	23,811	20,840
	Percentage	39.2%	38.9%	38.3%	33.9%	30.5%
Others (Including Withdrawals and Not Accepted)	Cases	2,728	2,889	2,985	2,036	1,703
	Percentage	7.4%	5.5%	4.4%	2.9%	2.5%

Note: 1. Percentage is derived from using the number of total disposals as denominator and allowance, rejection, and others as numerators.

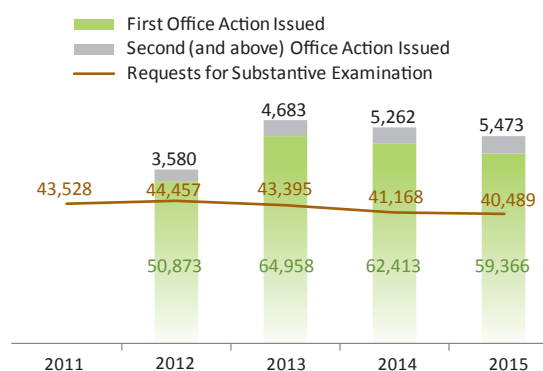
2. The number of total disposals includes allowance, rejection, and others.

According to the above table, the percentages of allowance, rejection, and others for 2015 were 67.0%, 30.5%, and 2.5%, respectively. In terms of number of cases, allowance totaled at 45,826 cases,

rejection 20,840 cases, and others 1,703 cases. Of these, the number of allowances and its percentage both increased from the previous year.

A total of 64,839 office actions were issued for invention patent applications in 2015. Of these, first office actions accounted for 59,366 cases, which was a 4.9% decrease. Second (and above) office actions accounted for 5,473 cases, which was a 4.0% increase. In addition, a total of 108 final office actions were issued.

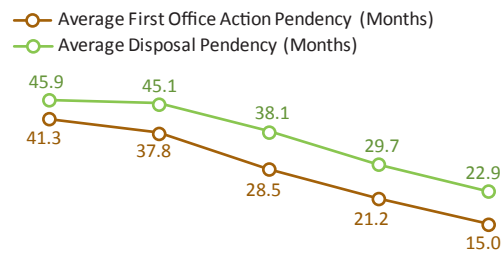
Number of Office Actions for Invention Patent Examination



Note: TIPO's patent administration system began to differentiate first and second (and above) office actions for invention patent examination in 2012.

Thanks to TIPO's overall examination capacity improvement, both the 15-month average first office action pendency and the 22.9-month average disposal pendency hit the record low in five years. Both averages were shortened by more than six months from the previous year.

Pendency for Processing Invention Patent Examination



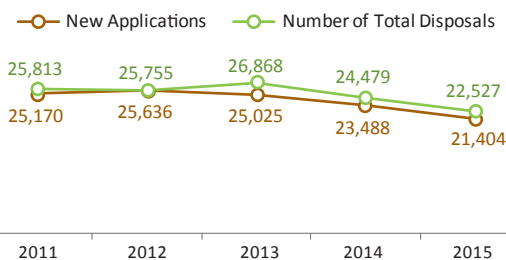
Note: 1. "Average First Office Action Pendency" refers to the average time it takes to process a case from the time the requests for substantive examination is made to the time the first office action is issued.
 2. "Average Disposal Pendency" refers to the average time it takes to process a case from the time the request for substantive examination is made to the time the decision is issued.
 3. Each figure in this chart is the average value in December of each year.

Utility Model Patent Examination

There were 21,404 utility model patent applications in 2015, an 8.9% decrease from the year before. Disposals totaled at 22,527 cases, with pendency averaging at 2.7

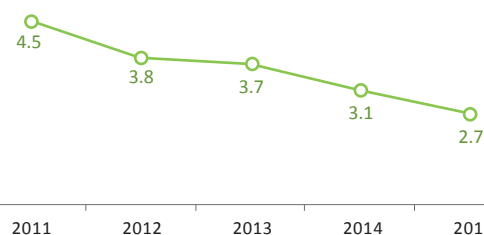
months. This drop to less than three months for disposals met the needs of the industry to quickly obtain utility model patent.

Utility Model Patent Examination



Note: "The Number of Total Disposals" includes allowance, rejection, and others (withdrawal and not accepted).

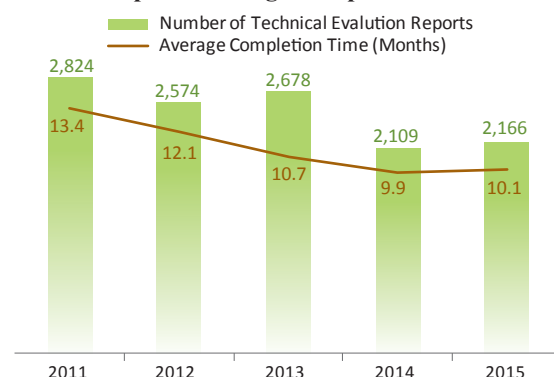
Average Disposal Pendency for Utility Model Patent Applications (Months)



Note: Each figure in this chart is the average value for the end of each year.

The number of technical evaluation report for utility model patent was 2,678 cases for 2013, 2,109 cases for 2014, and 2,166 cases for 2015. The average time to complete a report remained at approximately 10 months.

Number of Technical Evaluation Reports/Average Completion Time



Design Patent Examination

Examination Results of Design Patent Applications

Unit: Case, %

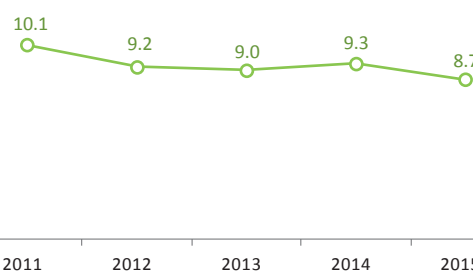
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Allowance	Cases	6,794	7,215	7,393	7,514	8,138
	Percentage	87.9%	88.9%	85.2%	87.8%	88.1%
Rejection	Cases	676	606	733	841	842
	Percentage	8.8%	7.5%	8.4%	9.8%	9.1%
Others (Including Withdrawals and Not Accepted)	Cases	253	295	552	209	261
	Percentage	3.3%	3.6%	6.4%	2.4%	2.8%

Note: 1. Percentage is derived using the number of total disposals as denominator and allowance, rejection, and others as numerators.
2. The number of total disposals includes allowance, rejection, and others.

According to the above table, the annual average percentages of allowance and rejection were respectively 87.6% and 8.7% from 2011 to 2015.

The average disposal pendency for design patents in 2015 dropped to an all-time low of 8.7 months in five years.

Average Disposal Pendency for Design Patent Applications (Months)



Note: Each figure in this chart is the average value for the end of each year.

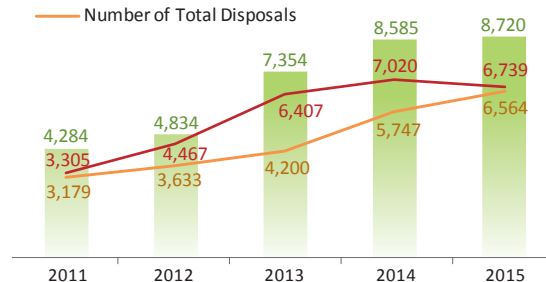
Reexamination

The numbers of reexamination requests were respectively 6,407, 7,020, and 6,739 cases for 2013 to 2015. The number of requests dropped 4.0% from 2014.

The numbers of total disposals for the same period were respectively 4,200, 5,747, and 6,564 cases, with 2015 hitting a record high over the past five years, and accounting for a 14.2% increase from the year before. The number of pending reexaminations also increased by 1.6%, totaling at 8,720 cases in 2015.

Invention Patent Reexamination

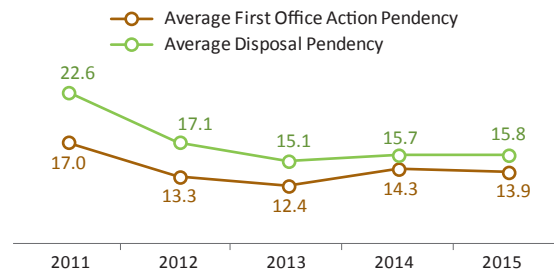
Number Pending Number of Applications
Number of Total Disposals



Note: "The Number of Total Disposals" includes allowance, rejection, and others (withdrawal and not accepted).

Average first office action pendency also dropped from the previous year to 13.9 months in 2015, while average disposal pendency remained relatively the same as the year before at 15.8 months.

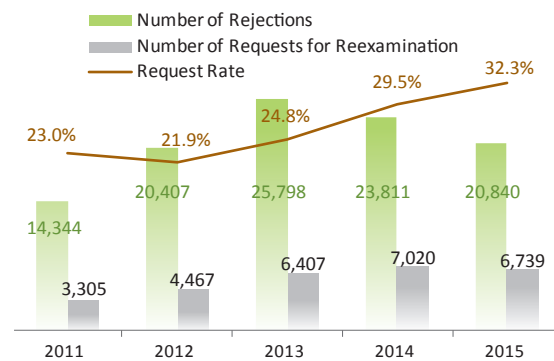
Pendency for Processing Invention Patent Reexamination



Note: 1. “Average First Office Action Pendency” refers to the average time it takes to process a case from the time reexamination request is made to the time the first office action is issued.
2. “Average Disposal Pendency” refers to the average time it takes to process a case from the time reexamination request is made to the time the written decision is issued.

The number of rejections has seen decline over the past years. Between 2013 and 2015, the numbers of rejections were respectively 25,798, 23,811, and 20,840 cases. The rate for requesting reexamination, meanwhile, increased from 24.8% in 2013 to 32.3% in 2015.

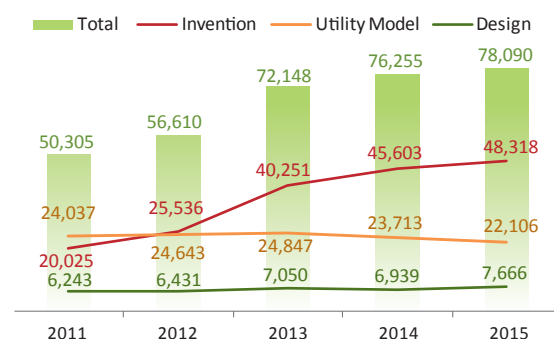
Request Rate for Invention Patent Reexamination



Patent Grants

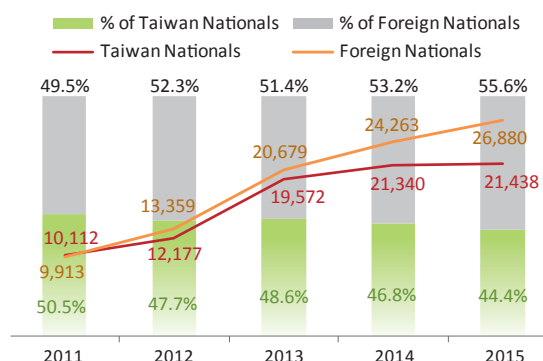
A total of 78,090 patents were granted in 2015. Of these, invention patents accounted for 48,318 cases, while design patents accounted for 7,666 cases, marking a respective increase of 6.0% and 10.5% from 2014. The number of granted utility model patents, on the other hand, dropped 6.8%, totaling at 22,106 cases in 2015.

Trend of Patent Grants



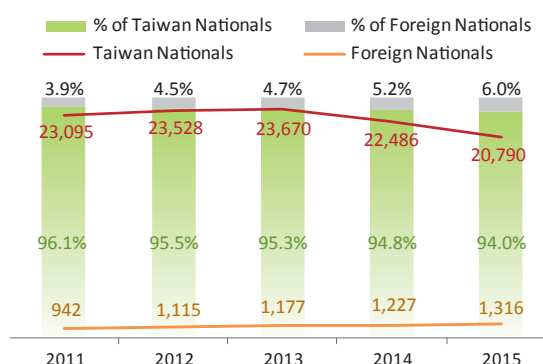
Granted invention patents by nationality, Taiwan nationals accounted for 21,438 cases and foreign nationals 26,880 cases. Of these, Taiwan nationals accounted for 44.4%, marking a slight drop from 2014.

Trend of Invention Patent Grants



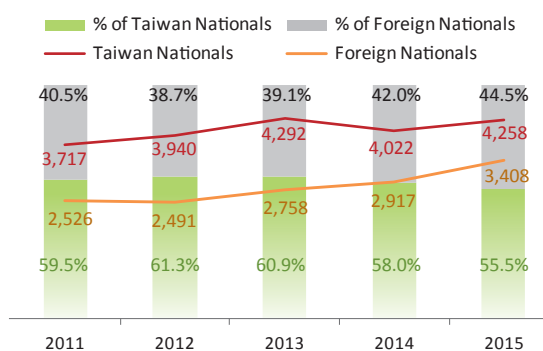
Of all granted utility model patents, those granted to Taiwan nationals accounted for 94.0% or 20,790 cases, while foreign nationals were granted 1,316 cases.

Trend of Utility Model Patent Grants



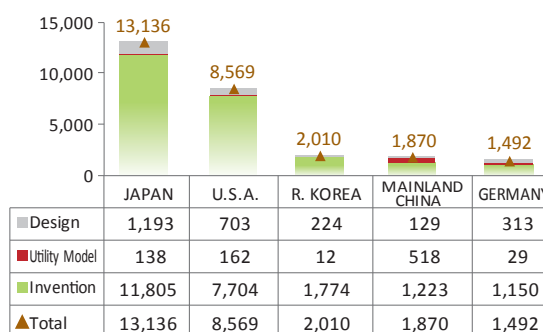
Of all granted design patents, Taiwan nationals received 4,258 cases and foreign nationals 3,408 cases in 2015. The design patents granted to Taiwan nationals accounted for 55.5% of all granted designs. However, this was a third consecutive year of decline.

Trend of Design Patent Grants



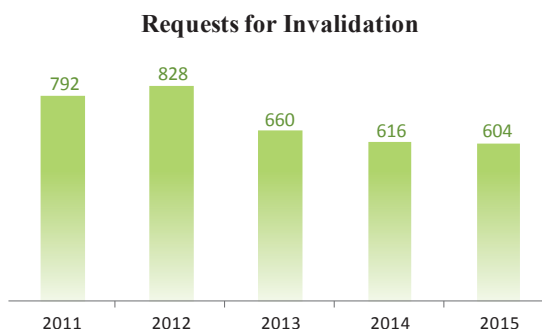
Japan topped all nations in the number of patents granted to foreign nationals with 13,136 cases, followed by the US with 8,569 cases. As to the types of granted patents, Japan still topped all nations in invention patents (11,805 cases) and design patents (1,193 cases), followed by the US (7,704 cases of invention patents and 703 cases of design patents).

Top Five Nations (Regions) Receiving Patent Grants in Taiwan for the Year 2015

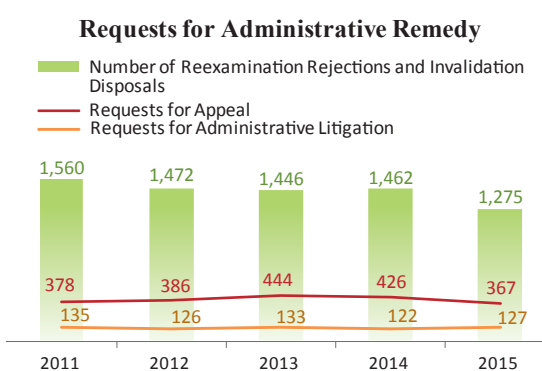


◆ Invalidation and Administrative Remedy

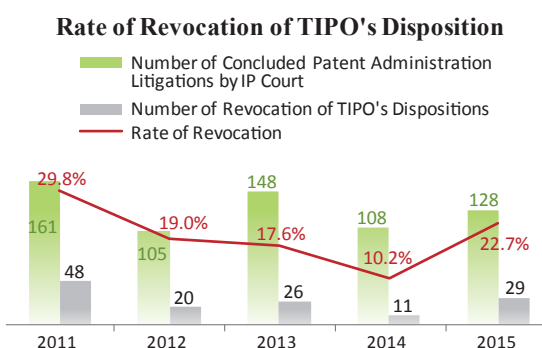
Requests for invalidation have seen decline over the last three years, from 660 cases in 2013 to 616 cases in 2014 and 604 cases in 2015. The total number of requests for invalidation for the same period was an extreme low of 0.8% to the total 237,584 granted patents.



Requests for appeal have seen a gradual decline since 2013. There were 444 cases in 2013, 426 cases in 2014, and 367 cases in 2015. The numbers of reexamination rejections and invalidation disposals for the same period totaled at 4,183 cases (or 1,446 cases, 1,462 cases, and 1,275 cases respectively). The average rate of appeal requests against TIPO's original dispositions to the Ministry of Economic Affairs was 29.6%. The rates of revocation of TIPO's dispositions by the Ministry of Economic Affairs were 9.4% for 2013, 5.3% for 2014, and a low of 4.6% for 2015.



The IP Court accepted 133, 122, and 127 patent administrative litigation lawsuits from 2013 to 2015 respectively. The numbers of concluded administrative litigation lawsuits for the same period were 148, 108, and 128 respectively. Of these, a respective 26, 11, and 29 court decisions were made to revoke TIPO's disposition (including in favor of the plaintiff and partly winning and partly losing). The revocation rate for 2015 was 22.7%. This was due to the fact that the IP Court disagreed with TIPO on the assessment of the requirement of inventive step, as well as the addition of new evidence, resulting in an overall increase of revocation rate for 2015.

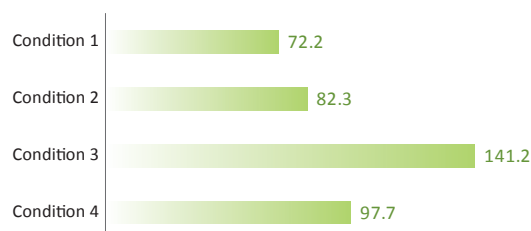


◆ Measures to Fast Track Patent Examination

Accelerated Examination Program (AEP)

Of the existing fast-track examination measures, AEP is more flexible and has a broader scope of applicability. To encourage cooperation among industries, academia, and research institutes, TIPO added to Condition 3 a new condition where a patent application for invention is the product of such cooperation (essential to commercial exploitation). This new condition became effective at the end of 2015.

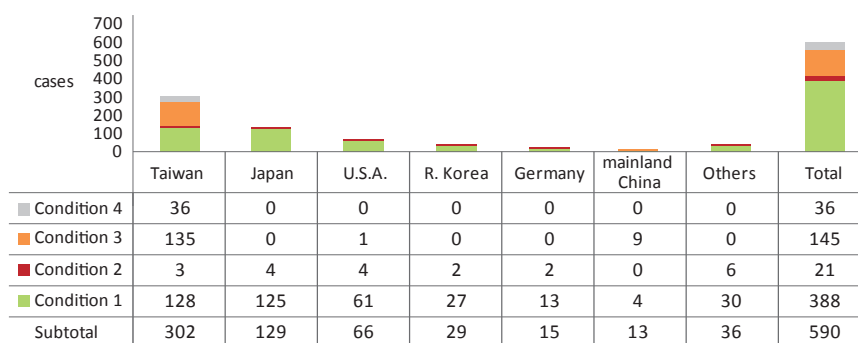
Average First Office Action Pendency (Day)



A total of 590 AEP requests were made in 2015. Of these, 388 requests were made under Condition 1, accounting for more than 60% of all received; 145 made under Condition 3, and 36 made under Condition

4 for development related to green energy technology. As of the end of December 2015, the average pendency for first office action was between 72.2 and 141.2 days.

AEP Requests by Nationality



Note: Condition 1 is when the application's corresponding foreign application has been granted under substantive examination by a foreign patent authority; Condition 2 is when the EPO, JPO or USPTO has issued an office action and a search report during substantive examination but yet to allow the application's corresponding foreign application; Condition 3 is when the invention patent application is essential to commercial exploitation; and Condition 4 is when the invention is related to green energy technology.






By nationality, the majority of the requests came from Taiwan nationals, totaling at 302 cases. Most of these were made under Condition 3 (135 cases) and

Condition 1 (128 cases). Japan topped foreign nationals with 129 requests, made mostly under condition 1 (125 cases).

Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) Program

Current Implementation

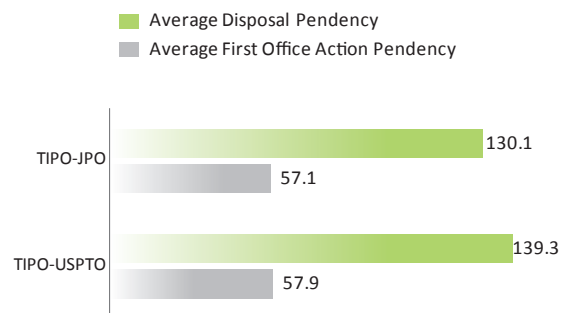
Unit: Case

PPH Program	Nationality					Others	Total
							
TIPO-USPTO	10	249	1	0	0	67	327
TIPO-JPO	1	3	513	0	0	6	523
TIPO-SPTO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIPO-KIPO	0	0	1	0	5	0	6

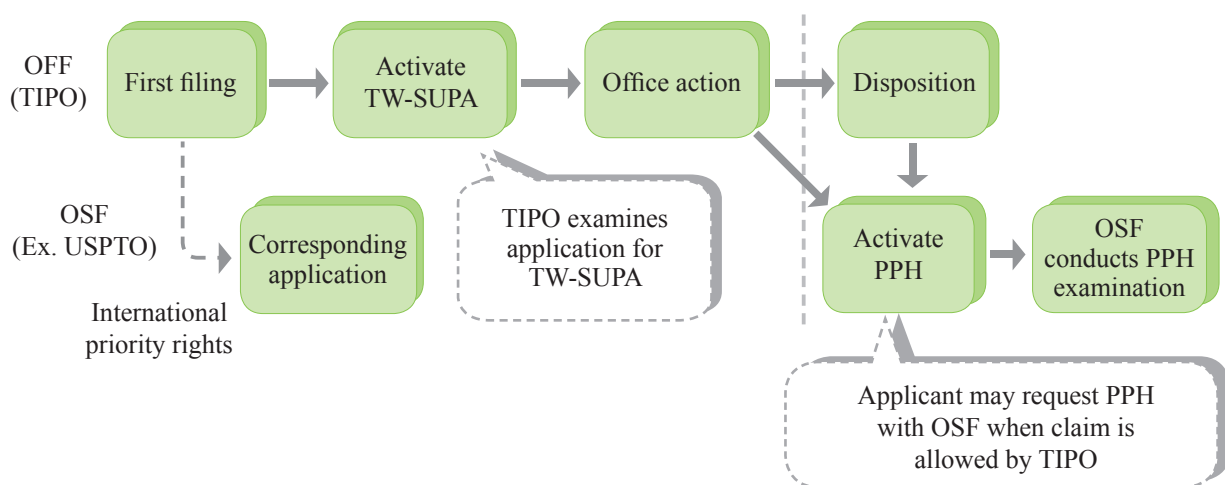
TIPO is currently partnering with the USPTO, JPO, SPTO and KIPO on the PPH Program. Most requests made in 2015 were concentrated between TIPO-JPO (523 cases) and TIPO-USPTO (327 cases).

The average pendency for first office action in December 2015 for both TW-USPTO and TW-JPO PPH was under 60 days. Average disposal pendency was approximately 140 days for TW-USPTO PPH and 130 days for TW-JPO PPH.

Pendency for Processing PPH Requests (Day)



TW-Support Using the PPH Agreement (TW-SUPA)



TW-Support Using the PPH Agreement (TW-SUPA) is TIPO's examination program for enhancing the efficacy of examination results shared among IPOs. Applicants can fully utilize the results of TIPO's examination to fast track their overseas patent applications in key technologies. Launched on March 1, 2012, this program enables applicants to request fast tracking their invention application within six months

from the filing date of their corresponding application at an overseas IPO.

Due to the success of the Patent Backlog Reduction Project at fast tracking examination, only 17 patent applications requested TW-SUPA in 2015 (corresponding nation being the US). As of the end of 2015, 14 cases received first office actions, and 12 of these received allowance dispositions.

Program on Joint Interview for Related Invention Patent Applications —●

The Program on Joint Interview for Related Invention Patent Applications was revised for implementation on May 10, 2013. Provisions on the scope of application were deleted. After the revision, each request must be of at least 2 and at most 10 related patent applications. The applicant must be of the same person with the same related technology that have requested substantive

examination, and early publication cases that have not been issued an office action by TIPO. The request may be made by the applicant or his representative.

As of December 31, 2015, TIPO received 32 cases, with an average pendency of only 30 days.

Outsourcing Patent Search —●

The Patent Search Center processes prior art searches for TIPO. In 2015, the Center had 73 patent search staff completing 10,762 patent search reports.

To enhance the quality of search reports, the Center adopts a by-case assessment. In September, the Center was invited to Japan to participate in the international patent search contest. Contestants from the Center competed against counterparts from Japan, Korea, US,

and EU patent search organizations, where their search capacity was recognized by the international community.

To enhance Taiwan's IP investment efficacy, the Patent Search Center expanded its services in 2015 to provide patent search analysis and patent portfolio services to industries, academia, and research institutes. These new services will help different sectors in planning their best market strategies.

◆ Optimizing Examination Quality

Enhancing examination quality is the major goal of TIPO. In addition to continuous review of decisions, TIPO convenes the Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee to collect public opinions, as well as organizes training and

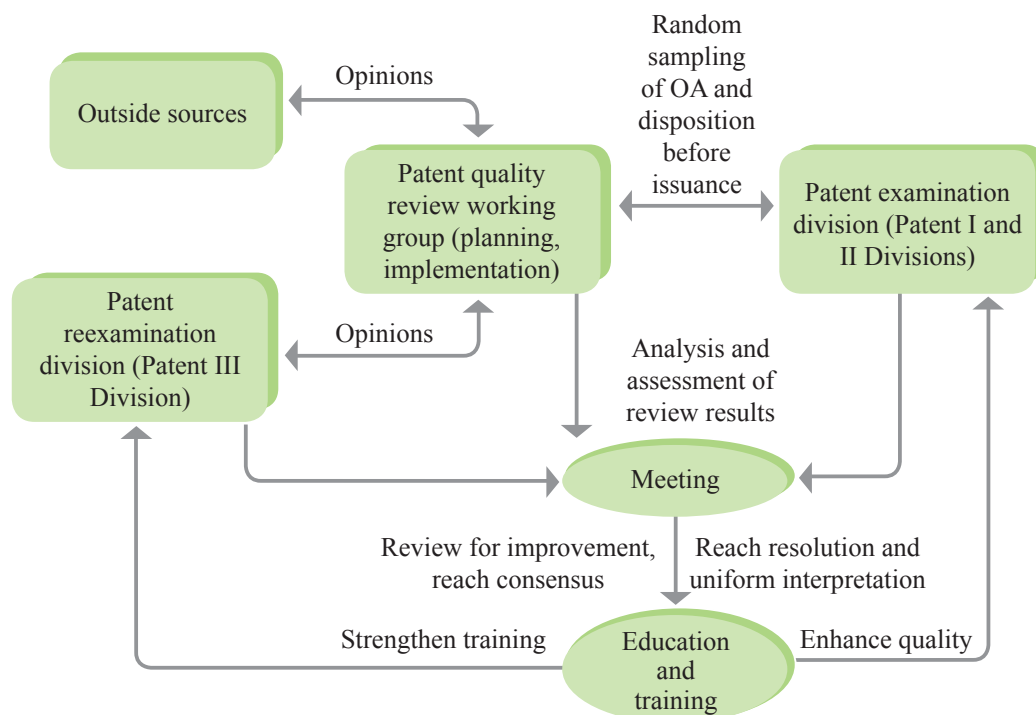
international exchanges to strengthen examiners' professional knowledge and capacity. As such, TIPO aims to facilitate consistency in examination, while also stabilizing and optimizing examination quality.

Review Mechanism

Review of patent examination is key to enhancing examination quality. Selection of reviewers from different divisions is chaired by the Director General. These reviewers

then form the quality review working group to develop examination quality review guidelines and review SOP.

Flowchart for Patent Examination Review



The quality review working group takes random samples of patent cases from each division every month, as well as opinions from reexamination and outside sources for review. During the six-month

trial of this program in 2015, the working group reviewed 381 sampled cases, while at the same time conducted periodic review meetings, composed self-check list based on different types of examination errors,

compiled education materials, as well as organized trainings to help strengthen examiners' proper examination concept for

the enhancement of patent examination quality.

Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee

The Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee met in January and September to discuss assembled public opinions. These opinions included "future patent organizational structure and affair planning and readjustment," "processing of two patent applications for the same creation filed by the same applicant on the same date, one being invention and the other being utility model patent," and "comparative study on the implementation and results of TW-SUPA and PPH." The Committee also clarified on questions about patent application, examination practices, and individual cases. Suggestions or proposals by the Committee such as reasonable extension for submission of

Chinese translations, the necessity for Chinese translation of the first page of priority rights document, and definition of obviousness in examination guidelines were made as reference for future planning and implementation.



Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee convenes.

Responding to Public Opinions

Constructive public opinions on patent examination quality are valuable to TIPO. Through one-stop-shop communication on patent examination practices, TIPO is able to quickly respond to public feedback on service quality. In addition to responding to

individual cases, opinions and suggestions are categorized, while blind spots on examination trainings are assembled to be taken into consideration during quality reviews to establish consistent examiners' interpretations.

Consistent Patent Examination

► Assemble discussions and suggestions on patent examination to compile examination handbook

Categorized from levels of simplicity to difficulty, this examination handbook assembles public opinions, TIPO's

clarification, and recorded contents related examination practices. This handbook is used as a supplement for on-the-job educational training to strengthen examiners' examination capacity.

► **Proposal to improve the writing of office actions for inventive step**

Examining inventive step requires the utmost from patent examiners, which is essential to examination quality. Common public feedback on office actions for inventive step points to the following: comparing claims of substantially identical scope for multiple cited documents, insufficient logic of whether the inventive step can be easily completed, and vaguely applied general knowledge, etc.

In response, TIPO set up a specialized team to review and analyze related literatures, disposition samples from the USPTO, JPO, and EPO and IP court decisions as basis for improvement. This proposal may serve as useful reference to examiners and as direction for future revision of examination guidelines.

► **Case study discussion meetings to homogenize examination standards and quality**

Each examination section selects specific cases and compiles issues for discussion at case study meetings. Through exchange of opinions and interpretations, examiners are

able to agree upon uniform examination method and consistent interpretation. This would prevent discrepancies in interpreting cases of similar basis. The results of these discussions are compiled into training materials to strengthen examiners' proper examination concepts.

► **Providing invention patent reexamination opinions to examination division**

In order to facilitate consistency in determining patentability, and to facilitate communication between examination and reexamination, each month, TIPO selects and compares four to five examination and reexamination cases of similar basis but varying disposition reasons or results. Cases that raised examination difficulties are also chosen for discussion. Reexamination feedback is then provided to examination division.

Feedback was given to a total of 27 cases in 2015. Major topics included: The appropriateness and inclusiveness of citations, accuracy of comparing characteristics, motivation to combine citations for inventive step, etc.

Exchange of Interpretations on Patent Examination Practices —●

Analysis of rulings by the IP Court since its establishment of nearly eight years showed the most disputed patent examination practices involved claim construction and determining inventive steps. In August, TIPO and the Taiwan Patent Attorneys Association jointly held the 2015 Patent Seminar to discuss these two core issues.

Prior to this seminar, TIPO had held five study groups between April and July for patent examiners, whereby experts from Taiwan and other countries were invited to lecture on the two issues. Representatives from the IP Court and Taiwan Patent Attorneys Association also participated in the discussion to compare patent legislations of the United States and

European countries, and to also collect the participants' issues of concern.

Invited judges and lawyers from the United States and Germany, as well as representatives from international enterprises exchanged views on respective standards for determining inventive step and claim construction. Afterwards, the complete content of the seminar, including issues on claim construction, means-plus-function claims, elements of secondary considerations, as well as PowerPoint slides were then printed out and sent to the Judicial Yuan, Taiwan Patent Attorneys Association, and Attorney Association.



Patent expert James Yoon speaking at the study group.

Mechanism to Prevent Delay of Invalidation Examination

Patent invalidations generally involve amendments to claims, infringement litigation, and civil disputes and could easily delay examination process. To speed up invalidation rulings, the IP5 in 2013 listed the shortening of dispute examination time as an important issue. In Taiwan, the Attorney Association in 2014 proposed to incorporate improving patent invalidation examination efficacy to the IPR Action Plan.

To meet this demand, TIPO set up a special group to analyze the causes for delays in invalidation, examining the various regimes and measures adopted to expedite patent disputes by the US's PTAB, Japan's Trial and Appeal Department, and Taiwan's IP Court. The group then proposed plans to prevent delays in invalidation examination, as well as impose limitations on future revision of regulations for invalidation reasons and evidence, number and timing of amendment requests.

Strengthening Examiners' Capability

Examiners having stronger knowledge is key to examination capacity. At TIPO, novice examiners are required to take basic training sessions and patent search courses. And all examiners must take professional trainings of varying levels. TIPO regularly invites local and foreign experts to lecture on various topics, and holds seminars to help examiners stay in sync with the latest industrial and technological trends.



Manager Kuo of HIWIN Technologies Corp. presenting at examiner's training seminar.

◆ Manpower in Patent Examination

Currently, TIPO has a total of 350 patent examiners of varying levels of seniority, in addition to 34 contract patent examiners and 170 five-year-term examiners. There are also 41 alternative military draftees responsible for prior art searches.



Commending outstanding patent examiners.

2 Trademark Examination

◆ Trademark Registrations

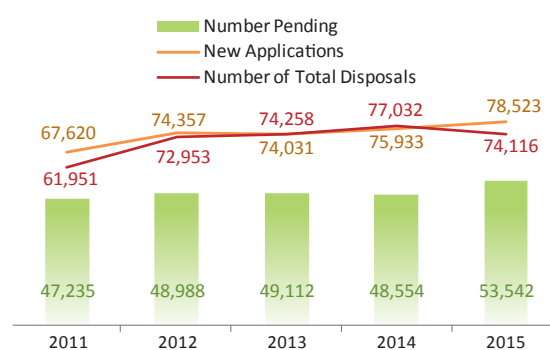
Though faced with increasing applications and the full launch of online examination, trademark examiners continue to show their professionalism in terms of speed and quality. In 2015, the number of

total disposals remained at approximately 96,000 classes. Average first office action pendency and average disposal pendency were shortened to a respective 5.5 months and 7.5 months.

Status of Trademark Examinations

Applications for trademark registration reached 78,523 cases in 2015, accounting for not only a 3.4% increase from the previous year, but also the highest number in five years. The number of disposals, however, dropped slightly by 3.8%, concluding at 74,116 cases. The number of pending cases increased by 10.3%, standing at 53,542 cases.

Trademark Application Examination (by case)



Note: "Number of Total Disposals" includes number of approvals, rejections, and others. "Numbers Pending" refers to pending applications as of December 31 of each year.

By class, TIPO received 101,327 classes of trademark applications, passing the 100,000 class threshold with a 3.6% increase from the previous year. There was a 3.0% decrease in concluded (95,719) classes, and a 9.7% increase in pending (76,448) classes.

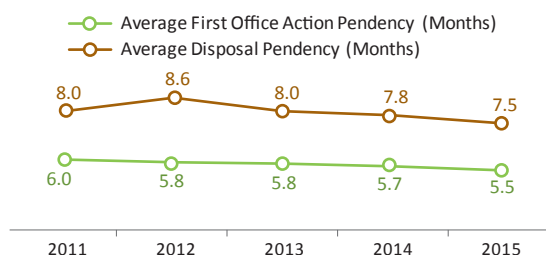
Trademark Application Examination (by class)



Note: "Number of Total Disposals" includes number of approvals, rejections, and others. "Number Pending" refers to pending applications by class as of December 31 of each year.

Average first office action for trademark applications was shortened from 5.7 months in 2014 to 5.5 months in 2015. Average disposal pendency also was reduced from 7.8 months to 7.5 months, both being the shortest in five years.

Pendency for Processing Trademark Application

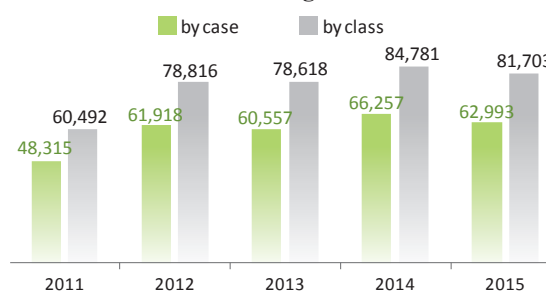


Note: "Average First Office Action pendency" refers to the average time it takes to process a case from the time the application is filed to the time the first office action is issued.

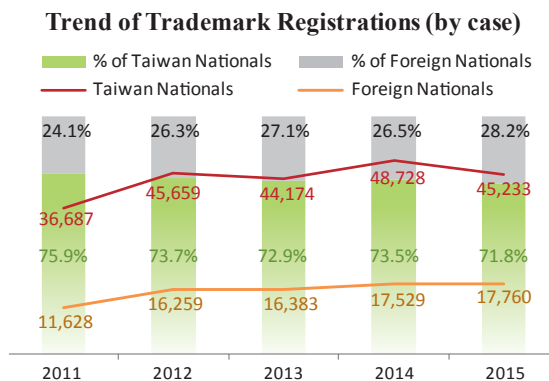
Trademark Registrations

There were 62,993 trademark registrations, a 3.6% decrease from 2014; and by class, 81,703 classes, a 4.9% decrease.

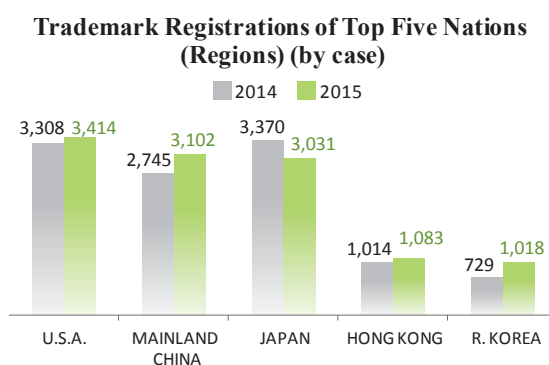
Trademark Registrations



Trademark registrations by Taiwan nationals dropped by 7.2% with 45,233 cases in 2015, while registrations by foreign nationals increased slightly by 1.3% with 17,760 cases. The ratio of domestic and foreign trademark registrations is 7:3.

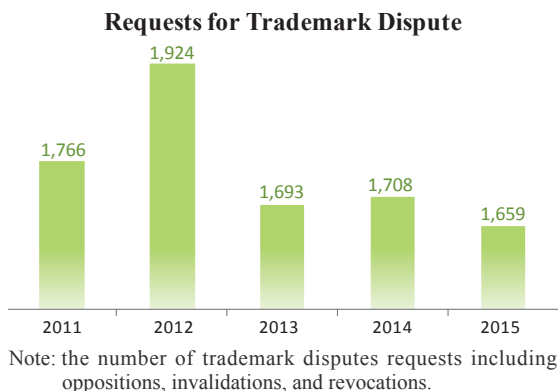


US nationals and Chinese nationals topped foreign nations of trademark registrations with 3,414 cases and 3,102 cases, respectively. Though registrations from both nations increased, mainland China's 13.0% growth outgrew others.



◆ Disputes and Administrative Remedy

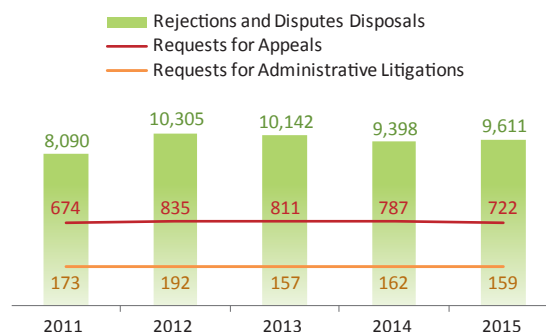
Trademark disputes have showed a relative decline over the last five years. There were 1,659 trademark disputes in 2015, a 2.9% decrease from 2014. Of these, oppositions and invalidations were reduced respectively by 88 and 3 cases, and revocations increased by 42 cases. Dispositions increased to 1,843 cases, a 4.8% growth from last year's 1,759 cases.



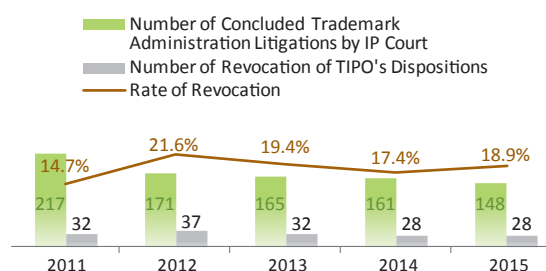
Trademark rejections and dispute dispositions between 2013 and 2015 were 10,142, 9,398, and 9,611 cases, totaling at 29,151 cases. Appeals to the Ministry of Economic Affairs for the same period reached 811, 787, and 722 cases, totaling at 2,320 cases. The rate of appeal for all three years was 8.0%. The revocation rates of TIPO's original disposition for the three years were 9.9%, 13%, and 4.4%. This significant drop of revocation rate in 2015 was due to TIPO's continuous communication with the Ministry, and efforts to improve examination quality.

Between 2013 and 2015, the IP Court accepted a respective total of 157, 162, and 159 trademark administrative litigation cases. The numbers of concluded litigation for those three years stood at 165, 161, and 148 cases, respectively. Of these, 32, 28, and 28 cases were revocation of TIPO's disposition (including in favor of the plaintiff and partly winning and partly losing), with respective revocation rates of 19.4%, 17.4%, and 18.9%. TIPO will continue to analyze the reasons for revoking dispositions and adjust examination practices.

