



Annual Report

▶▶ 2006



IPPO

Intellectual
Property
Office



Contents

Message from the Director General	2
I. Organization, Budget, and Personnel	4
A. Organization	4
B. Budget	6
C. Personnel	8
II. Operation Overview	9
A. Patent	9
B. Trademark	21
C. Copyright	31
III. International Cooperation	39
A. Multilateral Relations	39
B. Bilateral Relations	41
C. Diverse Exchange Activities	45
IV. IPR Promotion and Protection	49
A. Awareness of IPR Laws and Regulations	49
B. Reinforcement of IPR Concept	51
C. Continuing to Enhance Prevention of Counterfeits	55
and Carry out IPR Protection	
V. Prospects	58
A. Enhancing Patent and Trademark Examination Quality	58
B. Further Revision of the Patent Act	59
C. Cultivating IPR Professionals	60
D. Devoting Efforts to Preparations for “Patent Re-examination	60
and Dispute Review Group”	
E. E-Filing	61
F. Continue Enhancing IPR Protection	61
G. Arranging IPR International Exchanges	62
Appendix	63
Annual Statistics	64
Annual Publications	102
Calendar of Events	106



Message from the Director General

With the rapid progress of the global knowledge economy, the research and innovation in industrial technology have become the main key to national sustainable development. Intellectual property right (IPR) system aims to safeguard the research and investment achievements and encourage invention and innovation, plays an important role in the formation of an environment for research and innovation, being quite an important link for enhancing the overall national competitiveness. As the competent authority of IPR in Taiwan, TIPO deeply recognizes its great responsibilities and always sustains the utmost commitment and effort to optimize a healthy and high-quality IPR environment.

Over the past year, due to the concerted effort of TIPO's staff and cooperation and support from across in society, each type of business has been increased to some extent. In patent and trademark examination, systemic improvements and enhanced examiner training have been effective in raising examination quality and shortening examination time, in spite of a shortage of examiners. In order to provide more convenient service to the public, TIPO set up a branch office in Tainan, and expanded the range of services performed in Hsinchu, Taichung, Tainan and Kaoshung branch offices. Now members of the public no longer need to travel up and down Taiwan to deal with IPR-related matters, a wide range of which can be handled by these branch offices. Even a patent interview can be conducted through video-link at a branch office, breaking constrains of time and space and improving the service performance significantly. Regarding the improvement in the legal regime, the draft "Patent Attorney Act" entered the last step of article modification. In response to the rapid development of science and technology and changes in the international IPR environment, TIPO continues to draw up the amendments to the Patent Act, Trademark Act, and Copyright Act, and establishes forums of laws and

Intellectual Property Office

regulations about patent, trademark, and copyright, so a broad input of opinions may be gathered through those common platforms for TIPO to refer to in researching revisions of the law. Further, a Taiwan Intellectual Property Training Academy (TIPA) has been established in 2005 and trained more than one thousand trainees in 2006, lays the foundation for cultivating local expertise on intellectual property. Other highlights of the year included the holding of “2006 National Invention and Creation Award” and the “2006 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart” to encourage all business to invest in technology research and development and create higher values for domestic industries.

In the sphere of strengthening international exchanges and cooperation, TIPO sent delegations to attend WTO/TRIPS Council meetings and APEC activities, to enhance other countries’ understanding of Taiwan’s stance, policies and progress in IPR protection. Meanwhile, bilateral cooperation on IPR with U.S., the European Union, Japan, U.K., Australia, New Zealand, and France effectively establishing channels for communication and exchange.

In future, TIPO will continue to strive for excellence, innovation, and demonstrate a caring spirit in the energetic performance of all of its tasks. The main vision and goals of TIPO will be to raise examination quality, alleviate the burdens of the applicants, improve standards of service, and protect IPR effectively. TIPO will apply itself with the greatest enthusiasm to serving the public, and hope to receive continuous support and suggestions from all.

