

# Annual Report 2002

Intellectual Property Office  
Ministry of Economic Affairs  
Taiwan  
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# *Message from Director General*

Facing the new era of globalization and the economic surge of Mainland China, Taiwan's competition edge of manufacturing has been diminishing over the wide availability of cheap land and labor in China. The centerpiece of on-going policy is to push for upgrading of industries and advancing of competitiveness, so as to preserve the hard won gains our economy has made. The intellectual property rights, by nature, embody those unique characters of exclusiveness and domination, have been purposefully serving as indispensable tools of market competition. In other words, patent represents technology, while trademark builds up marketing channels, which all form the core elements of Taiwan industries upgrading process. If we are able to possess those vital IP assets, we are holding the key of car for passing the threshold of new horizon of prosperity. Consequently, it has been this Office's duty-bound mission to build a healthy IPR protection environment and encourage creation and innovation.

Since assumption of office in September 2002, I have made gratifying achievements in the reviewing and modernizing of IPR laws, including Patent Law, Trademark Law, Copyright Law, etc. Thanks to the hard-working staff and concerned sectors for their concerted efforts, particularly the First and the former Director General Chen Ming-Ban of this Office, who painstakingly laid such solid foundations of groundwork. Now that those IPR laws are in the right path, our upcoming missions will be focused on: 1. Raising public awareness; 2. Professionals training; 3. Improving administrative efficiency and 4. TIPOnet project. With all those in place, we are able to provide industries with prompt and convenient services and to proceed with IPR protection action plan in a bid to implement policies of IPR protection and encouraging creation and innovation adequately and effectively.

The 21<sup>st</sup> century is a century of knowledge and creation. Intangible assets such as intellectual properties, weigh more valuable than those tangible ones. In today's economy, a country's success is measured more and more by its possession and exploitation of such assets, instead of labor force, land and natural resources. This Office is determined to provide the public with the best ever services, fast-tracking process and adequate and effective protection of IPR. Of course, all those undertakings could not be done without further promoting of International cooperation. After all, the ultimate goal is to ensure that our industries' competitiveness in the international market be maintained and even advanced.

*Tsai Lien-Sheng*

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# Chapter I. Retrospective and Perspective

The year 2002 was a landmark in the development history of TIPO as many progresses and measures were implemented and enriched. Some of these achievements include: the recruit of additional 100 examiners in pursuance with the amended Organizational Statute of TIPO promulgated by presidential order on July 17; and the establishment of the TFT group in November undertaking coordination and planning of the "TIPOnet", an office automation project that, in cooperation with the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) under the framework of APEC/IPEG, featuring operational facilitation and enhancement which will shape TIPO to be one of the advanced IP offices. It is expected that TIPO will commence to provide e-filing, e-examination and other automated services from 2005.

Major achievements and future focuses are summarized as followed:

## A Overview on Significant Achievements

### 1. Legislative Amendments

Considering the national policy on knowledge-based economy development and recommendation from the Economic Development Advisory Council, TIPO proposed amendments to the Patent Law, Trademark Law, Copyright Law, Optical Disk Management Regulations, Patent Attorneys Law and other relevant regulations. The amendments to the Patent Law and the Trademark Law were proposed and sent to the Legislative Yuan for review; the amendment to Patent Law passed the third reading on January 3, 2003 and was promulgated by presidential order on February 6.

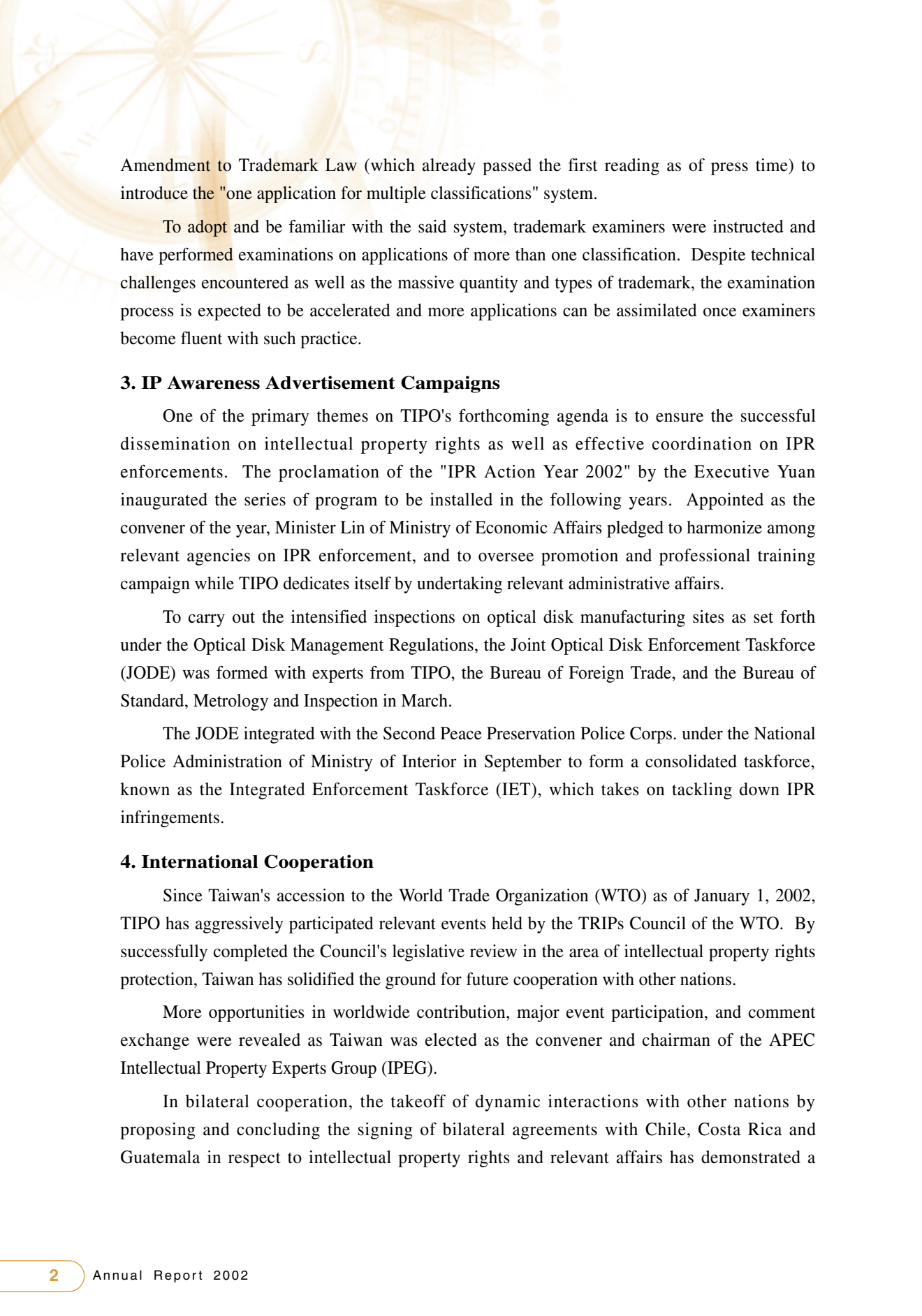
TIPO also prepared for the amendment to the Copyright Law as well as reviewed and drafted amendments to other relevant regulations so as to ensure that a comprehensive and practical legislative body that is in parallel with world trend of IP protection is delivered.

### 2. Examination Affairs

Impacted by consecutive global economic depression as well as adjustment to patent fees from January 1, 2002, the number of patent applications, which came to 61,402, shows a decline when compared to that in the year before.

There were 61,729 trademark applications in 2002, representing an increase of 2,571 cases from that in the year before; 64,032 applications were approved, dropped by 11,699 cases when compared to that in the previous year.

To parallel with the trend of international trademark system, TIPO proposed the



Amendment to Trademark Law (which already passed the first reading as of press time) to introduce the "one application for multiple classifications" system.

To adopt and be familiar with the said system, trademark examiners were instructed and have performed examinations on applications of more than one classification. Despite technical challenges encountered as well as the massive quantity and types of trademark, the examination process is expected to be accelerated and more applications can be assimilated once examiners become fluent with such practice.

### **3. IP Awareness Advertisement Campaigns**

One of the primary themes on TIPO's forthcoming agenda is to ensure the successful dissemination on intellectual property rights as well as effective coordination on IPR enforcements. The proclamation of the "IPR Action Year 2002" by the Executive Yuan inaugurated the series of program to be installed in the following years. Appointed as the convener of the year, Minister Lin of Ministry of Economic Affairs pledged to harmonize among relevant agencies on IPR enforcement, and to oversee promotion and professional training campaign while TIPO dedicates itself by undertaking relevant administrative affairs.

To carry out the intensified inspections on optical disk manufacturing sites as set forth under the Optical Disk Management Regulations, the Joint Optical Disk Enforcement Taskforce (JODE) was formed with experts from TIPO, the Bureau of Foreign Trade, and the Bureau of Standard, Metrology and Inspection in March.

The JODE integrated with the Second Peace Preservation Police Corps. under the National Police Administration of Ministry of Interior in September to form a consolidated taskforce, known as the Integrated Enforcement Taskforce (IET), which takes on tackling down IPR infringements.

### **4. International Cooperation**

Since Taiwan's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) as of January 1, 2002, TIPO has aggressively participated relevant events held by the TRIPs Council of the WTO. By successfully completed the Council's legislative review in the area of intellectual property rights protection, Taiwan has solidified the ground for future cooperation with other nations.

More opportunities in worldwide contribution, major event participation, and comment exchange were revealed as Taiwan was elected as the convener and chairman of the APEC Intellectual Property Experts Group (IPEG).

In bilateral cooperation, the takeoff of dynamic interactions with other nations by proposing and concluding the signing of bilateral agreements with Chile, Costa Rica and Guatemala in respect to intellectual property rights and relevant affairs has demonstrated a

successful outcome in continuing offering information and experts exchange as well as cooperation with many other nations.

## **B Outline on Future Focuses**

### **1. "Challenging 2008" - National Policy**

#### **a. Strengthening IPR Protection Plan**

Incorporated with relevant national policies, the concept of "strengthening IPR protection" will be carried out in the following main directions so as to achieve constructing a healthier IPR protection environment:

- Proposing adoption on formality examination for design patent to accelerate the efficiency of examination and thus motivating innovations;
- Researching and compiling catalogues for cultural industries and well-known trademarks so as to enhance the respect on intellectual properties as well as setting up mechanisms protecting spiritual and cultural properties;
- Strengthening relevant IPR regulations in order to build a vigorous and creative environment as well as to substantively fulfill the nation's obligation as a part of the global IPR community;
- Enriching the perspective of IPR education and promotion so as to institute the public with appropriate IPR respect, and therefore reduce the number of IPR infringements;
- Assisting industries building IPR management system so as to facilitate everlasting industrial development, thus escalate the competitiveness of the nation; and
- Reinforcing the coordination of IPR enforcement so as to effectively shatter infringing rings, and thus protect the rights and interests of right holders.

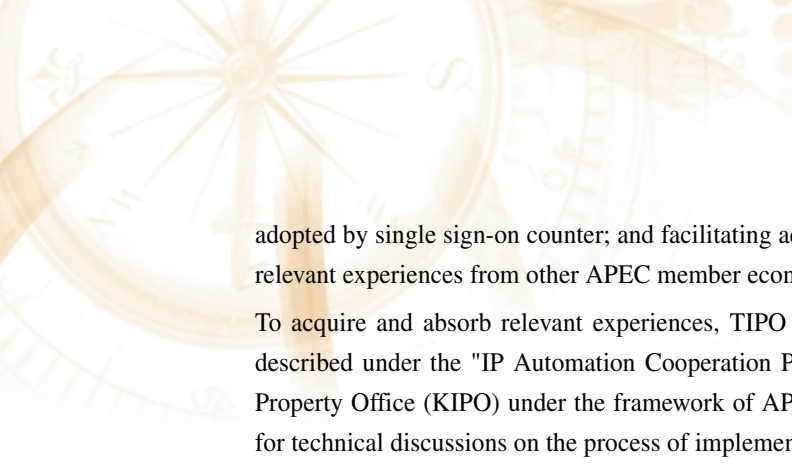
While intensifying IPR education curriculum and promotion campaign as well as improving mechanisms on fighting against infringements by enhancing the quantity and quality of enforcement officers, TIPO has determined to continually publicize IPR protection awareness in order to construct a comprehensive IPR protection environment.

#### **b. TIPOnet Project**

To substantially fulfill goals set forth under this project, which serves as a key element to the "Digital Taiwan Plan" under the Six-year National Development Scheme of the Executive Yuan, TIPO has formed the Task Force Team (TFT) to proficiently advance the efficiency of both administrative operation and examination processes.

Main functions of the TFT include: coordinating affairs on setting up of e-filing system; developing information technology operation systems; designing relevant forms to be





adopted by single sign-on counter; and facilitating administrative operation by observing relevant experiences from other APEC member economies.

To acquire and absorb relevant experiences, TIPO has begun technical cooperation as described under the "IP Automation Cooperation Project" with the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) under the framework of APEC by sending delegations to KIPO for technical discussions on the process of implementing the said automation project.

The focuses of this automation project are: to introduce KIPO's experiences in setting up e-filing systems for patent and trademark by referring to their advanced stabilizing system and operating modules; and to reshape the base of technical services by adopting IPR online filing system and e-knowledge databases.

This project will not only enhance the nation's systematic integration in the field of patent and trademark examination, but also can build up the nation capacity by complying with international norms. Upon completion, the project will accelerate digitization of information, boost the amount of information translated into English, and achieve the goal of information exchange and cooperation with bilateral, multilateral, and regional partners as well as with WIPO and other worldwide organizations.

This project will also advance TIPO's e-capacity by conforming and interacting with other IP organizations, such as USPTO, JPO, EPO and WIPO, on the basis of the accession to WTO in the area of implementing search systems so as to reach the objective of creating a digitized, paperless, and client-oriented IPR administration body.

To facilitate an effective two-way communication, KIPO sent their expert delegation to Taiwan in December to observe the implementation and progression on TIPOnet.

## **2. Three-year IPR Action Plan**

IPR protection is not only a primary policy tops on the government's agenda, but also a critical measure to the innovation and development of the industries. By forecasting knowledge-based businesses in its Six-year National Development Scheme as the rising stars of the coming century, the government has undertaken actions and measures on hammering out an adequate and effective IPR protection environment, for which is not only complying with international norms as an obligation of WTO member, but moreover establishing a comprehensive business environment, where national competitiveness can be boosted and economic growth can be lifted by attracting investment opportunities from domestic and foreign high-tech industries.

Following up the "IPR Action Year 2002" project, the Executive Yuan has approved the "Three-year IPR Enforcement Campaign" proposed by the Ministry of Economic Affairs to thoroughly ensure the delivery of adequate and effective IPR enforcement. The eight major focuses of the campaign are as followed:

- Strengthening relevant IPR laws and regulations to intensify the legislative regime, and hence fulfilling international obligations;
- Enhancing IPR enforcement mechanism, enriching professional training for specialized IPR police force, and lifting crackdown performance;
- Establishing the point-to-point coordination practice; providing judicial officers with sufficient knowledge and background on piracy and counterfeit, and thus reaching a common ground on IPR protection;
- Improving the implementation on border control measures;
- Increasing industrial global competitiveness by assisting industries on IPR management; rewarding innovative creations; supporting industries on patent commercialization; and formulating corporate identity system (CIS);
- Promoting the use of authorized computer software, and protecting the rights and interests of copyright holders;
- Reinforcing IPR education and promotion programs, and cultivating proper IPR concept and respect; and
- Heightening international exchange and cooperation, and improving the international image of Taiwan's efforts on IPR protection.

To comply with modern trend as well as in light with national welfare and development, this project is expected to strengthen the legislative body by substantial implementation on relevant IPR protection mechanisms; to unite judicial authorities by enhancing IPR enforcements; to ingrain public awareness through cultivating educational and promotional programs; to reward innovations and developments by offering assistances to industry sectors; and to derive international cooperation from national collaboration.