Requests for Administrative Remedy



Rate of Revocation of TIPO's Disposition



◆ Measures to Enhance Examination Quality

To effectively enhance and monitor trademark examination quality, TIPO continues to carry out its review mechanism while at the same time utilizes trademark examination improvement projects to strengthen examination results and efficacy. Measures to enhance examination quality are:



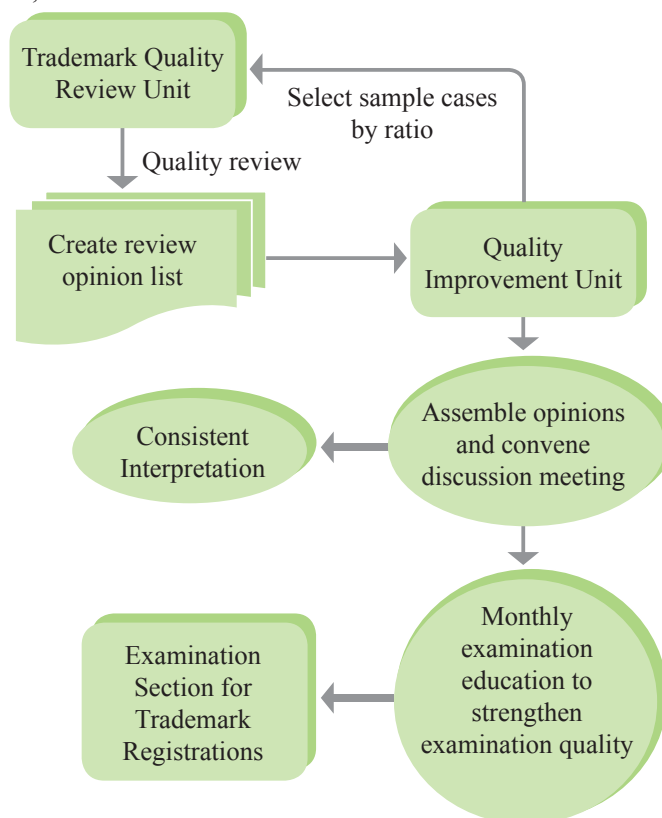
Commending outstanding trademark examiners.

Review Mechanism

To effectively enhance and monitor trademark examination quality, TIPO formed a quality review unit comprising Trademark Division supervisors to conduct monthly examination quality review in accordance with the Guidelines for Quality Sampling of Trademark Applications. Opinions collected at the review sessions are used as reference in examination improvement and training programs.

Flowchart for Trademark Examination Quality Review

Comprising division heads, deputy division heads, and section chiefs



Trademark Examination Improvement Projects

► Trademark Examiners' Workshops

To strengthen consistency in trademark examination and enhance examiners' professional capability, TIPO holds a workshop every three months to acquaint examiners with the latest information on new trademark issues, commercial activities and goods, as well as key points for examination.

Discussions in 2015 included strong and weak arguments of distinctiveness,

examination guidelines for trademarks that hinder public order and morals, and public feedback on trademark examinations.

► Online examination system

To enhance trademark online examination efficacy, a new feature linking to trademark search was added. Also, precise search for marks was provided to allow for consistent analysis of design search codes. In analyzing design search codes for new applications, examiners

can compare similar trademark design search codes using the database. Rules for receiving applications were adjusted to enable the same examiner to receive related applications at the same time. These improvements would enhance examination efficacy and consistency.

► **Definition and Classification Criteria of NICE International Classification of Goods and Services (10-2015 edition)**

To help examiners fully understand the content of NICE Classification, TIPO edited "Definition and Classification Criteria of NICE International Classification of

Goods and Services (10-2015 edition)" as reference for examination of goods and services.

► **Review and analyze dispute and rejection cases revoked by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and IP Court in 2014**

TIPO reviews and analyzes dispute and rejection cases revoked by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and IP Court each year. Analytical reports based on the grounds for revocation are written and shared with examiners during the monthly examination review to strengthen examination quality.

Strengthening Examination Capacity

In order to increase the understanding of international trademark trends, examiners meet to share experiences and opinions from exchange with JPO and SAIC examiners, as well as major global development issues from participating in international conferences. Trademark study groups are also held to study key rulings

from EU courts. Through in-depth study of cases, examiners are able to gain better understanding of major trademark practices and interpretations in other countries, and develop broader reference for future revisions of the Examination Guideline or writing office actions.

◆ Examination Manpower

The Trademark Division currently has 52 examiners of all levels and 31 contract

examiners, totaling at 83 examiners.

3 Copyrights

To establish a comprehensive copyright licensing market mechanism and foster proper copyright concepts, TIPO in 2015 began implementing mechanisms for joint royalty rate and “one-stop-shop” rate collection of public performances using

karaoke machines. TIPO also addressed public concerns over copyright issues, and helped government agencies gain better understanding and facilitate greater protection of copyrights.

◆ Collective Management Organization (CMO) Affairs

Royalty Rate Review for Blanket Licensing of for-profit Radio Stations •

TIPO completed its decisions on the five royalty rates that include the long-

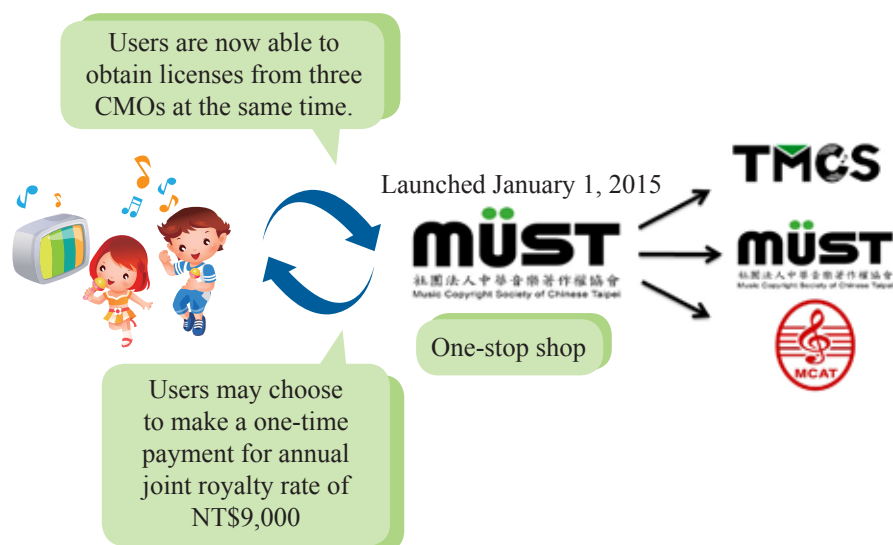
disputed rates on blanket license for public broadcast by for-profit radio stations.

Joint Royalty Rate for Public Musical Performance by Karaoke Machines via One-stop-shop Mechanism —

TIPO in 2015 launched the joint royalty rate for public musical performance by karaoke machines via one-stop-shop mechanism. In January, TIPO designated the Music Copyright Society of Chinese Taipei (MÜST) to collect royalty rates. As

of December 2015, 649 karaoke machines registered for payment. In August, joint royalty rate of karaoke machines for the purpose of public interests began collection; a total of 520 machines belonging to 18 local governments registered for payment.

Flowchart for Joint Royalty Rate for Public Performances by Karaoke Machines



Exchanges in Licensing and Legal Practices

In March, TIPO's DG Wang and delegation visited the IP Court to exchange views on copyright practices. In addition to introducing the new CMO system

and royalty rate review mechanism, the delegation also provided explanations to the IP Court on legal and licensing practices.

Seminars on CMO Act

TIPO held exchange seminars in July, October, and December to discuss royalty rate review system, request for review mechanism, and blanket licensing for pay-per-use royalty rate with television stations, radio stations, music industry, CMOs, as

well as experts and scholars. Consensus was reached at the seminars on issues concerning royalty rate review system and threshold for rights users requesting reviews.

◆ Copyright Services

Exchanges with Taiwan High Prosecutors Office on disputes over media box infringement

At the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office's 63rd Coordination Meeting on IP Infringement Investigation in May, TIPO reported on infringement disputes involving media boxes, followed by exchanges to understand investigators and prosecutors'

interpretations on selling illegal media boxes. In September, a seminar was hosted with experts and scholars as well as prosecutors to discuss the laws applicable to media box infringements.

Facilitate Public Understanding of Copyrighted Contents on YouTube

The public was uncertain about copyright issues concerning adding infringement videos to their YouTube playlists. In response, TIPO published a paper in January to explain related

copyright issues. This explanation was later sent to prosecutors for reference at the 63rd Coordination Meeting for IP Infringements Inspection in May.

Information on Licensing Public Presenting of Videos

There were uncertainties among the public on copyright issues involving presenting videos at public places.

In response, TIPO consulted relevant agencies on the scope of licensing and public presenting terminologies. Detailed

information on the types of videos, contact information, as well as related explanations on public presentation licensing was later

compiled by TIPO and available online in October.

Conference on Copyright Fair Use

In November, TIPO held the Conference on Copyright Fair Use and invited copyright experts and scholars to discuss fair use in teaching and research, fair use in non-profit activities, and exhaustion of rights in digital copies. The 200 participants also discussed related legislations and practices.



Conference on Copyright Fair Use

Assist National Palace Museum in Asserting Their Rights to Images on Cultural and Creative Products

In May, TIPO held a meeting and invited the National Palace Museum, Mainland Affairs Council, Ministry of Justice, and experts and scholars to assist the National Palace Museum in asserting their rights to copyrighted images (e.g. individual works protected by the Copyright

Act) through the cross-strait coordination assistance mechanism. As for cultural and creative products not under copyright protection, the Museum would have to claim their rights via other channels or in accordance with the laws of mainland China.

Publish Four Sample Copyright Contracts Used in Cultural and Creative Industry

In September, TIPO published four types of copyright sample contracts which were later made available online. These types are, for instance, Agreement to Joint Copyright by Multiple Parties, Agreement to Complete Funded Copyrighted Works

Belonging to Funding Party, and Agreement to Complete Funded Copyrighted Works Belonging to Funded Party. These contracts were later sent to the Ministry of Culture for delivery to the industries for reference in related licensing practices.

◆ Copyright Requests

TIPO completed 2 cases for approval of license of works of unknown copyright holders, 65 cases of compulsory license

for musical works, 2 cases of CMO establishment, and 28,218 cases of electronic copyright license verification.

◆ Strengthening Professional Capacity

To enhance staff's copyright knowledge, TIPO arranged special lectures on copyright given by Germany and mainland China's copyright experts. To further strengthen staff's professional knowledge, TIPO held 12 sessions on

copyright laws for new staff, major international copyright issues and case study, staff reports on attending short-term overseas programs, reports by commissioned copyright research, and the system and practices of CMOs.

4 IPR Report Guided Study Group

To help staff stay current with the latest global IPR trends, TIPO held 20 study groups where colleagues reported on special topics or analyzed well-known

international IPR litigation cases. A total of over 20 special reports were presented and over 190 guided readings of periodicals were completed.



III. IPR LEGISLATION



© Photo shot by Shi, Zhi-zhong and courtesy of Tourism Bureau,
Ministry of Transportation and Communications

III. IPR LEGISLATION

Globalization brings new challenges to intellectual property. As such, IPR legislation must undergo changes to stay current. In 2015, TIPO completed revisions to the Patent Attorney Act, Trademark Enforcement Rules, and other regulations. Also, communication with the public is key to TIPO's legislative revisions. All these efforts are directed towards the betterment of Taiwan's IPR regime.

1 Patent Attorney Act

The revised Patent Attorney Act was promulgated on July 1, 2015, and became effective on January 1, 2016. The main purpose for this revision is to enhance the professional skills of patent attorneys to ensure the rights and interests of patent applicants. In addition to adding provisions to allow for patent attorney employment by a registered corporation and expanding the areas of patent attorney practice, the new Act also requires in-service training of patent attorneys, as well as imposing heavier punishment for malpractices. Regulations governing in-service training of patent attorneys and patent agents were also established. These include a twelve-hour or more training every two years, the types of acceptable training, and procedures for reporting the completion of training.

2 Related Patent Laws and Regulations

◆ Regulations Governing Invention and Creation Awards

In response to the change in the National Invention and Creation Awards being held once every two years, as well as to substantiate the evaluation procedure, TIPO made the following revisions to the Regulations Governing Invention and Creation Awards: a) Relaxing qualification for entries to patents with certificates issued within six years prior to the year of award application, b) should the entry be a utility model patent, a technical evaluation report must be submitted, c) increasing the maximum number of the Evaluation Committee members to 40 people, d) adding a "semi-final round" to the evaluation procedures, e) incentives for entries of individual inventors, and f) contestants may request re-evaluation of evaluation results. Instructions for Entries to the 2016 National Invention and Creation Awards were also revised to be effective in 2016.

◆ Regulations Governing Implementation of Filing Patent Applications and Services by Electronic Means

To increase the volume of patent e-filing and to strengthen protection measures for e-filing users, TIPO published the revised Regulations Governing Implementation of Filing Patent Applications

and Services by Electronic Means on July 13, 2015. Revisions include: a) Notifying the user of payment transaction failure due to insufficient balance in the user's account, b) ensuring the user's rights and interests in the event of missing or distorted parts in the electronic files or inconsistency between the original files and the converted electronic files, and c) ensuring the user's rights and interests through the system's auto messages for successful application submission and payment transaction.

◆ **Operational Directions Governing Mutual Cooperation between TIPO and JPO in the Field of Deposit of Biological Materials for the Purpose of Patent Procedure**

In compliance with the signing of the Memorandum on Mutual Cooperation in the Field of Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure between TIPO and JPO on November 20, 2014, the Operational Directions Governing Mutual Cooperation between TIPO and JPO in the Field of Deposit of Biological Materials for the Purpose of Patent Procedure were established. This mutual recognition of deposit took effect beginning on June 18, 2015. Regulations for the Deposit of Biological Material for Patent Application were also amended and promulgated accordingly.

◆ **Operational Directions Governing Electronic Exchange of Patent Priority Document between TIPO and KIPO**

In compliance with the signing of the MOU on Exchange of Industrial Property Information and PDX between the Taipei Mission in Korea and the Korean Mission in Taipei, the Operational Directions Governing Electronic Exchange of Patent Priority Documents between TIPO and KIPO was published on December 25, 2015. Bilateral PDX began January 1, 2016.

◆ **Requests to Defer Substantive Examination of Invention Patent Applications**

Beginning on April 1, 2015, invention patent applicants having requested substantive examination can put on hold such examination. This is in consideration of invention patent applicants' application strategy, patent portfolios as well as timetable for patent commercialization. This, however, does not apply to applicants having received office action or whose application has been approved. Applicants having requested deferral of substantive examination may, within three years following the filing date, designate a date to resume examination.

◆ **Proposed Extension to Design Patent Terms**

Considering globalized design patent regimes and issues raised by the Hague Agreement, TIPO proposed revising Article 135 of the Patent Act to extend design patent terms from the current 12 years to 15 years. A public hearing was held on April 30, where participants agreed on the extension.



Public hearing on extending design patent terms.

3 Patent Examination Guidelines

A new Chapter Two "Amendment" was added to Volume 4 "Formality Examination of Utility Model Patent Amendment." This was done in conjunction with the amendment to Article 118 of the Patent Act on adopting formality examination for utility model amendment. Content of Chapter Two includes: Foreword, Time of Amendment and Examination, Issues concerning Amendment and Formality Examination, Examination decision on a disclosed content apparently exceeding its scope, Effects of Amendment, Notes on Examination, and Sample Cases. Chapter Nine "Amendment" of Volume 2 "Substantive Examination of Invention Patent" and Chapter One "Formality Examination" of Volume 4 were also revised.

Two public hearings on the amendment to the Examination Guidelines for Design Patent were held in November. The public was concerned with how decisions are made regarding amendment made to

drawings of partial design patents, and how decisions are made regarding identical or similar appearance. These concerns involved "claimed portion (solid lines)" and "unclaimed portion (dotted lines)." As such, TIPO will continue its research on examination practices in the US and Japan.

4 Revising the Directions for Determining Patent Infringement

To stay in line with the development in determining patent infringement and the new Patent Act, TIPO formed a special working group to study patent infringement rulings and related documents in the US, Japan and the EU, and later completed revising the Directions for Determining Patent Infringement. This revision was later sent to the Judicial Yuan to be used as reference for consistent determination of patent infringement.

Revisions related to invention and utility model patents:



Public hearing on amending the Guidelines for Substantive Examination of Design Patents.

- a) Procedures were streamlined, and the "Reverse doctrine of equivalents" removed;
- b) Explanations of "claims of utility model patents with non-structural features" and "product-by-process claims" were added;
- c) Determining infringement about "means-plus-function claim" was added;
- d) The "all elements rule" was applied to "doctrine of equivalents" determination;
- e) The "all elements rule" and "dedication rule" were added to limitations of the doctrine of equivalents;
- f) The "prosecution history estoppel" method of determination was revise.
- c) The phrase "claim construction" was revised to "ascertaining the scope of a patent" and the main point thereof was clarified;
- d) The concept of "three way comparison" was introduced;
- e) New contents and cases related to the new types of protectable design allowed for pursuant to the amended Patent Act of 2013 were added.

Revisions related to design patents:

- a) The "point of novelty" step was removed from the testing procedure;
- b) The two subjects in the determination was changed to one of "ordinary customer" and the definition thereof was revised;

5 Trademark Laws and Regulations

To better services and streamline application procedures, TIPO revised the Enforcement Rules of the Trademark Act and the Regulations Governing the Implementation of Filing Trademark Applications and Services by Electronic Means. Revisions include: Exemption from submitting the original copy of proof for rights of priority and exhibition priority and exempting divisional application from submitting photocopy of the application. In addition, priority documents may be submitted electronically.

TIPO also promulgated the "Notice on Trademark Dispute Examination Procedures" to allow for direct entry into the substantive examination phase ex officio without having to go through cross-examination and hearing when response report or opinion letter is deemed to delay procedure or when evidence is confirmed; those without proper grounds shall not be granted extension for correction and response. These regulations can help shorten examination pendency and facilitate effective management.

6 Draft Amendment to the Copyright Act

In January and February, TIPO met with scholars and experts at three consultation meetings to make further revisions to this comprehensive draft amendment. In May, a second draft was published and a public hearing was held to assemble public feedback. While most agreed on revisions, some proposed extending copyright terms to lifetime plus 70 years, offsetting up measures to deter Internet infringements overseas, and adding punitive damages.

To seek broader consensus, TIPO met with experts and scholars, government agencies, and rights holders in the discussions held in June and October. In October, the third revision was published. A final version will be sent for review by the Ministry of Economic Affairs after analysis of the assembled feedback.

7 TPP-related Amendment

The full text of the October negotiation on the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement was released by the TPP Parties in November 2015. TIPO immediately took stock of the legislative discrepancies found in Taiwan's existing IP laws and regulations as follows:

- i. Extension of grace period for patent disclosure;
- ii. Extension of patent terms due to stalled examination;
- iii. Imposing criminal liability on any person counterfeiting tags or packages;
- iv. Performers exercising the right of public transmission or performance reproduced in sound recordings;
- v. Extension of copyright protection to life of the author plus 70 years;
- vi. Scope of plant variety rights;
- vii. Data exclusivity for agrochemicals, pharmaceuticals and biologics;
- viii. Patent linkage; and
- ix. Protection of encrypted signals.

Related measures regarding these issues will be completed in due time with Taiwan's accession to the TPP.

IV. *e*-SERVICES AND INFORMATION ACCESS



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Ministry of Transportation and Communications

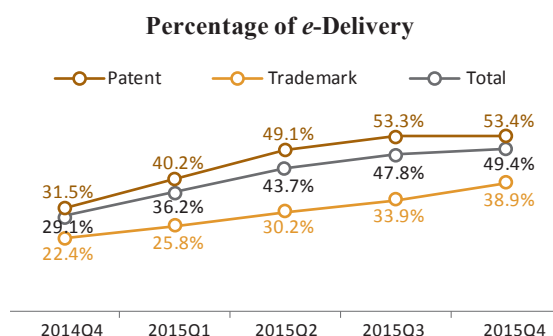
IV. e-SERVICES AND INFORMATION ACCESS

TIPO continued to upgrade its multifaceted public services in 2015, adding new application forms to e-filing and launching a 24/7 e-filing function. In addition, TIPO promoted online examination of all new trademark applications, established an online examination system for patent procedures and early publication, as well as launched PDX between TIPO and KIPO.

1 e-Services

◆ e-Delivery

TIPO's e-delivery system is getting faster and more efficient. A total of 254,530 official documents were delivered electronically in 2015, marking an increase of 135,000 documents in one year. By Q4, delivery rate neared 50%, a 20% jump from Q4 2014. As of December 2015, 3,394 recipients consented to electronic delivery. This is a significant increase of 2,011 people from last year, showing high confidence in TIPO's e-services.



◆ Manual for Making Design Patent Images

TIPO published an instructive manual to familiarize applicants with regulations and requirements on making design patent images.