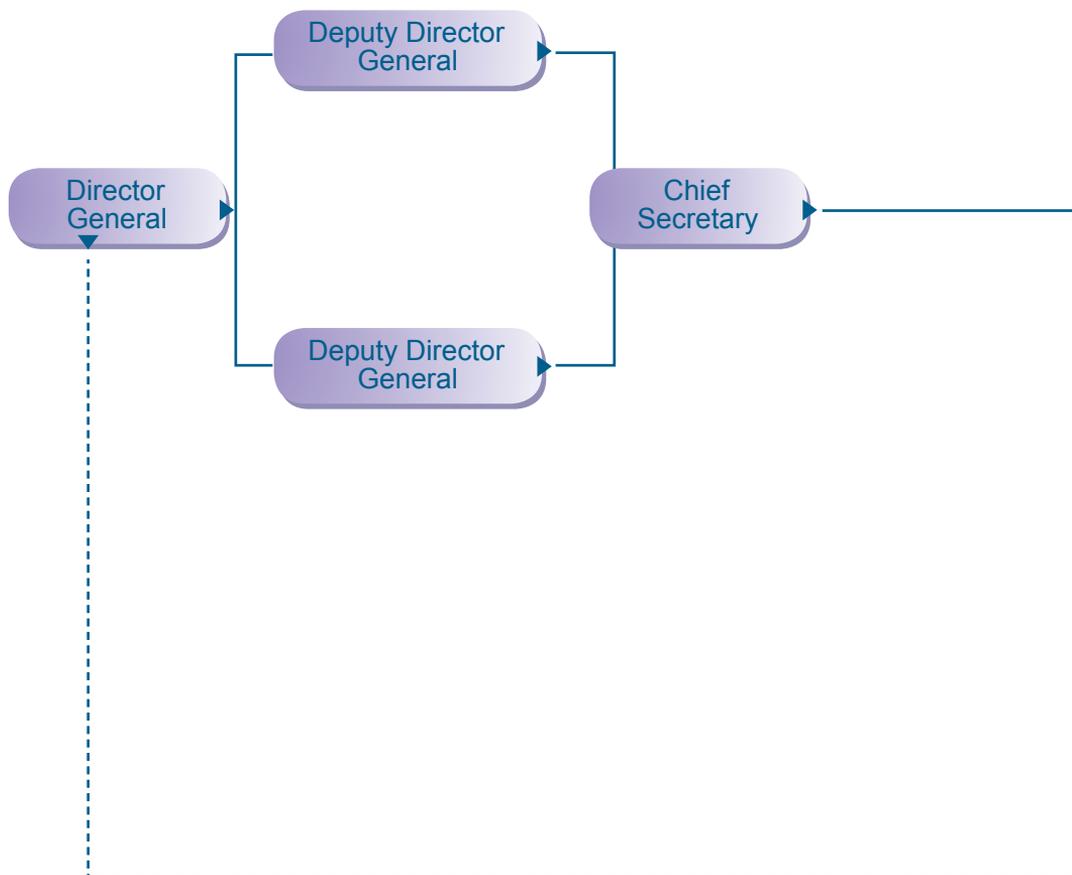


Tsai, Lien-Sheng

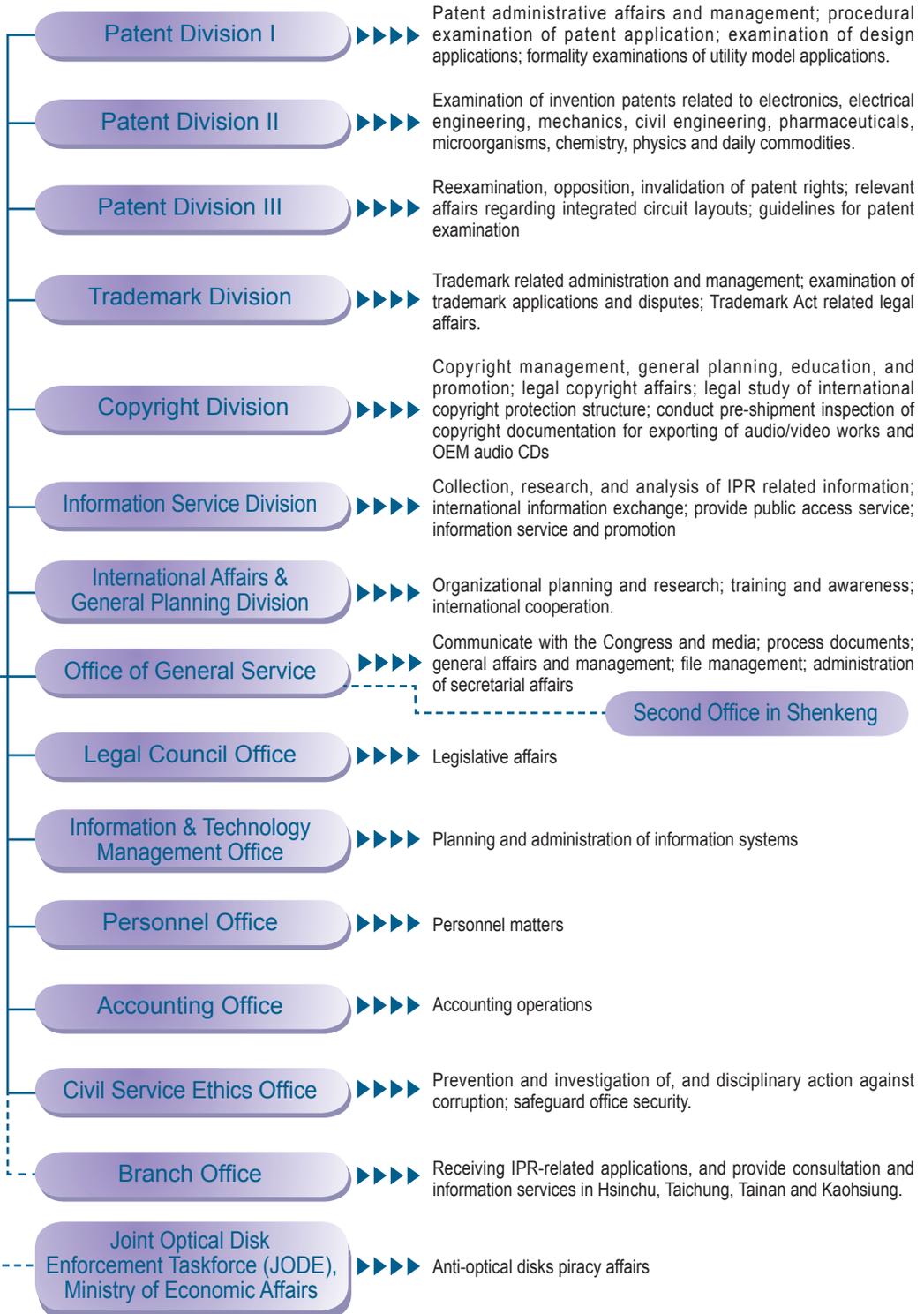
Director General, Intellectual Property Office, MOEA

I. Organization, Budget, and Personnel

A. Organization



----- Denotation for Task Unit



B. Budget

▼ 2006 Annual Revenue

Unit: NT \$1,000, %

Item	Amount	Percentage
Fines and Indemnities	3,921	0.18
Fees	2,215,352	99.73
Properties	48	0.01
Others	1,950	0.08
Total	2,221,271	100.00

▼ 2006 Annual Expenditure

Unit: NT \$1,000, %

Item	Amount	Percentage
IPR Professionals Training	35,700	2.26
General Administration	1,025,701	64.98
Planning, training, promotion, and international cooperation	54,793	3.47
Patent related administration and examination	201,333	12.76
Trademark related administration and examination	15,964	1.01
Copyright and trade secret administration and promotions	20,276	1.29
IPR data development and services	88,358	5.60
Anti-counterfeiting	57,822	3.66
TIPOnet Project	78,500	4.97
Total	1,578,447	100.00

Note: The figures listed above include supplementary budget and secondary reserve fund.

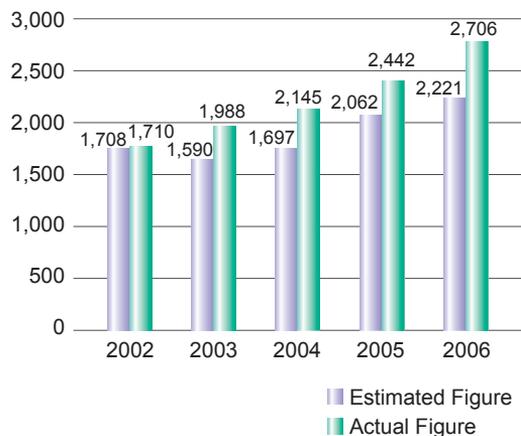
▼ TIPO Annual Budget, 2002-2006

▼ Annual Budget- Revenue

Unit: NT\$ million

Year	Estimated Figure	Actual Figure
2002	1,708	1,710
2003	1,590	1,988
2004	1,697	2,145
2005	2,062	2,442
2006	2,221	2,706

Note: The figures listed above include supplementary budget.

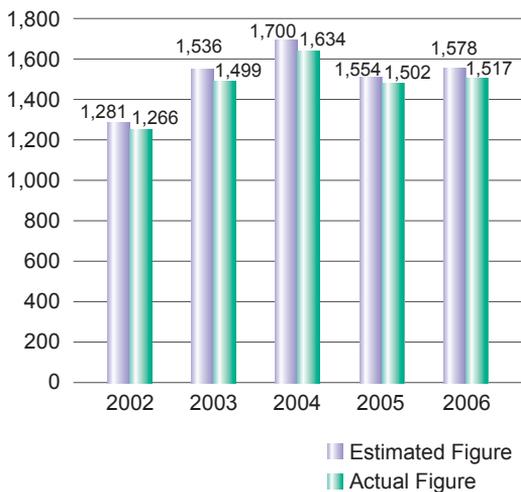


▼ Annual Budget Expenditure

Unit: NT\$ million

Year	Estimated Figure	Actual Figure
2002	1,281	1,266
2003	1,536	1,499
2004	1,700	1,634
2005	1,554	1,502
2006	1,578	1,517

Note: The figures listed above include supplementary budget and secondary reserve fund.

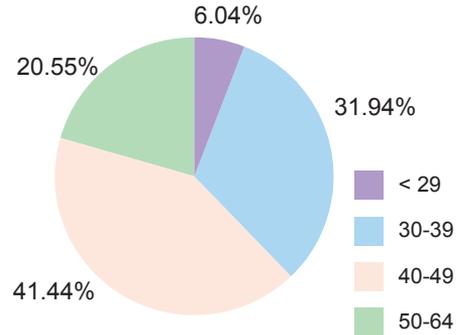


C. Personnel

TIPO has 613 employees, of whom 431 are civil servants and 182 are contract employees.

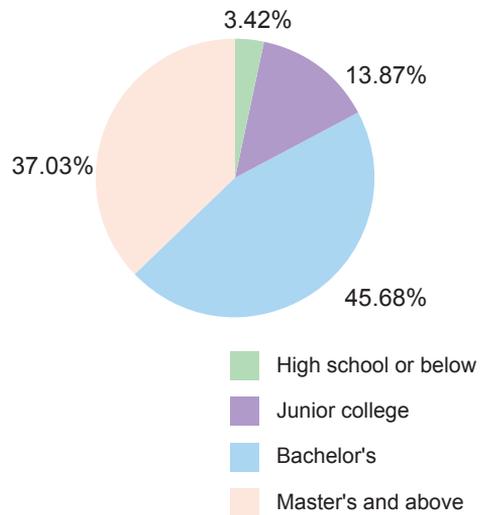
▼ Breakdown by Age

Age	Person (%)	Compare with 2005
<29	37 (6.04)	+2
30-39	196 (31.97)	-4
40-49	254 (41.44)	+1
50-64	126 (20.55)	+8



▼ Breakdown by Level of Education

Level of Education	Person (%)	Compare with 2005
High school or below	21 (3.42)	-2
Junior college	85 (13.87)	-6
Bachelor's	280 (45.68)	-5
Master's and above	227 (37.03)	+20





Operation Overview

A. Patent

In recent years, every country's two main goals in patent examination have been raising examination quality and shortening examination periods. Since 2004, TIPO has carried out certain measures such as examining each individual claim for patent applications, expanding interview services, and implemented advance notices of reasons for rejection at the examination. In 2005, a "work team for improving patent examination quality" was founded to implement seven programs for improving the quality of patent examination. In 2006, besides holding the "Patent Examination Quality Advisory Committee" conference again, TIPO also set up feasible measures covering fundamentals, examination system, laws & regulations, organization & manpower, and education & training which are now all under active implementation. Despite limited resources and manpower, TIPO hopes to optimize its examination capability, raise the examination quality and speed, and further to ensure the national competitiveness.