### **3. International Cooperation**

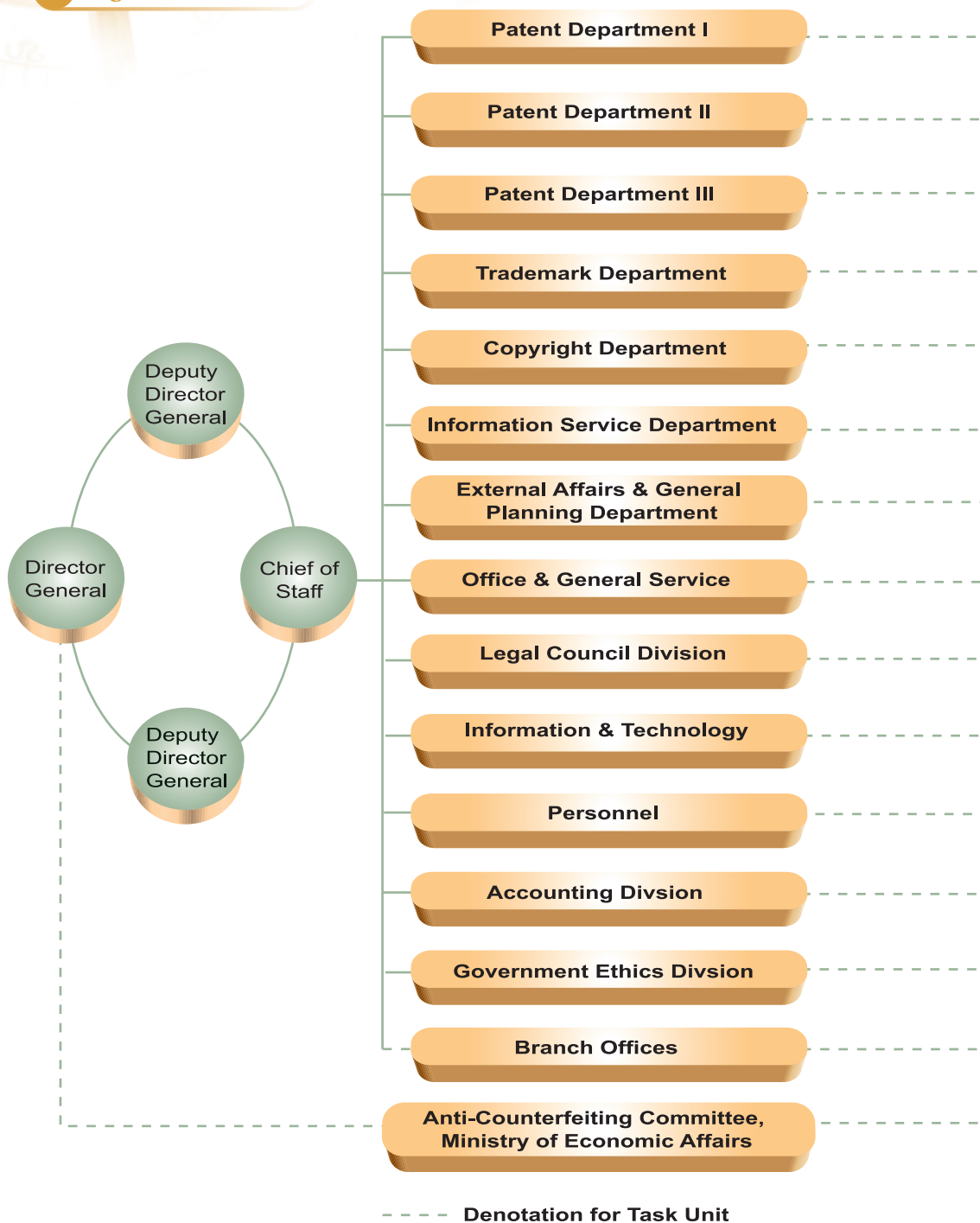
TIPO has always focused on facilitating international cooperation and multilateral interaction, and will continue to aim for firming partnership with other nations on a multilateral basis by proposing signing of bilateral IPR protection agreements with other nations so as to protect the IP related rights and interests of our nationals.

Meanwhile, TIPO will also eye on the following areas: enhancing experts' exchange and information sharing; providing cooperation and training with competent authorities of other nations so as to increase the quality of examiners; absorbing IPR enforcement experiences of other nations; and aggressively organizing seminars in cooperation with private organizations from other nations so as to ensure that our enforcement and legislation fronts remain in parallel with international trends, and hence promote our international image.



# Chapter II. Organization, Budget & Personnel

## A Organization Chart



Patent administrative affairs and management, procedural examination of patent application, examination of design, physics and goods for daily use patent.

Examination of patent related to electronics, electrical, mechanical, civil engineering, pharmaceutical, microorganism and chemistry.

Reexamination, opposition, cancellation as well as relevant affairs regarding integrated circuit layouts.

Trademark administrative affairs and management, as well as trademark examination.

Supervising copyright management and education promotion; formulating copyright related legislations; and inspecting copyright documents for exportation of audio-video works and OEM optical disks.  
TIPO Inspection and Service Center at CKS Airport

Collecting intellectual property rights related information, researches and analysis; international information exchange; and providing public services.

Organizational planning & research; training and publicity; and bridging international cooperation.

Communicating with the congress and media; document handling; general affairs; file management; administration of secretarial affairs.  
Second Office in Shenkeng

Legislative affairs

Planning and administrating of information systems

Personnel matters

Accounting operations

Prevention and investigation of corruption, and security safeguarding.

Offering consultation, application collection and information service in Hsinchu, Taichung and Kaohsiung

Anti-Counterfeiting affairs.

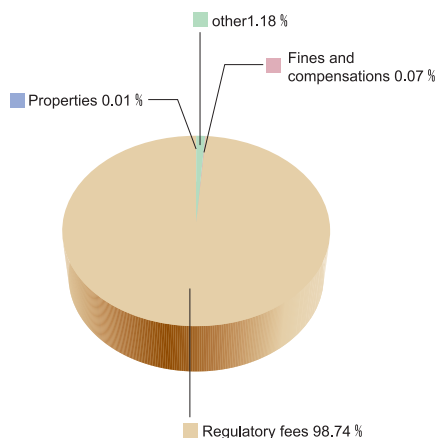
## B Budget

### 2002 Statistics of Annual Income

Unit: NT Thousand Dollars, %

Subject	Amount	%
Fines and compensations	1,241	0.07
Regulatory fees	1,686,682	98.74
Properties	44	0.01
Other	20,130	1.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,708,097</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Note: The budgetary accounts the addition of budget amount of NT\$580,000 thousand dollar.

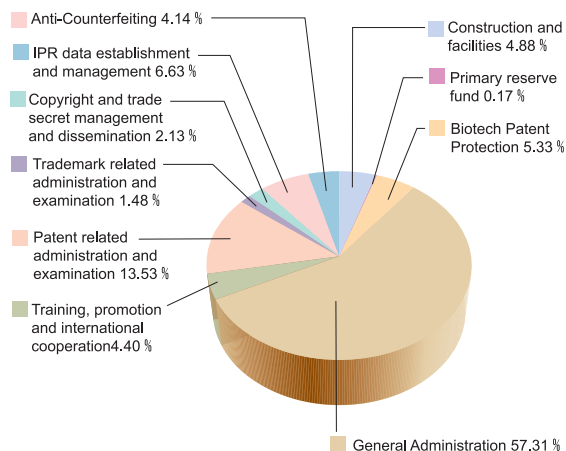


### 2002 Statistics of Annual Expenditure

Unit: NT Thousand Dollars, %

Subject	Amount	%
Biotech Patent Protection	68,240	5.33
General Administration	734,100	57.31
Training, promotion and international cooperation	56,375	4.40
Patent related administration and examination	173,362	13.53
Trademark related administration and examination	18,963	1.48
Copyright and trade secret management and dissemination	27,353	2.13
IPR data establishment and management	84,882	6.63
Anti-Counterfeiting	52,986	4.14
Construction and facilities	62,463	4.88
Primary reserve fund	2,165	0.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,280,889</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Note: The budget accounts subtraction of expense of NT\$ 23,606 thousand dollar and secondary reserve fund of NT\$ 6,725 thousand dollar.

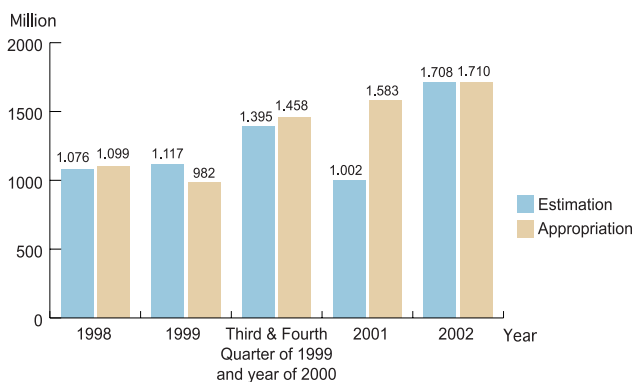


**TIPO Annual Budget 1998 - 2002****(1) Annual Budget - Revenue**

Unit: NT\$ million

Year	Estimation	Appropriation
1998	1,076	1,099
1999	1,117	982
Third & Fourth Quarter of 1999 and year of 2000	1,395	1,458
2001	1,002	1,583
2002	1,708	1,710

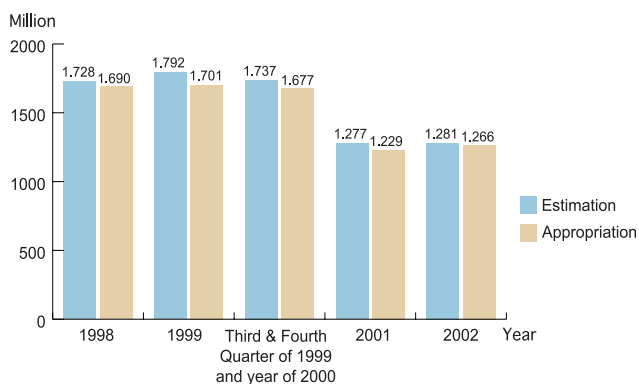
1. On the above Chart, the data prior to 1999 was sourced from the National Bureau of Standards, the former name of reorganized TIPO.
2. The budget of 2002 was adjusted according to the fiscal year, and was incorporated with the budget of the second half of 1999. Total amount was calculated on a basis of one and half year.
3. The budget listed in above Chart accounts addition of budget.

**(2) Annual Budget - Expense**

Unit: NT\$ million

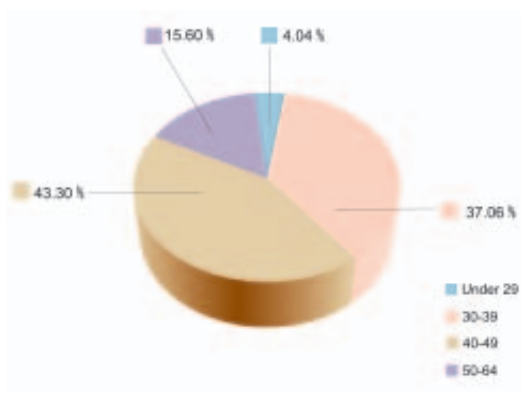
Year	Estimation	Appropriation
1998	1,728	1,690
1999	1,792	1,701
Third & Fourth Quarter of 1999 and year of 2000	1,737	1,677
2001	1,277	1,229
2002	1,281	1,266

1. On the above Chart, the data prior to 1999 was sourced from the National Bureau of Standards, the former name of reorganized TIPO.
2. The budget of 2002 was adjusted according to the fiscal year, and was incorporated with the budget of the second half of 1999. Total amount was calculated on a basis of one and half year.
3. The budget listed in above Chart accounts addition of budget.



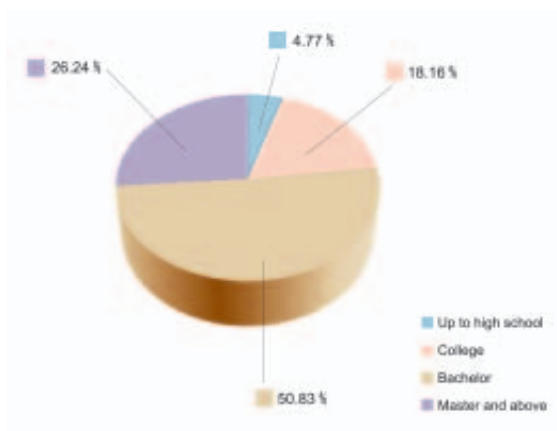
## C Personnel

TIPO has a staff totaling 545 employees, where 333 are regular officers and 212 are contracted officers. Respective analysis on age and education background are as followed:



### Statistics by Age:

Under 29 - 22people - 4.04%  
 30 to 39 - 202people - 37.06%  
 40 to 49 - 236people - 43.30%  
 50 to 64 - 85people - 15.60%



### Statistics by Education:

Up to high school - 26people - 4.77%  
 College - 99people - 18.16%  
 Bachelor - 277people - 50.83%  
 Master and above - 143people - 26.24%

Note : The above data was last updated as of December 31, 2002

## Chapter III. Operation Overview

### I Patent

Seeing that the acquisition of patent has been commonly recognized by the nationals as a mean to heighten competitiveness and protect intellectual assets of innovation, the number of patent applications has been ramping up in recent years. Despite limited manpower and resources, TIPO continues to strike for improving the quality of examination while shortening the processing time required for examining patent applications. Highlight on tangible measures and application analysis in 2002 is summarized as followed:

#### A. Performance Summary

##### 1. Set out deadline for processing of patent applications

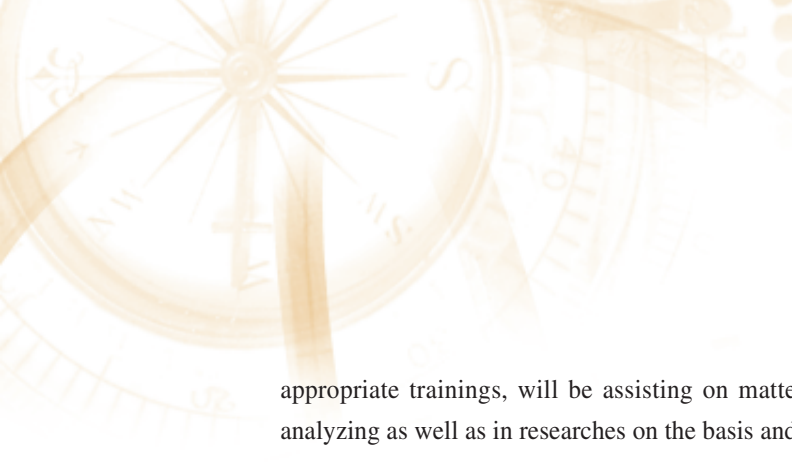
To legalize and transparantize the processing period of patent applications, TIPO commenced performance evaluation practice to continue simplifying operation procedures as well as accelerating the examination process. The time required for issuance of patent certificate, handling assignment, license, pledge creation, and inheritance has been saliently reduced; the average length of examination period for design patent applications was evidently shortened from 16 months to 14 months. As a result, in 2002, the number of concluded application approximated over 62,000 cases had exceeded the number of application estimated about 61,000 cases.

##### 2. Increase number of examiners

To excel the quality of patent examination, shorten examination period, and improve the drawback of long-standing contracted examination practice, TIPO urged to gain more positions for examiner. As the amendment to TIPO Organizational Statute came into force in July, TIPO can now additionally recruit 90 patent assistant examiners, who will be recruited via special examination for government officers held by the Civil Service Yuan, so as to gradually reduce the number of contracted examiners and therefore increase the percentage of regular examiners.

##### 3. Adopt alternative service apprentices from Ministry of National Defense

To make effective use of resources, TIPO took on a service program that offers 25 positions each year for alternative service apprentices with master/doctor degree to be allocated from the Ministry of National Defense. Participants of this program, after



appropriate trainings, will be assisting on matters relating to patent searching and analyzing as well as in researches on the basis and practice of examination.

#### 4. Stipulate examination guidelines

- Founding the legal basis for examiners so as to improve the quality of examination by completing the amendment to Domestic Priority Right Examination Guideline;
- The "Examination Guidelines of Biotechnology Patents" was promulgated and published online on December 12. Seminars explicating matters thereto were held in Taichung, Kaohsiung, and Taipei on December 16, 18, and 23.
- Concluded the draft of Examination Guideline to Chinese Medicine Patent.
- Preparing for patent legislation assessment in 2003 by reviewing and drafting amendments to articles under: the Patent Law promulgated in October 2001; the Enforcement Rules of the Patent Law promulgated in November 2002; and relevant articles and provisions from the Patent Examination Guideline.

#### 5. Organize discussions/ meetings for examination research groups

To facilitate experience sharing and conveying, an "examination research group" was established to communicate and interact on comments concerning examination in biotech, chemical medicine, and other areas through meetings held on a random basis.

#### 6. Advocate operation reform and simplification

- In respond to the construction of the e-government public service project, TIPO adopted 26 revised patent application forms, such as: invention patent application form, utility patent application form; design patent application form; application form for substantive examination; application form for priority examination; and application form for advancement on laid-open, and posted these forms online for downloading since November 8. This preparation delivers not only public convenience, but also improvement in administrative efficiency.
- Compiling public comments on revised patent application forms so as to outline, draft, and publish samples on specification composition.
- Compiling relevant operation manuals and guidelines, including: Operation Manual for Patent Right Management; training materials for patent procedural examination;



and Principles on Administering Domestic Priority Right Procedures, as well as composing instruction materials on international patent classification and patent searching so as to facilitate administrative efficiency by offering guidance to relevant officers.

7. Endorse special team overseeing patent application coverage & specification examination benchmark

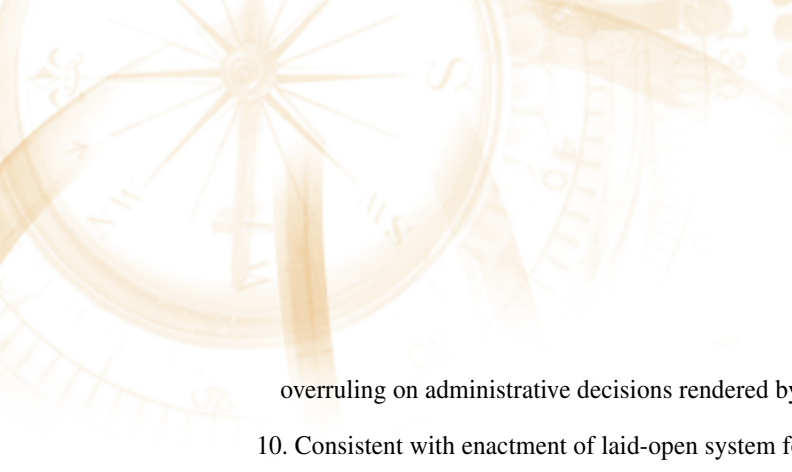
Keys to the core of the patent examination practice are the coverage of patent application, the composition of specification, and the actual examination process. In order to enhance the quality of examination, a special team that oversees adequacy of legislation and facilitation of administrative operation was convened by examination commissioners to collect, research and organize examination benchmark based on which present examination practice can be further analyzed and adjusted. Professional discussions on that analysis were called on November 1 and 22 to set out basis for future legislation amendment and forthcoming measure adjustments.