◆ Legal Interpretation Knowledge Bank

TIPO set up a knowledge bank of representational trademark legal interpretations or e-mail replies from 2015 on its official website.

◆ Concordance of Similar Group Codes

Considering the ever-growing cross-strait exchanges, TIPO compiled the Concordance of Similar Group Codes (Corresponding to Nice Classification, 10th edition, Version 2015 (NCL10-2015)) in English-Traditional Chinese and English-Simplified Chinese versions. Further updates will also be made to the Taiwan-Japan Concordance of Similar Group Codes (Corresponding to Nice Classification, 10th edition, Version 2015 (NCL10-2015)). The two concordances are available on TIPO's website.

◆ Trademark Grouping Codes of Designated Goods or Services

For greater data transparency, all search results on application or registration will now show four-digit code of designated goods or services.

◆ e-Filing Goes 24/7

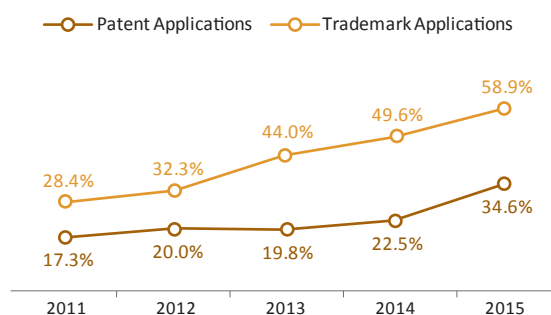
TIPO received a total 62,980 *e*-filing cases in 2015. As of the year's end, a respective 34.6% and 58.9% of patent and trademark applications were filed electronically, marking an all-time high since the launch of *e*-filing system in 2008.

As a result of TIPO's continued guidance on *e*-filing, a total of 30 IP agencies introduced patent and/or trademark *e*-filing to their business operation in 2015. IP agencies can also have their *e*-filing questions answered online.

In addition, new plug-ins were added to E-set and MS WORD to simplify navigation at user end. Statistics show 77% of patent and 52% of trademark *e*-filings in 2015 were made using the MS WORD plug-ins, indicating increasing popularity among the industry. More application forms will be added, and the old and new *e*-filing systems combined to increase usage.

Starting January 1, 2016, patent and trademark *e*-filing will be available 24/7 all year round.

Percentage of Patent and Trademark *e*-filing



Note: 1. All figures are based on new application cases.

2. Percentage is calculated using the number of hardcopies plus electronic applications as denominator, and electronic applications as numerator.

◆ Patent and Trademark Gazettes Dataset

In 2015, TIPO transferred 7 types of gazettes to the online gazette datasets and created access for download. FTP service is now available for large-volume downloads. There are now 374,918 cases accessible online, with download volume totaling at 20.05 million files.

◆ Special Pages on TIPO Website

In 2015, TIPO created several service pages on its website from users' perspectives.

A special webpage was added to help people learn more about certification marks. This webpage provides a brochure that explains in simple terms what is a certification mark, types of certification marks, and qualification of applicants. There is also a list of approved certification marks that TIPO updates from time to time.

Regarding music copyright and use of public domain videos, TIPO assembled licensing information and compiled sample copyright licensing contracts for cultural and creative industry. These are available both on the special pages for Audio-visual Industry's Use of Music Copyrights and Copyright Knowledge. The existing Information System on Radio Stations Using CMOs to Manage Copyright Information System was optimized for better and more convenient access.

Further, the IP SME Corner was created from SMEs' perspective. This page contains three major sections, namely, FAQs about IPR, IP services and counselling, and IP resources and applications. Under each section, users can find information on basic IPR concepts and FAQs, government IPR resources, and other information on IP usage. With these, SMEs can easily find IP resources and service contacts.



◆ Counseling Services

Patent counseling service is provided on-site or via telephone. Also available is a patent Q&A brochure containing over 600 frequently asked questions. The brochure is available online with keyword search function. The brochure is frequently updated to changes in legislation and practices.

◆ Events and Activities

TIPO's Facebook page contains the latest news, information on seminars, workshops, new measures and fun tips. The posts are entertaining and informative. Our staff are available to answer questions and the public can post their comments. This social networking platform helps TIPO get closer to the public. As of December 2015, TIPO's followers totaled at 3,450 people.

2 Taiwan Patent Search System

To enhance search efficiency and usage on portable devices, TIPO completed software and hardware upgrades, efficiency monitoring and control platform, mobile device website, as well as the "filing two applications for the same creation" footnoting function. This footnoting function allows users to search information on utility model patent and invention patent applications filed for the same creation.

3 e-Examination

◆ Trademark e-Examination

All new trademark applications from January onward would be examined online. In addition to strengthening online examination functions, automatic linkage to search data was also completed. There were 37,904 classes of trademark undergoing online examination as of December 2015,

with average disposal pendency being 6.5 months. This is faster than hardcopy examination.

◆ **Online Examination of Patent Procedures and Early Publications**

TIPO completed setting up the online examination system for patent procedures and early publications. This system can shorten processing time, strengthen monitoring of patent applications, and reduce hardcopy processes. Also, the online patent document approval system was completed and launched. With this in place, documents can be signed and approved online, and linked to the e-delivery system to shorten examination period and ensure speedy delivery to the applicant.

4 **Knowledge Sharing**

◆ **Patent Administrative Rulings Bimonthly**

The IP Court's patent administrative rulings are chosen and summed up in analytical reports written by examiners. These are then published every even month on TIPO's website.

◆ **A Collection of Patent Administration Litigation Cases**

TIPO conducted case analysis of 10 patent administrative rulings and 12 patent appeal rulings by the IP Court and Ministry

of Economic Affairs and compiled into a collection of 2014-2015 case study. This collection is available on TIPO's website.

◆ **Major Points in Trademark Court Rulings**

TIPO provides excerpts of analyzed trademark rulings from all levels of courts, including civil, criminal, and administrative rulings, as well as hyperlinks to the full text of such rulings.

◆ **Case Study on the Determination of Well-known Trademarks**

TIPO assembled 4,183 pieces of related data on determined well-known trademarks between July 2010 and June 2015 and compiled such data into a Statistical Chart of Well-known Trademark Cases and Their Holders. This data is available on the Trademark Information Bulletin of TIPO's website page.

V. IPR INNOVATION AND APPLICATION



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V. IPR INNOVATION AND APPLICATION

Intellectual properties are key weapon for enterprises. It is thus important for them to produce quality IP to create added values and attain profits. TIPO uses available resources to help enterprises strengthen their patent strategies and commercialization, while also providing counseling services in trademark. In addition, there are courses dedicated to training and obtaining proficiency certification.

1 Patent Strategies and Use

◆ Enhancing Patent Capacity and Values

In January, representatives from enterprises, universities, and research institutes attended the Enhancing Patent Values and Strategies Summit. There was experience sharing regarding enhancing patent values and layout strategies. Dialogues were exchanged with government officials increasing the quality and quantity of patent applications in Taiwan, as well as on creating a healthier IP environment.

In attendance were CEOs and general managers from top 100 patent corporations in Taiwan and government officials, totaling at 95 people.

Following the 2014 Workshop on Strengthening Patent Portfolios, TIPO held the Information Session on Increasing Enterprises' Patent Capacity and Values to help Mittelstand companies stay current with technological trends, improve patent application quality, and step up global patent litigation strategies.

In addition, with universities and research institutes becoming more active in commercializing results of R&D and technology transfer, TIPO will continue to work with these sectors to bring about significant industrial transformation.

Through “customized” courses on patent search and application strategies, TIPO met the needs of course co-organizers. In 2015, there were 24 such courses with a total of 7 Mittelstand companies, 3 state-owned (public shares) companies, 1 research



Enhancing Patent Values and Strategies Summit

institute, and 4 universities, totaling at 1,194 participants.

To understand why recent patent applications were dropping, TIPO's senior examiners went to colleges and universities. In November, TIPO held a meeting on encouraging patent applications by universities to protect their R&D results. Invited to the event were experts from the Ministry of Education (MOE), the Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST), as well as 5 others from 6 universities. The meeting discussed how universities can balance between patent applications and results of technology transfer, integrating university technology transfer centers, and increasing patent application quality.

◆ Patent Trends and Patent Litigation Analysis in Selected Industries

TIPO analyzed patent trends and patent litigations of Communications industry and completed 2,000 reading reports on LTE/LTE-A SEP and 200 SEP technical reports. TIPO also established a Database and Search Platform for

Communication Key Patents. Enterprises benefit from this platform and set up their patent portfolios.

Also, an analysis was conducted using 150 communications patent litigation cases. A handbook on optimizing patent litigation strategies was compiled as training material for the 53 people enrolled in the international patent litigation instructor cultivation program.

Six sessions of presentations were held to showcase R&D results. A total of 810 people attended these events.



Information Meeting on Enhancing Enterprises' Patent Capacity and Values



Meeting on encouraging patent applications by universities to protect their R&D results



The new Patent Commercialization website.



Opening Ceremony at the Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart.

2 Patent Commercialization

After given a facelift in November 2015, the Patent Commercialization website continues to provide local and global news of commercialized patents, trend analysis, and special reports on technical transfer experiences. This website contains lively instructive images and a variety of contents. Also, it supports a technology matching platform, allowing owners of patented technologies and technology seekers to interact. Users who advertise their patented technologies will be given guidance by the Taiwan Technology Marketplace (TWTM).

3 Invention Show

◆ Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart

In October, the 2015 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart was held, showcasing over 1,500 inventions and innovative technologies by 577 enterprises and institutes from 18 countries (regions). A total of 68,393 buyers and visitors were drawn to the event, generating a trade value of over NTD1.2 billion.

The Invention Show also featured a contest where 584 inventions selected from 966 entries were awarded (24 platinum, 169 gold, 169 silver, and 221 bronze awards). The awarded received wide coverage from the media, fostering trading opportunities.

In addition, TIPO and the Industrial Development Bureau co-organized the Joint Counseling Area for Industrialization of Invention Patents to publicize existing government measures for innovative R&D counseling and to bring about commercialization of showcased inventions.

◆ National Invention and Creation Award

The 2015 National Invention and Creation Award and Award Entry Exhibition were jointly held in March to commend award recipients and to earn media coverage for awarded entries. In June, TIPO co-organized with the Department of Industrial Technology the MOEA Industrial Innovation Achievement Award Ceremony. Forty-four award entries were showcased at the TIPO Invention and Innovation Pavilion at the 2015 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart to create trading opportunities.

4 Assistance to Consumers and Companies

TIPO assists consumers and companies in terms of maintaining Taiwan geographical certification marks and resolving trademark squatting disputes, or providing instructions on application.

5 Training

◆ IP Professional Training

TIPO conducted 25 specialized courses of varying levels training a total of 651 people:

Courses	Number of Participants
Elementary and intermediate training courses	481
Judicial Yuan training courses	44
Ministry of Justice training courses	40
University and research institute training courses	76
IP management and strategies courses for businesses	10
Total	651

To exchange views and stay current with global IP trends, TIPO held 4 seminars and invited judges, attorneys, and scholars to discuss major lawsuits involving patent, trademark, copyright, and trade secret cases. In June, the 2015 Asia-Pacific IP Forum convened. Invited to this forum were experts and scholars from six countries, including the US, Germany, and Japan to discuss global trends in IP legislation. The event drew a total of 250 people.



2015 Asia-Pacific IP Forum

For the first time, TIPO conducted a survey on enterprises requesting training of IP talents. The survey results were important to TIPO developing future IP training policies.

◆ IP Proficiency Certification

To promote certification of IP practices and to narrow the theory-practice gap, TIPO conducted two sessions of Information Orientation IP Proficiency Certification. A proficiency exam was held in July with 126 people receiving their certificates.

◆ Pre-service Trainings for Patent Attorneys

Since the patent attorney exam became a national exam in 2008, 289 people have received patent attorney qualification in the eight years of the exam administration. Those who passed the patent attorney exam are required to apply with TIPO for pre-service training. In 2015, patent attorney pre-service training was held in April with a total of 43 people completing their training.

6 Promotional Activities for IPR Awareness

◆ IPR Legislation and Affairs

Patent

Five information sessions on Introduction to Patent Invalidation Examination Guidelines and Practices as well as Patent Infringement Litigation Case Study were held in July and August. A total of 385 people attended these sessions.

In April, the Seminar on Patent e-Filing was held to discuss issues that might arise after its launch. In attendance were representatives from 23 patent agencies. Suggestions and opinions were later included in TIPO's improvement plan for e-filing services. All improvements made are to be updated on TIPO's website.

Trademark

In July, TIPO held four sessions of global trademark case study seminars to help people better understand the core trademark laws and regulations and the applicability principle of trademark laws in other countries. Discussions focused on eight representative EU cases involving LEVI'S, Nestlé, RED BULL, and their comparison to related cases in Taiwan.

In June, academics and experts from Council of Agriculture were invited to clarify issues on Taiwan's GI selection mechanism. Consensus was reached on the following

regarding the selection mechanisms for geographical certification mark and geographical collective trademark:

- ▶Registered geographical certification marks and geographical collective trademarks of Taiwan that are widely in use may be added to the GI list.
- ▶Central competent authority such as Council of Agriculture should provide periodic counselling to mark holders for their constructive and active use of the mark.

In October, four information sessions on mainland China's Trademark Law were held to introduce new features of the amended Trademark Law, administrative and judicial practices, and applications and maintenance of right in mainland China. A total of 273 people attended these sessions.

Copyright

A total of 16 awareness events on cultural and creative industry copyright, Internet copyright, and place of business copyright were held. Related information was later made available at TIPO's website.



Internet copyright awareness activity

The IPR Service Group conducted a total of 135 symposiums around the country to elucidate ambiguous IPR issues. Formed by university students, the Campus IPR Assistance Team went to 100 elementary and junior high schools to boost IPR awareness.



Campus IPR Assistance Team

TIPO continues to interact with the public via TIPO's Facebook page, and update awareness illustrations and quick facts on major websites, forums, and blogs in Taiwan. Awareness shorts are also shown on non-cable televisions, radio, and digital billboards to strengthen the public's proper copyright concepts.

Trade Secret

Between May and November, TIPO hosted three workshops on trade secret practices to discuss "Status and development in the practices involving trade secret infringement" and "Collection and security of evidence indicating trade secret infringement." The workshops provided opportunities for legal counsels from technology industries and enforcement personnel to jointly discuss key issues

concerning evidence collection and security in relevant criminal cases. A total of 132 people attended the workshops.

Seminars on IPR Practices —

TIPO held five seminars on IPR practices in June and July to deliver information on patent legal regime, patent examination, and trademark affairs to help the public better understand TIPO's practices and collect public opinions. A total of 261 people attended the events.

World IP Day —

In conjunction with the celebration theme of the 2015 World IP Day, TIPO and Taiwan International Screen Foundation cohosted a workshop on April 22, 2015, inviting people in the music industry to share their creative experiences and exchange dialogues regarding IPR derived from creating music in order to promote a stronger awareness of IPR.

◆ Conferences on Database Search

TIPO hosted eight sessions of TWPAT Search and Patent Map Application Seminar to introduce patent database, search strategies and procedure, as well as using the Taiwan Patent Search System as an example to help users make the best use of patent database to strengthen and expand their patent portfolios.



2015 World IP Day poster

VI. INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE AND COOPERATION



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Ministry of Transportation and Communications

VI. INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE AND COOPERATION

TIPO achieved solid results in 2015 in the areas of international exchange and bilateral cooperation. Two MOUs were signed with Korea on PPH and PDX; exchanges of patent examiners with the USPTO and KIPO were conducted for the first time. The Cooperative Program on Mutual Recognition of Deposit of Biological Materials for the Purpose of Patent Procedure between TIPO and JPO was also officially launched. TIPO will continue to deepen its cooperative networking with the global IP community and international counterparts.

1 Cooperation in Examination

◆ Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) Pilot Program

On June 15, Taiwan and Korea signed an MOU on PPH that kicked off on July 1. This cooperation program is a PPH MOTTAINAI which allows the applicant from one of the signing parties (OFF or OSF) to use issued examination result to file a request for PPH with another party. This would benefit more applicants as they can fast track their patent applications.



Signing ceremony of the TIPO-KIPO PPH

◆ Exchanges of Examiners

TIPO-JPO

In March, JPO sent four patent examiners to TIPO for exchanges in examination practices. In October, JPO sent two trademark examiners for exchanges. In same month, JPO sent two trial examiners to Taiwan to share experiences in patent amendment practices and infringement ruling practices. In reciprocation, TIPO sent four patent examiners to JPO for exchanges.

TIPO-USPTO

In August, TIPO for the first time sent four patent examiners to the USPTO for exchanges. Both sides exchanged opinions and experiences relating to CAFC cases, the latest examination guidelines and practices in the United States, prior art search practices and PTAB cases.

TIPO-KIPO

In December, KIPO for the first time sent two patent examiners to TIPO for exchanges. Both sides discussed novelty, inventive step, search strategies, respective examination guidelines, and new examination measures (e.g. USPTO-KIPO patent search pilot).

Cross-strait

In May, TIPO sent three patent examiners to SIPO for exchanges in examination practices. Both sides discussed applying for patents at respective offices simultaneously, prior art search, examination processes, and examination results. The exchanges facilitated better understanding of each other's patent regulations, interpretation of examination standards, and prior art search practices.

In September, TIPO sent four trademark examiners to Beijing for exchanges on e-filing and online examination procedures of trademark registration, quality control of trademark examination, and examination of disputed data. The exchanges facilitated better understanding of mainland China's trademark regime and practices.

2 International Cooperation

◆ Multilateral Cooperation

WTO/TRIPS

In September, TIPO attended the 3rd WTO/TRIPS regular meeting in September for a joint proposal with the US, EU, and

Australia. During the meeting, TIPO shared Taiwan's experience in entrepreneurship and new technologies involving IPR and innovation.

Also, in compliance with the TRIPS Agreement, Taiwan agreed to extending transition period of pharmaceutical products for LDCs (Least Developed Countries). This is to help LDCs quickly obtain pharmaceuticals to maintain public health.

APEC/IPEG

TIPO attended the 40th and 41st APEC/IPEG meetings to report on "Research Results of Standard-Essential Patents" and "Strengthen Patent Portfolios for Industries and Universities." There was experience sharing with representatives from the US, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam, Hong Kong, and Mexico.

◆ Bilateral Cooperation

Taiwan-US

Cooperation and exchanges are frequent between Taiwan and the US. In March, Mr. Michael Mangelson, USPTO intellectual property attaché based in Shanghai, visited TIPO for a workshop on IPR issues under TIFA.

In May, Mr. Charles H. Rivkin, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs, visited Taiwan and announced open dialogues on Internet economy. In December, both sides convened the Digital Economic Forum where DG Wang discussed online IPR protection with government officials and industrial representatives.



USPTO's Senior Counsel Mark Cohen visiting TIPO.

In June, the USPTO's Senior Counsel Mark Cohen visited TIPO to attend the 2015 Asia-Pacific IP Forum and to exchange views with DG Wang on cross-strait IPR cooperation exchanges and Taiwan-US IPR issues.

In October, the 9th TIFA Conference was held in October in Taipei. Both sides discussed examiner exchange, PDX, cooperation on deposits of biological materials, Copyright Act amendment, IPR implementation, and trade secret laws and practices.

Taiwan-Japan

In March, DG Wang visited Japan under the invitation of the Interchange Association of Japan to speak to Japanese enterprises on the latest development and future prospects of IPR in Taiwan. At the Q&A that followed, DG Wang exchanged views with the other participants to help Japanese enterprises better understand Taiwan's IPR environment.

Following the completion of preparation work, a cooperative program based on a memorandum signed between TIPO and JPO in November 2014 on mutual recognition



EU-Taiwan Seminar on Protection of Internet Copyright

of deposit of biological materials for the purpose of patent procedure took effect on June 18, 2015.

JIPA visited TIPO in July for a workshop on Copyright Act amendment and extension of terms for design patent and publication delays.

The 40th Taiwan-Japan Economic and Trade Consultation Meeting was held in Tokyo in November. The IPR working group discussed respective IPR law amendments, international IPR cooperation, and TPP/IP Chapter.

Taiwan-EU

The Taiwan-EU Economic and Trade Consultation IPR Working Group Videoconference of 2015 was held in March and October to cover issues on respective IPR law amendments, strategic goals for international 5G standard patents, as well as cooperation with the EU on DUS tests for plant variety.

In September, TIPO cohosted with the EETO the "2015 EU-Taiwan Seminar on Protection of Internet Copyright" to views on Internet copyright regimes and

implementation, as well as reported on “strengthening cooperation between rights holders and ISPs.” A total of 200 people from the industries, academia, and government agencies attended the event.

In September, Director of Product Distribution & Spec Services, Dr. Guenther Vacek of the Vienna Office and Dr. Christine Kaemmer visited TIPO. Dr. Vacek spoke on the latest patent data development in Europe, giving TIPO staff a deeper understanding of EPO database and future direction for development.