1. Performance Summary

(1) Accelerating the patent examination process

In 2006, 80,988 patent applications were received, an increased of 1.95% from the 79,442 applications in 2005. In view of the significant growth of patent applications in recent years, TIPO has implemented controlling operations on the substantive examination of invention applications and litigation cases to reduce the processing time. These measures have effectively shortened the processing time of applications. In 2006, TIPO completed 31,227 examinations, a sharp increase from 22,631 cases in 2005. The average of processing time for design patent applications is 10.5

▶▶ II. Operation Overview

months, and the formality examination for utility model patent takes 4.5 months on average to complete. There are 2,784 technical evaluation reports on utility model patents provided by TIPO in 2006, and 97% of the reports can be completed within 8 months.

(2) Improving the examination quality and effectiveness

- a. Stipulating the concrete contents of the patent examination quality improvement project: ①implementation of prior art search, ②examination substantive review system ③utilization of hearing procedure for re-examination and invalidation cases.
- b. In the second “Patent Examination Quality Advisory Committee” conference held on April 18, 2006, the implemented outcomes were reported, and “Programs for Improving Patent Examination Quality” were proposed. Industry representatives, experts and scholars considered the patent examination process from the enterprise perspective, as well as supervised, and provided advisory opinions. By these programs, the examination quality could be enhanced hopefully through internal control and external auditing.
- c. In response to the “Programs for Improving Patent Examination Quality,” project teams such as “Improvement for Patent Priority Claim Examination Practice,” “Reducing the Issuance of the Second Preliminary Notice of Rejection and Simplification of Relevant Examination Processes,” and “Evaluation Format and Schedule for Publishing Search Records of Patent Applications on Gazette” have been established to study relevant measures and operation flows, and then put in practice by priority.
- d. For the purpose of prudence, each invalidation case is handled by two examiners which at least one full-time examiner is appointed as the chief examiner. As invalidation case usually involves patent infringement lawsuit, the efficiency and examination quality can be improved through this measure.

(3) Enhancing public accessibility

- a. In order to keep up with the trend of modern information technology and

- provide a favorable environment to serve the publics, TIPO has set up camera equipments to provide the service of “Patent Video Interview.” Applicants, inventors, and examiners can fully communicate with each other through this interview mechanism, which may increase the accuracy of the decision, avoid any misunderstanding of the applicant, as well as reduce the number of administrative disputes indirectly.
- b. On April 28, 2006, TIPO established and promulgated “Principle for Verifying Seal and Signature in Patent Related Applications.” The stamp and signature must be verified for applications relating to patent right, but can be spared for other applications. This principle minimizes the inconvenience when an applicant failed to provide the original stamps for the patent application that was filed a long time ago, and establishes consistency in stamp and signature authenticity of patent application for TIPO, thus enhancing the administrative performance.
 - c. Through procedure simplification and manpower deployment, the average processing time for patent assignment, grant, inheritance, pledging, and trust was shortened from 30 working days to 14 working days. In addition, the average processing time for alteration was shortened from 25 working days to 7 working days.
 - d. To meet the requirements of efficiently serving citizens, the “Patent Express Service Counter ” began to simplify the operation process on May 1, 2006. For some operations, an accelerated service was established like “submit the application and get the response at the same day, afternoon operations, count for the next morning.” For urgent applications, they can be accepted, handled, and replied immediately.
 - e. For the convenience of applicants, TIPO decentralized some service into its branch offices in Hsinchu, Taichung, Kaohsiung, and Tainan on May 1, 2006. Applicants may directly approach the branches mentioned above for “Issue of Priority Documents,” “Reissue of Patent Certificates,” and “Reissue of Receipt for Patent Application Fee.”
 - f. TIPO has translated the “International Patent Classification-8th Edition”

▶▶ II. Operation Overview

(IPC8), into Chinese on July 4, 2006 and provided it on the Internet for reference.

- g. Due to the continuous advertisement and promotion of sending “Notice of Paying Patent Annual Fee” through e-mail, about 50% of the payment of annual fee cases are informed by e-mail. Besides, the e-mail service is expanding. The “Notice of Extinguishment of Patent Right” was sent through e-mail from November 15, 2006.

(4) Patent-related publications and training materials

- a. “The collection of Judgments for Patent Administrative Litigation in 2005” was compiled the appeal decisions in 2005 and judgments of the High Administrative Courts and Supreme Administrative Courts. This collection can be relied on for Patent Examination Guidelines. It includes abstracts of the judgment key points, and the patents technique.
- b. “2006 Practical Training Materials for Disputed Patent Cases” was compiled in May 2006, collecting the appeal decisions in recent years and judgments from High Administrative Courts and Supreme Administrative Courts. Through comparison and contrast, examiners can learn about the basic structure and method of writing high quality decisions for invalidation cases.
- c. “Model for Patent Invalidation Brief” was compiled by collecting some standards and structure of patent invalidation brief. This Model can clarify each point of the dispute without obscured invalidation reasons misunderstanding, and can decrease the social costs and save administrative resources.
- d. The “Specifications of Technical Report of the Utility Model Patent” has been revised, and the brochures of “Q&A for Technical Evaluation Report of the Utility Model Patent ” have been revised again and sent to applicants for reference.

(5) Enhancement of patent databases

- a. The “Advisory Committee for Enriching Patent Database” has been established to draw up the future orientation of the patent database

- and work out “Plans for Enriching National Patent Database.” TIPO has submitted this plan to the National Science Council, Executive Yuan to be part of the 2008 Government Science and Technology Plan.
- b. Continuously collect and integrate patent materials from U.S., Japan, European countries and the international patent organizations for the prior art database, so as to provide references for examination.
 - c. The Thomson Scientific Wok non-patent database has been introduced, and databases such as Web of Science, BIOSIS Previews, INSPEC, and MEDLINE are provided for examination and prior art search, so as to enrich the contents of the non-patent document database.
 - d. The English version of the Taiwan Patent Search continues to be built. Around 55,063 bibliographies and abstracts of national invention patent and utility model patent have been translated into English.
 - e. TIPO conducts the “2006-Preparations for Biotechnological and Medicinal Chemistry Patent Database.” A total of 538 biotech patents, 1,962 medicinal chemistry patents and 2,400 Chinese medicine patents were added to the database.

(6) Providing incentives for R&D

a. Expand “2006 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart”

To help manufacturers keep up with the international developing trends and provide a platform for products and technology inventions, “2006 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart” was held from August 31 through September 3. More than 600 inventors, enterprises and government agencies from Europe, U.S., Japan, Taiwan and around the world participated in the exhibition and occupied over 870 booths up from 742 the previous year. In the exhibition, over 1,000 of the latest product and technology inventions were displayed. It drew more than 50,000 visitors, and while 36 deals were closed at the event, and also generated 700 opportunities for exchanging and negotiating future techniques, so as to encourage domestic innovation and R&D, promoting patent commercialization and setting up business opportunities, successfully

achieving the goal of “Get to Know Taiwan, Set Foot in Taiwan, Invest in Taiwan.”

b. Conduct the selection process and award ceremony of the 2006 National Invention and Creation Awards

Of the 333 entries for the 2006 National Invention and Creation Award, 281 were found eligible to take part in the selection process. The competition was fiercer than before. After a four-stage selection process over three months, 50 award-winners were selected, 15 for Invention Award, 30 for Creation Award, and 5 for Contribution Award. The award-winner shared prize totaling NT\$11.75 million. The awards not only pushed the inventors to practice into the competition, but also received enthusiastic responses from national and international, thereby effectively stimulating inventors to be more actively for invention and creation.

c. Providing information on patent commercialization

To provide inventors with concrete opportunities to commercialize their inventions and create economic benefits, TIPO continues to maintain the “patent commercialization website,” to provide information and assistance for patent technology exchange. It also produces and issues DVD to promote a better understanding of patent commercialization. By the end of 2006, the website had received 4,990,429 visits, and successfully matched 5,830 requests in the supply/demand database of the industrial technique.

2. Amendments

(1) Comprehensive revision of all chapters of the Patent Examination Guideline

The Patent Examination Guidelines are continuously and thoroughly revised according to the Patent Act amended and promulgated on October 24, 2001 and February 6, 2003 respectively, and the Implementing Regulations of the Patent Act amended and published on April 7, 2004. This year, the revised matters are as follows:

- a. Section 5, Chapter 1 of the Patent Examination Guidelines, “Invalidation and Ex Officio Examination of Patent Right,” was promulgated on July 24,

2006.