8. Compile "Key Points for Examining Administrative Appeal Cases"

Since the enactment of the new Law of Administrative Litigation, which adopts verbal debate as a part of the litigation process, examiners are frequently required to present themselves in court to plead with such debate (which took place in 1, 926 administrative litigations and was participated by 827 count of examiner in 2002). Hence, the Preparation for Attending Administrative Litigation, providing samples from 150 previous disputes, was compiled to prepare the examiners for a good understanding on preparing for litigation procedures, response form and documentation format, and court comportment.

9. Compile the "Case Study on Disputes and Administrative Litigations"

Considering the growing number of administrative disputes filed since the enactment of the amended Law of Appeal and Law of Administrative Litigation on July 1, 2001, the "Case Study on Disputes and Administrative Litigations," which is a collection of appeal decisions and precedents from administrative courts, was compiled to familiarize examiners with various aspects practiced in Administrative Appeals Commission and administrative courts, and therefore reducing the percentage of



overruling on administrative decisions rendered by TIPO.

10. Consistent with enactment of laid-open system for invention patent

To facilitate the implementation of the newly introduced "laid-open system for invention patent" enacted on October 26, a number of pamphlet and brochure, such as "Q&A about Patent," examination flowchart, and course of action, were compiled, published and distributed in both paper and electronic formats for general reference. Furthermore, six public disseminating seminars were held in Taipei, Hsinchu, Taichung, and Kaohsiung from November 8 to 27. A separate volume, "Laid-open Publication Practice Q&A," was also published and widely distributed as part of the introductory campaign.

11. Found "Image Searching System for Design Patent"

To improve the quality and prompt the speed of patent examination as well as to effectively protect the right of applicants, the preparation for types of specification and data archiving for the "Image Searching System for Design Patent" was accomplished by the end of the year. It is estimated that the system will be set and tested online in March 2003.

12. Protect on Biotechnology Patent

- To encourage research in biotechnology, pharmaceutical chemistry and Chinese traditional herbs, and to improve the examination quality on biotechnology patent, TIPO proposed to set up a search engine that searches among databases covering domestic biotechnology, pharmaceutical chemistry patent, cross reference between Chinese/foreign and domestic herbs, and traditional Chinese medicine (TCM). Serving as supplement to existing databases, the set up of the search engine took place from April to December, and it is expected to be launched in March 2003 for utilization of the industries, agencies, and academies.

The associated databases, which size totaled about 8.5G, are accounted for 2,000 records of biotechnology patent, 4,460 records of pharmaceutical chemistry patent, 10,888 records of TCM patent, 11,504 records of plants in Taiwan, 22,617 records of plants in Mainland China, 15,000 records of foreign plants, and 350 volumes of TCM archive.

- Biotechnology and IPR expert fostering program: European and American experts were invited to lecture on IPR protection in the field of biotechnology engineering. Meanwhile, two international seminars were held, 16 training courses were organized on biotechnology related innovations, four IPR protection dissemination programs were conducted, 13 patent examiners of TIPO were sent to the U.S., Japan, and Europe for professional advancement, and a long-term training program was formulated to attract and motivate outstanding patent examiners.

## B. Legislative Progress

### 1. Complete amendment to Enforcement Rules of the Patent Law

The latest Enforcement Rules of the Patent Law, promulgated on November 6 and enacted on November 8, 2002, was amended by incorporating provisions under the Patent Law promulgated on October 24, 2001, and several amended articles promulgated on May 7, 1997 and enacted on January 1, 2002.

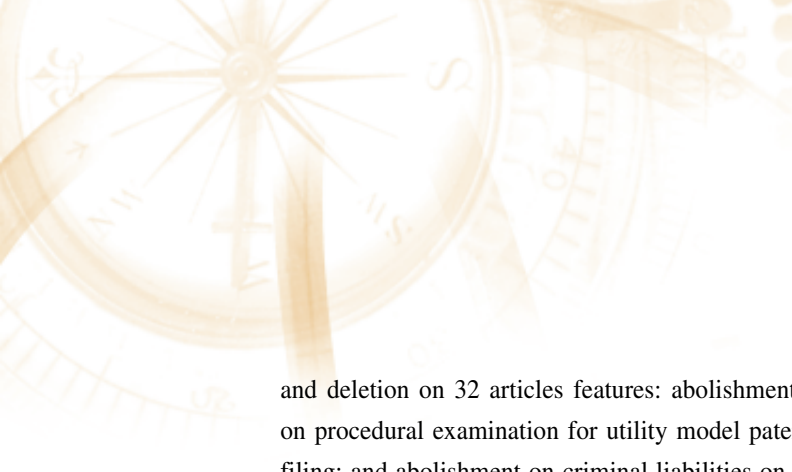
Main features of this amendment include: relevant measures integrating with domestic priority right and early laid-open practice introduced by latest amendment to the Patent Law; adjustments on required documentations and details thereto for applying for procedures set forth under the Enforcement Rules; and adoption on point of reference for time periods stipulated under the aforementioned Rules. Implementation on doctrines governing transition period between present and new versions and incorporating with the enforcement of that Rules was also completed.

### 2. Stipulate the "Regulations on the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure"

Based on the Patent Law promulgated on October 24, 2001 and enacted on January 1, 2002, and comments obtained from public discussion sessions and seminars, the "Regulations on the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure" was formulated and promulgated on June 21.

### 3. Conclude amendment to Patent Law

The amendment to the Patent Law forwarded to the Legislative Yuan for review on May 17 was passed the third reading of the Legislative Yuan on January 3, 2003. This latest amendment involving adjustment on 98 articles, adoption on 24 new articles,



and deletion on 32 articles features: abolishment on opposition procedure; adoption on procedural examination for utility model patent; formulation on legal basis for e-filing; and abolishment on criminal liabilities on patent infringements which are now solely enforced by civil remedies.

Laws and regulations in relation to the Patent Law will be amended in accordance with the aforementioned amendment.

#### 4. Finalize draft to Patent Attorneys Law

The draft to Patent Attorneys Law, which was sent to the Legislative Yuan for review on May 17, passed the first reading on May 24. This draft lays down the administration on proactive and passive qualification conditions of patent attorney, procedures on obtaining patent attorney license, and professional training and license registration required before exercising as patent agent. It also explicates disciplinary details governing: causes, procedures, means of punishment; formulation of discipline committee; and punishments on patent agents exercising without license.

#### 5. Organize and compile patent legislations

A compilation on patent related legislations was composed, published on November 19, and distributed to relevant agencies after the promulgation of the Enforcement Rules of the Patent Law on November 6.

#### 6. Compose Explanation to Articles of Patent Law

Considering the promulgation on the Patent Law by presidential order on October 24, and the enactment by order of the Executive Yuan on January 1, 2002 for those amended articles promulgated on May 7, 1997, the Explanation to Articles of Patent Law was compiled to be referenced where practice applied is in doubt.

#### 7. Abolish the "Main Point on Fast Track Patent Applications"

In view with the fast track practice for patent examination was no longer exercised, and that, in pursuance with Article 174 bis of the Law of Administrative Procedure, where provides that the Main Point on Fast Track Patent Applications shall be extinguished on December 31, 2002 if its legal basis is not provided otherwise by any legislations, the abolishment procedures for the said bill was completed on December 6, 2002.

#### 8. Complete amendments to articles of Integrated Circuit Layout Protection Act

Incorporating with the enactment of the Law of Administrative Procedure, Articles 14, 27, and 41 of the Integrated Circuit Layout Protection Act were amended and promulgated by presidential order on June 12, 2002; the amendments on these articles provide for: the extension period for programs that fail to meet the submission requirements; and the respond period for revoked integrated circuit layout registration.

### C. Professional Trainings

1. Organized four seminars on "WTO and Legislations on Patent" where over 430 participants, including patent agents, lawyers, accountants, and general public involved.
2. Held six seminars on "Enforcement Rules of the Patent Law" where over 410 participants of patent agents, attorneys, accountants, and general public attended.
3. Conducted six discussions on "Regular and Contracted Patent Examiners" where 567 patent examiners involved.
4. Held four of five-day sessions on "Patent Infringement Inspection" where 109 judges of civil and criminal courts, prosecutors and patent infringement inspectors participated.
5. Organized a 150-hour patent examiner training program, which was attended by 21 patent examiners; held another 150-hour patent assistant examiner training program, where 30 examiners participated.
6. To continue promoting the ethos of innovation and creation, stimulating the potential of invention of students, the Sixth National Creativity Tournament was organized; 4,814 pieces of creation were submitted among which 257 were awarded. A special collection album was compiled and distributed to the winners, schools and libraries; 129 pieces of outstanding creation were displayed from July 16 to 21 at the Twei-hong Art Gallery of the National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall.
7. To promote the importance of innovation while encouraging the concept of invention, sponsoring patent commercialization, and expending the business opportunities of outstanding inventions, the 2002 National Invention Exhibition was organized from

August 15 to 18; 316 pieces of creation were submitted among which 48 were awarded. The award list was announced on September 5 and posted on newspapers on September 9. A total of NT\$3,800,000 scholarship was provided to accredit the achievements of inventors.

8. To acknowledge innovation and invention, the assessment on the finals of the 11<sup>th</sup> National Invention Award was completed on September 18; two gold metals, three silver metals, and three bronze metals were given to selected creations from the corporation group, and two gold metals, two silver metals, and seven bronze metals were given to selected creations from the individual group. The award ceremony took place on October 18 at the Grand Hyatt Taipei.



● The 11<sup>th</sup> National Invention Award.



● The 11<sup>th</sup> National Invention Award.

9. Notification and Dissemination on Invention and Design Patent Right Extension:

Incorporating with the accession to the WTO and in view of those that are qualified for extension on invention/ design patent right in pursuance with amendment to Article 134 of the Patent Law enacted on October 26, 2001, TIPO advised all relevant right holders or their agents through both manual notification and television reminder via the Government Information Office (GIO) of the Executive Yuan since January to remind those right holders to pay for their annual fees before the expiration of their patent rights so as to ensure their interests and right protection.

## D. Operation Analysis

### 1. Application

In 2002, the number of patent application reached 61,402 cases, where 31,616 cases were invention patent, sharing 51.49% of the overall composition. There were 21,750 cases of utility model patent, representing 35.42%, and 8,036 cases of design patent, reflecting 13.09% of the overall composition.

When above patent application data was further analyzed by nationality, the number of domestic application, which was 35,926, shared 58.51% of the total composition. Among which, the number of domestic utility model patent application topped as it reached 20,692 cases, representing 33.70%; next was the number of invention patent, which reached 9,638 cases and reflected a 5.10% of increase as a result to improvement on domestic industrial technology when compared to the same in the previous year, and was followed by the number of design patent of 5,596 cases.

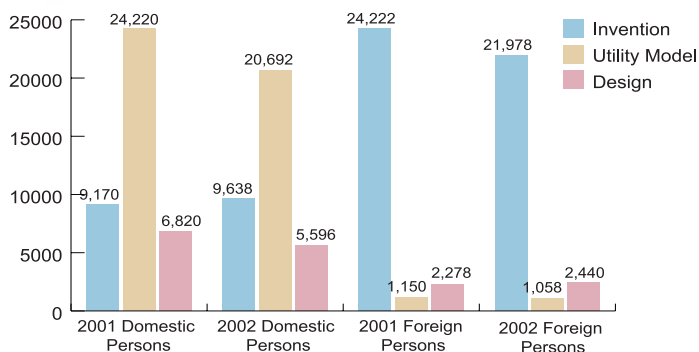
**Chart I. Patent Application - By Nationality**

Unit: Case; %

Nationality	Application			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
<b>Total</b>				
No. of Case in 2001	67,860	33,392	25,370	9,098
No. of Case in 2002	61,402	31,616	21,750	8,036
% of Variation	-9.52	-5.32	-14.27	-11.67
Percentage	100.00	51.49	35.42	13.09
<b>Domestic persons</b>				
No. of Case in 2001	40,210	9,170	24,220	6,820
No. of Case in 2002	35,926	9,638	20,692	5,596
% of Variation	-10.65	5.10	-14.57	-17.95
Percentage	58.51	15.70	33.70	9.11
<b>Foreign persons</b>				
No. of Case in 2001	27,650	24,222	1,150	2,278
No. of Case in 2002	25,476	21,978	1,058	2,440
% of Variation	-7.86	-9.26	-8.00	7.11
Percentage	41.49	35.79	1.72	3.98



**Diagram I. Patent Application**



The number of patent application filed by foreigners was 25,476 cases, representing 41.49% in overall composition and dropped by 7.86% when compared to the year before. Among which, the number of invention patent topped as it reached 21,978 cases, representing 35.79%; next was the number of design patent, which reached 2,440 cases reflecting an increase of 7.11% when compared to that from the previous year and was the only grown category among the three in this year, and finally was the utility model application finishing with a number of 1,058 cases.

## 2. Approval

The number of published and approved patent application reached 45,042 cases, where invention patent shared 23,036 cases (51.14%), utility model patent shared 16,115 cases (35.78%), and design patent shared 5,891 cases (13.08%).

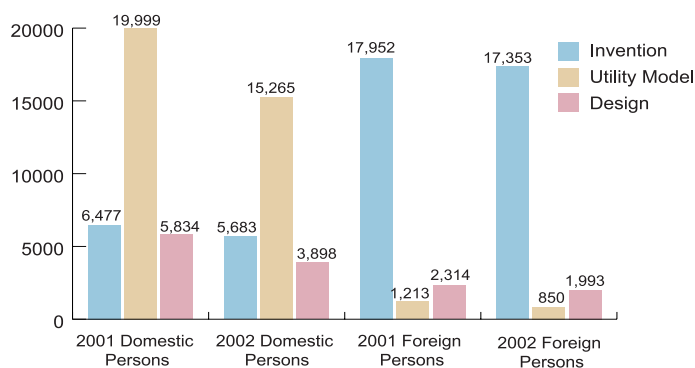
When the above information was further analyzed by nationality, the number of domestic approved applications was 24,846 cases (55.16%), among which utility model patent topped by 15,265 cases (33.89%), followed by invention patent with 5,683 cases (12.62%), and finally design patent with 3,898 cases.

The number of for foreign approved applications came to 20,196 cases (44.84%), among which invention patent capped with 17,353 cases (38.52%), followed by design patent with 1,993 cases, and finally utility model patent with 850 cases.

**Chart II. Patent Approval - By Nationality**

Unit: Case; %

Nationality	Patent Approval			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
<b>Total</b>				
No. of Case in 2001	53,789	24,429	21,212	8,148
No. of Case in 2002	45,042	23,036	16,115	5,891
% of Variation	-16.26	-5.70	-24.03	-27.70
Percentage	100.00	51.14	35.78	13.08
<b>Domestic persons</b>				
No. of Case in 2001	32,310	6,477	19,999	5,834
No. of Case in 2002	24,846	5,683	15,265	3,898
% of Variation	-23.10	-12.26	-23.67	-33.18
Percentage	55.16	12.62	33.89	8.65
<b>Foreign persons</b>				
No. of Case in 2001	21,479	17,952	1,213	2,314
No. of Case in 2002	20,196	17,353	850	1,993
% of Variation	-5.97	-3.34	-29.93	-13.87
Percentage	44.84	38.52	1.89	4.43

**Diagram II. Patent Approval**




### 3. 2002 Number of Valid Patents per Every One Hundred Thousand People

Number Year	Number of Valid Patent	Population (100,000)	Number of Valid Patents per Every One Hundred Thousand People
2002	94,004	225.21	417

## II Trademark

As a result of the national economic growth in recent years, the volume of trademark applications was averaged over 60,000 cases annually, and reached a new record of over 88,000 cases in 2000. Despite limitation in manpower and resources, TIPO strives to improve the efficiency and quality of examination so as to meet with the expectation of applicants while substantively implementing the protection in trademark.

There were 61,729 cases of trademark applications and 73,285 published and approved/rejected applications, reflecting a significant progress in concluding applications. In addition to the number of pending trademark applications dropped from 57,229 cases as of the end of 2001 to 45,145 cases as of the end of 2002, reflecting a decline of 12,084 cases, many operation measures were also undertaken so as to facilitate public services by performing administration reform. Highlight on these measures is as followed:

### A. Performance Summary

#### 1. Complete trademark register automation

Incorporating with the preparation for e-government, the recordation for trademark and service mark was fully automated so as to enhance the integrity of trademark examination data as well as to improve examination efficiency and quality.

#### 2. Publish Chinese Edition of the Nice Classification, Eighth Edition

The Eighth Edition of Nice Classification was announced in June 2001 and came to effect on January 1, 2002; it was translated into Chinese and published in May for general reference.