Taiwan-UK

In December, Mr. Andrew Davidson, Head of Global Cooperation and Development of UKIPO visited TIPO to cohost the Taiwan-UK Bilateral IPR Conference. Both sides discussed an MOU on mutual recognition of deposit of biological materials, training for new patent examiners, and market access.

Taiwan-Korea

In February, DG Wang was invited to Korea and met with KIPO’s Director General to discuss respective IPR trends and areas of future cooperation. This important meeting was key to signing the MOU on TIPO-KIPO PPH Pilot Program and the MOU on Exchange of Industrial Information and PDX in June.

Both offices agreed to start PDX on January 1, 2016. This program saves applicants’ money and time on paper delivery and streamlines application procedures across countries, resulting in faster examination at

respective ends. The Exchange of Industrial Information and PDX facilitate dissemination of technologies, assisting through value-added application in R&D activities for the entire industry.

Taiwan-Singapore

In August, DG Wang attended the IP WEEK@SG in Singapore and met with IPOS Chief Executive to discuss patent examination practices, patent commercialization and appraisal, proposal for TIPO-IPOS PPH, and establishing contacts between IP Academy Singapore and IP Academy Taiwan.



Representatives from Taiwan and Singapore at IP WEEK@SG.

3 Cross-strait Exchanges

◆ Working Group Meetings

In April, the cross-strait trademark working group met to discuss the results of coordination assistance mechanism, examiner exchanges, concordance for NICE of similar groupings, and processing status of individual cases under said mechanism.

In June, the cross-strait patent working group met to discuss PDX, cooperation in patent examination, and CPC groupings.

Both sides reached consensus on PDX mechanism. TIPO looks forward to PDX cooperation once technical issues are resolved.

In July, the cross-strait copyright working group met with representatives from the Ministry of Culture, National Palace Museum, and Taiwan Association for Copyright Protection (TACP) and agreed on enhancing online copyright protection for comic books published in Taiwan, strengthening laws on CMO management, and tackling P2P infringement occurring in mainland China. Also, cases that TIPO had reported to mainland China's coordination assistance authority were all resolved.

◆ Cross-strait IPR Forum

Cross-strait Trademark Forum —●

The 2015 Cross-strait Trademark Forum was held in April with an attendance of over 200 people from respective academic institutes, government agencies and industries. This year's discussion focused on mainland China's new Trademark Law of 2014, the establishment and operation of mainland China's IP Court, new Trademark Law and examination, and case analysis of protecting well-known trademarks.



2015 Cross-strait Trademark Forum

Cross-strait Copyright Forum —●

The 2015 Cross-strait Copyright Forum was held in July under the theme "Development of Cultural and Creative Industries and Copyright Protection in the Digital Era." Over 100 people from both sides attended the forum, along with representatives from government agencies and the industries. Special presentations on the current status and development of related laws and practices governing music and literature copyright protection were delivered by attending representatives.



2015 Cross-strait Copyright Forum

Cross-strait Patent Forum —●

The 2015 Cross-strait Patent Forum was held in Guangzhou in September. Representatives from both sides discussed in-depth the latest patent trends, related amendments, as well as challenges to IP Court regarding adjudication. Industrial representatives from both sides exchanged feedback on overseas IPR management risks facing standard patents, and NPE practices.

◆ Other Cross-strait, IPR-Related Exchanges and Activities

- TIPO continued to promote the cross-strait coordination assistance mechanism in 2015, accepting a total of 44 trademark cases and resolving 139 (including cases from previous years).
- TIPO revised and published the Operational Points for Cross-strait Trademark Coordination Assistance. The new regulation is renamed Operational Procedures for Cross-strait Trademark Coordination Assistance. In addition to expanding the scope of acceptable cases, provisions on "other matters requiring assistance" are also added to help Taiwan companies safeguard their trademark rights and interests in mainland China.
- TIPO updated related information on the announcement from mainland China's General Administration of Customs to temporarily halt collection of IPR Customs registration fees. TIPO reminded all companies doing business in mainland China to register their IPR with Customs, and use border monitoring mechanism to stop infringing products from entering mainland China. This would help companies save time and money for maintaining their rights in mainland China.
- TIPO subsidized the hosting of eight seminars including one on creating high value patents, development in patent litigation practices in the US, and IPR forum between Taiwan and Beijing to strengthen protection of cross-strait IPR creations.
- TIPO published IPR e-newsletter on the IPR service website to provide Taiwan companies in mainland China with the latest IPR information in mainland China and as a Q&A platform on IPR issues.
- Representatives from regional IPOs across mainland China or patent agent associations visited Taiwan eight times to deepen cross-strait IPR exchanges and cooperation.

VII. IPR IMPLEMENTATION



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Ministry of Transportation and Communications

VII. IPR IMPLEMENTATION

With the world driven to greater innovation and regional economic integration, the bar for IPR protection has also been set higher. In sync with this global trend, Taiwan has long been committed to making its IP environment healthier and inductive to more innovation and R&D. The

year 2015 witnessed our accomplishments in terms of piracy and counterfeit inspections, judicial rulings, and law enforcement capacity. A brighter future of IPR depends on our concerted dedication to carrying out policies and measures, while also reaching out for broader cooperation.

1 Piracy and Counterfeit Investigation

◆ Taiwan High Prosecutors Office (THPO)

IPR investigation and protection coordination meetings were held to map out enforcement strategies. The table below

shows the numbers of concluded and confirmed IPR infringement cases for all district prosecutors offices in 2015:

Unit: Case, %

Year	Concluded Investigations	Rulings				
		Indicted (Ordinary Procedure)	Indicted (Summary Judgment)	Deferred	Not Indicted	Others
2015	8,046	756	819	1,600	3,609	1,262
2014	6,775	585	840	1,565	2,790	995
Rate of Change (%)	18.8%	29.2%	-2.5%	2.2%	29.4%	26.8%

◆ National Police Agency (NPA), Ministry of the Interior

The NPA continued to step up on IPR investigation to comply with the Implementation Plan for Enhancing IPR Protection. Below are statistics on violations

to the Trademark Act and Copyright Act, optical disk seizures, and Internet infringements:

Unit: Case/Person/Disk

Year	Total		Trademark Violation		Copyright Violation		OD Seized	Internet Infringement
	Cases	Suspects	Cases	Suspects	Cases	Suspects	No. of Disks	Cases
2015	5,014	5,691	2,804	3,070	2,210	2,621	183,958	3,935
2014	4,910	5,730	2,760	3,120	2,150	2,610	350,604	2,929
Rate of Change (%)	2.1%	-0.7%	1.6%	-1.6%	2.8%	0.4%	-47.5%	34.4%

◆ CIBr, National Police Agency

The IPR Police Team underwent restructuring along with other government agencies and was renamed the Criminal Investigation Brigade (CIBr). With better training and unrelenting commitment to

duty, the CIBr was able to produce another year of phenomenal accomplishment. Below are the CIBr's infringement investigations of 2015.

Unit: Case, %

Year	Total	Types of Infringement					
		Internet	Markets	Store fronts	Flyers	Factories	Others
2015	2,428	1,963	100	345	0	6	14
2014	2,115	1,393	217	458	1	9	37
Rate of Change (%)	14.8%	40.9%	-53.9%	-24.7%	-100.0%	-33.3%	-62.2%

2 IP Court Rulings

The IP Court handles and gives its rulings over IPR lawsuits. Below are the

court's rulings on patent, trademark and copyright cases.

Unit: Case, %

Year	Civil Cases						Criminal Cases	
	First Instance			Second Instance			Special Criminal Law	
	Copyright	Patent Rights	Trademark Rights	Copyright	Patent Rights	Trademark Rights	Violation of Copyright Act	Violation of Trademark Act
2015	70	113	52	40	60	26	113	30
2014	90	111	49	34	65	15	104	52
Rate of Change (%)	-22.2%	1.8%	6.1%	17.6%	-7.7%	73.3%	8.7%	-42.3%

Source: Judicial Yuan's website.

3 Capacity Training for Law Enforcement Officers

To enhance professional knowledge and enforcement capability of police officers, TIPO in May and June organized elementary, intermediate, and advanced IPR training courses to enhance IPR criminal

investigation capacity of police officers across Taiwan. The courses focused on legal regimes and enforcement. A total of 100 police officers and investigation bureau agents took part in these courses.

APPENDIX

1 Calendar of Events

2 Annual Statistics

3 Annual Commissioned Research
Projects and Publications



1 Calendar of Events

1

- 01** The joint royalty rate and one-stop shop rate collection for computer karaoke machines used for public performances at business venues took effect.

The IPR Action Plan 2015-2017 was approved by the Executive Yuan to begin .

- 28** The Enhancing Patent Values and Strategies Summit Meeting was convened.



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- 01** TIPO delegation attended the 40th APEC/IPEG meeting in Clark, Philippines.

- 26** MOEA convened the 1st 2015 Coordination Taskforce for IP Enforcement.

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- 04** DG Wang went to the IP Court to discuss practices in copyright licensing for karaoke machines, and operation of CMOs.

- 24** Mr. Michael Mangelson, USPTO's IP Attaché based in Shanghai, attended a workshop at TIPO to discuss IPR issues under TIFA.

- 26** The 1st 2015 Taiwan-EU Economic and Trade Consultation IPR Working Group Videoconference was convened.



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- 01 TIPO began accepting requests to put on hold substantive examination of invention patents.
- 09 Deputy Director-General YANG Jiu-ming of Beijing IPO and delegates visited TIPO and Patent Search Center.
- 23 TIPO published a permit for Zuei Ing Co., Ltd. to use 70 music copyrights of unknown holders.
- 23 The 2015 Cross-strait Trademark Working Group Meeting was convened.



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- 11 BTCO's Head of Prosperity Section Mandeep Singh Gill visited TIPO to discuss IPR cooperation.

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- 01 TIPO announced the Operational Directions Governing Mutual Cooperation between TIPO and JPO in the Field of Deposit of Biological Materials for the Purpose of Patent Procedure.
- 02 USPTO's Senior Counsel Mark Cohen visited TIPO to discuss cross-strait IPR exchanges and Taiwan-US IPR issues.
- 04 Articles 11 and 25 of the Regulations for the Deposit of Biological Materials for Patent Application were amended.
- 04 TIPO published the Cross-strait Concordance of Similar Group Codes (10-2015 edition).
- 15 Taiwan and Korea signed the MOU on PPH Pilot Program and an MOU on Exchange of Industrial Information and PDX.
- 16 The 2015 Cross-strait Patent Working Group Meeting was convened.
- 18 The Cooperative Program on Mutual Recognition of Deposit of Biological Materials for the Purpose of Patent Procedure between TIPO and JPO was launched.
- 18 The 2015 Asia-Pacific IP Forum was convened.



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- 01 TIPO published the amended Patent Attorney Act to take effect on January 1, 2016.
- 13 TIPO published the partially amended Trademark Enforcement Rules and Regulations Governing the Implementation of Filing Trademark Applications and Services by Electronic Means.
- 13 TIPO published the partially amended Regulations Governing the Implementation of Filing Patent Applications and Services by Electronic Means.
- 20 The 2015 Cross-strait Copyright Working Group meeting and the 8th Cross-strait Copyright Forum were convened.
- 21 TIPO published the revised Regulations Governing Invention and Creation Awards.
- 31 JIPA's Vice President Hirokazu BESSHO and delegates visited TIPO.



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- 01 Joint royalty rate and one-stop shop rate collection for computer karaoke machines used for public performance at business venues took effect.
- 01 TIPO completed one-stop service and resources for the IP SME Corner.
- 19 MOEA convened the 2nd 2015 Coordination Taskforce for IP Enforcement.
- 22 TIPO delegation attended 41st APEC/IPEG meeting in Cebu, the Philippines and reported on "Assisting Industries to Strengthen Patent Portfolios."
- 24 DG Wang attended the IP WEEK@SG in Singapore.
- 28 TIPO hosted the 2015 Patent Seminar.



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- 17 INPI intellectual property attaché, Ms. Anne-Catherine Milleron of Economic Service, Embassy of France in South Korea visited TIPO to discuss bilateral IPR cooperation.
- 18 TIPO hosted the 2015 EU-Taiwan Seminar on Protection of Internet Copyright.
- 22 TIPO delegation attended the 8th Cross-strait Patent Forum of 2015 in Guangzhou, mainland China.



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- 01 TIPO delegation attended the 9th TIFA conference.
- 01 TIPO hosted the 2015 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart.
- 13 The 2nd 2015 Taiwan-EU Economic and Trade Consultation IPR Working Group Videoconference was convened.
- 22 DG Huang Feng and delegation from Sichuan IPO visited TIPO.
- 26 Deputy DG Wu Feng-lei and delegation from Shandong IPO visited TIPO.



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- 03 DG Wang Hong and delegation from Beijing IPO visited TIPO.
- 06 TIPO hosted the 2015 Conference on Copyright Fair Use.
- 24 TIPO hosted the Elite Forum on Analysis of Patent Trends and Litigation in Communication Industry.
- 25 TIPO delegation attended the 40th Taiwan-Japan Economic and Trade Consultation Meeting in Tokyo, Japan.



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- 04 Mr. Andrew Davidson, Head of Global Cooperation and Development of UKIPO, visited TIPO to attend the Taiwan-UK Bilateral IPR Conference and discuss IP cooperation.
- 29 TIPO held an information session on the Intellectual Property (IP) Chapter of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP).



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2 Annual Statistics

I. Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

A. General Statistics of Patent Cases (1996-2015)

Year \ Item	Application	Approval	Certificate Issued	Grant
1996	47,055	29,469	25,529	0
1997	53,164	29,356	26,935	0
1998	54,003	25,051	23,640	0
1999	51,921	29,144	24,338	0
2000	61,231	38,665	31,096	0
2001	67,860	53,789	43,277	0
2002	61,402	45,042	44,101	0
2003	65,742	53,034	42,082	0
2004	72,082	27,717	66,490	21,893
2005	79,442	0	58,306	57,236
2006	80,988	0	49,315	48,774
2007	81,834	0	49,290	49,006
2008	83,613	0	42,366	42,283
2009	78,425	0	43,750	43,724
2010	80,494	0	45,973	45,966
2011	82,988	0	50,314	50,305
2012	85,073	0	56,612	56,610
2013	83,211	0	72,149	72,148
2014	78,014	0	76,259	76,255
2015	73,627	0	78,092	78,090

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

B. Statistics on Patent from 2006 to 2015

1. Patent Cases Filed & Disposed

Year \ Item	Application	Reexamination	Invalidation	Assignment	Licensing
2006	80,988	2,545	1,294	4,261	235
2007	81,834	2,607	1,159	4,314	412
2008	83,613	1,738	1,034	4,685	108
2009	78,425	2,331	980	4,333	140
2010	80,494	2,867	951	3,831	164
2011	82,988	3,432	792	4,367	116
2012	85,073	4,540	828	4,926	647
2013	83,211	6,477	660	4,734	188
2014	78,014	7,202	616	4,752	116
2015	73,627	6,947	604	5,982	63

Note: 1. The figures for "Application," "Reexamination," and "Invalidation" reflect the total number of cases applied each year.
 2. The figures for "Assignment" and "Licensing" reflect the total number of cases concluded each year.
 3. The examination of utility model patents was changed to formality examination starting July 1, 2004. Therefore, no more reexamination requests were filed since then.

2. Invention Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

Year \ Item	Application	Pre-grant Publication	Request for Examination	Reexamination	Rejection	Grant	Invalidation
2006	50,111	44,778	43,348	2,129	6,028	23,228	220
2007	51,676	46,979	46,093	2,314	5,353	22,218	264
2008	51,909	50,140	45,938	1,537	5,115	12,867	205
2009	46,654	52,617	40,905	2,143	8,938	14,138	233
2010	47,442	44,962	41,115	2,758	10,806	16,345	166
2011	50,082	46,157	43,528	3,305	14,916	20,025	122
2012	51,189	51,592	44,457	4,467	20,923	25,536	154
2013	49,218	52,126	43,395	6,407	26,344	40,251	123
2014	46,378	48,720	41,168	7,020	24,407	45,603	138
2015	44,415	47,367	40,489	6,739	21,422	48,318	122

Note: 1. Rejection decisions are rendered after examination and reexamination. "Grants" refer to approved cases published and issued certificates at the same time.
 2. Pre-grant publication is early publication for new applications.
 3. Requests for substantive examination are made every year.

3. Utility Model Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

Item Year	Application	Rejection	Grant	Requests for Technical Evaluation Report	Issuance of Technical Evaluation Report	Invalidation
2006	23,279	108	19,407	2,278	2,784	1,017
2007	22,715	144	20,769	2,578	2,074	846
2008	23,953	226	23,411	2,650	2,646	788
2009	25,032	218	23,591	2,606	1,448	705
2010	25,832	240	23,935	2,566	2,487	739
2011	25,170	319	24,037	2,301	2,824	622
2012	25,636	321	24,643	2,366	2,574	621
2013	25,025	274	24,847	2,274	2,678	481
2014	23,488	242	23,713	2,155	2,109	422
2015	21,404	195	22,106	1,966	2,166	408

Note: 1. Rejection decisions are rendered after examination and reexamination. "Grants" refer to approved cases published and issued certificates at the same time.

2. "Requests for Technical Evaluation Report" are requests for technical evaluation. "Issuance of Technical Evaluation Report" is the number of requests received and technical evaluation reports issued.

4. Design Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

Item Year	Application	Reexamination	Rejection	Grant	Invalidation
2006	7,598	416	1,758	6,139	57
2007	7,443	293	1,437	6,019	49
2008	7,751	201	1,288	6,005	41
2009	6,739	188	1,098	5,995	42
2010	7,220	109	843	5,686	46
2011	7,736	127	710	6,243	48
2012	8,248	73	630	6,431	53
2013	8,968	70	754	7,050	56
2014	8,148	182	872	6,939	56
2015	7,808	208	879	7,666	74

Note: Rejection decisions are rendered after examination and reexamination. "Grants" refer to approved cases published and issued certificates at the same time.

5. Patent Opposition and Invalidation

Item Year	Opposition		Invalidation		
	Sustained	Denied	Sustained	Partially Sustained	Denied
2006	210	448	354	0	504
2007	42	67	605	0	743
2008	6	11	523	0	646
2009	4	4	719	0	602
2010	3	3	522	0	453
2011	2	5	480	0	474
2012	3	2	484	0	448
2013	0	0	429	113	337
2014	0	1	365	140	329
2015	0	0	298	103	255

Note: 1. The figures are dispositions for patent objections, confirmed invalidations, acquitted invalidations, and partially sustained invalidations of the same year.
 2. There are also withdrawals, rejections, and not accepted cases in addition to sustained, acquitted, and partially sustained invalidations.
 3. In January 1, 2013, invalidation adopted the system of disposition by claims. Sustained invalidation refers to all claims being sustained in the invalidation request; partially sustained refers to parts of the claims in the invalidation request are sustained, while the remaining parts are either denied or rejected; Denied invalidation refers to all the claims in the invalidation request are denied or parts of them are denied and the remaining parts are rejected.

6. Patent Administrative Appeals, 2006-2015

Item Year	Administrative Appeals					
	Cases Filed	Decisions of Administrative Appeals				
		Original Decisions Revoked	Others	Administrative Appeals Rejected	Other disposals	Rate of Revocation
2006	737	91	0	764	22	10.38%
2007	685	45	0	651	29	6.21%
2008	531	57	0	512	14	9.78%
2009	508	46	0	410	16	9.75%
2010	421	39	0	465	15	7.51%
2011	378	28	0	342	8	7.41%
2012	386	29	0	341	8	7.67%
2013	444	37	2	367	8	9.42%
2014	426	21	1	390	7	5.25%
2015	367	15	4	386	6	4.62%

Note: 1. The above statistics are based on figures published by the Petitions and Appeals Committee, MOEA.
 2. Rejections refer to not accepted and rejection of an appeal decision; others refer to partial rejection and partial cancellation cases; other disposals include withdrawal by the appellant, transfer of jurisdiction, and bundled proceeding.

7. Patent Administrative Litigation Processed by the Intellectual Property Court

Year	Cases Received	Cases Concluded							
		Withdrawn	Plaintiff Won	Plaintiff Lost	Partially Sustained	Dismissals	Settlements	Others	Total
Jul. - Dec. 2008	93	3	6	28	0	2	0	1	40
2009	143	4	20	90	11	10	0	0	135
2010	183	5	42	109	12	5	0	0	173
2011	135	5	31	102	20	3	0	0	161
2012	126	5	14	73	7	5	0	1	105
2013	133	8	16	111	12	1	0	0	148
2014	122	6	9	86	4	3	0	0	108
2015	127	3	18	87	14	6	0	0	128

Note: 1. The above statistics are provided by the Intellectual Property Court.

2. "Plaintiff Won" and "Partially Sustained" include appeals filed against the Ministry of Economic Affairs whose appeal decisions were revoked.