- b. “Section 1, Procedural Examination, of the Patent Examination Guidelines,” was amended and promulgated on September 25, 2006. The amendments include simplifying the procedural examination of the documentary evidence for invalidation cases; simplifying the verification of stamps; broadening the acquisition of the filing date; clarifying the legal effectiveness of missing pages; reducing the matters that should be recorded in foreign language specifications; clarifying the procedures of the extinguishment of appointment relationship due to the death of an agent; simplifying the procedural examination of the declaration; simplifying the procedural examination of the drawings; and clearly specifying that a non-juridical entity may be an invalidation applicant. Further, since patent right management and patent procedural examination have similar requirements, after gathering relevant legislations and collecting related practical cases, those controversial matters are standardized and then integrated into “Section I, Procedural Examination, of the Patent Examination Guidelines.” deals with the acquisition, maintenance, modification, and extinguishment of patent rights.

(2) Pushing for enactment of the Patent Attorney Act

To achieve the purposes of promoting professional services, establishing a certificate system, enhancing the management of patent agents and attorneys, and protecting the rights of patent applicants, patent agents must be incorporated into the professional system as soon as possible, and a management mechanism of those involved in the patent business shall be established. The bill of Patent Attorney Act was sent to the Legislative Yuan on December 14, 2005 for consideration. The Economics and Energy Committee of the Legislative Yuan held a examination conference on April 19, 2006, all the articles have been past except Article 33 is retained for partisan negotiation. Later, on May 18, 2006, the Legislative Yuan arranged a partisan negotiation, and the articles will be submitted to the Legislative Yuan for discussion after they are confirmed by each party.

(3) Continuously reviewing and amending patent-related legislations

- a. “The Regulation for Reducing and Exempting Annual Patent Fee” was amended and promulgated on July 4, 2006. This regulation further stipulates that if a patentee is a natural person incapable of paying the annual patent fee, the patentee may submit a written application for the exempting of annual fee; and if a patentee is a natural person or a school in the ROC, the annual fee can be reduced directly without identification certificate.
- b. “Principle of Patent Interview” was amended and promulgated on November 24, 2006.

(4) Drafting the “Implementing Method of Patent Electronic Filing” Bill

The “Implementing Method of Patent Electronic Filing” bill was completed on September 28, 2006, and its public hearing was held on December 6. Those present in the public hearing all expressed their positive views and expectations on TIPO’s promotion of the electronic application. Their discussions and suggestions on the details of the articles will be published, depending on the operation schedule of TIPOnet Project.

3. Education and Training

(1) Professional training for patent examiners

- a. The training for senior patent examiners was held from May 3 through 26, 2006, in which 12 participants completed the 120 hours training course.
- b. The training for assistant patent examiners was held from August 2 through 25, 2006, in which 30 participants completed the 120 hours training course.

(2) 2006 Practice Symposium for TIPO and Outsource Patent Examiners

The symposium was held on three separate occasions from August 22 through 25, and October 12, 2006. A total of 120 participants were present.

(3) Seminars conducted by overseas experts

- a. On September 14, 2006, TIPO invited Dr. Weidmann of European Patent Office (EPO), to conduct practical seminars for examination practice and opposition procedures.
- b. From November 13 through 17, 2006, TIPO invited Dr. Franco Benussi to Taiwan, Director of the Legal Research and Administration, European Patent Office DG3 (Boards of Appeal). Dr. Franco Benussi introduced TIPO examiners an overview of the operation, administration, and idea structure of Boards of Appeal of European Patent Office.

(4) 6 seminars based on the establishment of the Intellectual Property Court

The seminars were held to help the examiners to learn about the possible future direction of the litigation procedure, and to gradually enhance the capability in dealing with the hearing procedure. The subjects of the seminar series include the Japanese Intellectual Property Court and the litigation system for patent infringement and invalidation, the appeal procedures of the European Patent Office, the litigation system for U.S. patent invalidation and re-examination, trial practice of the Japanese patent invalidation cases and the patent assessment theory and practice.

(5) Sending staff members to study abroad and establish “Patent Dispute Examination Group”

TIPO has sent 15 personnel to study abroad in July, October, and November 2006. The study group has visited Europe, U.S., Japan, and People's Republic of China, and studied mainly for the appeal procedure, invalidation and infringement litigation practice of different countries.

(6) Training for patent dispute examination practice

TIPO has compiled the “2006 Edition of Training Materials for Patent Dispute Examination” and conducted training seminars, which was held on July 3 and 4, to enhance the examiners to make an accurate decision on invalidation cases and further understanding on various procedures of administrative

litigation cases.

(7) Patent examiner forum on Patent Examination

Discussion forums and symposiums are held monthly. Through discussing cases, the examiners may reach a common understanding, and to ensure a consistent examination standard. TIPO held 25 discussion forums in 2006.

(8) Training on examination practice for national defense service substitute

Fourteen training seminars on substantive examination for the national defense service substitute were conducted after July 4, 2006, and each seminar lasts 3 hours. This assists the national defense service substitute to have a comprehensive understanding of patent examination and become familiar with the procedure of patent examination.

4. Operation Analysis

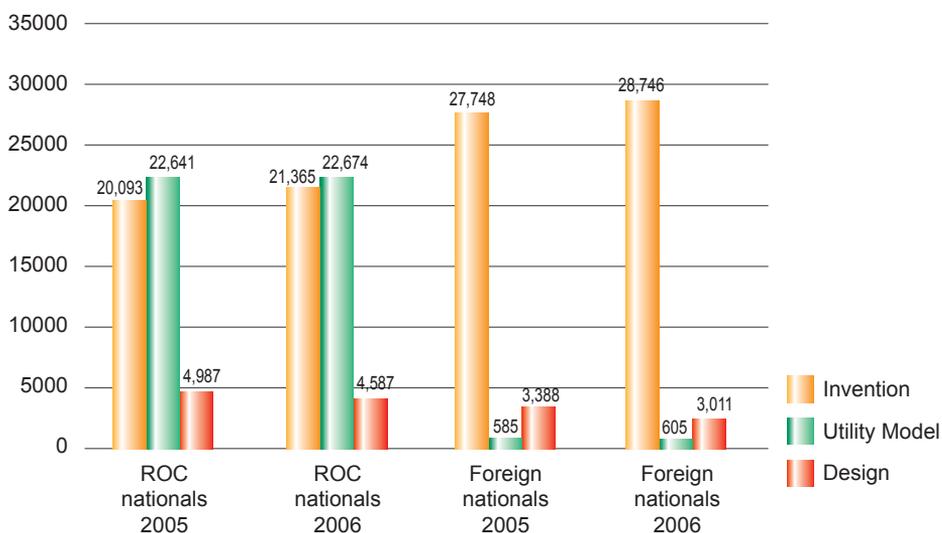
(1) Patent applications

The number of patent applications in 2006 reaches 80,988; increase by 1,546 applications compare to 79,442 applications in 2005. The number of patent application increases slowly but still reaches 80,000 and set a new record. The number of invention patent applications is 50,111 and represents 61.88% of the total. Among the 80,988, the number of domestic applications reaches 48,626, while the number of foreign applications is 32,362. Among the 50,111 invention applications in 2006, 21,365 are domestic, reaching 42.64% of the total, while 28,746 are foreign, represents 57.36% of the total. However, for utility model patent applications, 22,674 are domestic, taking up 97.40% of the total utility model patent applications.

▼ Patent Application in 2005 and 2006

Year \ Item	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
Total cases in 2006	50,111	23,279	7,598	80,988
Percent to Total	61.88%	28.74%	9.38%	100.00%
Total cases in 2005	47,841	23,226	8,375	79,442
Percentage change	4.74%	0.23%	-9.28%	1.95%
ROC nationals 2006	21,365	22,674	4,587	48,626
Percent to Total	26.38%	28.00%	5.66%	60.04%
Total cases in 2005	20,093	22,641	4,987	47,721
Percentage change	6.33%	0.15%	-8.02%	1.90%
Foreign nationals 2006	28,746	605	3,011	32,362
Percent to Total	35.49%	0.75%	3.72%	39.96%
Total cases in 2005	27,748	585	3,388	31,721
Percentage change	3.60%	3.42%	-11.13%	2.02%

▼ Patent Application in 2005 and 2006



(2) Certificates Published

In 2006, the number of patent certificates reaches 48,774; most of them are invention patents, followed by the utility model patents. 33,773 of the patent certificates were domestic, most of which are utility model patents, while 15,001 are foreign, in which 80% were invention patents. It shows that we still need to enhance the quality of research and innovation, and continually make our efforts to the high technical invention patents.