#### 3. Organize and compile trademark legislations

The compilation, Trademark Legislations, Interpretations, and Precedents, covers

trademark related legislation, judicial precedents, grand justices interpretations of the Judicial Yuan, administrative interpretations, and legislation interpretations since 1930; this compilation is for the reference of trademark examiners so as to improve the efficiency and quality of examination.

4. Conclude online references for well-known trademark cases

To provide a better understanding on domestic well-known trademark, decisions on claims which pursuing to Article 37.7 of the Trademark Law in 2000 and 2001, decisions of appeal, written judgments from administrative courts, and figurative files of relevant well-known trademark were uploaded to the Internet for public reference.

5. Post all amended trademark forms online

The implementation of trademark forms began on June 1, 2001, and was enforced since October 1 of the same year. To make better use of these forms in both public and examination aspects, modification on these forms was completed by the end of November 2002; the new forms were uploaded to the Internet on January 1, 2003 for public utilization.

6. Simplify and improve procedures on trademark certification replacement/ renewal

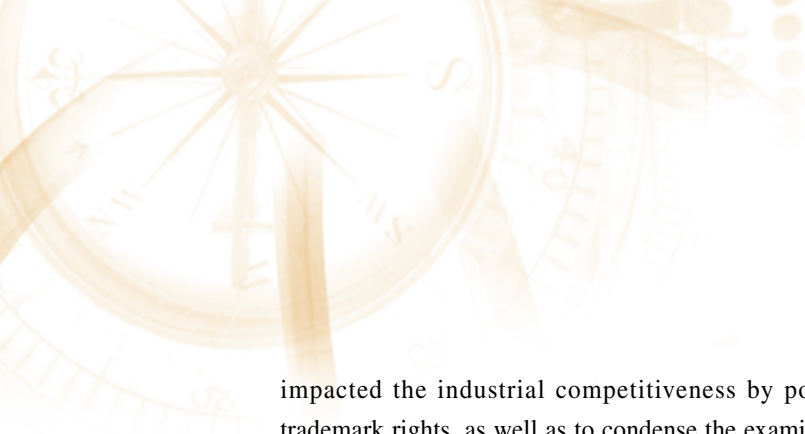
To increase administration efficiency and shorten operation process, the simplification on trademark certification replacement/renewal procedures was put into practice as of September. The time required for such process was shortened from 30 to 20 working days; the amount of work on misspelling and proofreading was reduced; and the procedures on stamping the registration certificate were simplified.

7. Conduct

"Contracted 4 in 1 Trademark System," where companies are contracted for constructing, re-engineering, and operating systems on trademark word indexing, figure indexing, searching system and electronic gazette so as to provide the general public with streamlined information service.

8. Contract academic agencies to research on "Absolute and Relative Examination System of Trademark"

To cope with considerable growth reflected on the number of trademark registrations in recent years, which has not only caused piles of pending applications, but also



impacted the industrial competitiveness by postponing the time on obtaining trademark rights, as well as to condense the examination period, TIPO contracted the Taiwan Information Intellectual Property Network Association to review the pros and cons on absolute and relative examination system of trademark, and to investigate relevant measures incorporating with adoption of relative examination system. The project was completed on June 15 and the results will be further facilitated to achieve a consensus through relevant communication channels so as to be served as a reference for future amendments.

#### 9. Form "Legislation Mending Team" incorporating the new Trademark Law

- Formulate and complete the procedure on applying for divisional trademark applications.
- Incorporating with the new Law which adopts one application for multiple classifications, an applicant or trademark right holder may, where applicable, divide an application or registration of trademark to more than one cases so as to suit the commercial need of that applicant/trademark right holder while facilitating the use of that trademark right, a set of operation procedure was formulated with a view to examine objectively and efficiently. This set of procedure covers stages including: before and after registration of divisional applications; before rejection affirmed, and division requested before decision on opposition and review is rendered.
- Formulate and complete the procedure on one modification for multiple applications  
In view of inconvenience caused by the current practice which requires applicants who might have more than one registered trademark to file modification request on every single registered trademark, substitute route was formulated so as to improve the current practice by simplifying the application process. As part of the process, correcting computer programs, simplifying application process, documenting, and archiving were completed.
- Formulate and complete the procedure on full and installment payment on registration fees

The idea of installment payment on registration fees was introduced to dispose of trademarks with shorter lifecycle in market and achieve the goal of effective management on trademark administration. The procedure on full and installment

payment on registration fees was formulated with reference to payment system practiced in other nations along with internal adjustment allied with the e-filing automation project of TIPO.

#### 10. Establish "Operation Enhancement Group"

Incorporating with the "one application for multiple classification" practice introduced by the amendment to the Trademark Law while in consideration with the examination efficiency and trainings available for familiarizing the examiners with new classes, the said practice was merging into the current operation by offering examiners with the flexibility of choosing various class of trademark applications, and hence to accustom examiners with the various nature of class or service as well as reduce the number of pending application resulted in the transition.

### B. Legislative Progress

#### 1. Complete amendment to several articles of the Trademark Law

Incorporating with the enactment of Law of Administrative Procedure, Articles 77bis, and 79 were amended and promulgated by presidential order on May 29, 2002. This amendment was mainly to remove the provision under Article 40 of the Enforcement Rules of the Trademark Law governing the applicability of principle on opposition, review and cancellation between new and previous Trademark Law to be enlisted as Article 77bis.

#### 2. Complete amendment to Appendix to Article 49 of the Enforcement Rules of the Trademark Law

The Appendix to Article 49 of the Enforcement Rules of the Trademark Law was promulgated by order of the MOEA on April 10, 2002 and enacted on April 12. In view of the enactment of the Eighth Version of the Nice Agreement on January 1, 2002, amendment was made to the said Appendix where originally classification of goods and services were classified into Class 1 to 42. This amendment further divided Class 42 into total 4 classes up to Class 45, which in another word one class was amended and three new classes were adopted. The class title of Classes 5, 9, 16 and 29 were also modified in this amendment.



### 3. Complete Amendment to the Trademark Law

The Amendment to the Trademark Law was sent to the Legislative Yuan for review on May 7, 2002. The first reading on the said Law was completed on May 17. Highlight on this amendment covers expansion on the scope of trademark registration, adoption on signatory decision of approval practice, introduction on one application for multiple classification system and opposition after registration system, abolishment on associated trademark, and progressive abolishment on protection trademark, and explication on types of trademark infringements and relevant border control measures.

## C. Professional Trainings

### 1. Organize "Industrial Seminars for Trademark Related Affairs"

To provide the industries with a better understanding on the importance of intellectual property rights, and hence reduce the chances of dispute over trademark registration and infringement on trademark rights, four seminars were organized islandwide since May 2002 to open a two-way communication channel with industrial corporations. In addition to disseminate the importance of trademark, these seminars also served as bridges to opinions from public sectors which can be referred to for future improvement on trademark related operations.

### 2. Hold "Seminars for Trademark Agents"

Integrating with the amendment to the Trademark Law forwarded to the Legislative Yuan for review on May 7, 2002 as well as Taiwan's accession to the World Trade Organization as of January 1, 2002, to accustom the trademark agents and companies with relevant legislations, TIPO, in cooperation with the Chinese National Federation of Industries, held two seminars in Taipei and Kaohsiung, respectively, on "Comparison on Legislations and Practices of Domestic and International Patent and Trademark Laws" so as to provide a better overview and promote the importance of trademark through understanding international trend of trademark related affairs, relevant regulations and practical applications.

## D. Operation Analysis

### 1. Trademark Applications



There were 61,729 cases of trademark application in 2002, reflecting an increase of 2,571 cases and a slight growth of 4.35%; among which, 45,403 cases were filed by domestic persons, showing an increase of 9.94% when compared to that in the previous year and sharing 73.55% of the overall performance. 16,326 cases were filed by foreign persons, representing a drop of 8.58% when compared to that in the year before, sharing 26.45% of the overall performance.

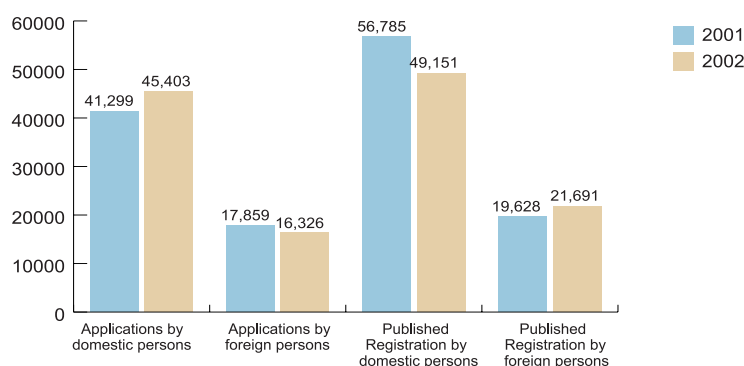
## 2. Trademark Published Registration

There were 70,842 cases of trademark registrations in 2002, where 49,151 were filed

**Chart I. Trademark Cases-By Nationality**

Unit : Case; %

Type	Total		Domestic Persons			Foreign Persons		
	Case	Variation	case	Percentage	variation	case	Percentage	variation
Application								
2001	59,158	---	41,299	69.81	---	17,859	30.19	---
2002	61,729	4.35	45,403	73.55	9.94	16,326	26.45	-8.58
Published Registration								
2001	76,413	---	56,785	74.31	---	19,628	25.69	---
2002	70,842	-7.29	49,151	69.38	-13.44	21,691	30.62	-10.51



by domestic persons, sharing 69.38% of the overall presentation; 21,691 cases were filed by foreign persons, taking 30.62% of that.

### 3. Applications on Trademark goods and services

When compared to last year, the following chart indicates that human necessities, including pharmaceutical products, disinfectants, and beverages, composes the largest portion of the overall presentation as over 20% growth in volume was reflected on Class 5 and Class 3; over 10% was reflected in Class 30.

**Chart II. Top 10 Classes of Trademark Applications  
- By Classes of Goods and Services**

Unit : Case; %

Classification on Goods and Service		2002		No. of Application in 2001	Variation (%)
Class	Title	No. of Application	Percentage (%)		
9	Scientific apparatus; audiovisual records and electricity conductance	6,022	9.78	6,445	-6.56
5	Pharmaceutical products; medical foods; disinfectants	4,714	7.65	3,803	23.95
35	Advertising and Business Management	4,418	7.17	4,562	-3.16
30	Condiments including coffee, tea, and sugar	4,267	6.93	3,836	11.24
3	Substance for laundry use, detergents, soaps, and cosmetics	4,185	6.80	3,449	21.34
25	Clothes, hats, boots and shoes	3,778	6.13	3,594	5.12
42	Services provided by professionals including chemists, physicist, engineers, computer analyzer, and lawyers	3,140	5.10	5,387	-
29	Meat, fish, poultry; preserved, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables	2,607	4.23	2,458	6.06
16	Paper, printed matters and office requisites	2,379	3.86	2,553	-6.82
41	Education and cultural activities	2,081	3.38	1,947	6.88

Note: 1. This chart is compiled with reference from the "Statistics on Trademark Application and Registered by classification" where details on other classes can be found.

Note: 2. The Appendix to Article 49 of the Enforcement Rules of the Trademark Law was already enacted as of April 12, 2002; it further categorizes the services listed under Class 42 into Class 42 to Class 45, totaled four new classes.

#### 4. Published Registrations on Trademark Goods and Services

When compared to the previous year, a decline was reflected in general of all classes of published and registered trademarks, except for Class 5 showing an over 20% growth, and Classes 29 and 42 demonstrating an over 10% increase; on the other hand, Class 25 shows a significant decline, Classes 3, 35 and 30 demonstrates an over 10% drop.

**Chart III. Top 10 Classes of Published and Registered Trademark  
- By Classes of Goods and Services**

Unit : Case; %

Classification on Goods and Service		2002		No. of Registration in 2001	Variation (%)
Class	Title	No. of Registration	Percentage (%)		
9	Scientific apparatus; audiovisual records and electricity conductance	7,879	11.14	8,749	-9.94
42	Service for providing food and drink, hygienic and beauty care, and legal services	6,480	9.17	5,840	10.96
35	Advertising and Business Management	5,589	7.91	6,500	-14.02
5	Pharmaceutical products; medical foods; disinfectants	5,102	7.22	4,146	23.06
30	Condiments including coffee, tea, and sugar	3,712	5.25	4,162	-10.81
3	Substance for laundry use, detergents, soaps, and cosmetics	3,694	5.23	4,302	-14.13
25	Clothes, hats, boots and shoes	3,585	5.07	5,535	-35.23
16	Paper, printed matters and office requisites	3,361	4.75	3,325	1.08
29	Meat, fish, poultry; preserved, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables	2,959	4.19	2,560	15.59
41	Education and cultural activities	2,382	3.37	2,509	-5.06

Note: This chart is compiled with reference from the "Statistics on Trademark Application and Registered by Classification" where details on other classes can be found.



### III Copyright

In recent years the formulation of Copyright Law has attracted public attentions since it is utilized through daily operation in a closer relation with the general public than patent and trademark. Recent amendments proposed by TIPO on the Copyright Law, Copyright Intermediary Organization Act, and relevant legislations were carefully formulated based on the principle of protecting the interest of authors while incorporating with the concepts of freedom on public information gathering and sustain development of national culture. In addition, public dissemination campaign was continued so as to carry on respecting and protecting intellectual property rights. Major events in 2002 are summarized as followed:

#### A. Performance Summary

##### 1. Supervise copyright intermediary organizations

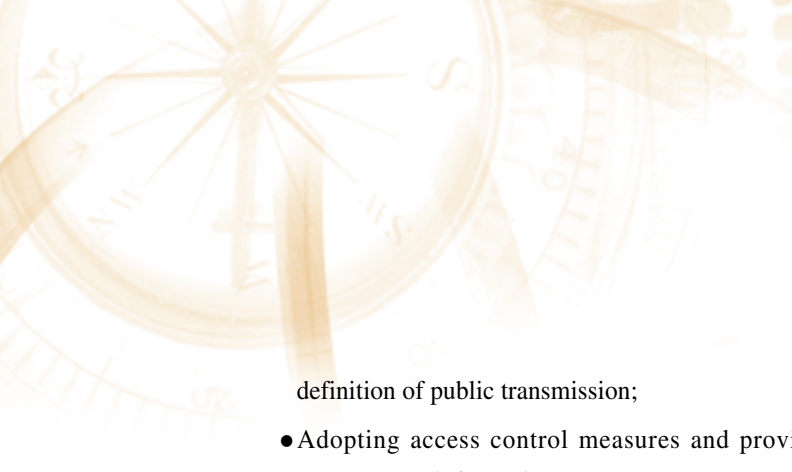
- Promoting copyright intermediary organizations participating educational promoting events so as to extend the understanding on utilizing and authorizing copyrights; communicating with these organizations via means, such as telephone, facsimile, and email, to grasp relevant information on their operations; and performing inspections on written reports and practical operation of these groups from September to October.
- The Program on Enhancing Non-Profit Events Promoted by Copyright Intermediary Organizations and Information Transparency was stipulated on March 28, 2002. Aggressive negotiation were taken place to encourage these organizations opening a gateway to the public by transparetizing information through the Internet where these organizations have set up their websites and provided Q&A databases and email queries for the general public and right holders with a better understanding on the functions of these intermediary organizations.
- Representatives from these intermediary organizations were invited to participate the three review meetings where relevant issues and challenges on operation were discussed and shared; these organizations were also provided with good understanding on utilizing mechanisms on copyright authorization.

##### 2. Formulation on copyright legislation and dissemination campaign

- The contracted projects, "Research on Copyright Legislations in Mainland China", "Research on Impacts Resulted on Copyright Authorization Contract and Scope of Fair Use from Digital Technology", were completed and published online on November 30 and will be reviewed for future amendments.
- The "Copyright Law and Subordination (in English)" was published. With an aim on cultivating the IPR awareness to elementary and junior high school student, the "I love the Lemon Village - Understanding on Copyright (Part II)" was published in January 2002.
- Interpretations on copyright and trade secret related legislations were uploaded to the Internet; pamphlets on "Copyright Law and Subordination", "Understanding on Copyright", and "Case Study on Fair Use of Work" were published in paper and uploaded to the Internet for general reference. Other publications were also distributed for promotional activities.

## B. Legislative Progress

1. Incorporating with the amendment to the Copyright Law, amendments to the "Guidelines on Compulsory License and Compensation of Use on Musical Works", "Implementation Rules for Customs Confiscating Copyright/Plate Right related Infringements", and "Guidelines on Administering Copyright Intermediary Organizations" were completed on February 20, March 20 and April 22, respectively.
2. In view of the severe impact on copyright protection resulting the rampancy of piracy from the rapid development on digital network and cyber technology, TIPO undertook and proposed amendment to the Copyright Law featuring: 1. Adoption on copyright guidelines for the Internet; and 2. Review the civil and criminal liabilities on copyright infringements. This amendment was sent to the Executive Yuan for review on February 26, 2003 and is expected to be approved in 2003. Highlight on that amendment is as followed:
  - Incorporating the "temporary production" as part of the scope of "reproduction"; adopting provisions governing exclusion of "reproduction";
  - Adopting public transmission right, distribution right, remuneration right for public performance of recording works, rental rights for performers; modifying the



definition of public transmission;

- Adopting access control measures and provisions governing electronic rights management information;
- Modifying provisions governing fair use;
- Stipulating the liabilities on using pirated work of computer programs;
- Amending the civil and criminal liabilities on infringing copyright and plate rights; and
- Adopting transitional provisions concerning remuneration payable during the retroactive protection period, and prohibition on sale after one year.