8. Residents and Non-Residents Patent Applications

Item Year	Residents				Non-Residents			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
2006	21,365	22,674	4,587	48,626	28,746	605	3,011	32,362
2007	23,330	22,214	4,051	49,595	28,346	501	3,392	32,239
2008	23,868	23,195	4,276	51,339	28,041	758	3,475	32,274
2009	22,712	24,289	4,255	51,256	23,942	743	2,484	27,169
2010	22,905	24,917	4,285	52,107	24,537	915	2,935	28,387
2011	23,518	24,094	4,609	52,221	26,564	1,076	3,127	30,767
2012	23,077	24,427	5,011	52,515	28,112	1,209	3,237	32,558
2013	21,730	23,837	5,147	50,714	27,488	1,188	3,821	32,497
2014	19,054	22,135	4,679	45,868	27,324	1,353	3,469	32,146
2015	17,282	20,138	4,449	41,869	27,133	1,266	3,359	31,758

9. Residents and Non-Residents Patent Grants

Item Year	Residents				Non-Residents			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
2006	11,431	18,857	3,485	33,773	11,797	550	2,654	15,001
2007	10,578	20,267	3,223	34,068	11,640	502	2,796	14,938
2008	6,364	22,823	3,177	32,364	6,503	588	2,828	9,919
2009	7,445	22,819	3,193	33,457	6,693	772	2,802	10,267
2010	8,423	23,178	3,455	35,056	7,922	757	2,231	10,910
2011	10,112	23,095	3,717	36,924	9,913	942	2,526	13,381
2012	12,177	23,528	3,940	39,645	13,359	1,115	2,491	16,965
2013	19,572	23,670	4,292	47,534	20,679	1,177	2,758	24,614
2014	21,340	22,486	4,022	47,848	24,263	1,227	2,917	28,407
2015	21,438	20,790	4,258	46,486	26,880	1,316	3,408	31,604

Note: The patent granted system issues the certificate at the same time the approval is published. This system took effect on July 1, 2004.

C. Statistics on Patent-by Classification

1. Invention Applications and Grants by Classification in Recent 3 Years

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014	2015
A01	356	348	385	235	228	289
A21	26	19	23	17	18	12
A22	4	4	4	3	1	1
A23	247	281	274	147	131	140
A24	91	77	80	13	22	25
A41	50	39	71	25	42	40
A42	9	24	14	11	7	15
A43	53	64	108	26	30	25
A44	87	93	112	68	74	134
A45	95	89	105	67	30	73
A46	34	49	43	37	28	18
A47	457	427	449	219	238	273
A61	2,019	2,183	2,214	1,551	1,749	1,752
A62	42	44	44	17	36	26
A63	367	288	316	316	289	268

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014	2015
A99	0	0	1	0	1	0
B01	603	493	477	403	463	523
B02	21	20	20	15	14	21
B03	11	3	8	7	6	9
B04	10	11	5	2	4	6
B05	232	205	240	93	127	175
B06	3	5	4	5	2	1
B07	12	15	17	23	7	14
B08	86	103	88	56	43	61
B09	31	21	23	24	17	19
B21	166	134	150	55	91	106
B22	93	97	78	75	73	63
B23	504	520	469	382	382	475
B24	204	242	238	130	165	162
B25	396	344	372	326	334	344
B26	76	53	59	39	54	62
B27	20	13	12	18	7	6
B28	36	40	44	25	21	12
B29	469	507	494	372	263	313
B30	31	12	19	9	11	10
B31	8	5	8	7	8	9
B32	535	690	773	273	359	434
B33	0	0	0	0	0	0
B41	265	236	235	142	175	197
B42	16	17	23	10	6	10
B43	24	27	17	19	14	22
B44	44	52	33	24	14	24
B60	508	408	400	220	221	285
B61	51	38	26	32	23	17
B62	450	444	411	348	243	326
B63	44	27	51	28	27	20
B64	18	15	26	9	2	4
B65	668	773	639	483	453	480
B66	56	57	47	51	25	30
B67	20	46	29	20	13	13
B68	0	2	3	1	1	0
B81	44	43	56	35	41	46
B82	90	36	64	39	58	75

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014	2015
C01	351	317	364	245	352	358
C02	151	124	154	134	136	102
C03	447	471	423	385	257	321
C04	137	128	160	108	122	98
C05	17	11	11	7	18	12
C06	1	2	0	0	2	0
C07	1,793	1,639	1,750	1,084	1,287	1,298
C08	1,675	1,702	1,846	1,231	1,603	1,824
C09	1,270	1,399	1,334	875	1,061	1,240
C10	81	114	115	88	153	134
C11	65	68	71	65	89	80
C12	381	286	324	274	251	271
C13	2	4	2	3	3	3
C14	5	1	7	5	0	2
C21	73	56	61	75	63	87
C22	268	247	283	223	299	349
C23	667	672	696	588	603	751
C25	213	203	195	154	228	186
C30	136	88	85	127	117	66
C40	10	6	5	2	4	2
D01	91	90	78	42	61	59
D02	11	11	18	11	9	5
D03	20	23	31	21	16	23
D04	53	55	75	41	42	48
D05	46	45	46	46	33	49
D06	84	61	70	94	107	90
D07	2	3	0	2	4	4
D21	31	28	28	31	31	42
D99	1	0	0	0	0	0
E01	31	26	28	16	23	32
E02	56	55	45	22	30	34
E03	40	40	39	17	20	37
E04	155	166	164	80	91	114
E05	171	132	134	107	144	126
E06	73	72	87	55	50	84
E21	6	13	8	10	3	9
F01	48	30	49	20	33	20
F02	75	76	90	72	57	58

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014	2015
F03	142	138	155	42	39	68
F04	282	214	209	189	149	243
F15	19	12	18	8	11	11
F16	658	684	673	574	530	475
F17	25	20	25	22	13	23
F21	669	569	394	491	339	303
F22	5	7	9	1	8	4
F23	84	56	51	34	81	63
F24	250	226	216	145	158	132
F25	84	71	70	59	62	36
F26	19	18	10	12	13	9
F27	38	33	50	26	23	19
F28	135	123	101	78	97	78
F41	31	41	36	27	34	21
F42	4	6	3	1	8	4
G01	1,887	1,856	1,742	2,100	2,366	2,273
G02	2,315	2,079	1,762	2,316	2,639	2,584
G03	1,083	1,035	949	1,269	1,580	1,235
G04	24	29	37	19	38	26
G05	304	301	261	338	455	421
G06	5,827	5,698	4,901	3,122	4,443	5,868
G07	91	104	68	74	65	55
G08	244	185	214	180	208	198
G09	776	717	628	1,437	1,385	791
G10	136	135	186	167	136	173
G11	652	668	661	879	771	934
G12	3	2	2	8	15	5
G21	51	38	27	52	70	65
G99	1	0	0	0	0	0
H01	8,734	8,074	7,857	6,675	8,305	8,943
H02	1,288	1,185	1,109	1,047	1,354	1,486
H03	690	497	439	566	625	759
H04	3,417	3,181	2,786	3,714	3,747	4,110
H05	1,883	1,552	1,247	1,666	1,743	1,420
H99	0	0	0	1	0	0
X	819	1,416	706	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 basis of the said statistics.

2. Utility Model Applications and Grants by Classification in Recent 3 Years

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014	2015
A01	692	696	716	698	697	683
A21	55	72	71	52	80	64
A22	5	13	13	10	11	14
A23	145	162	164	141	151	150
A24	18	12	6	11	9	8
A41	313	333	290	296	309	259
A42	123	107	73	115	82	77
A43	244	210	218	229	212	239
A44	111	114	109	99	114	109
A45	696	642	657	689	618	604
A46	37	52	32	41	39	35
A47	2,149	2,018	1,917	2,011	1,949	1,807
A61	1,299	1,456	1,353	1,283	1,483	1,252
A62	113	136	115	126	115	112
A63	708	674	657	653	663	648
A99	0	0	0	0	0	0
B01	237	253	252	226	253	272
B02	26	36	31	32	39	21
B03	11	15	12	16	14	8
B04	2	3	8	4	4	6
B05	155	141	168	151	156	122
B06	0	0	5	0	1	6
B07	20	14	16	15	14	16
B08	52	53	59	52	55	61
B09	14	19	10	16	15	12
B21	101	98	102	104	108	90
B22	15	18	29	21	22	20
B23	492	471	437	494	432	473
B24	129	135	121	155	120	113
B25	486	485	446	481	476	430
B26	137	121	98	128	109	109
B27	35	45	53	37	48	38

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014	2015
B28	18	16	18	16	23	17
B29	225	224	237	221	210	250
B30	34	22	28	21	27	19
B31	16	17	21	14	19	20
B32	157	178	152	168	152	163
B33	0	0	0	0	0	2
B41	123	130	110	117	120	101
B42	75	99	73	83	88	53
B43	143	92	103	126	97	78
B44	48	65	56	63	67	40
B60	934	887	793	940	801	740
B61	5	9	7	8	6	11
B62	744	716	707	683	731	679
B63	48	54	52	51	46	70
B64	13	13	8	16	10	18
B65	1,082	1,050	1,016	1,067	1,014	987
B66	73	89	109	78	94	113
B67	26	36	29	29	33	34
B68	3	1	1	2	0	1
B81	2	7	3	3	4	2
B82	2	0	2	2	0	2
C01	16	15	11	9	15	9
C02	61	100	65	75	85	81
C03	45	49	23	52	36	22
C04	6	6	8	7	8	3
C05	4	13	7	7	10	7
C06	7	2	0	3	2	1
C07	3	2	0	3	1	2
C08	8	5	22	6	8	23
C09	17	11	19	10	13	26
C10	3	4	8	2	7	6
C11	10	20	20	15	17	19

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014	2015
C12	39	26	45	32	38	34
C13	0	0	0	0	0	0
C14	0	0	0	0	0	0
C21	4	8	11	8	11	11
C22	1	4	6	3	3	7
C23	28	39	35	33	36	50
C25	57	51	51	55	55	54
C30	20	30	14	27	17	7
C40	0	0	0	0	0	0
D01	15	15	21	16	16	13
D02	12	12	11	15	8	9
D03	27	26	20	22	28	21
D04	74	86	71	89	67	69
D05	57	66	38	52	58	48
D06	97	88	93	92	83	87
D07	2	5	3	2	4	5
D21	3	6	4	3	7	7
D99	1	0	0	1	0	0
E01	59	46	29	49	35	37
E02	68	52	41	57	47	40
E03	162	117	106	151	101	113
E04	440	440	407	421	427	397
E05	335	231	249	247	239	248
E06	315	272	243	289	244	254
E21	6	6	13	10	5	9
F01	55	57	50	75	40	43
F02	88	83	82	91	86	85
F03	164	132	135	144	128	111
F04	280	240	259	260	246	226
F15	19	15	9	19	10	12
F16	850	850	820	864	808	861
F17	26	18	33	23	31	26

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014	2015
F21	997	870	615	927	711	507
F22	5	10	9	9	9	7
F23	88	95	77	95	83	63
F24	435	391	436	422	385	426
F25	74	88	108	78	100	74
F26	33	31	25	37	30	18
F27	19	13	15	13	14	19
F28	63	72	83	78	72	74
F41	80	76	75	81	73	74
F42	29	16	13	18	15	15
G01	567	540	548	553	546	484
G02	422	483	514	446	491	457
G03	165	153	143	154	155	107
G04	39	58	48	47	60	43
G05	78	64	54	81	60	47
G06	1,342	1,421	1,286	1,338	1,359	1,255
G07	52	70	44	55	56	53
G08	212	256	201	238	224	202
G09	252	226	213	242	236	182
G10	71	69	79	69	84	62
G11	107	105	85	99	103	85
G12	5	6	3	5	4	4
G21	4	2	1	1	2	1
G99	0	1	0	0	0	0
H01	2,384	2,206	1,907	2,340	1,974	1,823
H02	560	589	573	593	580	505
H03	24	30	24	28	24	19
H04	544	535	531	542	550	463
H05	895	772	737	825	693	696
H99	0	0	0	0	0	0
X	216	220	196	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 basis of the said statistics.

3. Design Applications and Grants by Classification in Recent 3 Years

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014	2015
01	37	81	63	36	36	55
02	317	345	283	337	266	243
03	210	195	191	170	157	182
04	35	41	56	34	30	44
05	66	97	77	65	47	99
06	394	417	385	361	278	286
07	361	396	351	273	329	302
08	356	351	349	356	307	316
09	496	560	491	425	460	502
10	226	241	195	182	209	216
11	275	269	264	221	210	242
12	710	657	833	638	592	847
13	581	609	581	459	486	616
14	1176	1496	1187	1032	1045	1043
15	255	374	407	243	295	404
16	300	258	252	226	227	241
17	5	8	10	6	4	10
18	12	15	17	13	11	21
19	120	152	86	91	100	92
20	60	74	68	70	34	39
21	271	319	263	249	251	261
22	31	42	41	21	28	50
23	380	433	389	362	381	373
24	109	191	189	97	148	187
25	182	148	180	135	143	161
26	711	663	523	663	558	478
27	19	29	13	18	22	14
28	224	271	237	212	198	247
29	15	15	5	13	12	7
30	20	23	36	23	20	29
31	22	48	77	19	55	59

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014	2015
32	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	0	0	0
x	272	151	49	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 basis of the said statistics.

4. Invention Applications by International Patent Classification (IPC) in 2014 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	5,502
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	3,571
3	A61K	Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	1,093
4	G02B	Optical elements, systems, or apparatus	1,073
5	C08L	Compositions of Macromolecular Compounds	972
6	G06Q	Electronic commerce	904
7	C07D	Heterocyclic compounds	896
8	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	887
9	B32B	Layered products	773
10	H04N	Pictorial communication	770
11	H04W	Wireless communication networks	745
12	G03F	Photomechanical production of textured or patterned surfaces; materials therefor; originals therefor; apparatus specially adapted therefor; exposure apparatus	725
13	C23C	Coating metallic material; coating material with metallic material	649
14	H04L	Transmission of digital information	612
15	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	605
16	G01N	Investigating or analysing materials by determining their chemical or physical properties	603
17	G11C	Static stores	600
18	G02F	Liquid crystal display (LCD), electrophoresis display (EPD)	590
19	G01R	Measuring electric variables; measuring magnetic variables	476
20	C09K	Materials for applications not otherwise provided for; applications of materials not otherwise provided for	474

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of applications in 2014, from most to least.

2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2013.01.

3. 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 collection and classification, may not be available by the publication deadline for the annual report. Therefore, figures from prior one year are used as the basis of the said statistics.

5. Utility Model Applications by International Patent Classification (IPC) in 2014 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	898
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	790
3	B65D	Containers for storage or transport of articles or materials	649
4	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	594
5	A47G	Household or table equipment	536
6	F21V	Lighting devices	485
7	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	484
8	A63B	Apparatus for physical training, gymnastics, swimming, climbing, or fencing; ball games; training equipment	407
9	A47J	Kitchen equipment; coffee mills; spice mills; apparatus for making beverages	365
10	G06Q	Electronic commerce	340
11	A01G	Horticulture; cultivation of vegetables, flowers, rice, fruit, vines, hops, or seaweed; forestry; watering	313
12	A47C	Chairs; sofas; beds	302
13	A01K	Animal husbandry; care of birds, fishes, insects; fishing; rearing or breeding animals, not otherwise provided for; new breeds of animals	268
14	A47B	Tables; desks; office furniture; cabinets; drawers; general details of furniture	263
15	B25B	Tools or bench devices	258
16	A61B	Diagnosis; surgery; identification	253
17	A45C	Purses; luggage; hand carried bags	244
18	H02J	Circuit Arrangements or Systems for Supplying or Distributing Electric Power; Systems for Storing Electric Energy	243
19	A45D	"Hairdressing or shaving equipment; manicuring or other cosmetic treatment"	232
20	A61F	Filters implantable into blood vessels; Prostheses; Devices providing patency to, or preventing collapsing of, tubular structures of the body	226

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of applications in 2014, from most to least.

2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2013.01.

3. 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 one year are used as the basis of the said statistics.

6. Design Applications by International Classification for Industrial Design System (LOC) in 2014 (TOP 20)

Rank	LOC	LOC Subject	Total
1	14-03	Communications equipment, wireless remote controls and radio amplifiers	447
2	12-16	Parts, equipment and accessories for vehicles, not included in other classes or subclasses	429
3	13-03	Equipment for distribution or control of electric power	400
4	14-02	Data processing equipment as well as peripheral apparatus and devices	280
5	09-01	Bottles, flasks, pots, carboys, demijohns, and containers with dynamic dispensing means	250
6	26-06	Luminous devices for vehicles	239
7	28-03	Toilet articles and beauty parlor equipment	220
8	16-06	Optical articles	197
9	12-11	Cycles and motorcycles	190
10	03-01	Trunks, suitcases, briefcases, handbags, keyholders, cases specially designed for their contents, wallets and similar articles	178
11	21-01	Games and toys	169
12	14-99	Miscellaneous (equipment)	162
13	14-04	Screen Displays and Icons	160
14	02-04	Footwear, socks and stockings	153
15	11-02	Trinkets, table, mantel and wall ornaments, flower vases and pots	151
16	13-02	Power transformers, rectifiers, batteries and accumulators	138
16	14-01	Equipment for the recording or reproduction of sounds or pictures	138
18	07-02	Cooking appliances, utensils and containers	135
18	09-03	Boxes, cases, containers, (preserve) tins or cans	135
20	06-04	Storage furniture	131
20	23-04	Ventilation and air-conditioning equipment	131

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of applications in 2014, from most to least.

2. 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 one year are used as the basis of the said statistics.

7. Invention Grants by International Patent Classification (IPC) in 2015 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	6,370
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	4,677
3	G02B	Optical elements, systems, or apparatus	1,425
4	H04L	Transmission of digital information	1,231
5	G02F	Liquid crystal display (LCD), electrophoresis display (EPD)	1,096
6	H04N	Pictorial communication	1,021
7	G03F	Photomechanical production of textured or patterned surfaces; materials therefor; originals therefor; apparatus specially adapted therefor; exposure apparatus	980
8	A61K	Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	932
9	H04W	Wireless communication networks	881
10	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	879
11	G11C	Static stores	857
12	G01N	Investigating or analysing materials by determining their chemical or physical properties	756
13	C23C	Coating metallic material; coating material with metallic material	711
14	C07D	Heterocyclic compounds	672
15	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	639
16	H04B	Transmission	625
17	C08L	Compositions of Macromolecular Compounds	582
17	G01R	Measuring electric variables; measuring magnetic variables	582
19	C08G	Macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds	578
20	G09G	Arrangements or circuits for control of indicating devices using static means to present variable information	575

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of grants in 2015, from most to least.

2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2014.01.

8. Utility Model Grants by International Patent Classification (IPC) in 2015 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	845
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	749
3	B65D	Containers for storage or transport of articles or materials	628
4	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	574
5	A47G	Household or table equipment	513
6	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	484
7	A63B	Apparatus for physical training, gymnastics, swimming, climbing, or fencing; ball games; training equipment	415
8	F21V	Lighting devices	396
9	G06Q	Electronic commerce	365
10	A47J	Kitchen equipment; coffee mills; spice mills; apparatus for making beverages	326
11	A47C	Chairs; sofas; beds	285
12	A01G	Horticulture; cultivation of vegetables, flowers, rice, fruit, vines, hops, or seaweed; forestry; watering	283
13	A01K	Animal husbandry; care of birds, fishes, insects; fishing; rearing or breeding animals, not otherwise provided for; new breeds of animals	270
14	B23Q	Details, components, or accessories for machine tools	251
15	A47B	Tables; desks; office furniture; cabinets; drawers; general details of furniture	249
16	B25B	Tools or bench devices	247
17	E06B	Shutter	242
18	A61B	Diagnosis; surgery; identification	225
18	A61H	Physical therapy apparatus	225
20	H02J	Circuit Arrangements or Systems for Supplying or Distributing Electric Power; Systems for Storing Electric Energy	223

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of grants in 2015, from most to least.

2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2014.01.

9. Design Grants by International Classification for Industrial Design System (LOC) in 2015 (TOP 20)

Rank	LOC	LOC Subject	Total
1	13-03	Equipment for distribution or control of electric power	428
2	12-16	Parts, equipment and accessories for vehicles, not included in other classes or subclasses	415
3	14-03	Communications equipment, wireless remote controls and radio amplifiers	359
4	09-01	Bottles, flasks, pots, carboys, demijohns, and containers with dynamic dispensing means	285
5	26-06	Luminous devices for vehicles	241
6	14-02	Data processing equipment as well as peripheral apparatus and devices	227
7	28-03	Toilet articles and beauty parlor equipment	222
8	12-11	Cycles and motorcycles	214
9	14-04	Screen Displays and Icons	206
10	16-06	Optical articles	182
11	03-01	trunks, suitcases, briefcases, handbags, keyholders, cases specially designed for their contents, wallets and similar articles	174
12	21-01	Games and toys	168
13	23-04	Ventilation and air-conditioning equipment	149
14	15-99	Miscellaneous	144
15	14-01	Equipment for the recording or reproduction of sounds or pictures	140
16	13-02	Power transformers, rectifiers, batteries and accumulators	135
17	11-02	Trinkets, table, mantel and wall ornaments, flower vases and pots	134
18	02-04	Footwear, socks and stockings	129
19	09-03	Boxes, cases, containers, (preserve) tins or cans	124
20	07-02	Cooking appliances, utensils and containers	119
20	23-01	Fluid distribution equipment	119

Note: The order of placement is arranged by the number of grants in 2015, from most to least.