▼ Published Certificates in 2006

Nationality \ Item	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
Total cases in 2006	23,228	19,407	6,139	48,774
Percent to Total	47.62%	39.79%	12.59%	100.00%
ROC nationals 2006	11,431	18,857	3,485	33,773
Percent to Total	23.44%	38.66%	7.14%	69.24%
Foreign nationals 2006	11,797	550	2,654	15,001
Percent to Total	24.19%	1.13%	5.44%	30.76%

(3) Re-examination

In 2006, 2,129 re-examination cases for invention patent applications and 416 re-examination cases for the design patent applications were received. Though the number of re-examinations in 2006 increased compare with that in 2005, it is decreased significantly by 61.48%, when compare with that in 2004, wherein the number of re-examination for design applications decreased by 20.15%. It shows that the measures implemented since 2004 are effective, for example, examining each claim, issuing Notice of Office Action, and granting interviews. These measures greatly reduced the number of appeals to examination results.

(4) Opposition and Invalidation

In 2006, there were a total of 1,294 invalidation cases, which decreased compare with 1,583 in 2005 and 2,008 in 2004 (the Patent Act was amended and came into force in 2004, so opposition cases are included). The

declination reached 35.56% based on the figure of 2004.

The ratios of the opposition and invalidation cases are 1.45%, 0.83%, and 0.76% of the inventions in the year 2004, 2005, and 2006 respectively. The small portion shows the confidence of the public towards the professional judgment of TIPO examiners.

The dismissal of opposition and invalidation cases means the sustaining of the original decision. From 2004 to 2006, the ration of dismissal is more than 60% of the total decided opposition and invalidation cases. In view of the above, the possibility of the variation of decisions after the examination and re-examination is slight, so the patent rights granted by TIPO are quite stable.

(5) Administrative review

The number of appeals against re-examination, opposition, and invalidation decisions has decreased consecutively in the last two years. There were 1,242, 1,085, and 737 appeals in 2004, 2005, and 2006 respectively. The number of the appeals in 2005 decreased by 12.64% compare with 2004, while the number of the appeals in 2006 decreased by 32.07% compare with 2005. It shows that the number of dissatisfied applicants with the decisions of re-examination, opposition and invalidation cases was apparently reduced, and various measures for improving the examination quality gradually become effective.

B. Trademark

In order to accurately master the theories and practices of the current legal system on trademark regulations and timely make improvement, TIPO not only makes every effort to accelerate the examination of trademark cases, but also vigorously collects real-time information of international intellectual property rights from the WIPO and WTO, and gathers relevant operational guidelines, determination criteria and infringement cases from the major countries, thereby grasping the international trend as the examination reference for trademark and

enhancing the overall examination quality and efficiency. The specific achievements in 2006 are as follows:

1. Performance Summary

(1) Implementing measures for improving trademark examination quality

In order to ensure the examination quality and improve the examination efficiency, a “Trademark Examination Quality Improvement Work Team” was set up by senior examiners to regularly hold meeting and discuss the improving measures. The Team works out various conclusions relevant to examination principles, sub-classes for goods and services, and measures for improving examination quality and efficiency. Also, the “Trademark Business Consultative Conference” was held seven times in Taipei, Taichung, Tainan, and Kaohsiung, and people from various social circles were invited to provide suggestions as the references for trademark business improvement and policy decision.

(2) Reducing the time needed for processing trademark applications

In 2006, 65,983 trademark applications were processed (80,117 counted by the number of applied classes). The examination period for each case took 7.72 months on average, and was shortened by 0.37 months compared with 8.09 months in 2005. The number of pending cases reached 42,089 at the end of 2006, less than 42,858 in 2005, and the decrease is 769.

(3) Expediting the processing of trademark dispute cases

At the beginning of 2006, the number of pending trademark dispute cases filed before June 30, 2005 reached 978. These cases were processed efficiently under regular monitoring and scrupulous evaluation and control. TIPO processed 840 (85.89%) of these pending cases by the end of 2006.

(4) Enhancing public accessibility

a. Beginning the service of beforehand notice for renewal of registration

To remind the trademark right owner or its trademark agent of handling renewal of trademark registration in time and to carry out the public

accessibility and trademark right ownership protection policy, from January 2006, trademark right owner and its trademark agent are reminded through written notices or e-mail about the trademark registration that will expire 2 months later, so that the renewal application may be submitted within the statutory period as soon as possible. 56,586 notices were sent in 2006.

b. Beginning the services of written notice about unpaid registration fee

In consideration of the fact that over 200 approved trademarks each month on average become void because the registration fee is unpaid, from March 2006, TIPO will send a written “Notice of Unpaid Registration Fee of Trademark” two weeks before the deadline for reminding the trademark right owner and its agent to pay the registration fee, thereby protecting the rights and interests of the trademark right owner.

c. Inquiry service of the payment status of trademark registration fee

To enable citizens to inquire about the payment status of the first and second installments of trademark registration fee, the function of inquiring the payment status of trademark registration fee was added to the remote trademark query system.

d. Simplifying and standardizing administrative procedures

To unify the regulations for verifying the signatures and stamps of trademark cases, and to make the principle more substantive, public, and transparent, TIPO established the “Principles for Verifying Seal and Signature in Various Trademark Applications” and “Principle Table of Verifying Seal and Signature in Various Trademark Applications.”

(5) Providing trademark message service

a. Sending “trademark newsletters”:

Trademark newsletters began to be sent through e-mail on March 1, 2006, including trademark statistical data, trademark activity information, judgment analysis, explanations of laws and regulations, status of handling squatted trademarks in China, hot news, and the relevant information. The materials are also revealed on the trademark website of TIPO, so that the public may obtain real-time trademark information for deepening the recognition of the trademark business.

b. News release

News is released for hot trademark issues, and clarifying public worries through media. The news this year includes the legal issues involved in the appearance design of Taipei 101, the applications for registration of trademarks “囧rz” and “Goodman Card” filed by Cite Publishing Ltd., and imitation of trademarked products relating to the New York Yankees baseball team.

(6) Actively handling cross-strait trademark protection issues

- a. To deal with the issue that the geographic names of Taiwan tea products were registered as trademarks in China, news has been released to explain the situations, and Q&A were published on the website of TIPO. Subsequently, the geographic names of Taiwan tea and agriculture products being squatted as trademarks in China were collected and publicized on the TIPO website and trademark newsletters; thus, various social circles may obtain the relevant information in time.
- b. On September 19, 2006, the Mainland Affairs Council, the Council of Agriculture, and relevant scholars were invited to attend the “Symposium of Protection Policies for Well-Known Trademarks & Origins,” to discuss the situation that the famous geographic names of Taiwan products were squatted as trademarks in China. In November, a report called “Analysis and Evaluation of Taiwan Company Names Squatted as Trademarks in China, Products of China Origin Marked Taiwan or Sold under the Name of Taiwan or Taiwan Geographic Names” in the International Market was finished and sent to the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) for further submitted to the Executive Yuan for reference on November 21.
- c. In November 2006, Ms. Hong, the Director of the Trademark Division, was invited to Xiamen to participate in the “First Cross-Strait Trademark Brand Forum,” and communicated with personnel from China Competent Authority; thus, receiving well-meaning responses from the counterparts that the handling of the above-mentioned problems from the legal aspect will be taken into consideration as soon as possible.

(7) Compiling books and periodicals about trademarks

- a. Cases that are valuable for reference and issued within the period from January 2004 through February 2006 were selected from the decisions on administration appeal and judgments on administrative suits, and then sorted according to the applied articles to work out the abstracts of appeal decisions and court judgments for compiling into “Collections of Administrative Litigation Cases about Trademark Disputes” as the reference for trademark examination and for communicating between TIPO, the Petitions and Appeals Committee, MOEA, and the Administrative Court.
- b. The 8th edition of “International (Nice) Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks” English version was translated into Traditional and Simplified Chinese. A comparison table between the names of Traditional Chinese, Simplified Chinese, and English with a retrieval function is publicized on the website of TIPO for reference.
- c. The “Reference Information for Classification & Cross Reference Index for Goods and Services” has been revised again, so as to make the classification criteria of goods and services better satisfy the demands of the market.

(8) Reviewing trademark legislations

In order to accurately master the regulation of the current legal system on trademark infringement and make the improvement in time to protect trademark rights and interests, Fu Jen Catholic University was entrusted to complete the plan of the “Study of Trademark Infringement Cases and Relevant Legislation Principles” on November 30, 2006, and simultaneously complete the “Collections of Domestic Trademark Infringement Cases.”