The Amendment to Copyright Intermediary Organizations Statute was sent to the Executive Yuan for review on July 25, 2002; the said review was completed successfully on the following September 4. The amendment to several articles of the Copyright Law will be proposed to the Legislative Yuan for review and complete the legislation process by 2003.

### **C. Professional Trainings**

The following events were instrumented in accordance with the IPR Action Year Project in 2002:

1. Television: 45 episodes of television programs and special coverage on IPR protection and promotion were filmed and broadcast throughout major local television channels; four advertisements were shot and broadcast.
2. Radio Broadcasting: 11 special interviews were recorded and broadcast via major and popular radio stations and programs; two 30-sec commercial were produced and broadcast for 1554 times; 300 episodes of radio shows and 6 interviews with creators were recorded and broadcast.
3. Internet: Linking websites of 36 colleges and universities, 7 copyright intermediary organizations, 13 musical record companies and major television networks to the TIPO website to provide immediate access as well as to remind the users of respect on intellectual property rights.
4. Newspaper: 60 IPR related articles and columns were published on major newspapers; 4 seminars were held in cooperation with main news agencies.

5. Two promotional footages were shot and broadcast via 4 television channels and 640 movie theaters islandwide.
6. Internet Rewarded Quizzes: The "Understanding IPR - Online Quiz with Grand Prize", a draw with four consecutive sessions, was held from May to November; winners were announced via TIPO's website. Over 2 million counts of person browsed the website during that period, and 398,988 counts of person took the online quiz.
7. The "Promotion and Exchange Program on Shared or Free Software" was formulated on July 25 and sent to the Economic and Energy Committee of the Legislative Yuan for review on August 16.

8. The "Press Conference for IPR Action Year Results" was held at the auditorium of the Ministry of Economic Affairs on November 6 to publish the inter-agency enforcement result on IPR protection in 2002 to 27 media agencies.



9. An outdoor concert was held on November 9 via the plaza of CKS Memorial Hall and attracted nearly 10,000 people to participate.
10. Over 13,500 people participated the 105 seminars held islandwide on copyright dissemination and legislation enlightenment.
11. Analysis on the online survey on "Effectiveness of IPR Protection Year Campaign" conducted from August 1 to October 31 was completed on November 15.
12. Public advertisement via lightboxes and outdoor LED displays: lightbox





● Display of declaration on "Unite for IPR Protection" at an outdoor concert.

advertisements were displayed at railway stations in Taipei, Taichung and Kaohsiung from January to February; promotional footages were broadcast via 23 train stations and national airport from January to April.

## **D. Operation Analysis**

### **1. Copyright Administration**

As the copyright registration system was abolished since the amendment to Copyright Law enacted on January 21, 1998, authors of works are immediately granted with relevant copyrights upon the completion of their works. In pursuance with the current Copyright Law and the Copyright Intermediary Organization Statute, copyright applications can be categorized into the following three types: 1. Compulsory licensing on musical works; 2. Registration of plate rights; and 3. Operation permit for Copyright Intermediary Organization. There were eight applications for plate rights, where 4 were approved and 4 were rejected; four applications for compulsory

licensing on musical works, where 2 were approved and 2 were rejected; two applications for operation permit for copyright intermediary organization, where one was withdrawn; and three withdrawals on copyright registration.

## 2. Inspection on Copyright Documents

- To facilitate the border inspection process while simplifying administrative procedures, goods categorized by exporting regulations under category No. 571 will no longer be governed by the inspection service center of TIPO on exporting audiovisual works and OEM compact disks as of January 1, 2002.
- To integrate with the above practice, the Guideline on Inspecting Copyright Documents for Exporting Audiovisual Works and OEM Compact Disks and relevant forms thereto were amended on January 8, 2002.
- To prevent scenario where international trade disputes were caused by infringing goods exported from our nation, all exporting optical disks must be accompanied by authorization from the copyright holder. Such authorization will be inspected by TIPO which will issue a certificate required for completing exporting declaration at the customs. There were 19,143 applications received in 2002 (see chart below).

### Statistics on Copyright Documents Inspection Applications Received in 2002

Unit : Case

Place No. of Case	TIPO	Inspection Centers				Total
		CKS Airport	Taichung	Kaohsiung	Sum	
Total	17,651	780	707	5	1,492	19,143
Percentage	92.21	4.07	3.69	0.03	7.79	100.00

# Chapter IV. International Cooperation

## A Multilateral Cooperation

### 1. Signing of bilateral agreements

- The "Fifth Taiwan-France Industrial Property Rights Meeting" was held at TIPO on January 18, 2002. Mr. Hangard, General Director of the Institut National de la Propriete Industrielle of France, attended the ceremony and signed the proposed agreement.
- The "Memorandum of Understanding between Ministries of Economic Affairs of Taipei and of San Diego" was signed at Chile on March 21. The MOU was brought back to Taipei by the Latin American trade delegation of the Ministry and signed by Vice Minister Chen on April 25.
- The "Agreement on the Development and Protection of Intellectual Property Rights between the Republic of China and the Republic of Costa Rica" was signed on October 11; another parallel agreement was signed between the R.O.C. and the Republic of Guatemala on December 24. These agreements serve not only as gateways to mutual recognition on priority rights for patent and trademark applications, but also as enhancements to reciprocal cooperation on information sharing and experts exchange.

### 2. Technical cooperation on administrative automation

- TIPO initiated technical automation project with assistance from the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) under the framework of APEC. A delegation headed by Deputy Director General



● On October 28, A delegation headed by Deputy Director General Tsai visited KIPO; the two sides signed the "Draft Proposal on Technical Cooperation for Administration Automation between TIPO and KIPO."

Tsai visited KIPO from October 27 to November 1; the two sides signed the "Draft Proposal on Technical Cooperation for Administration Automation between TIPO and KIPO."

- KIPO followed the abovementioned project by sending another expert group of fifteen to visit TIPO from December 15 to 20 so as to facilitate experience sharing and technical exchange.

### 3. International Copyright relations

- A delegation was sent from July 27 to August 4 to Washington D.C., U.S. to participate in the TIFA Working-level Meeting where in depth discussions on amendment to Copyright Law were developed. The two sides also exchanged views on relevant matters.
- Another delegation composed of experts from TIPO and BOFT was dispatched to Geneva from September 15 to 22 to participate in the legislative review held by the TRIPS Council of the World Trade Organization. By responding to questions proposed by members of the WTO, the delegation successfully presented a comprehensive overview on the IPR regime in both legislative and enforcement fronts of the nation.



● Picture from Informal Technical Consultation and Cooperation on Administration Automation between TIPO and KIPO.



● Another picture from Informal Technical Consultation and Cooperation on Administration Automation between TIPO and KIPO.



● Delegates participated the TRIPS Council Meeting of the World Trade Organization.



#### **4. Patent information sharing & exchange**

- TIPO continues providing the European Patent Office (EPO) and Derwent, an English firm, with translated information on published patent, which would be adopted into the INPADOC database and the World Patent Index (WPI) database.
- Mr. Roberto Vacca, an EPO officer who is in charge of affairs in Taiwan and Mainland China region, visited TIPO on October 24 to discuss issues relating to information exchanging, examiner training and prospective visit to Taiwan for other EPO experts.
- Mr. Christian Platzer, a senior patent examiner of EPO, and Dr. Wolfgang König were invited as speakers of seminars organized by TIPO from November 25 to 29 on matters related to patent commercialization and examination practice.

#### **5. International cooperation on Anti-counterfeiting**

TIPO continues providing information governing administrative measures and enforcement results in response to concerns addressed by international trade and economy organizations, such as the WTO and the APEC, as well as to those proposed by other nations through bilateral negotiations.

### **B International Conferences**

#### **1. Oversea seminars**

- To help the industries stay current with the latest international IPR protection trend, TIPO invited a group of eight attorneys and experts from the American Intellectual Property Laws Association (AIPLA) to attend an IPR seminar, which was held on April 9 at the National Taiwan University, that focused on: harmonizing IPR cooperation among private organizations; disseminating international trends on IPR protection; and providing case study on IPR infringements.
- TIPO was invited by Mr. Nils Montan, president of the International Trademark Association (INTA), to participate in the 124<sup>th</sup> INTA Annual Meeting held in Washington D.C., U.S. from May 17 to 24 to broadcast the constant effort that Taiwan has devoted into IPR protection, and to introduce and advertise for investment

opportunities while enhancing multifaceted cooperation with IPR organizations from other nations.


## **2. National involvement in WTO, APEC/IPEG and other relevant activities thereto**

- ROC was elected as the convener and the chairman of the APEC Intellectual Property Expert Group (IPEG) during the 14<sup>th</sup> APEC/IPEG meeting held in Hong Kong in March.
- ROC successfully hosted the 15<sup>th</sup> APEC/IPEG meeting in July as other Member Economies complemented and acknowledged the constant effort that the nation put into.
- The nation's IPR legislative regime was reviewed by the WTO/TRIPS Council from September 17 to 19. This review, which stands as an important milestone in the account of multilateral IPR cooperation, was successfully completed on November 28.



● Group photo of the 15<sup>th</sup> APEC/IPEG Meeting in New Zealand.





### **3. Bilateral/multilateral conferences & exchanges**

- The 4<sup>th</sup> TIFA Working-level Meetings were held in July and October to help the U.S. reach a better comprehension on the efforts that the government installed in IPR protection.
- To facilitate future cooperation with France Intellectual Property Office as well as to generate more training opportunities for our IPR enforcement officers, experts and officers from TIPO, NPA, MOJ, Judicial Yuan, Customs and ACC formed a delegation and participated the "Anti-counterfeiting Practice Workshop" held from December 9 to 13 in France.
- To further stimulate mutual cooperation and to enhance professional training, five examiners were sent to the European Patent Office (EPO) to attend the biotechnology patent examination practice program held from June 29 to July 28.
- One patent assistant examiner was sent to Hague Branch Office of EPO in Holland to participate the "EPO Workshop for Industry 2002" from August 31 to September 8.
- Mr. Chistophe de Vroey, an European Commission Trade Officer, came in December to provide IPR related information exchange through interactive seminars which focused on IPR protection and enforcement related issues.

## Chapter V. Public Information Service

A comprehensive IPR database is not only essential to the quality of examinations, but also is an excellent resource of future advancement of industries as the abounding amount of patent information contained can be further utilized to promote additional exploration and development on the industrial innovation while saving the cost of repetitive research and investment.

After years of collecting and procuring, TIPO has equipped itself with enormous amount of domestic and foreign IPR related information, which is not only accessible for patent and trademark examiners, but also available along with other services for the general public. TIPO also publishes IP related publications for public references and IP awareness dissemination.

### A Information Collecting

- Continuing collecting and procuring domestic and foreign IPR related periodicals, optical disks, databases and et cetera for public reference purpose; and
- The Japanese Patent Office has agreed to provide TIPO with, free of charge, the optical disks of gazettes from 1971 to 1992 on patent application and utility model applications, gazettes from 1922 to 1993 on patents and utility model patents, and gazettes from 1979 to 1995 on PCT international applications, which can significantly reduce the space required for storage while increasing the convenience on utilizing the said patent data.

### B Database Service

- The integrated database, which covers both digitized domestic patent specifications as well as collected foreign information, is available for examiners and public;
- The "patent info online ordering and service system" was updated and maintained to provide the public with much more prompt services; and
- Enhancing the search function of database; adjusting and upgrading the hardware and software of the database; and accelerating the information providing speed.





## **C Publications**

- Periodical of Intellectual Property (monthly)
- IPR Statistics Quarterly
- One volume each of Chinese/ English IPR Annual Report
- Patent gazette
- Patent gazette on CD-ROM
- Trademark gazette
- Extracts of IPR-related Information from the Internet(monthly)
- Chinese Edition of the "National law relating to the EPC "--EPO Publication.
- One volume each of Chinese/ English version 2001 Analysis Report on Anti-counterfeiting in ROC
- 2001 Analysis on Major Industries

## **D Public Service**

- In 2002, the number of inquiries recorded by service centers in Taipei, Hsinchu, Taichung and Kaohsiung offices reached a total of 53,994 count of person, and 1,254,019 pages of photocopied information.
- The "Foreign and Domestic Patent Optical Disk Database" was visited by a totaling of 129,785 count of person, and inquired by 299,344 times.

## **E Online Information Service**

- TIPO's website offers a variety of IPR information as well as entries to various databases. It also provides and promotes IPR related information via a number of events, such as "Genius Online Challenge," "IPR online survey," and "slogan competition." There were over 800,000 visit made to the site in 2002.
- The updating and maintaining of the "IP Information Mall" continues so as to reach the level of transparency on IP related information as required by the APEC; and

- The "Patent Commercialization Marketplace Website ([www.tipo.gov.tw/PCM/](http://www.tipo.gov.tw/PCM/))" was established on January 1 so as to stimulate industrial development through encouraging invention and protecting creation as well as generating a tri-win situation by matching market-demand inventions or techniques with interested industries and consumers. TIPO, which functions as a "patent information provider" and abides the principles of openness and transparency, offers relevant professional data and references so as to establish a "trading information platform of patent commercialization marketplace."

## F Technical Upgrading

- Setting up of e-documents bulletin system

The e-document bulletin system of TIPO was set up to transmit internal documents via intranet so as to evidently reduce the cost of time, resources and paper.

- Upgrading relevant facilities on cyber infrastructure exchange

TIPO's network frame was upgraded to respond the demand of increasing number of network operating systems and software so as to generate a fast, secure and comprehensive information exchange atmosphere through constructing independent and interactive cyber infrastructure. This infrastructure is aimed to provide the end users with faster data exchange rate and better resources sharing ability so as to maximize the use of the network while maintaining the convenience, stability, validity and security of the system.



## Chapter VI. Enforcement

Effective implementation of IPR enforcement not only tops on the national agenda, but also motivates innovative development and industrial upgrading by safeguarding the global competitiveness of the nation. Being the first year of the nation's accession to the WTO, the year 2002 was announced by the Executive Yuan as the "IPR Action Year" so as to rectify the discouraging mores of piracy and counterfeit by consolidating among relevant agencies that carry out substantial and effective IPR enforcement measures. Major achievements in the area of policy formulation, education promotion and enforcement results are summarized as followed:

### A Enforcement Summary

#### 1. Implementation on Optical Disk Management Regulations

To effectively execute inspections on optical disk manufacturing plants, in pursuance with Article 13 of the Optical Disk Management Regulations the Ministry of Economic Affairs has drafted the "Optical Disk Administration and Inspection Guideline," and gathered experts from TIPO, Industrial Development Bureau, Bureau of Foreign Trade and Bureau of Standard, Metrology and Inspection to found the Joint Optical Disk Enforcement Taskforce (JODE) in March to carry out inspections on the said manufacturing plants. Also, to make the best use of resources available from those relevant agencies, the JODE was consolidated with special taskforces from the Second Peace Preservation Police Corps of National Police Administration. The consolidation ceremony took place on September 2 and was held by Vice Minister Chen and Chief Liang of the SPPPC.

#### 2. Establishment of Integrated Enforcement Taskforce

To proclaim the government's determination and passion in IPR protection, to enhance the nation's image in that field, and to establish a specialty taskforce under the National Police Administration, the Second Peace Preservation Police Corps of National Police Administration set up a specialty taskforce composed of 100 police in March. The specialty taskforce was later expanded and become the "Integrated Enforcement Taskforce" composed of a total of 220 IPR enforcement professionals so as to effectively deal with IPR infringements.

The IET has a total of six district branches (located in Taipei, Taoyuan, Taichung, Chayi, Kaohsiung, and Huatung), which create a firm network that oversees the IPR enforcement of the island.

### **3. Consolidation of power from industries and interest groups**

In view of the profiles and experiences that interest groups and industries have in dealing with IPR infringements, TIPO invited these groups and industries on a constant basis to participate and exchange views at related meetings and seminars so as to effectively tackle various types of infringement.

### **4. Assistance on export monitoring system**

- The "Export Monitoring System (EMS)," developed by contracting the Institute for Industrial Information to assist the customs, was established and is aimed to inspect exporting products installed with computer software.
- The Chip Marking Implementation Plan was established to follow up on the mask read only memory chips (Mask ROM); exportation on products installed with such chips can only be permitted upon the company's successful labeling and registration at Taiwan Economic Development and Research Academy and the China Industrial & Commercial Research Institute.
- Where untrue declaration of the trademark on exporting goods is discovered, the customs will examine the authenticity of such trademark with TIPO; if the use of such trademark is suspected as potential infringement, further investigation will be initiated by relevant enforcement agencies, including the prosecution office, police and investigation department.

### **5. Public tip-off against infringements**

- Domestic and foreign legal persons are encouraged to report by telephone, mail or email to the Anti-Counterfeiting Committee (ACC), and to provide tip-offs leading to crackdown of IPR infringements.
- Upon discovery of optical disks, which bear no source identification code (SID code), the customs will immediately contact the ACC, which will notify appropriate copyright holders to examine whether such disks constitute as a part of any IPR infringements.