10. Patent Applications by Nationality (2015)

Nationality	Application				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	17,282	20,138	4,449	41,869	56.87%
JAPAN	12,284	121	1,090	13,495	18.33%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	7,184	173	715	8,072	10.96%
MAINLAND CHINA	1,332	523	164	2,019	2.74%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,614	25	153	1,792	2.43%
GERMANY	1,232	24	285	1,541	2.09%
SWITZERLAND	457	5	218	680	0.92%
HONG KONG	388	108	61	557	0.76%
FRANCE	386	3	114	503	0.68%
NETHERLANDS	375	8	22	405	0.55%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	242	137	24	403	0.55%
UNITED KINGDOM	256	8	83	347	0.47%
SWEDEN	173	1	72	246	0.33%
ITALY	113	4	82	199	0.27%
SINGAPORE	148	7	26	181	0.25%
CANADA	77	29	19	125	0.17%
BELGIUM	95	1	24	120	0.16%
AUSTRALIA	38	8	64	110	0.15%
AUSTRIA	102	3	1	106	0.14%
FINLAND	47	0	25	72	0.10%
ISRAEL	62	1	2	65	0.09%
DENMARK	47	6	11	64	0.09%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	37	16	7	60	0.08%
LUXEMBOURG	46	0	8	54	0.07%

Nationality	Application				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
MALAYSIA	34	4	8	46	0.06%
SPAIN	31	0	5	36	0.05%
IRELAND	28	0	6	34	0.05%
INDIA	33	0	0	33	0.04%
SAMOA	20	8	2	30	0.04%
MALTA	28	0	1	29	0.04%
NORWAY	21	0	8	29	0.04%
BELIZE	4	16	1	21	0.03%
SEYCHELLES	13	3	0	16	0.02%
LIECHTENSTEIN	8	0	6	14	0.02%
BARBADOS	11	0	2	13	0.02%
PHILIPPINES	9	3	1	13	0.02%
THAILAND	9	0	3	12	0.02%
BRAZIL	6	0	5	11	0.01%
NEW ZEALAND	10	0	1	11	0.01%
MACAO	5	0	4	9	0.01%
BAHAMAS	7	0	0	7	0.01%
HUNGARY	4	2	1	7	0.01%
BRUNEI	1	3	2	6	0.01%
CYPRUS	2	0	4	6	0.01%
MEXICO	3	0	3	6	0.01%
OTHER	111	16	26	153	0.21%
Total	44,415	21,404	7,808	73,627	100.00%

Note: Countries with fewer than 5 applications are listed as "OTHER."

11. Pre-grant Publications by Nationality (2015)

Nationality	Pre-grant Publication	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	20,238	42.73%
JAPAN	12,348	26.07%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	6,854	14.47%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,915	4.04%
MAINLAND CHINA	1,339	2.83%
GERMANY	1,188	2.51%
FRANCE	462	0.98%
SWITZERLAND	418	0.88%
HONG KONG	380	0.80%
NETHERLANDS	349	0.74%
UNITED KINGDOM	269	0.57%
SINGAPORE	187	0.39%
LUXEMBOURG	170	0.36%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	166	0.35%
ITALY	135	0.29%
SWEDEN	129	0.27%
AUSTRIA	85	0.18%
BELGIUM	83	0.18%
CANADA	78	0.16%
FINLAND	66	0.14%
AUSTRALIA	58	0.12%
ISRAEL	58	0.12%
INDIA	34	0.07%
LIECHTENSTEIN	34	0.07%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	32	0.07%
SPAIN	31	0.07%
DENMARK	21	0.04%
MALTA	21	0.04%
MALAYSIA	21	0.04%
NORWAY	21	0.04%
IRELAND	17	0.04%
BARBADOS	16	0.03%
SEYCHELLES	14	0.03%
BAHAMAS	12	0.03%
SAUDI ARABIA	12	0.03%
SAMOA	11	0.02%
BELIZE	10	0.02%
THAILAND	9	0.02%
BERMUDA	8	0.02%
NEW ZEALAND	8	0.02%
PHILIPPINES	8	0.02%
HUNGARY	7	0.01%
OTHER	45	0.10%
Total	47,367	100.00%

Note: Countries with fewer than 5 pre-grant publications are listed as "OTHER."

12. Granted Patents by Nationality (2015)

Nationality	Number of Granted Patents				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	21,438	20,790	4,258	46,486	59.53%
JAPAN	11,805	138	1,193	13,136	16.82%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	7,704	162	703	8,569	10.97%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,774	12	224	2,010	2.57%
MAINLAND CHINA	1,223	518	129	1,870	2.39%
GERMANY	1,150	29	313	1,492	1.91%
SWITZERLAND	404	7	190	601	0.77%
NETHERLANDS	438	2	32	472	0.60%
FRANCE	409	4	50	463	0.59%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	242	151	18	411	0.53%
UNITED KINGDOM	257	12	79	348	0.45%
SWEDEN	152	1	169	322	0.41%
SINGAPORE	260	11	33	304	0.39%
HONG KONG	165	98	27	290	0.37%
ITALY	93	5	67	165	0.21%
CANADA	112	37	10	159	0.20%
FINLAND	92	0	26	118	0.15%
LUXEMBOURG	54	35	4	93	0.12%
AUSTRALIA	33	9	43	85	0.11%
BELGIUM	71	0	7	78	0.10%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	39	14	13	66	0.08%
AUSTRIA	64	0	1	65	0.08%
IRELAND	44	0	2	46	0.06%
ISRAEL	37	4	5	46	0.06%

Nationality	Number of Granted Patents				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
BARBADOS	38	0	2	40	0.05%
SPAIN	22	1	12	35	0.04%
DENMARK	23	0	8	31	0.04%
SAMOA	14	12	3	29	0.04%
MALAYSIA	14	6	5	25	0.03%
BELIZE	1	18	3	22	0.03%
LIECHTENSTEIN	7	0	11	18	0.02%
INDIA	13	1	3	17	0.02%
SEYCHELLES	11	5	1	17	0.02%
BAHAMAS	16	0	0	16	0.02%
BERMUDA	12	1	2	15	0.02%
THAILAND	11	3	0	14	0.02%
NORWAY	7	1	2	10	0.01%
PHILIPPINES	4	2	3	9	0.01%
SAUDI ARABIA	6	2	1	9	0.01%
MEXICO	2	0	6	8	0.01%
BRUNEI	4	3	0	7	0.01%
VIETNAM	2	5	0	7	0.01%
HUNGARY	5	0	1	6	0.01%
NEW ZEALAND	6	0	0	6	0.01%
OTHER	40	7	7	54	0.07%
TOTAL	48,318	22,106	7,666	78,090	100.00%

Note: Countries with fewer than 5 certificates issued are listed as "OTHER."

13. Residents Patent Applications in 2015 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Applications			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	596	31	32	659
2	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.	502	0	1	503
3	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	447	17	2	466
4	ACER INCORPORATED	301	102	16	419
5	AU OPTRONICS CORPORATION	283	20	0	303
6	FAR-EAST-UNIVERSITY	107	171	0	278
7	INVENTEC CORPORATION	210	0	0	210
8	MACRONIX INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	197	0	0	197
9	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	147	26	16	189
10	TAIPEI CHENGSHIH UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	14	169	3	186
11	HTC CORPORATION	147	0	33	180
12	CHUNGHWA TELECOM CO., LTD	162	7	2	171
12	CHINA STEEL CORPORATION	86	85	0	171
14	SOUTHERN TAIWAN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	95	73	2	170
15	L&F PLASTICS, CO., LTD.	0	34	109	143
16	WISTRON CORPORATION	135	3	1	139
17	METAL INDUSTRIES RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CENTRE	130	5	0	135
18	CHIUN MAI COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS, INC.	131	1	1	133
19	QUANTA COMPUTER INC.	105	13	9	127
20	CHIEN HSIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	5	121	0	126

Note: Applicants with the same total of applications are given the same ranking, but the order of placement is arranged by the number of invention patents, from most to least.

14. Residents Patent Grants in 2015 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Grants			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	1,547	51	63	1,661
2	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	869	27	1	897
3	AU OPTRONICS CORPORATION	631	22	6	659
4	WISTRON CORP.	509	28	4	541
5	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.	387	0	1	388
6	ACER INCORPORATED	292	76	17	385
7	HTC CORPORATION	340	0	26	366
8	FAR EAST UNIVERSITY	39	307	1	347
9	INVENTEC CORPORATION	339	0	4	343
10	NATIONAL CHENG-KUNG UNIVERSITY	269	6	0	275
10	CHINA STEEL CORPORATION	179	96	0	275
12	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	201	13	16	230
13	NATIONAL TAIWAN UNIVERSITY	208	4	5	217
14	MACRONIX INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	212	0	0	212
15	NATIONAL TSING HUA UNIVERSITY	188	3	0	191
16	REALTEK SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION	188	0	0	188
17	MSTAR SEMICONDUCTOR, INC.	174	1	0	175
18	NATIONAL CHIAO-TUNG UNIVERSITY	172	2	0	174
19	TAIPEI CHENGSHIH UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	3	170	0	173
20	CHUNGHWA TELECOM CO., LTD.	165	4	3	172

Note: Applicants with the same total of applications are given the same ranking, but the order of placement is arranged by the number of invention patents, from most to least.

15. Non-Residents Patent Applications in 2015 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Applications			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	INTEL CORPORATION	956	0	0	956
2	TOSHIBA CORPORATION	404	0	9	413
3	TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED	389	1	14	404
4	APPLIED MATERIALS, INC.	370	11	5	386
5	FUJIFILM CORPORATION	358	6	3	367
6	SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LABORATORY CO., LTD.	351	0	0	351
7	APPLE INC.	219	8	85	312
8	NITTO DENKO CORPORATION	300	1	2	303
9	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	224	0	29	253
10	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	194	0	55	249
11	FOXCONN INTERCONNECT TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	131	108	7	246
12	HEWLETT-PACKARD DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, L. P.	237	0	3	240
13	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	239	0	0	239
14	SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	232	0	0	232
15	CORNING INCORPORATED	214	0	0	214
16	3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY	181	3	26	210
17	SEIKO EPSON CORPORATION	193	0	16	209
18	SHIN-ETSU CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	199	0	0	199
19	ALIBABA GROUP SERVICES LIMITED	198	0	0	198
20	PANASONIC INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT CO., LTD.	145	3	41	189

Note: Applicants with the same total of applications are given the same ranking, but the order of placement is arranged by the number of invention patents, from most to least.

16. Non-Residents Patent Grants in 2015 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Patent Grants			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	INTEL CORPORATION	628	2	0	630
2	APPLE INC.	428	4	68	500
3	SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LABORATORY CO., LTD.	480	0	9	489
4	TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED	389	1	12	402
5	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	339	0	0	339
6	TOSHIBA CORPORATION	311	0	24	335
7	mitsubishi electric corporation	298	0	29	327
8	LG CHEM, LTD.	299	0	0	299
9	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	130	0	125	255
10	SONY CORPORATION	247	0	3	250
11	BROADCOM CORPORATION	245	0	0	245
11	MICRON TECHNOLOGY, INC.	245	0	0	245
13	SHIN-ETSU CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	233	0	2	235
14	APPLIED MATERIALS, INC.	216	8	4	228
15	FUJIFILM CORPORATION	188	13	11	212
16	NITTO DENKO CORPORATION	203	2	0	205
17	SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	193	0	0	193
18	HEWLETT-PACKARD DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, L. P.	182	0	2	184
19	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION	180	0	0	180
20	JSR CORPORATION	170	0	0	170

Note: Applicants with the same total of applications are given the same ranking, but the order of placement is arranged by the number of invention patents, from most to least.

17. Certificates Issued by Type of Industry

Type of Industry	Corresponding International Patent Classification	Residents		Non-Residents		Total	
		Invention	Utility Model	Invention	Utility Model	No. of Certificates Issued	Percentage
Agriculture, Forest, Fishery & Animal Husbandry	A01, (exclude A01H,A01K67, A01N,A01P)	111	659	47	18	835	1.19%
Foods & Tobacco	A21-A24	53	227	125	9	414	0.59%
Domestic Articles	A41-A47	281	3,027	297	103	3,708	5.27%
Pharmaceutical & Entertainment	A61-A63,(exclude A61K&A61P,A61Q)	574	1,877	536	90	3,077	4.37%
Biotech	A01H, A01K67, A01N, A61K35/66-35/76, 38, 39, 47/42, 48, 49/14, 49/16, 51/08, 51/10, A61P, C07K, C12, G01N33, A01P	346	68	487	4	905	1.29%
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), A61Q	246	40	511	1	798	1.13%
Separation & Mixing	B01-B09	292	486	537	38	1,353	1.92%
Working of Metal	B21-B32, (exclude B31)	878	1,661	1,109	61	3,709	5.27%
Printing	B41-B44	81	263	172	9	525	0.75%
Transporting	B60-B68	507	2,522	668	131	3,828	5.44%
Micro-structural technology; nano-technology	B81-B82	82	4	39	0	125	0.18%
Inorganic Chemistry, Treatment of Waste Water	C01-C05,C30	226	115	731	14	1,086	1.54%
Organic Chemistry	C07, (exclude C07K 、C07M)	124	2	1,079	0	1,205	1.71%
Organic Macromolecular Compound	C08	270	9	1,554	14	1,847	2.62%
Dyes, Petroleum, Animal or Vegetable Oils	C09-C11	206	48	1,248	3	1,505	2.14%
Sugar Industries & Pelts/Leather	C13-C14	2	0	3	0	5	0.01%

Type of Industry	Corresponding International Patent Classification	Residents		Non-Residents		Total	
		Invention	Utility Model	Invention	Utility Model	No. of Certificates Issued	Percentage
Metallurgy, Coating Metallic Material & Alloys	C21-C23,C25 (exclude C22K)	344	110	1,029	12	1,495	2.12%
Textiles & Flexible Materials	D01-D07	108	246	170	6	530	0.75%
Paper Making & Making Paper Articles	D21,B31	9	25	42	2	78	0.11%
Fixed Constructions	E01-E06	279	1,056	148	33	1,516	2.15%
Mining or Quarrying	E21	5	9	4	0	18	0.03%
Engines and Pumps	F01-F04	233	450	156	15	854	1.21%
Hydraulics or Pneumatics in General	F15-F17	293	854	217	45	1,409	2.00%
Lighting; Heating	F21-F28	436	1,137	208	51	1,832	2.60%
Weapons; Explosive Charges	F41-F42,C06	14	87	11	3	115	0.16%
Optics	G01-G03 , (exclude G01N33)	2,745	945	3,192	75	6,957	9.88%
Measuring	G04-G08, (exclude G06F,G06Q)	822	465	517	21	1,825	2.59%
Semi-Conductor Applications	G09-G12	995	320	908	13	2,236	3.17%
Nuclear Engineering	G21	9	1	56	0	66	0.09%
Electric Power; Generation, Distribution or Conversion of Electric Power, Electric Heating	H02,H05	1,712	1,113	1,194	88	4,107	5.83%
Basic Electronic Elements	01, (exclude H01L)	1,279	1,100	1,294	239	3,912	5.55%
Semiconductor Devices	H01L	2,470	426	3,901	58	6,855	9.73%
Basic Electronic Circuitry; Electric Communication Technique	H03,H04	2,172	441	2,697	41	5,351	7.60%
Electric Digital Data Processing	G06F (exclude 17/60)	2,839	636	1,838	113	5,426	7.70%
E-business	G06F17/60,G06Q	396	359	156	6	917	1.30%
Others		0	2	0	0	2	0.00%
Total		21,439	20,790	26,881	1,316	70,426	100.00%

18. Statistics for Valid Patent

Invention & Utility Model

Classification	Invention	Utility Model	Classification	Invention	Utility Model
A01	1,650	2,996	B29	1,881	1,237
A21	114	292	B30	104	133
A22	15	45	B31	63	100
A23	927	638	B32	1,788	759
A24	138	53	B33	0	2
A41	208	1,240	B41	1,540	648
A42	67	398	B42	77	367
A43	177	992	B43	136	406
A44	514	496	B44	149	268
A45	277	2,447	B60	1,839	4,061
A46	140	168	B61	153	32
A47	1,360	8,968	B62	2,276	3,708
A61	9,110	6,246	B63	186	243
A62	132	543	B64	42	60
A63	1,624	3,112	B65	3,299	5,306
A99	1	0	B66	348	470
B01	2,860	1,425	B67	96	142
B02	115	173	B68	2	7
B03	82	54	B81	351	15
B04	27	27	B82	221	4
B05	1,034	792	C01	1,605	61
B06	18	9	C02	670	365
B07	83	113	C03	1,409	159
B08	379	276	C04	715	22
B09	135	81	C05	66	32
B21	803	575	C06	8	7
B22	558	101	C07	6,358	6
B23	2,580	2,618	C08	8,277	54
B24	1,247	712	C09	5,304	86
B25	2,181	2,557	C10	604	21
B26	369	590	C11	430	68
B27	127	255	C12	1,578	149
B28	109	94	C13	12	2

Classification	Invention	Utility Model	Classification	Invention	Utility Model
C14	11	2	F26	95	143
C21	443	46	F27	158	87
C22	1,382	17	F28	491	383
C23	3,283	176	F41	150	389
C25	993	274	F42	27	78
C30	650	87	G01	10,940	2,739
C40	9	0	G02	16,034	2,794
D01	462	104	G03	7,373	769
D02	76	54	G04	138	176
D03	172	132	G05	2,147	283
D04	393	414	G06	24,275	6,842
D05	365	327	G07	388	288
D06	714	455	G08	941	919
D07	13	20	G09	7,402	986
D21	222	28	G10	943	349
D99	0	1	G11	7,678	554
E01	145	204	G12	48	32
E02	192	310	G21	342	16
E03	151	555	G99	0	1
E04	671	2,208	H01	57,377	13,244
E05	697	1,549	H02	6,680	2,691
E06	348	1,574	H03	5,005	157
E21	62	40	H04	22,229	2,906
F01	322	265	H05	9,007	4,561
F02	615	432	H99	1	0
F03	223	546	Total	271,488	122,249
F04	1,125	1,316			
F15	130	74			
F16	3,454	4,864			
F17	173	133			
F21	1,535	3,495			
F22	40	34			
F23	449	447			
F24	908	2,194			
F25	443	399			

Note: The figures above are calculated based on existing patents as of December 31, 2015.

Design

Classification	Design
01	190
02	1,288
03	809
04	258
05	318
06	1,741
07	1,523
08	2,013
09	2,664
10	1,219
11	1,063
12	4,519
13	2,790
14	5,042
15	2,080
16	1,453
17	34
18	103

Classification	Design
19	687
20	248
21	1,317
22	195
23	2,278
24	958
25	882
26	2,636
27	103
28	1,222
29	58
30	115
31	245
99	51
Total	40,102

Note: The figures above are calculated based on existing patents as of December 31, 2015.

19. Statistics of Pending Patent Applications for Examination (2006~2015)

Item Year	Application			Reexamination		Opposition			Invalidation			Technical Evaluation Report for Utility Model	Total
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Invention	Design	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Invention	Utility Model	Design		
2006	62,937	6,634	6,703	9,256	335	48	25	0	411	2,028	73	1,204	89,654
2007	90,824	7,340	7,029	7,641	291	1	4	0	501	1,703	85	1,693	117,112
2008	123,123	6,161	7,103	5,907	180	1	0	0	517	1,595	67	1,732	146,386
2009	140,646	6,410	6,034	4,627	124	0	1	0	461	1,244	37	2,873	162,457
2010	153,691	7,609	6,202	4,154	115	0	1	0	428	1,176	56	2,918	176,350
2011	160,479	8,556	6,224	4,284	74	0	0	0	346	1,049	80	2,383	181,818
2012	152,509	8,365	6,395	4,834	34	0	0	0	334	981	68	2,161	175,681
2013	128,902	6,592	6,570	7,354	40	0	0	0	269	819	46	1,752	152,344
2014	100,041	5,698	6,224	8,585	134	0	0	0	251	572	64	1,793	123,362
2015	72,510	4,641	4,759	8,720	181	0	0	0	242	489	86	1,599	93,227

Note: 1. Since July 1, 2004, Utility Model patents applications have only been subject to formality examination with the requirement that the technical evaluation reports be attached.

2. The statistics above excludes the number of applications not requesting for substantial examination. (2006: 11,298; 2007:11,374; 2008: 12,965; 2009: 8,501; 2010: 10,705; 2011:12,671; 2012:10,932; 2013:9,959; 2014:10,734; 2015:9,684).