Further, to implement the protection of collective trademarks, certification marks, and collective membership marks, Feng Chia University was entrusted to complete the plan of “Study of Examination and Infringement Practice of Various Countries on Collective Trademarks, Certification Marks,

and Collective Membership Marks” on November 17, 2006. Through the study of examination and infringement practice of various countries on certification marks, collective membership marks, and collective trademarks, and mastering the legislation principles of various countries and the status of their practical operations, whether the current legal system in Taiwan has faults in protecting these marks will be reviewed. Also, the information will be used as reference for future amendments to the Trademark Act.

(9) Establishing the “Trademark Act Amendment Forum” to Obtain Opinions from Various Social Circles

In order to cause the Trademark Act to be revised more precisely and comprehensively, the current legal system were actively reviewed, foreign legislation principles were collected for reference, and scholars and experts were entrusted to perform relevant studies. Also, on November 1, 2006, a special column called “Trademark Act Amendment Forum” containing sub-catalogues, such as “Amendment Direction,” “Amendment Schedule,” “Amendment Draft,” “Amendment Reference Material,” and “Welcome Suggestions” was added to the TIPO website to extensively receive the opinions from various social circles as reference for Trademark Act amendment and complying with the principle of administrative transparency.

2. Amendments

(1) Drafting and finishing “Information Sheet for Applying for Co-Ownership of Trademark”

The current Trademark Act does not prescribe any regulations relevant to the co-owned trademark right, while, in practice, there are many cases in which more than two persons claim to share the trademark ownership. Through analysis of the legal and administration systems, the “Information Sheet for Applying for Co-Ownership of Trademark” has been drafted, and 2006 Intellectual Property Business Seminar was held to obtain the opinions from various social circles. After relevant administrative supporting measures were finished, it was published and implemented on July 13, 2006.

(2) Drafting of “Implementing Method for Trademark Electronic Filing” Bill

On September 28, 2006, the announcement that the “Implementing Method for Trademark Electronic Filing” will be drafted and the public hearing thereof was held on December 6. Those participants all expressed positive attitudes and expectations about TIPO’s promotion of E-filing, which would be issued depending on the operation schedule of TIPOnet Project.

3. Education and Training

(1) Professional training for trademark examiners

The training of trademark examiners was carried on from October. 16, 2006 through November 7, 2006, and altogether 23 trademark examiners attended the training course of 120 hours.

(2) Oversea study tours for trademark examiners

In order to study trademark systems of other countries and enhance the international view of trademark examiners, two trademark examiners were sent to the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) to receive professional trademark examination training from September 16 through October 1, 2006. From November 13 through November 17, one trademark examiner was sent to participate in the symposium of the IP Enforcement Week held by the European Patent Office. From November 28 through December 1, four trademark examiners were sent to Japan to study the Japanese trademark system, especially the registration system for geographic collective trademarks.

(3) Education & training for sharing trademark examination experiences

To enhance professional competency of examiners and impart examination experience, besides regularly arranging professional training, practical education & training on topics, such as accomplishment reports of personnel studying abroad, the latest domestic or foreign trademark issues , the

▶▶ II. Operation Overview

practice concerning trademark disputes and the change recordation for trademark registration particulars in Taiwan, introduction to trademark E-filing, examination process of designs, and introduction of common retrieval databases were carried on in 2006. The training was carried out ten times and 704 people participated.

4. Operation Analysis

(1) Applications

The number of the trademark applications in 2006 reached 65,457 (counted by cases), and increased by 1,877 compared with 2005, with a growth rate of 2.95%. Among the applications, domestic applicants filed 51,107 (78.08%), while foreign applicants filed 14,350 (21.92%). If counted by the classes, the numbers reached 79,767 and that increased by 2,929 compared with 2005, with a growth rate of 3.81%, part of a trend of growing year by year.

▼ Trademark Applications 2006

Type Item	Application			Published Registration		
	ROC nationals	Foreign nationals	Total	ROC nationals	Foreign nationals	Total
By Application	51,107	14,350	65,457	41,947	12,623	54,597
By Class	79,767			66,812		

▼ Variation of Trademark Applications 2005~2006

Type Item	Application		Published Registration	
	By Application	By Class	By Application	By Class
2006	65,457	79,767	54,597	66,812
2005	63,580	76,838	55,181	63,759
Percentage Change	2.95%	3.81%	-1.06%	4.79%

(2) Published registrations

The number of published registrations in 2006 reached 54,597, and reduced by 584 compared with 2005. Among the cases, domestic applicants own 41,974 (76.88%), while foreign applicants own 12,623 (23.12%). If counted by the classes, the number reached 66,812 and increased by 3,053 compared with 2005, with a growth rate of 4.79%.

(3) Other cases

The number of the opposition, invalidation, and revocation actions handled in 2006 reached 2,361. The number of trademark renewal cases reached 24,812. The number of alteration, assignment, and licensing, pledging, applying English certificate and replacement certificate reached 20,498. TIPO assisted to investigate and assess trademark imitation and infringement, and the number of these cases reached 629.

▼ **Top Ten Classes of Trademark Applications—
(By classes of goods and/or services)**

Goods and Services		2006		No. of Applications in 2005	Percentage Change %
Class	Description	No. of Applications	Percentage		
35	Advertising, business management	6,606	8.28	6,101	8.28
9	Scientific apparatus, audiovisual recording and electricity transmitting instruments	6,274	7.87	6,618	-5.20
5	Pharmaceuticals, food for medical purposes, disinfectants	5,756	7.22	5,458	5.46
3	Laundry accessories, bleach, soap, and cosmetics	5,540	6.95	5,750	-3.65
25	Clothing, footwear, and headgear	5,218	6.54	5,349	-2.45
30	Coffee, tea, sugar, spices	4,887	6.13	4,638	5.37
43	Services for providing food and drink; temporary accommodation	4,202	5.27	3,606	16.53
41	Education, entertainment, and cultural activities	2,933	3.68	2,632	11.44
16	Papers, printed matter, and other office requisites	2,678	3.36	2,453	9.17
29	Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts; preserved, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables	2,674	3.35	2,523	5.98

Note: This table is compiled according to the Trademark Application Statistics Table in the appendix - "Trademark Application and Registration by Class." For more classifications, please refer to the table.

▼ **Top Ten Classes of Trademark Registrations—
(By classes of goods and/or services)**

Goods and Services		2006		No. of Registrations in 2005	Percentage Change %
Class	Description	No. of Registrations	Percentage		
9	Scientific apparatus, audiovisual recording and electricity transmitting instruments	5,925	8.87	6,169	-3.96
35	Advertising and business management	5,771	8.64	4,787	20.56
3	Laundry accessories, bleach, soap, and cosmetics	4,562	6.83	4,439	2.77
5	Pharmaceuticals, food for medical purposes, and disinfectants	4,391	6.57	5,054	-13.12
25	Clothing, footwear, and headgear	4,228	6.33	4,180	1.15
30	Coffee, tea, sugar, spices	3,634	5.44	3,749	-3.07
43	Services for providing food and drink; temporary accommodation	3,150	4.71	2,460	28.05
41	Education, entertainment, and cultural activities	2,474	3.70	2,083	18.77
16	Papers, printed matter, and office requisites	2,284	3.42	2,054	11.20
29	Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts; preserved, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables	2,014	3.01	2,081	-3.22

Note: This table is compiled according to the Trademark Application Statistics Table in the appendix - "Statistics Table for Trademark Application and Registration by Class." For more classifications, please refer to the table.

C. Copyright

In 2006, based on the current framework of legislation, TIPO focused on various business, such as providing supervision and guidance to copyright intermediary organizations, reviewing of amendment drafts of the regulations governing copyright intermediary organizations, promoting works supply/demand harmonization in the market, coordinating to establish a licensed utilization mechanism and facilitating fair use, continuing the promoting IPR education and awareness, enhancing

campus IPR awareness, and mastering the developing trend of international copyright, thereby making rapid remarkable progress results.

1. Performance Summary

(1) Due to the amendments to the Criminal Code in 2006, amending the Copyright Act and formulating Procedures for the inspection of copyright infringement cases

In response to the amendments to the Criminal Code, Article 94 of the regulations for occupational offenders was deleted from the Copyright Act and relevant articles were amended correspondingly, in order to match the entire criminal policy of this nation. Further, the “Flowchart and List of Applicable Legislations for the Inspection of Audio/video Optical Discs Infringing Copyright through Internet” and “Flowchart and List of Applicable Legislations for the Inspection about Rental Right Infringement by Audio/video Optical Disc Rental Shop ” were prescribed for practical execution of the enforcement departments, such as polices and prosecutors.