## **6. Coordination on enforcement**

- TIPO also functions as a coordinator among the prosecutors, police and investigators on formulating substantial enforcement actions while providing administrative support to those agencies.
- By organizing recognition ceremonies, officers and agencies with outstanding IPR enforcement performance are acknowledged and dedicated with bonuses.

## **B Legislative Amendments**

### **1. Publishing application forms for SID code and promulgating regulations with regard to the Optical Disk Management Regulations**

The "Application forms for Optical Disk Manufacturing Permit/SID Code," designed for applying for new or additional SID code(s), were published on January 17.

On January 21, the MOEA announced the Optical Disk Administration and Inspection Guideline; the amendment thereto was shortly announced on March 6.

### **2. Drafting the amendment to Optical Disk Management Regulations**

As a reference for future amendment on the Optical Disk Management Regulations, which came into force on November 14, 2001, TIPO invited other relevant agencies, including the Ministry of Justice, and optical disk manufacturers to express their view on overcoming challenges encountered when enforcing the said Regulations.

### **3. Composing explanation note to Articles of the Optical Disk Management Regulations**

To explicit the legal definitions as well as to clarify the questions raised in various situation when implementing the Optical Disk Management Regulations, promulgated by presidential order on November 14, 2001, TIPO compiled the Explanatory Note to Articles of the Optical Disk Management Regulations so as to set the benchmark of understanding among relevant agencies when referring to this Regulations.

### **4. Amending the Guideline on IPR Infringement Crackdown Rewards**

As instructed by the Premier, TIPO proposed on April 8 the draft amendment to Article

4 of the Guideline of Incentive Program Rewarding Tip-offs against Pirated Optical Disk Manufacturers, which was approved by the Executive Yuan on April 23. According to this amended Guideline, the maximum reward for crackdowns with infringing goods was doubled from NT\$50,000 to NT\$100,000; the maximum bonus for cracking down illegal optical disk manufacturers and that for informants was also gone up from NT\$30,000 to NT\$50,000.

In addition, the maximum total reward for informants, who provide tip-offs leading to crackdown of major infringements, was increased from NT\$100,000 to NT\$ 1 million. The said draft was promulgated on February 12 and enacted on January 17, 2003.

### C Public Awareness Campaigns

1. On January 25, TIPO and the Directorate General of Customs together carried out destruction on IPR infringements.
2. From December 17 to 19, TIPO held three large outdoor events on destructing pirated optical discs at major night markets located in Taipei, Taichung, and Kaohsiung, respectively.
3. Professional enhancement

To enhance the expertise of IPR enforcement officers on enforcing piracy and counterfeit, TIPO organized the "IPR Enforcement Workshops for Police and Investigators" : 245 officers completed the five sessions from July to August.

Another four sessions of "IPR Enforcement Seminars for Judicial



● TIPO held a large outdoor events on destructing pirated optical disks at a major night markets located in Taichung on December 18.

Officers" were also organized for 120 IPR specialty judges and prosecutors from October to November. These seminars covered relevant topics, including: discussing practices for enforcing talking books, films and video, commercial software, computer software, and game units; probing for investigating infringements; studying on adjudication practices and law applications; introducing IPR legislations and the Optical Disk Management Regulations.

## D Enforcement Analysis

### 1. Summary on anti-counterfeiting enforcement

In 2002, TIPO handled 301 suspected infringements reported by the Customs, a drop of 19.73% when compared to that in the previous year; 346 cases of piracy and counterfeit were reported by companies, representing an increase of 67.96% when compared to that in the preceding year.

There were 1,552 cases of issued reward, reflecting an incline of 22.98% when compared to that from the year before. Among those cases, 1,361 were reported as copyright infringements, 185 were trademark infringements, and 6 were patent infringements. The total reward issued came to approximately NT\$545 million, showing a significant increase of 51.64% when compared to that in the year before. The

**Chart 1. Summary Chart on Enforcement Cases and Rewards Handled by Anti-Counterfeiting Committee**

Unit: case/ NT\$ thousand dollar/ %

Year	No. of Suspected Infringements Directed by Customs	No. of Infringement Reported by Companies	No. of Cases and Amount of Enforcement Rewards					
			No. of Cases Where Rewards Granted				Infringement Value	Rewards Amount
			Sum	Patent	Trademark	Copyright		
2001	375	206	1,262	12	281	969	359,468	8,365
2002	301	346	1,552	6	185	1,361	545,097	9,537
% of variation	-19.73	67.96	22.98	-50.00	-34.16	40.45	51.64	14.01

Note: The "Infringement Value" listed in above chart is an estimated value.

total reward for enforcement officers was NT\$9.5 million, rising by 14.01% than that in the preceding year.

## 2. Summary on pirated optical disk enforcement

The Joint Optical Disk Enforcement Taskforce (JODE) conducted a total of 297 count of inspection on optical disk plants, and raided 16 major infringers. Among these infringements, eight manufacturing devices and over one million pieces of illegal finished optical disks were confiscated. As a deterrent result, fifteen illegal manufacturers were closed or out of business due to the issuance of a total of over NT\$11 million of administrative fine and six administrative dispositions.

**Chart 2. Summary Chart of Inspections Conducted by JODE of MOEA**

Item \ Time		January to August (Before offices integration)				September to December (After offices integration)				
Inspection count		Total : 113				Total : 184				
		Regular	Random	Daytime	Nighttime	Regular	Random	Daytime	Nighttime	
		111	2	111	2	29	155	153	31	
Inspection Result	Major Infringements Found (case)		6				10			
	No. of plant closed down		Total:6				Total:9			
			Closed by order		Closed by owner		Closed by order		Closed by owner	
		disk pressing plant	2		4		3		1	
		packaging plant	0		0		5		0	
	No. of infringement where litigation initiated		5				7			
	No. of disposition issued		4				2			
	No. of manufacturing devices seized	Detained	3				0			
		confiscated	3				2			



# **VII • Annual Statistics**

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# I · Cases Filed & Disposed of Patent

## A Cases Filed on Patent (1978 ~ 2002)

Year	Application	Approval	Certificate Issued	Year	Application	Approval	Certificate Issued
1978	8,761	1,794	1,204	1991	36,127	27,281	24,235
1979	10,411	3,689	2,959	1992	38,554	21,264	20,142
1980	13,016	6,633	6,256	1993	41,185	22,317	19,266
1981	15,027	6,264	6,013	1994	42,412	19,032	15,136
1982	16,328	7,460	5,781	1995	43,461	29,707	22,907
1983	19,428	7,096	5,327	1996	47,055	29,469	25,529
1984	22,013	8,592	8,005	1997	53,164	29,356	26,935
1985	23,870	9,427	8,886	1998	54,003	25,051	23,640
1986	26,198	10,526	8,498	1999	51,921	29,144	24,338
1987	28,900	10,615	8,263	2000	61,231	38,665	31,096
1988	29,511	12,355	9,622	2001	67,860	53,789	43,277
1989	32,103	19,265	15,975	2002	61,402	45,042	44,101
1990	34,343	22,601	19,623				

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

## B Statistic on Patent from 1993 to 2002

### 1. Statistic on Cases Filed & Disposed of Patent (1993 ~2002)

Year	Application	Reexamination	Opposition	Invalidation	Assignment	Licensing
1993	41,185	8,685	1,985	813	1,109	143
1994	42,412	6,983	1,428	667	937	107
1995	43,461	10,353	1,936	689	976	98
1996	47,055	8,290	1,855	768	1,291	194
1997	53,164	7,933	2,029	778	1,678	204
1998	54,003	6,669	1,843	638	1,818	166
1999	51,921	8,227	2,074	653	1,490	137
2000	61,231	7,103	2,266	583	2,013	188
2001	67,860	10,463	2,596	701	1,598	111
2002	61,402	11,728	1,734	591	2,365	140

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

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

## 2. Invention Patent Filed & Disposed (1993 ~2002)

Year	Application	Reexamination	Rejection	Approval	Certificate Issued
1993	11,163	3,682	6,385	5,354	5,204
1994	12,440	2,978	6,360	4,821	4,017
1995	13,936	4,983	8,381	6,977	5,579
1996	15,959	4,464	8,067	8,594	7,389
1997	20,046	4,225	7,552	9,008	9,344
1998	21,978	3,762	6,994	8,478	8,380
1999	22,161	4,945	8,251	11,280	10,022
2000	28,451	4,390	8,089	15,657	13,061
2001	33,392	6,298	10,381	24,429	21,012
2002	31,616	7,413	12,031	23,036	22,616

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

## 3. Utility Model Patent Filed & Disposed (1993 ~2002)

Year	Application	Reexamination	Rejection	Approval	Certificate Issued
1993	19,022	3,740	10,634	11,616	9,588
1994	19,154	2,873	9,905	9,856	7,281
1995	18,436	3,603	10,442	14,506	11,504
1996	19,975	2,401	8,372	13,623	11,988
1997	21,800	2,469	8,220	14,943	12,431
1998	22,235	2,016	7,042	13,416	12,000
1999	21,481	2,130	7,660	14,298	11,883
2000	23,728	1,763	8,468	15,990	12,945
2001	25,370	2,797	9,668	21,212	16,680
2002	21,750	3,100	9,493	16,115	15,200

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

## 4. Design Patent Filed & Disposed (1993 ~2002)

Year	Application	Reexamination	Rejection	Approval	Certificate Issued
1993	11,000	1,263	6,344	5,347	4,474
1994	10,818	1,132	5,854	4,355	3,838
1995	11,089	1,767	7,393	8,224	5,824
1996	11,121	1,425	6,220	7,252	6,152
1997	11,318	1,239	5,564	5,405	5,160
1998	9,790	891	4,610	3,157	3,260
1999	8,279	1,152	5,380	3,566	2,433
2000	9,052	950	5,559	7,018	5,090
2001	9,098	1,368	5,312	8,148	5,585
2002	8,036	1,215	4,091	5,891	6,285

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

## 5. Statistic on Disposed of Opposition and Invalidation for Patent (1993 ~2002)

Year	Opposition		Invalidation	
	Sustenance	Non-sustenance	Sustenance	Non-sustenance
1993	515	1,075	280	365
1994	711	837	347	457
1995	733	1,218	272	423
1996	823	1,150	353	360
1997	676	1,065	274	426
1998	744	1,221	272	497
1999	685	1,022	282	376
2000	569	975	200	336
2001	760	1,343	168	287
2002	835	1,466	194	353

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

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

## 6.Statistic on Domestic and Foreign Patent Application (1993 ~2002)

Item Year	Domestic				Foreign			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1993	1,924	17,175	9,327	28,426	9,239	1,847	1,673	12,759
1994	2,197	17,756	9,354	29,307	10,243	1,398	1,464	13,105
1995	2,216	17,300	9,384	28,900	11,720	1,136	1,705	14,561
1996	2,938	18,690	9,557	31,185	13,021	1,285	1,564	15,870
1997	3,761	20,542	9,354	33,657	16,285	1,258	1,964	19,507
1998	5,213	21,123	7,907	34,243	16,765	1,112	1,883	19,760
1999	5,804	20,283	6,556	32,643	16,357	1,198	1,723	19,278
2000	6,830	22,660	6,879	36,369	21,621	1,068	2,173	24,862
2001	9,170	24,220	6,820	40,210	24,222	1,150	2,278	27,650
2002	9,638	20,692	5,596	35,926	21,978	1,058	2,440	25,476

## 7.Statistic on Domestic and Foreign Patent Approval (1993 ~2002)

Item Year	Domestic				Foreign			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1993	740	10,264	4,410	15,414	4,614	1,352	937	6,903
1994	668	8,585	3,310	12,563	4,153	1,271	1,045	6,469
1995	1,138	12,962	6,617	20,717	5,839	1,544	1,607	8,990
1996	1,393	12,245	5,772	19,410	7,201	1,378	1,480	10,059
1997	1,611	13,680	4,260	19,551	7,397	1,263	1,145	9,805
1998	1,598	12,454	2,365	16,417	6,880	962	792	8,634
1999	2,139	13,375	2,538	18,052	9,141	923	1,028	11,092
2000	3,834	14,924	4,979	23,737	11,823	1,066	2,039	14,928
2001	6,477	19,999	5,834	32,310	17,952	1,213	2,314	21,479
2002	5,683	15,265	3,898	24,846	17,353	850	1,993	20,196

## C Statistics on Patent by Classification

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

Class	Application			Approval		
	1999	2000	2001	2000	2001	2002
A01	239	219	247	128	146	130
A21	12	13	25	11	13	14
A22	0	3	6	1	2	0
A23	119	154	164	57	66	58
A24	13	25	15	13	14	7
A31	0	0	0	0	2	0
A41	42	23	33	22	19	17
A42	16	9	10	1	3	3
A43	36	42	39	28	22	19
A44	64	67	55	25	25	23
A45	54	43	58	10	5	8
A46	18	18	24	12	11	7
A47	184	228	218	89	92	75
A61	1303	1380	1323	504	725	701
A62	15	12	14	5	8	10
A63	178	240	271	103	151	83
B01	387	383	424	198	358	299
B02	19	17	19	6	18	15
B03	14	14	7	10	18	8
B04	3	3	2	2	3	3
B05	95	85	112	69	98	107
B06	1	2	6	2	1	4
B07	13	19	8	6	22	17
B08	42	41	44	32	49	44
B09	30	46	63	13	35	33
B21	116	114	135	85	124	117
B22	93	112	102	67	131	83
B23	232	277	287	169	340	236
B24	216	260	273	184	255	184
B25	96	98	134	83	108	103
B26	19	42	47	38	23	27
B27	29	30	25	22	42	24
B28	20	29	32	30	20	18
B29	292	282	293	141	335	220
B30	9	16	12	13	11	12
B31	24	14	7	6	13	6
B32	217	204	203	87	155	109
B41	146	233	265	74	120	259
B42	17	21	25	11	8	2
B43	30	39	34	14	10	18
B44	26	33	38	17	9	13
B60	163	212	255	88	128	202
B61	5	17	18	2	7	15
B62	172	240	230	124	172	170
B63	24	24	11	25	20	12
B64	9	7	10	14	7	7
B65	356	368	391	261	360	304
B66	64	80	90	17	46	75
B67	19	17	16	15	13	6
B68	2	3	0	0	1	0
B81	0	2	41	0	2	28
B82	0	0	3	0	0	1
C01	125	137	144	76	122	92
C02	89	108	103	32	67	65
C03	84	154	184	39	77	62
C04	117	86	117	69	76	69
C05	12	15	9	5	8	6
C06	15	10	5	2	4	3
C07	1297	1496	1692	746	1019	763
C08	1001	1085	1152	512	801	610
C09	424	445	609	193	329	255

C10	103	78	96	56	75	67
C11	62	71	53	55	46	38
C12	169	241	312	62	61	62
C13	1	1	1	0	2	1
C14	1	6	3	3	3	4
C21	63	70	78	45	71	77
C22	71	98	107	37	81	87
C23	290	323	397	108	211	209
C25	83	101	138	41	60	54
C30	79	68	81	38	53	55
D01	77	76	100	55	68	89
D02	27	30	24	24	27	40
D03	37	27	33	20	23	49
D04	69	75	92	38	79	81
D05	38	61	72	14	48	47
D06	68	92	95	83	61	78
D07	5	2	0	0	3	2
D21	107	85	52	44	73	25
D64	0	0	0	1	0	0
E01	30	30	36	11	19	30
E02	53	51	50	39	37	58
E03	24	16	23	24	16	18
E04	143	135	150	87	141	124
E05	56	95	68	40	93	51
E06	42	29	35	37	29	18
E21	6	9	15	7	5	20
F01	55	64	65	51	48	57
F02	74	103	101	84	58	127
F03	21	30	39	4	7	17
F04	89	94	97	66	79	114
F15	9	27	19	10	26	17
F16	196	296	338	171	229	289
F17	36	34	21	23	48	19
F21	45	44	67	7	13	35
F22	4	8	5	8	7	2
F23	65	83	66	40	85	36
F24	70	77	92	68	67	54
F25	72	70	99	33	45	74
F26	10	12	26	6	9	6
F27	15	21	19	26	32	19
F28	36	45	41	26	42	46
F41	16	13	10	7	17	8
F42	7	13	6	10	12	5
G01	608	697	910	344	524	573
G02	774	1130	1365	326	722	669
G03	340	475	588	196	272	344
G04	31	40	38	31	37	41
G05	107	113	120	65	119	111
G06	1434	2185	2810	926	1507	1776
G07	37	71	79	28	51	62
G08	60	61	101	32	35	47
G09	213	335	564	170	174	326
G10	87	82	110	42	75	70
G11	860	1034	1377	683	997	1006
G12	2	3	7	2	3	2
G21	61	55	35	25	91	42
H01	5332	6344	7720	4806	7805	6983
H02	332	453	549	191	398	374
H03	367	438	573	180	591	435
H04	1441	1873	2170	1131	1572	1435
H05	412	585	754	261	378	570
X	0	177	121	0	0	0