3. Some new applications were collected via E-filing starting April 2008. Since operation procedures were different, there was a slight discrepancy in statistical data for 2008 on the number of pending cases.

D. Trend Table of Invention Requests For Examination

Number and Percentage of Requests for Examination (Shown by the Year of Filing)

Filing Year	Invention Applications (Total Applications In This Year)	In the First Year Since the Filing Date		In the Second Year Since the Filing Date		In the Third Year Since the Filing Date		After the Third Year Since the Filing Date		Sum of the Number/ Percentage of Applications Requested For Examination	
		Applica-tions	Percent-age	Applica-tions	Percent-age	Applica-tions	Percent-age	Applica-tions	Percent-age	Applica-tions	Percent-age
2006	50,111	31,726	63.31%	1,558	3.11%	10,724	21.40%	359	0.72%	44,367	88.54%
2007	51,676	33,315	64.47%	1,550	3.00%	10,730	20.76%	418	0.81%	46,013	89.04%
2008	51,909	32,214	62.06%	1,468	2.83%	12,315	23.73%	260	0.50%	46,257	89.11%
2009	46,654	28,508	61.11%	1,390	2.98%	11,528	24.71%	466	1.00%	41,892	89.79%
2010	47,442	27,829	58.80%	1,669	3.53%	11,954	25.26%	419	0.89%	41,871	88.47%
2011	50,082	29,093	58.28%	1,545	3.10%	12,482	25.00%	612	1.23%	43,732	87.61%
2012	51,189	30,520	59.62%	1,102	2.15%	12,147	23.73%	890	1.74%	44,659	87.24%
2013	49,218	28,462	57.83%	1,168	2.37%	2,697	5.48%	1,084	2.20%	33,411	67.89%
2014	46,378	26,509	57.16%	649	1.40%	319	0.69%	1,177	2.54%	28,654	61.78%
2015	44,415	24,247	54.59%	231	0.52%	472	1.06%	1,343	3.02%	26,293	59.20%

Date: Jan. 17, 2016

Note: 1. The number of requests for examination (including new applications, divisional applications, and conversion applications) refers to the number of requests for examination according to the provisions of Article 38.1 and 2 of the new Patent Act of the ROC.

2. Except for the divisional applications and conversion applications conforming to the provisions of Article 34 or 108 of the new Patent Act, the invention applications failing to be submitted a request for examination within three years from the filing date are deemed to have been withdrawn.

3. The percentage of requests for examination refers to the percentage of the total number of the requests for examination in each year within three years from the filing dates, divisional and conversion applications divided or converted in 30 days from the filing date according to the provisions of Articles 34 and 108 of the new Patent Act, to the total number of new applications for invention.

4. The total number of invention applications in each year, besides the new applications filed in the year, further includes the number of the divisional applications and the number of conversion applications divided or converted in the year but originally filed before the year.

E. Statistics for IC Layout Applications and Certificates Issued

Year	Application	Certificate Issued
2006	63	28
2007	43	73
2008	37	37
2009	30	27
2010	50	48
2011	144	120
2012	160	124
2013	146	87
2014	86	195
2015	113	120

II. Trademark Cases Filed & Disposed

A. General Statistics of Trademark Cases (1996-2015)

Year \ Item	Application	Registration	Approval	Rejection
1996	67,063	44,973	50,657	7,272
1997	70,502	57,541	53,973	9,306
1998	69,371	49,512	54,257	9,875
1999	73,212	60,302	56,764	7,665
2000	88,002	52,954	68,168	6,543
2001	59,158	76,413	75,731	9,467
2002	61,729	70,842	64,032	9,253
2003	65,907	74,572	54,335	7,451
2004	61,667	54,912	0	6,440
2005	63,580	55,181	0	7,929
2006	65,101	54,597	0	7,393
2007	61,454	51,326	0	7,055
2008	59,568	49,500	0	7,811
2009	59,669	48,075	0	7,728
2010	66,496	54,292	0	8,356
2011	67,620	48,315	0	6,480
2012	74,357	61,918	0	8,724
2013	74,031	60,557	0	8,581
2014	75,933	66,257	0	7,641
2015	78,523	62,993	0	7,692

Note: 1. The figures for "Application" are calculated based on the total number of registration applications collected each year.

2. The figures for "Registration", "Approval", and "Rejection" are calculated based on the total number of cases published each year.

3. The published approval system was abolished from November 28, 2003; a trademark shall be registered and published after the registration fee payment is made.

B. Statistics of Trademark (2006-2015)

1. Statistics of Applications

Year \ Item	Application		Opposition	Invalidation	Revocation
	By case	By class			
2006	65,101	79,767	1,637	493	453
2007	61,454	76,332	1,195	438	357
2008	59,568	75,033	1,192	363	358
2009	59,669	74,177	1,033	389	354
2010	66,496	83,072	1,010	373	648
2011	67,620	85,958	881	444	441
2012	74,357	95,435	1,009	345	570
2013	74,031	94,958	955	225	513
2014	75,933	97,776	868	213	627
2015	78,523	101,327	780	210	669

Year \ Item	Renewal	License	Assignment	Alteration
2006	26,155	1,864	9,418	8,461
2007	26,394	1,800	10,866	10,179
2008	29,954	1,413	8,971	9,595
2009	30,386	1,432	8,925	8,703
2010	33,554	1,148	7,937	9,722
2011	37,530	1,082	8,743	7,848
2012	35,547	1,077	9,188	8,808
2013	42,536	1,046	9,299	8,358
2014	39,624	859	7,327	8,744
2015	41,471	930	8,998	12,323

Note: 1. The figures above reflect the total number of applications.
 2. The term "Application" includes applications for certification mark, collective membership mark and collective trademark.
 3. The term "License" includes applications for sub-license.
 4. The term "Alteration" includes applications for "goods/service reduction".
 5. Beginning from November 28, 2003, applications for trademark registration may contain two more types of goods or services, thus the number of applications and the number of classes are not the same.

2. Trademark Opposition

Year \ Item	Sustained	Denied	Others
2006	804	445	199
2007	854	478	243
2008	705	282	268
2009	753	295	256
2010	514	195	223
2011	436	124	260
2012	324	177	250
2013	421	377	273
2014	427	265	216
2015	470	177	261

Note: 1. The chart reflects the number of cases disposed each year.

2. The item "Others" includes rejection because of formal deficiency, withdrawal, and other type of rejection.

3. Trademark Invalidation

Year \ Item	Sustained	Denied	Others
2006	267	135	65
2007	227	110	91
2008	241	94	76
2009	295	149	107
2010	220	76	91
2011	194	50	122
2012	130	70	129
2013	116	130	89
2014	108	75	101
2015	122	60	74

Note: 1. The chart reflects the number of cases disposed each year.

2. The item "Others" includes rejection because of formal deficiency, withdrawal, application for identifying the scope of designated goods or services, and other type of rejection.

4. Trademark Revocation (Cancellation)

Year \ Item	Sustained	Denied	Others
2006	307	66	73
2007	284	27	42
2008	226	43	53
2009	248	62	76
2010	484	27	56
2011	310	33	112
2012	343	41	116
2013	331	52	136
2014	405	47	115
2015	487	35	157

Note: 1. The chart reflects the number of cases disposed each year.
 2. The item "Others" includes rejection because of formal deficiency, withdrawal, and other type of rejection.
 3. Beginning from November 28, 2003, "disciplinary cancellation" has been changed to "revocation".

5. Trademark Administrative Appeals, 2006-2015

Year \ Item	Administrative Appeals					
	Cases Filed	Decisions of Administrative Appeals				
		Original Decisions Revoked	Administrative Appeals Rejected	Others	Other Concluded Cases	Rate of Revocation
2006	1,164	136	1,086	0	57	10.63%
2007	1,217	77	1,052	0	41	6.58%
2008	1,054	85	953	0	25	8.00%
2009	1,048	78	920	0	35	7.55%
2010	906	68	930	0	27	6.63%
2011	674	34	648	0	31	4.77%
2012	835	37	771	1	11	4.63%
2013	811	59	653	14	10	9.92%
2014	787	84	652	15	10	13.01%
2015	722	29	709	4	5	4.42%

Note: 1. The above statistics are based on figures published by the Petitions and Appeals Committee, MOEA.
 2. The "Administrative Appeals Rejected" column includes cases inadmissible and rejected. The "Other Concluded Cases" column includes withdrawals by appellants, jurisdictional transfers, and consolidated reviews.
 3. The "Others" category for concluded appeals refers to partial rejection and partial cancellation.

6. Trademark Administrative Litigation Processed by the Intellectual Property Court

Item Year	Cases Received	Cases Concluded							
		Withdrawn	Plaintiff Won	Plaintiff Lost	Partially Sustained	Dismissals	Settlements	Others	Total
Jul. - Dec. 2008	148	3	5	43	3	8	2	2	66
2009	263	10	20	197	11	13	10	1	262
2010	254	14	14	188	14	12	1	0	243
2011	173	9	16	162	16	8	5	1	217
2012	192	8	18	122	19	1	3	0	171
2013	157	6	21	118	11	6	3	0	165
2014	162	9	19	120	9	3	1	0	161
2015	159	17	20	96	8	4	3	0	148

Note: 1. The above statistics are provided by the Intellectual Property Court. "Plaintiff Won" and "Partially Sustained" include appeals filed against the Ministry of Economic Affairs whose appeal decisions were revoked.

2. "Settlements" refer to cases concluded by the IP court after the litigants' mutual concession to the disputes and the reaching of an agreement.

7. Residents and Non-Residents Trademark Applications (By Case)

Year	Item	Residents	Non-Residents
2006		51,107	14,350
2007		47,371	14,740
2008		45,876	14,244
2009		47,009	12,677
2010		50,998	15,498
2011		50,895	16,725
2012		55,696	18,661
2013		55,338	18,693
2014		56,217	19,716
2015		57,356	21,167

Note: Applications for joint ownership of trademark received from July 13, 2006. The number of statistics by nationality in this table is counted by the number of applicants in terms of their nationality.

8. Residents and Non-Residents Trademark Registrations (By Case)

Year	Item	Residents	Non-Residents
2006		41,974	12,623
2007		39,167	12,159
2008		37,220	12,280
2009		35,650	12,425
2010		41,410	12,882
2011		36,687	11,628
2012		45,659	16,259
2013		44,174	16,383
2014		48,728	17,529
2015		45,233	17,760

C. Statistics of Trademarks by Class and Nationality

1. Trademark Applications and Registrations by Class (2013-2015)

Class	Application			Registration		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Total	94,853	97,673	101,226	78,534	84,696	81,616
1	1,234	1,222	1,242	1,192	1,190	976
2	323	281	301	308	323	226
3	5,916	6,094	6,763	4,699	4,771	5,154
4	484	463	500	411	444	391
5	5,617	5,695	5,715	4,831	5,019	4,437
6	880	825	881	938	794	748
7	1,997	1,899	1,842	1,654	1,902	1,785
8	637	680	675	529	609	598
9	7,392	7,390	7,607	6,141	6,747	6,389
10	1,566	1,723	1,620	1,261	1,325	1,474
11	1,958	1,899	1,902	1,748	1,772	1,701
12	1,621	1,752	1,737	1,457	1,526	1,566
13	44	50	39	32	38	38
14	1,527	1,500	1,499	1,292	1,444	1,291
15	144	162	134	139	115	136
16	2,680	2,624	2,750	2,218	2,498	2,294
17	649	536	597	605	565	507

Class	Application			Registration		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
18	2,535	2,491	2,580	2,213	2,146	2,154
19	472	439	480	435	389	406
20	1,300	1,302	1,496	1,293	1,151	1,222
21	1,884	1,926	2,094	1,546	1,808	1,741
22	192	227	212	194	172	206
23	123	113	74	109	101	85
24	1,004	1,009	928	964	848	866
25	5,100	5,097	4,838	4,535	4,180	4,225
26	440	354	332	353	393	306
27	212	199	217	192	207	177
28	1,745	2,052	2,103	1,529	1,576	1,826
29	3,455	3,705	3,868	2,933	3,243	2,784
30	6,812	7,051	6,975	5,721	5,970	5,204
31	1,186	1,248	1,412	1,006	1,165	1,009
32	1,664	1,897	1,911	1,375	1,550	1,387
33	1,054	934	869	953	896	695
34	383	399	365	300	310	316
35	10,573	11,017	11,548	8,370	9,704	9,333
36	1,337	1,396	1,491	953	1,205	1,253
37	1,337	1,313	1,305	1,068	1,282	1,060
38	1,062	1,152	1,262	866	930	1,055
39	955	1,026	1,106	647	860	860
40	523	552	632	491	486	514
41	3,954	4,210	4,699	3,024	3,528	3,632
42	2,757	3,023	3,300	2,214	2,481	2,729
43	5,813	6,150	6,684	3,898	4,968	4,777
44	1,565	1,750	1,689	1,281	1,372	1,355
45	747	846	952	616	693	728

Note: The above figures do not include the applications and registrations of certification mark and collective membership mark.

2. Trademark Applications by Nationality in 2015 (By Case)

Nationality	Application	Percentage	Nationality	Application	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	57,356	73.04%	SEYCHELLES	32	0.04%
MAINLAND CHINA	3,919	4.99%	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	31	0.04%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,835	4.88%	SOUTH AFRICA	29	0.04%
JAPAN	3,484	4.44%	INDONESIA	28	0.04%
HONG KONG	1,358	1.73%	LIECHTENSTEIN	26	0.03%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,293	1.65%	BELIZE	25	0.03%
GERMANY	961	1.22%	VIETNAM	25	0.03%
FRANCE	703	0.90%	MALTA	22	0.03%
SWITZERLAND	668	0.85%	NORWAY	22	0.03%
UNITED KINGDOM	567	0.72%	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	22	0.03%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	505	0.64%	BERMUDA	19	0.02%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	442	0.56%	POLAND	19	0.02%
SINGAPORE	364	0.46%	TURKEY	19	0.02%
ITALY	331	0.42%	HUNGARY	18	0.02%
NETHERLANDS	311	0.40%	ISRAEL	18	0.02%
AUSTRALIA	228	0.29%	INDIA	17	0.02%
CANADA	201	0.26%	BAHAMAS	16	0.02%
SAMOA	180	0.23%	CHILE	16	0.02%
SPAIN	160	0.20%	MACAO	16	0.02%
MALAYSIA	150	0.19%	PHILIPPINES	14	0.02%
IRELAND	120	0.15%	CZECH REPUBLIC	12	0.02%
LUXEMBOURG	115	0.15%	QATAR	12	0.02%
DENMARK	103	0.13%	SAUDI ARABIA	12	0.02%
SWEDEN	96	0.12%	ISLE OF MAN	11	0.01%
NEW ZEALAND	82	0.10%	MONACO	11	0.01%
THAILAND	71	0.09%	MAURITIUS	10	0.01%
AUSTRIA	60	0.08%	ARGENTINA	8	0.01%
FINLAND	55	0.07%	BRAZIL	7	0.01%
BULGARIA	43	0.05%	MARSHALL ISLANDS	7	0.01%
MEXICO	39	0.05%	UKRAINE	7	0.01%
BELGIUM	36	0.05%	SLOVENIA	6	0.01%
PORTUGAL	33	0.04%	OTHER	117	0.15%

	Subtotal	Ratio
Residents	57,356	73.04%
Non-Residents	21,167	26.96%
Total	78,523	100.00%

Note: 1. Applications for joint ownership of trademark received from July 13, 2006. The number of statistics by nationality in this table is counted by the number of applicants in terms of their nationality.
2. Countries with fewer than five applications are listed as "Others".

3. Trademark Registrations by Nationality in 2015 (By Case)

Nationality	Registration	Percentage	Nationality	Registration	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	45,233	71.81%	INDONESIA	32	0.05%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,414	5.42%	BERMUDA	28	0.04%
MAINLAND CHINA	3,102	4.92%	BELIZE	28	0.04%
JAPAN	3,031	4.81%	ISRAEL	28	0.04%
HONG KONG	1,083	1.72%	LIECHTENSTEIN	28	0.04%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,018	1.62%	MALTA	28	0.04%
GERMANY	705	1.12%	SAUDI ARABIA	26	0.04%
FRANCE	670	1.06%	TURKEY	24	0.04%
SWITZERLAND	647	1.03%	BULGARIA	21	0.03%
UNITED KINGDOM	537	0.85%	FINLAND	21	0.03%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	465	0.74%	INDIA	21	0.03%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	354	0.56%	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	19	0.03%
ITALY	292	0.46%	SEYCHELLES	19	0.03%
SINGAPORE	268	0.43%	SOUTH AFRICA	18	0.03%
NETHERLANDS	192	0.30%	ISLE OF MAN	16	0.03%
AUSTRALIA	191	0.30%	ARGENTINA	16	0.03%
CANADA	138	0.22%	ARGENTINA	15	0.02%
SWEDEN	118	0.19%	NORWAY	15	0.02%
SPAIN	113	0.18%	MEXICO	14	0.02%
DENMARK	97	0.15%	CHILE	13	0.02%
LUXEMBOURG	95	0.15%	MAURITIUS	13	0.02%
MALAYSIA	94	0.15%	VIETNAM	13	0.02%
IRELAND	75	0.12%	URUGUAY	12	0.02%
SAMOA	72	0.11%	BAHAMAS	11	0.02%
NEW ZEALAND	63	0.10%	BARBADOS	10	0.02%
THAILAND	62	0.10%	MONACO	10	0.02%
BELGIUM	53	0.08%	POLAND	10	0.02%
AUSTRIA	50	0.08%	AMERICAN SAMOA	7	0.01%
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	43	0.07%	SLOVENIA	7	0.01%
PORTUGAL	36	0.06%	BRUNEI	6	0.01%
BRAZIL	35	0.06%	OTHER	83	0.13%
MACAO	35	0.06%			

	Subtotal	Ratio
Residents	45,233	71.81%
Non-Residents	17,760	28.19%
Total	62,993	100.00%

Note: Countries with fewer than five registrations are listed as "Others".

D. Statistics for Certification Mark and Collective Membership Mark

Year \ Item	Certification Mark		Collective Membership Mark	
	Application	Registration	Application	Registration
1997	8	6	91	73
1998	14	3	95	49
1999	13	10	100	36
2000	29	6	117	76
2001	27	32	110	68
2002	34	14	109	112
2003	36	37	91	83
2004	34	27	61	74
2005	40	33	56	41
2006	29	37	60	44
2007	30	31	55	32
2008	41	40	42	35
2009	43	27	57	41
2010	33	39	83	55
2011	64	21	70	56
2012	37	42	71	39
2013	41	30	64	54
2014	31	37	72	48
2015	43	31	58	56

3 Annual Commissioned Research Projects and Publications

Books

NO.	TITLE	DATE OF PUBLICATION
1	<i>Understanding Trademarks: 2015 edition (Chinese)</i>	January 2015
2	<i>Understanding Trademarks (English)</i>	January 2015
3	<i>Handbook for Communications Standards and Patent Litigation Strategies (advanced edition)</i>	March 2015
4	<i>Compilation of the Patent Act and Regulations (December 2015 edition)</i>	December 2015
5	<i>Compilation of IPR Laws and Regulations (December 2015 edition)</i>	December 2015

Commissioned Research Projects

NO.	Title	Implementing Organization
1	Research on New Thinking in International Copyrights-United States and the EU	Chang, Yi-yun
2	Enrooting IP Management-Analytical Research Project on Patent Trends and Lawsuits in Communications	National Applied Research Laboratories

Research by TIPO

NO.	Title
1	The Study of International Reconciliation on Patent Grace Period
2	The Position and Functions of Technical Examiners

Periodicals

NO.	TITLE	FREQUENCY
1	<i>Patent Gazette (CD-ROM)</i>	Quarterly
2	<i>Trademark Gazette (CD-ROM)</i>	Bi-monthly
3	<i>Patent Application Publication Gazette (CD-ROM)</i>	Bi-monthly
4	<i>Intellectual Property Right Monthly (Online)</i>	Monthly
5	<i>Annual Report 2014 (Chinese)</i>	Annually
6	<i>Annual Report 2014 (English)</i>	Annually

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	Wu-Nan Book Inc. (NTU Branch)	No.160, Sec. 4, Roosevelt Rd., Zhongzheng Dist., Taipei City 100, Taiwan (R.O.C.) http://www.wunanbooks.com.tw/	886-2-23683380
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Front cover images:

A pioneer of traditional Taiwanese art-Chung, Jen-pi, the 5th-generation head of Hsin Hsing Ku Puppet Show Troupe; Hakka A Po (grandma)-a rustic character played by Liu, Ming-ren, the leader of Honwa Folk Dance Troupe; Traditional aboriginal dances; Shenkeng District's historic street in New Taipei City

Back cover images:

Popular religion and culture-a parade led by Ba Jia Jiang (Taiwan's temple troupes); dragon and lion dances; Beijing traditional opera; Sky Lantern Police Station at Pingxi District; Fort San Domingo at Tamsui District



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