(2) Supervision and guidance for copyright intermediary organizations

- a. The meeting of Copyright Examination and Mediation Committee was held nine times in 2006 to examine the rate of royalty for the intermediary organizations and copyright-related topics, and consult the opinions of the board members.
- b. To promote domestic copyright intermediary organizations to become familiar with and understand the copyright licensing business, the Intermediary Organizations Business Communication Seminar was held four times, and 6 concrete enforcement principles were established.
- c. The Corporation of Chinese Language Intermediary (COLI) was approved and set up on August 8, 2006. The set-up of this association enables users to utilize Chinese works legally, and copyright holders to obtain reasonable licensing remunerations, which facilitates the establishment of the exchange platform for utilizing oral and literary works by license, and

makes great strides in creating a harmonious environment for using the works.

- d. To help users in social public to rapidly obtain information about copyright licensing, the “Seminar of Establishing Single Window Mechanism for Copyright Intermediary Organizations” was held on October. 27, 2006. TIPO expressed the provision of assistance for cooperating with intermediary organizations in the same field to make effects to establish a single window.
- e. To perfect the development of licensing business of intermediary organizations, the business matters of the intermediary organizations were examined, and accountants were entrusted to conduct financial examination of the intermediary organizations that will greatly assist TIPO in guiding the businesses of the intermediary organizations.
- f. To establish an objective and a fair intermediary organization evaluation system, a deliberative meeting was held on November 30, 2006, and completed 2005 evaluation on the intermediary organizations.

(3) Compilation of copyright awareness publications and pamphlets

8 kinds of copyright-related public-awareness leaflets were prepared for the public, and advertised on the Internet.

- a. Chinese and English versions of “2006 BG’s IPR Secret Tips” comic strips;
- b. “Copyright Case Collections” (10 volumes in 1 set);
- c. “Copyright Act & Related Laws” (Chinese and English versions);
- d. “Explanation notes on Copyright Attribution to the papers, which was done by Students at the semester during”;
- e. “Analysis of Internet Service Provider on Whether the Clients’ Action of Infringing Copyright has Legal Responsibility”;
- f. “Question Collections of IPR”;
- g. “Explanatory notes on Legal Effects of Auctioning Audio-video Compact Discs through Internet”;
- h. “Explanatory notes on Law Effects of Article 87-1.(3) of Copyright Act and the Right of Distribution.”

(4) Completion of legislative research on copyright regime

To deeply study and analyze foreign operations and practices as reference for the legislation in Taiwan, and then enhance and improve the copyrights protection in Taiwan, 5 study cases were finished in 2006:

- a. "The Study of Japanese Copyright Law and Its Application"
- b. "Research on Copyright Issues to New Use of Internet Tech"
- c. "A Study on Free Software Copyright Issues"
- d. "The Research of Copyright of Video on Demand"
- e. "On Right of Public Performance in Audiovisual Works"

(5) Provide public inquiry operations

In 2006, 2257 phone calls and 389 e-mails were received; all of them asking questions about the applicability of the Copyright Act. This means that a direct consultation channel has been provided for the convenience of the public.

(6) Continuous copyright awareness promotion

- a. TIPO Director General was invited to the press conference of "Original IN! Piracy OUT!--2006 Anti-piracy Software Activity" held by the Taiwan Business Software Alliance (BSA) on March 15, 2006; such an activity declared the determination of the government and the copyright holder groups in fighting against pirated software and specific achievements, and asking appealing the public to pay attention to the importance of the protection of intellectual property rights.



◀ On March 15, 2006, TIPO Director General Tsai was present in the press conference of "Original IN! Piracy OUT!" activity.

- b. Continue the use of vivid and diverse advertising channels and patterns. For example, to proceed with the “Service Group for IPR protection” and the “Campus IPR Assistance Teams” hold the IPR Friendship Tournament among Institutions of Higher Education, make the optical discs about the network game “Adventure for Intelligence,” air short films (advertisements) through movies (TV programs, radio broadcasts), post advertisements on major routes with heavy traffic, make advertising optical discs, compile and print cartoons, and produce promotional articles such as bookmarks and cup trays to make known activities, domestic or foreign, so as to enhance the effect of the promotion campaign.
- c. Work closely with local groups: TIPO participated in promotional activities held by local groups for twenty-four times, and fulfilled the purposes of services for the public and cooperation between the government and the society.

2. Amendments

(1) Actively proposing the amendments on “Copyright Intermediary Organization Act”

For the amendments to the “Copyright Intermediary Organization Act,” relevant laws and regulations in countries like Japan, Germany, China, Canada, and South Korea were taken as reference, and scholars and experts were invited to the consultation held five times to discuss and complete the “Draft of Copyright Act of Collective Management .” More consultations will be arranged in the near future to communicate with intermediary organizations and users, and the organization consults among competent authorities will also be held to complete the modification of the legal system as soon as possible.

(2) Revision the copyright regulations

- a. On March 25, 2006, the “Directions Defining the Content of the Subparagraphs of Paragraph 3 of Article 80-2 of the Copyright Act” was legislated and promulgated for citizens, the industry, police & prosecutors,

▶▶ II. Operation Overview

and the courts to consider as a reference.

- b. Owing to the harm done to the Taiwan music industry due to the illegal use of the peer-to-peer (P2P) technology, the “Draft of Amendment to the Copyright Act” proposed by legislators should be continuously promoted.
- c. Directed to the fact that ISPs must be responsible for online infringements caused by the terminal users through using the services provided, the draft of amendments to the Copyright Act proposed by the legislators should be continuously promoted.
- d. TIPO proposed the copyright amendment topics on “the relaxation of limitations on parallel imports and decriminalization of rental rights” during the Taiwan-U.S. TIFA Conference held on May 25, 2006 and the first “Taiwan-U.S. IPR Topics -- Video Conference” held on November 8, 2006, and exchanged opinions on drafts of the P2P and ISP-related issues with the American Chamber of Commerce on November 14, 2006 to obtain mutual understandings and supports.

3. Coordination of Licensed Copyright Use

- (1) The number of handled and mediated disputes regarding the royalties between intermediary organizations and copyright users in 2006 was 10, in which 3 cases were mediated, 1 was settled afterward (without successive mediation), 4 are now under mediation, and 2 were not successfully mediated.
- (2) To integrate and coordinate royalty disputes regarding the right to public broadcast between the hotel–businesses and the intermediary organizations, and enable the hotel–businesses to legally use the audio-video related copyrights, relevant copyright intermediary organizations and hotel–businesses were invited to meetings on March 15 and July 24, 2006, to discuss on the issues of royalty-related affairs, and thereby facilitate future commercial opportunities.
- (3) The “Service Desk for Quickly Querying Information on Copyright Licensing” was established to assist copyright users from various fields in promptly obtain information on copyright licensing. 586 cases were processed in 2006

for the service for the public.

- (4) To assist the rental industry such as Video Disc Association and upper-stream publishers in aspects of licensing issue, reference samples of “Rental Version,” “Single licensing Version,” and “Second-hand Selling Version” were drafted, so as to rectify the industrial order and provide operators with accurate marking references. Marking improvement conferences were held on June 6, July 11, October. 12, 2006, and upper, middle, and lower-stream operators in Audio/video works were invited to reach various consensuses, in which operators promised to solve the problem of unclear marking to avoid the misleading on the public.
- (5) TIPO staff have been sent to participate the conferences of the copyright acts/regulations project team conferences held by the National Institute for Compilation and Translation (NICT) for nine times in 2006, to assist the NICT in handling the copyright licensing matters such as document digitalization, and solving the problems of copyright licensed use.
- (6) To assist the Government Information Office (GIO) in completing the establishment of the “National Audio-video Platform,” relevant legal suggestions and promotional materials were provided to the GIO, so that it can successfully create the audio-video platform to avoid future copyright disputes.
- (7) Consulting services on copyright issues have been provided in order to flexibly meet the administrative requirements of government agencies, such as the Council of Indigenous Peoples, the Forestry Bureau, the Directorate General of Customs, the Industrial Development Bureau, the Council for Cultural Affairs, the GIO, National Information and Communications Initiative of Executive Yuan, and the legislative requirements of the legislators.
- (8) To assist in coordination with the Taiwan Computer United Association and the right holders of the computer software, in aspects of supplying and licensing affairs of computer programs, TIPO not only invited representatives from the standing supervisors of the Taiwan Computer United Association, the representatives from Microsoft and Taiwan-BSA to participate in the symposium on March 24, 2006, but also participated in the conferences

▶▶ II. Operation Overview

relevant to both sides to actively promote cooperation.