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

## 2. Statistics on Utility Model Application and Approval by Classification in Recent Three Years

Class	Application			Approval		
	1999	2000	2001	2000	2001	2002
A01	575	485	536	378	313	359
A21	48	36	52	30	47	24
A22	11	12	8	6	13	4
A23	94	97	118	64	93	61
A24	26	33	33	12	16	7
A41	166	161	209	70	80	42
A42	82	81	85	43	46	34
A43	203	193	272	110	110	118
A44	219	207	207	124	169	82
A45	571	602	545	307	272	189
A46	55	43	49	36	25	15
A47	2222	2108	2139	1302	1318	839
A61	778	855	987	490	563	577
A62	60	65	78	47	41	35
A63	1136	1187	1259	780	842	753
B01	209	216	257	140	236	185
B02	43	37	56	45	57	37
B03	18	20	10	10	13	7
B04	0	7	2	0	6	3
B05	155	139	158	112	118	152
B07	27	21	28	13	32	34
B08	34	30	70	28	26	57
B09	13	10	28	4	12	17
B21	153	125	115	130	175	93
B22	29	46	34	19	35	19
B23	404	335	409	364	418	308
B24	115	125	120	92	150	61
B25	748	677	775	613	734	584
B26	190	174	179	136	143	164
B27	94	85	93	64	116	62
B28	35	30	25	41	37	12
B29	243	220	269	165	301	209
B30	26	24	20	11	22	29
B31	26	21	26	22	31	31
B32	47	71	78	27	36	54
B41	169	157	155	164	68	145
B42	149	152	158	72	84	48
B43	204	177	189	122	105	51
B44	84	79	66	46	35	19
B45	0	0	0	1	0	0
B60	894	926	928	579	759	645
B61	0	4	15	4	2	2
B62	908	1410	946	692	1008	828
B63	59	36	47	53	60	25
B64	5	5	15	4	6	5
B65	1277	1217	1296	825	1144	796
B66	87	61	74	39	65	69
B67	37	38	47	30	33	15
B68	6	2	3	0	5	2
B81	0	0	4	0	0	2
C01	5	14	14	5	20	10
C02	49	49	55	26	41	33
C03	10	11	20	6	9	9
C04	2	3	2	0	1	0
C05	2	4	3	2	1	4
C06	1	8	4	2	5	1
C07	0	0	0	1	1	2
C08	4	5	5	3	1	3
C09	7	7	7	1	2	1
C10	1	4	3	2	3	2
C11	6	10	9	1	1	1

C12	2	8	20	1	1	0
C14	6	1	2	2	3	2
C21	7	3	4	8	5	7
C22	2	3	2	0	2	1
C23	8	10	22	4	6	11
C25	16	41	36	21	43	29
C30	1	0	0	0	1	0
D01	19	20	22	12	32	23
D02	2	11	8	5	5	13
D03	22	8	13	8	23	12
D04	119	79	113	48	152	96
D05	52	67	60	18	72	40
D06	125	119	91	83	135	63
D07	5	8	4	3	6	4
D21	5	12	12	1	7	2
E01	71	67	58	42	49	42
E02	62	51	54	54	68	42
E03	152	136	156	113	159	100
E04	642	638	609	446	659	399
E05	466	491	485	331	625	412
E06	592	498	521	497	503	371
E21	6	7	2	7	5	5
E24	0	0	0	2	0	0
E65	0	0	0	1	0	0
F01	59	52	72	60	39	41
F02	61	94	93	48	49	115
F03	14	14	17	7	4	9
F04	276	257	299	153	202	222
F05	0	0	0	2	0	0
F15	26	26	20	21	28	16
F16	778	834	844	619	686	560
F17	33	71	53	36	60	18
F21	296	331	389	170	249	152
F22	6	7	3	5	5	3
F23	175	182	215	111	216	90
F24	474	464	479	367	389	219
F25	96	60	64	30	46	36
F26	26	30	18	6	15	20
F27	11	8	9	9	16	11
F28	35	40	52	21	46	49
F41	58	62	96	60	84	88
F42	21	15	38	7	30	19
G01	352	306	417	239	261	253
G02	249	306	428	149	162	163
G03	68	90	132	56	87	93
G04	59	46	25	34	31	23
G05	42	39	51	40	38	43
G06	965	776	1231	605	956	682
G07	71	64	95	59	62	70
G08	107	75	104	98	43	55
G09	225	208	269	148	141	120
G10	85	86	70	43	61	26
G11	208	192	233	125	190	171
G12	6	14	12	2	11	11
G21	1	0	1	0	1	1
H01	1812	1797	1895	1512	2519	1402
H02	441	387	486	216	507	309
H03	41	29	47	26	64	27
H04	674	771	780	425	656	533
H05	477	751	787	259	592	816
X	0	9	0	0	0	0

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



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

Class	Application			Approval		
	1999	2000	2001	2000	2001	2002
01	28	31	33	24	11	9
02	72	110	255	65	50	191
03	28	73	237	35	14	132
04	106	89	75	58	60	51
05	235	282	73	176	246	31
06	161	273	695	95	160	517
07	175	269	473	194	138	272
08	15	135	547	7	7	350
09	36	91	429	7	13	260
10	591	548	211	385	594	205
11	592	604	220	408	423	154
12	959	842	669	761	928	287
13	485	564	539	594	595	402
14	271	352	813	124	141	610
15	647	568	375	449	543	240
16	3	28	335	0	1	205
17	782	775	116	665	808	120
18	270	212	39	186	217	37
19	85	146	313	107	88	222
20	20	22	62	22	13	49
21	22	81	384	10	12	265
22	237	101	45	159	141	47
23	365	436	735	318	330	491
24	409	300	214	158	348	102
25	108	84	211	102	63	92
26	220	232	236	216	188	117
27	129	84	35	77	111	19
28	260	221	300	124	186	199
29	25	11	16	31	18	5
30	382	299	60	174	283	28
31	53	68	61	36	42	27
32	314	305	73	385	360	31
33	88	96	19	42	52	5
34	42	29	2	26	53	1
35	10	8	1	6	11	0
36	48	19	19	46	39	5
37	273	201	4	257	254	24
38	97	49	21	49	63	9
39	6	8	0	8	4	0
40	14	7	2	16	18	1
41	10	2	1	7	6	1
42	6	9	0	9	12	0
43	4	2	0	2	5	0
44	4	2	0	4	4	0
45	19	23	0	19	18	7
46	240	266	13	225	319	25
47	20	17	0	18	21	1
48	35	18	0	33	29	2
49	39	40	3	35	39	2
50	56	59	2	64	69	6
99	1	15	88	0	0	35
X	0	0	44	0	0	0

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

## 4. Statistics on Patent Application by Nationality in 2002

Nationality	Application				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	9,638	20,692	5,596	35,926	58.509
JAPAN	10,148	320	1,236	11,704	19.061
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	6,787	312	500	7,599	12.376
GERMANY	1,355	23	74	1,452	2.365
KOREA	833	35	27	895	1.458
NETHERLANDS	674	25	65	764	1.244
SWITZERLAND	462	11	65	538	0.876
UNITED KINGDOM	348	46	70	464	0.756
FRANCE	301	7	36	344	0.560
SWEDEN	154	5	37	196	0.319
ITALY	132	7	35	174	0.283
CHINA	80	40	23	143	0.233
AUSTRALIA	76	6	30	112	0.182
HONG KONG	45	24	28	97	0.158
BELGIUM	78	-	9	87	0.142
CANADA	68	6	12	86	0.140
SINGAPORE	76	4	6	86	0.140
FINLAND	26	1	56	83	0.135
AUSTRIA	38	1	2	41	0.067
ISRAEL	39	-	1	40	0.065
DENMARK	32	-	5	37	0.060
LIECHTENSTEIN	16	1	9	26	0.042
IRELAND	22	-	-	22	0.036
SPAIN	15	2	5	22	0.036
NORWAY	10	-	8	18	0.029
MALAYSIA	4	4	8	16	0.026
BAHAMAS	-	5	6	11	0.018
THAILAND	2	3	3	8	0.013
INDIA	4	3	1	8	0.013
NEW ZEALAND	5	2	-	7	0.011
BRAZIL	2	2	3	7	0.011
BERMUDA	5	0	1	6	0.010
LUXEMBOURG	5	-	-	5	0.008
SOUTH AFRICA	3	1	0	4	0.007
PHILIPPINES	2	1	-	3	0.005
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	-	-	2	2	0.003
GREECE	1	-	-	1	0.002
ARGENTINA	1	-	-	1	0.002
MEXICO	1	-	-	1	0.002
OTHERS	128	161	77	366	0.596
TOTAL	31,616	21,750	8,036	61,402	100.000

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

## 5. Statistics on Patent Approval by Nationality in 2002

Nationality	Approval				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	5,683	15,265	3,898	24,846	55.162
JAPAN	8,237	421	970	9,628	21.376
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	5,086	216	370	5,672	12.593
GERMANY	1,099	23	36	1,158	2.571
KOREA	703	23	29	755	1.676
NETHERLANDS	452	9	51	512	1.137
SWITZERLAND	364	7	126	497	1.103
FRANCE	259	5	67	331	0.735
UNITED KINGDOM	222	22	42	286	0.635
SWEDEN	243	8	33	284	0.631
ITALY	138	11	36	185	0.411
AUSTRALIA	84	9	2	95	0.211
AUSTRIA	60	3	30	93	0.206
SINGAPORE	57	3	13	73	0.162
FINLAND	21	-	52	73	0.162
HONG KONG	26	17	21	64	0.142
CANADA	51	8	3	62	0.138
ISRAEL	43	1	10	54	0.120
BELGIUM	41	1	-	42	0.093
DENMARK	33	1	7	41	0.091
CHINA	12	16	2	30	0.067
LUXEMBOURG	20	-	2	22	0.049
BRAZIL	2	1	17	20	0.044
LIECHTENSTEIN	12	-	7	19	0.042
SPAIN	9	4	5	18	0.040
NEW ZEALAND	5	1	3	9	0.020
MALAYSIA	7	1	1	9	0.020
THAILAND	3	1	4	8	0.018
INDIA	7	-	-	7	0.016
SOUTH AFRICA	6	-	-	6	0.013
NORWAY	2	-	2	4	0.009
HUNGARY	4	-	-	4	0.009
BAHAMAS	2	1	1	4	0.009
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	2	-	-	2	0.004
PHILIPPINES	-	2	-	2	0.004
BERMUDA	1	-	1	2	0.004
IRELAND	1	-	-	1	0.002
ARGENTINA	-	1	-	1	0.002
OTHERS	39	34	50	123	0.273
TOTAL	23,036	16,115	5,891	45,042	100.000

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

## 6. 2002 Domestic Applied Patent Applicants List (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Application			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	253	719	192	1,164
2	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	475	136	0	611
3	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.	526	11	0	537
4	VEUTRON CORPORATION	200	116	0	316
5	INVENTEC CORPORATION	228	86	0	314
6	VIA TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	248	47	1	296
7	MACRONIX INTERNATIONAL CO. LTD.	288	5	1	294
8	AU OPTRONICS CORP.	244	21	0	265
9	INVENTEC APPLIANCES CORP.	138	29	16	183
10	ADVANCED SEMICONDUCTOR ENGINEERING	149	29	0	178
11	HANNSTAR DISPLAY CORP.	43	22	106	171
12	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	76	58	21	155
13	NANYA TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION	136	15	0	151
14	BENQ CORPORATION	86	33	25	144
15	QUANTA COMPUTER INC.	46	56	30	132
16	WINBOND ELECTRONICS CORP.	129	1	0	130
17	MITAC INTERNATIONAL CORP.	39	79	5	123
18	INSTITUTE FOR INFORMATION INDUSTRY	110	0	0	110
19	SILICON INTEGRATED SYSTEMS CORP.	99	3	0	102
20	MITAC TECHNOLOGY CORP.	35	51	13	99

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

## 7. 2002 Domestic Approved Patent Applicants List (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Approval			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.	527	25	0	552
2	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	35	337	111	483
3	UNITED MICROELECTRONICS CORP.	463	10	0	473
4	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	326	113	0	439
5	MACRONIX INTERNATIONAL CO. LTD.	218	9	1	228
6	INVENTEC CORPORATION	126	58	0	184
7	MITAC INTERNATIONAL CORP.	32	100	13	145
8	VEUTRON CORPORATION	63	61	0	124
9	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	47	72	5	124
10	WINBOND ELECTRONICS CORP.	114	4	0	118
11	VIA TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	94	4	2	100
12	CHIPMOS TECHNOLOGIES INC.	46	53	0	99
13	ADVANCED SEMICONDUCTOR ENGINEERING	73	13	0	86
14	SILICONWARE PRECISION INDUSTRIES CO. LTD.	84	1	0	85
15	BENQ CORPORATION	45	16	16	77
16	SILICON INTEGRATED SYSTEMS CORP.	72	3	0	75
17	VANGUARD INTERNATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION	72	1	0	73
18	MITAC TECHNOLOGY CORP.	13	53	4	70
19	FOXCONN PRECISION COMPONENTS CO., LTD.	2	64	2	68
20	NATIONAL SCIENCE COUNCIL	60	6	0	66

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

## 8. 2002 Foreign Applied Patent Applicants List (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Application			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.	476	23	50	549
2	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	475	6	4	485
3	HITACHI CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY CO., LTD.	425	5	11	441
4	KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA	360	10	67	437
5	MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL SO., LTD.	338	4	85	427
6	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	348	6	0	354
7	NEC CORPORATION	324	1	3	328
8	SONY CORPORATION	283	1	43	327
9	INTEL CORPORATION	306	0	0	306
10	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION	282	6	0	288
11	FUJITSU LIMITED	258	3	1	262
12	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	254	1	6	261
13	SANYO ELECTRIC CO., LTD	242	11	5	258
14	SHARP CORPORATION.	235	2	8	245
15	SEIKO EPSON CORPORATOIN	232	3	8	243
16	INFINEON TECHNOLOGIES AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	236	0	1	237
17	HONDA ENGINEERING CO., LTD.	186	8	42	236
18	QUALCOMM, INCORPORATED	236	0	0	236
19	MOTOROLA INC.	204	0	26	230
20	APPLIED MATERIALS, INC.	204	0	0	204

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

## 9. 2002 Foreign Approved Patent Applicants List (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Approval			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL SO., LTD.	457	3	37	497
2	HITACHI, LTD.	434	4	10	448
3	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	407	8	9	424
4	NEC CORPORATION	413	0	0	413
5	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION	389	3	0	392
6	KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA	329	6	22	357
7	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	339	5	0	344
8	KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.	285	7	31	323
9	APPLIED MATERIALS, INC.	260	0	3	263
10	HONDA ENGINEERING CO., LTD.	172	33	42	247
11	SHARP CORPORATION	216	3	27	246
12	SONY CORPORATION (USA)	163	0	56	219
13	SANYO ELECTRIC CO., LTD	189	14	9	212
14	INFINEON TECHNOLOGIES AG	201	0	0	201
15	TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED	178	1	8	187
16	SONY CORPORATION (JAPAN)	183	2	0	185
17	SEIKO EPSON CORPORATOIN	169	7	7	183
18	FUJITSU LIMITED	141	0	0	141
19	MOTOROLA INC.	128	0	1	129
20	CANON COMPANY	93	3	25	121

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

D

Statistics on IC Layout Application and Certificate Issued

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

## II

## • Cases Filed & Disposed of Trademark

### A Cases Filed on Trademark (1978 ~ 2002)

Year	Application	Registration	Approval	Rejection
1978	20,572	14,178	16,662	4,570
1979	24,709	17,196	19,707	5,342
1980	32,183	20,483	21,817	5,000
1981	43,463	19,038	26,200	7,138
1982	42,819	35,102	34,835	12,656
1983	53,641	30,587	34,353	11,295
1984	62,968	39,236	41,563	21,245
1985	55,973	45,026	46,301	13,472
1986	64,772	45,106	45,245	18,459
1987	69,543	40,388	39,874	22,023
1988	60,788	42,114	46,467	19,063
1989	59,071	47,788	46,912	11,955
1990	56,925	44,033	45,475	14,087
1991	60,500	41,195	42,460	15,402
1992	64,394	39,301	42,368	15,304
1993	64,799	50,773	53,707	12,681
1994	67,641	44,287	42,114	9,870
1995	63,797	41,416	43,797	6,219
1996	67,063	44,973	50,657	7,272
1997	70,502	57,541	53,973	9,306
1998	69,371	49,512	54,257	9,875
1999	73,212	60,302	56,764	7,665
2000	88,002	52,954	68,168	6,543
2001	59,158	76,413	75,731	9,467
2002	61,729	70,842	64,032	9,253

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

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

## B Statistic on Trademark from 1993 to 2003

### 1. Statistic on Application (1993 ~2002)

Year	Application	Opposition	Review	Cancellation
1993	64,799	1,614	537	413
1994	67,641	1,355	506	364
1995	63,797	1,483	475	251
1996	67,063	1,732	579	246
1997	70,502	1,833	570	284
1998	69,371	1,587	563	267
1999	73,212	1,782	503	234
2000	88,002	1,871	511	206
2001	59,158	2,051	439	268
2002	61,729	2,081	577	256

Year	Extension	License	Assignment	Alteration
1993	11,980	3,413	5,392	8,324
1994	14,438	3,060	7,325	7,830
1995	13,091	2,871	5,667	7,846
1996	13,652	2,668	8,193	7,166
1997	21,740	3,188	5,958	7,028
1998	15,283	2,542	7,376	7,558
1999	14,346	3,824	7,422	7,418
2000	19,402	2,300	8,872	7,561
2001	15,284	2,549	6,935	8,650
2002	17,896	3,215	8,607	8,059

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

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

3. The term, "License" , begins in 2000, includes applications for sub-license.

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



## 2. Statistic on Disposed of Opposition for Trademark (1993 ~ 2002)

Year	Sustained	Non-sustained	Others
1993	900	569	239
1994	657	441	188
1995	776	545	162
1996	957	577	171
1997	836	573	234
1998	862	636	237
1999	483	601	186
2000	723	763	240
2001	1196	817	316
2002	1450	593	311

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

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

## 3. Statistic on Disposed of Review for Trademark (1993 ~ 2002)

Year	Sustained	Non-sustained	Others
1993	236	212	83
1994	221	166	88
1995	233	174	128
1996	251	220	89
1997	263	173	55
1998	211	227	105
1999	295	202	48
2000	239	192	91
2001	234	174	72
2002	354	164	60

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

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

## 4. Statistic on Disposed of Cancellation for Trademark (1993 ~ 2002)

Year	Sustained	Non-sustained	Others
1993	104	48	281
1994	88	39	279
1995	102	13	238
1996	63	49	130
1997	114	39	101
1998	86	39	150
1999	147	39	94
2000	96	59	82
2001	189	51	59
2002	168	58	52

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

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

## 5. Statistic on Domestic and Foreign Trademark Application (1993 to 2002)

Item Year	Domestic	Foreign
1993	51,687	13,112
1994	53,640	14,001
1995	49,091	14,706
1996	51,734	15,329
1997	53,526	16,976
1998	53,417	15,954
1999	56,933	16,279
2000	64,683	23,319
2001	41,299	17,859
2002	45,403	16,326

## 6. Statistic on Domestic and Foreign Trademark registration (1993 to 2002)

Item Year	Domestic	Foreign
1993	40,102	10,671
1994	32,145	12,142
1995	32,207	9,209
1996	34,916	10,057
1997	43,991	13,550
1998	37,465	12,047
1999	45,734	14,568
2000	40,650	12,304
2001	56,785	19,628
2002	49,151	21,691

## C Statistics on Trademark by Classification and Nationality

### 1. Statistics on Trademark Application and Registration by Classification

Class	Application			Registration		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Total	87,856	59,021	61,586	52,860	76,295	70,696
1	1,266	992	1,114	781	1,226	1,298
2	415	311	292	245	447	356
3	4,371	3,449	4,185	2,570	4,302	3,694
4	527	343	446	265	526	477
5	4,738	3,803	4,714	3,033	4,146	5,102
6	1,103	791	742	560	1,011	1,175
7	1,880	1,310	1,394	1,398	1,946	1,641
8	690	451	421	624	695	511
9	9,406	6,445	6,022	5,949	8,749	7,879
10	989	802	970	745	909	736
11	1,894	1,325	1,348	1,467	1,747	1,593
12	1,862	1,304	1,250	1,215	1,747	1,448
13	53	71	49	45	40	75
14	1,212	755	783	933	995	809
15	116	70	95	71	103	101
16	3,762	2,553	2,379	2,177	3,325	3,361
17	506	412	339	544	530	356
18	1,571	1,083	1,104	972	1,534	1,196
19	552	354	374	685	454	539
20	1,315	824	860	723	1,259	1,015
21	1,489	994	974	1,189	1,199	1,319
22	164	100	102	91	153	133
23	156	89	91	89	159	112
24	1,126	828	742	502	1,108	969
25	5,301	3,594	3,778	2,672	5,535	3,585
26	385	258	242	188	411	357
27	195	100	110	111	178	128
28	1,872	1,256	1,308	1,201	2,061	1,297
29	2,787	2,458	2,607	1,736	2,560	2,959
30	4,503	3,836	4,267	3,018	4,162	3,712
31	704	504	646	556	749	640
32	1,884	1,446	1,820	1,266	1,787	1,332
33	747	490	879	464	656	595
34	241	221	269	236	305	209
35	8,703	4,562	4,418	5,090	6,500	5,589
36	1,482	772	617	598	926	1,052
37	1,476	795	725	1,007	1,117	1,146
38	3,148	1,111	825	698	1,834	2,128
39	863	568	468	443	546	810
40	400	257	331	237	309	400
41	3,515	1,947	2,081	2,369	2,509	2,382
42	8,487	5,387	3,140	4,097	5,840	6,480
43	—	—	1,606	—	—	0
44	—	—	523	—	—	0
45	—	—	136	—	—	0

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

## 2. 2002 Statistics on Trademark Application by Nationality

Nationality	Application	Percentage	Nationality	Application	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	45,403	73.552	CZECH REPUBLIC	15	0.024
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	4,569	7.402	LIECHTENSTEIN	15	0.024
JAPAN	4,084	6.616	SOUTH AFRICA	14	0.023
GERMANY	1,252	2.028	CAYMAN ISLANDS	14	0.023
FRANCE	807	1.307	NORWAY	13	0.021
SWITZERLAND	794	1.286	PHILIPPINES	12	0.019
UNITED KINGDOM	718	1.163	VIETNAM	11	0.018
HONG KONG	513	0.831	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	10	0.016
ITALY	434	0.703	PUERTO RICO	10	0.016
CHINA	403	0.653	NEPAL	9	0.015
KOREA	282	0.457	MONACO	9	0.015
NETHERLANDS	274	0.444	CHILE	7	0.011
SINGAPORE	230	0.373	QATAR	5	0.008
AUSTRALIA	177	0.287	HUNGARY	4	0.006
CANADA	152	0.246	SAMOA	4	0.006
SWEDEN	114	0.185	ARGENTINA	3	0.005
BELGIUM	106	0.172	MACAU	3	0.005
THAILAND	87	0.141	MAURITIUS	3	0.005
VIRGIN ISLANDS (BRITISH)	84	0.136	POLAND	3	0.005
LUXEMBOURG	84	0.136	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	2	0.003
MALAYSIA	71	0.115	TURKEY	2	0.003
NEW ZEALAND	69	0.112	LEBANON	2	0.003
SPAIN	67	0.109	VENEZUELA	1	0.002
FINLAND	67	0.109	URUGUAY	1	0.002
DENMARK	65	0.105	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	1	0.002
AUSTRIA	57	0.092	SRI LANKA	1	0.002
BAHAMAS	33	0.053	SAUDI ARABIA	1	0.002
IRELAND	32	0.052	ROMANIA	1	0.002
ISRAEL	30	0.049	PANAMA	1	0.002
PORTUGAL	26	0.042	MOROCCO	1	0.002
BERMUDA	26	0.042	IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)	1	0.002
INDIA	22	0.036	HONDURAS	1	0.002
INDONESIA	22	0.036	GRENADA	1	0.002
MEXICO	22	0.036	CUBA	1	0.002
BRAZIL	21	0.034	COLOMBIA	1	0.002
BARBADOS	21	0.034	OTHERS	310	0.502
ARUBA	18	0.029			
subtotal			Percentage		
Domestic	45,403			73.55	
Foreign	16,326			26.45	
Total	61,729			100.00	

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

### 3. 2002 Statistics on Trademark Registration by Nationality

Nationality	Registration	Percentage	Nationality	Application	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	49,151	69.381	PORTUGAL	13	0.018
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	6,569	9.273	BAHAMAS	12	0.017
JAPAN	4,518	6.378	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	10	0.014
GERMANY	1,793	2.531	CZECH REPUBLIC	10	0.014
FRANCE	1,360	1.920	MACAU	10	0.014
SWITZERLAND	1,164	1.643	ARUBA	9	0.013
UNITED KINGDOM	1,058	1.493	ECUADOR	9	0.013
HONG KONG	719	1.015	ARGENTINA	8	0.011
ITALY	465	0.656	CUBA	8	0.011
SINGAPORE	446	0.630	PHILIPPINES	8	0.011
NETHERLANDS	386	0.545	PUERTO RICO	8	0.011
VIRGIN ISLANDS (BRITISH)	376	0.531	HUNGARY	7	0.010
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	224	0.316	KUWAIT	7	0.010
CHINA	218	0.308	SRI LANKA	7	0.010
SWEDEN	211	0.298	SAUDI ARABIA	7	0.010
CANADA	199	0.281	MONACO	6	0.008
CAYMAN ISLANDS	160	0.226	COOK ISLANDS	5	0.007
AUSTRALIA	157	0.222	COLOMBIA	5	0.007
FINLAND	133	0.188	TURKEY	5	0.007
BELGIUM	100	0.141	URUGUAY	5	0.007
SPAIN	90	0.127	CYPRUS	4	0.006
MALAYSIA	86	0.121	GREECE	4	0.006
NEW ZEALAND	77	0.109	LEBANON	4	0.006
LUXEMBOURG	76	0.107	MALTA	4	0.006
IRELAND	74	0.104	VANUATU	4	0.006
DENMARK	70	0.099	POLAND	3	0.004
NORWAY	70	0.099	PANAMA	3	0.004
AUSTRIA	69	0.097	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	2	0.003
BERMUDA	61	0.086	BARBADOS	2	0.003
SOUTH AFRICA	61	0.086	BULGARIA	2	0.003
ISRAEL	52	0.073	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1	0.001
THAILAND	41	0.058	JAMAICA	1	0.001
LIECHTENSTEIN	36	0.051	OMAN	1	0.001
INDONESIA	35	0.049	PARAGUAY	1	0.001
BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY	24	0.034	SLOVAKIA	1	0.001
INDIA	18	0.025	DOMINICA	1	0.001
MEXICO	17	0.024	VIETNAM	1	0.001
MAURITIUS	15	0.021	SAMOA	1	0.001
BRAZIL	13	0.018	OTHERS	238	0.336
CHILE	13	0.018			
subtotal			Percentage		
Domestic	49,151			69.38	
Foreign	21,691			30.62	
Total	70,842			100.00	

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

D

Statistics on Certification Mark  
and Collective Membership Mark (1994 to 2002)

Year	Certification Mark		Collective Membership Mark	
	Application	Registration	Application	Registration
1994	12	0	128	0
1995	9	11	74	112
1996	13	3	85	59
1997	8	6	91	73
1998	14	3	95	49
1999	13	10	100	36
2000	29	6	117	76
2001	27	32	110	68
2002	34	14	109	112



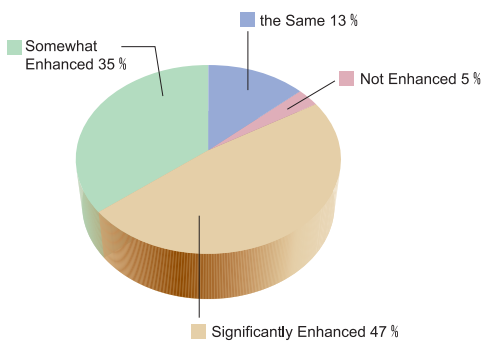
## Appendix I • 2002 TIPO Major Event Timeline

- 1.1 "Guidelines on Patent Fees," promulgated on November 21, 2001, was enacted.
- 1.1 Launch of "Library Automation System" and "Patent Commercialization Marketplace Website."
- 3.1 Signing of "Agreement on the Development and Protection of Intellectual Property Rights between the Republic of China and the Republic of El Salvador."
- 4.26 The "Memorandum of Understanding between Ministries of Economic Affairs of Taipei and of San Diego" came into force.
- 5.29 Amendment to Articles 77*bis* and 79 of the Trademark Law was promulgated by presidential order.
- 6.12 Award announcement of the 6<sup>th</sup> National Student Creativity Competition.
- 7.17 Amendment to TIPO Organizational Statute was promulgated by presidential order.
- 7.21 Deputy Director Lu headed a delegation composed of six experts from TIPO and BOFT to join the 15<sup>th</sup> APEC IPEG Meeting in Los Angeles, U.S.
- 8.15 "National Invention Exhibition" was presented from 15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> at Taipei World Trade Center.
- 8.21 Amended "Guideline of Registering for Intermediate Organizations of Copyright" and documents thereto were promulgated.
- 9.2 The Joint Optical Disk Enforcement Taskforce (JODE), composed of experts from the Industrial Development Bureau, Bureau of Foreign Trade, Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection, and TIPO, was established.
- 9.9 Mr. Chen, Ming-Ban, the first Director General of TIPO, retired; new Director Tsai, Lien-Sheng acceded on the same day.
- 10.24 The patent laid-open system came into force.
- 10.27 Deputy Director Tsai headed a delegation to visit the Intellectual Property Office of Korea (KIPO) to discuss relevant issues on TIPOnet, an IPR automation cooperation project.
- 10.30 An outdoor concert, "United for IPR Protection," was held.
- 11.6 Amendment to the "Enforcement Rules of the Patent Law" was promulgated.
- 12.5 Ministry of Economic Affairs called for interagency coordination meeting to discuss details on the "3-year IPR Protection Plan."
- 12.17 Public destruction of pirated optical disks held night markets located in the northern, central and southern regions of the island.
- 12.24 Signing of "Agreement on the Development and Protection of Intellectual Property Rights between the Republic of China and the Republic of Guatemala."

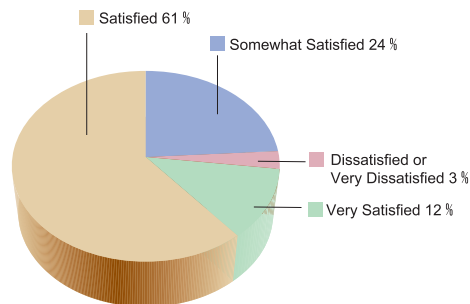
## Appendix II • Public Service Survey Report

To enhance the performance in the area of public service, design of application forms, information services and policy updates, TIPO surveyed on a random basis from 100 applicants/agents where 71 surveys were completed as valid samples. The analysis based on those samples are shown as followed:

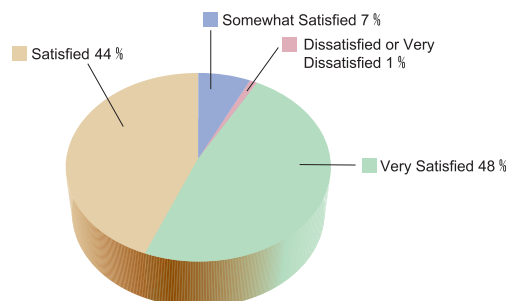
**Enhancement on efficiency of public service after organizational reform**



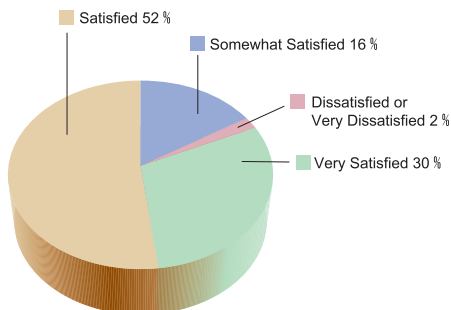
**Online information service**



**Desk public service**



**Telephone public service**





# Appendix III • 2002 Publications List

《Index》 Publishing Date: January to December 2002

## 1. Books

No.	Title	GPN	Publishing Mon/Yr	Price	Hardback Paperback
1	IPR Laws & Regulations	1009104508	2002.12	200	Hardback
2	Patent & Integrated Circuit Layout Protection Act	1009103450	2002.11	100	Paperback
3	Enforcement Rules of the Patent Law & Guideline on Patent Regulatory Fees	1009103448	2002.10	100	Paperback
4	Patent Q & A	1009102137	2002.10	0	Paperback
5	2001 Analysis on Major Industries	1009102153	2002.8	500	Paperback
6	2001 Analysis Report on Anti-Counterfeiting in R.O.C. in English version	1009102271	2002.8	70	Paperback
7	Guidelines for Examination on Services and Commodities	1009102173	2002.7	20	Paperback
8	Classification on Goods/Services	1009102165	2002.7	10	Paperback
9	Special Issue on Award-winning Collections from the 6 <sup>th</sup> National Student Creativity Tournament	1009101854	2002.7	0	Paperback
10	2001 Analysis Report on Anti-Counterfeiting in R.O.C. in Chinese version	1009101521	2002.6	100	Paperback
11	Memorandum governing Online Marks and other IPR Marks	1009101205	2002.6	40	Paperback
12	References on Indexing Similar Commodities & Services	1009101357	2002.6	100	Paperback
13	Explanation on Articles of Trademark Law	1009101791	2002.6	40	Paperback
14	Optical Disk Management Regulations and Sub-regulations thereto	1009101372	2002.5	50	Paperback
15	Chinese Edition of the Nice Classification, Eighth Edition	1009101258	2002.5	30	Paperback
16	Copyright Q & A	1009100995	2002.5	50	Paperback
17	Chinese edition of the "National law relating to the EPC"-EPO Publication	1009100835	2002.4	200	Paperback
18	Patent Law of The Republic of China, English Edition	1009100260	2002.2	0	Paperback
19	Patent Law	1009100187	2002.1	0	Paperback

## 2. Periodicals

No.	Title	GPN	First Publication	Price	Hardback Paperback
1	Patent Gazette	2006300008	1974.1	200/copy	Paperback
2	Trademark Gazette	2006200008	1973.1	370/set	Paperback
3	IPR Monthly Journal	2008800028	1999.1	100/copy	Paperback
4	IPR Statistics Quarterly	2008800029	1999.10	0	Paperback
5	IPR Annual Report	1009102153	2000.8	0	Paperback

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