- (9) To assist ISP and copyright holders in resolving Internet copyright infringement problems, TIPO, as a competent authority, has established relevant administrative guidelines for online copyright for copyright holder organizations and Internet service providers (ISP), that is, “Principles of Jointly Preventing Online Infringement for Internet Service Providers and Copyright Right Holders.” An ISP should transfer the information to the clients on receiving the notice of infringement from the copyright holder organizations.

4. Operation Analysis

(1) Copyright management

As for copyright administrative business in 2006, TIPO handled 1 application for establishing copyright intermediary organizations and 1 case of compulsory licensing registration of musical work.

(2) Inspecting copyright licensing documents

The number of the copyright documents handled and inspected in 2006 reached 53,405 (including 415,361,460 pieces for Audio/video works, 45,619,054 piece for laser discs, totaling 460,980,514 pieces), growing by 24.4% compared with 2005.

▼ Inspection of Copyright Licensing Documents in 2006

Unit: case, %

Location of Inspection No. of Cases	TIPO	Inspection Center			Total
		Taichung	Kaohsiung	Subtotal	
No. of Case	52,655	686	64	750	53,405
Percentage	98.60%	1.28%	0.12%	1.40%	100%



International Cooperation

With the prosperity of the international trade, interactions between countries have been increased. As the IPR is a very important tool in commercial competitions, the diversity in legislation and execution system in every country will cause the variant competitive conditions and “trade barrier.” Thus, the IPR development progresses toward international harmonization, and each country improves the IPR system by cooperation and system harmonization, so as to make efforts for R&D and social improvement. Being a member of the international community, Taiwan should keep up with international trend undoubtedly. TIPO actively participated in various international projects in 2006, and the major achievements are as follows:

A. Multilateral Relations

1. Participating in the Doha Round of the WTO Negotiations and Relevant Activities

- (1) TIPO took part in regular meetings and special meetings held by the WTO/TRIPS in 2006 for four times to continuously discuss topics such as the geographical indications, relations between the TRIPS, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and public health issues.
- (2) TIPO sent its personnel to participate in the WTO regional workshops on “TRIPS Related Issues” from March 28 through 30 in Macao and “TRIPS Agreement and Public Health” from November 27 through 29 in Geneva.
- (3) TIPO participated in the first Trade Policy Review (TPR) after Taiwan entered the WTO in 2006 by expressing its standpoint of the IPR protection and responding to relevant questions raised;
- (4) TIPO served as a calling unit of “Committee of Global Trade Policy Strategy Alliance and Arrangement-Task Force on IPR” of Taiwan and put together 3

cross-agency working group conferences.

2. APEC Affairs

- (1) TIPO took part in “The 22nd APEC/IPEG Meeting” and “IPEG Workshop on IPR for SMEs Micro-Enterprises” held from February 21 through 24, 2006 in Hanoi, Vietnam, and briefed the achievements of the IPR education/promotion campaigns implemented in 2005, hoping to enable other economies to understand its IPR protection policy, and discuss with representatives of all the attending economies about cooperation in this regard;
- (2) TIPO took part in “The 23rd APEC/IPEG Conference” and “Seminar on the Creation, Management, Use and Protection of Industrial Property” held from August 15 through 18, 2006, in Mexico, and briefed the latest achievements of IPR Protection and the direction of its latest Patent Act amendment, so as to allow other attending representatives to understand its policy for IPR protection and the progress thereof;
- (3) TIPO will be subject to the peer review of its Individual Action Plan (IAP) during the first Senior Official Meeting in 2007. On the other hand, TIPO have responded to the IAP questions raised for the second time by the member and experts in August, 2006. In September, the South Korean and Philippine experts visited Taiwan for investigation purposes, and TIPO initiated a comprehensive report regarding its IPR progress aiming to achieve the Bogor Goals and carrying out the Osaka Action Agenda (OAA), and briefed to the experts; the experts completed the draft of response report in November, giving positive appreciation on the architecture and the effective implementation of the IPR laws and regulations;
- (4) TIPO sent its personnel, accompanied the personnel from the Directorate General of Customs, to attend the “APEC-USPTO Workshop on Effective Practices in the Border Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights” held from September 27 through 29 in L.A., U.S.A., and briefly reported the risk estimate of its IPR border policies and the enforcement achievements of the Customs upon request;

- (5) TIPO sent its personnel to attend the “2006 APEC Workshop on Effective Strategies for IP Public Education” held from November 8 through 10 in Hong Kong, in which promotion materials were exhibited and provided for free, and the experience on educating and promoting the IPR protection was shared with other representatives;
- (6) TIPO sent its personnel to attend the “2006 APEC-ATCWG Workshop on Interaction of CBD and TRIPS Related Issues on the Plant Genetic Resources” held from December 12 through 13 in Taipei, and assisted the work of the recording group.

3. Other International Conferences and Activities

- (1) TIPO continued exchanging opinions about the IPR legislation and the trend thereof with the WIPO officials in the international conferences, such as the WTO and APEC;
- (2) According to the requests made by the WIPO International Bureau, TIPO agreed to protect the names, abbreviations, and symbols of the “Translation Center for the Bodies of the European Union,” the “European Community Plant Variety Office,” the “European Environment Agency,” and the “European Agency for Safety and Health at Work,” and the national flag, armorial bearings, and the state emblems of the Kingdom of Spain;
- (3) TIPO sent its personnel to attend the relevant symposiums held by OECD Competition Committee in Paris from October 18 through 19, to discuss the relation between the Patent Act and the competition policy.

B. Bilateral Relations

1. Taiwan-U.S.

- (1) The 5th Taiwan-U.S. Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) meeting was held in Taipei from May 25 through 26, 2006. In terms of the IPR issues, U.S. not only complimented TIPO’s efforts on enhancing the IPR protection and expressed positive attitudes to TIPO’s promise to fight against the IPR infringement, but also gave its support for measures adopted

▶▶ III. International Cooperation

in the “2006-2008 IPR Action Plan.” Both Taiwan and the United States agreed to establish a mechanism for regular IPR negotiations under the TIFA architecture, so as to discuss the concerned IPR issues every 6 months. The first IPR negotiation was held in the American Cultural Center in Taipei on November 8, in which representatives from both parties exchanged their opinions through DVC on the concerned IPR topics. The U.S. side wished to communicate with us through various means, and make a significant progress before the next spring when the meeting will be held.

- (2) On November 8, 2006, Mr. Oliver Metzger, an U.S. Copyright Office Official, was invited to Taiwan to attend the “Symposium on International Copyright Trend and U.S. Copyright Policy in Recent Years” to introduce new topics about the Universal Copyright Convention and the U.S. Copyright Law in the digital era.



- ▲ On November 8, 2006, a U.S. Copyright Office official was invited to Taiwan to attend the “Symposium on International Copyright Trend and U.S. Copyright Policy in Recent Years” and the Deputy Director of Copyright Division, Ms. Ho, gave the opening speech.

2. Taiwan-Australia

Mr. Ian Goss, the General Manager of International Cooperation of IP Australia, and Ms. Kate Norris, the Senior Project Manager, visited Taiwan from November 12 through 14, 2006. Both parties discussed the business of the two offices, experiences on E-filing, the improvement of the IPR legal system accomplished by TIPO, and the reinforcement of investigation; they also fully exchanged opinions on enhancing and promoting personnel interaction and information

exchange between the two offices.



◀◀ Visit of the IP,
Australia.

3. Taiwan-France

According to the conclusions made in the 7th Taiwan-France Industrial Property Right Conference, France sent the experts of the National Institute of Industrial Property of France and the Customs to Taiwan from March 19 through 25, 2006 to hold 4 IPR workshops to facilitate the experience exchange of the IPR, customs, and the personnel between the both sides.

4. Taiwan-Japan

- (1) In order to enable the Japanese enterprises to learn about TIPO's IPR protection laws and the investigation practices, from February 23 through 25, 2006, Mr. Lu, the Deputy Director General, went to Tokyo to participate in the workshop on the Taiwan intellectual property right, and gave a speech about the current situation of TIPO's IPR protection.
- (2) On November 10, 2006, five patent firms, including Japan KYOWA Patent and Law Office, visited Mr. Cheng, Deputy Director General, to exchange opinions about reform of the Patent Act and litigation system in Taiwan.
- (3) On November 20, 2006, the Japan Intellectual Property Association (JIPA) visited Ms. Wang, Deputy Director General, to fully exchange opinions about the patent and trademark application practice in Taiwan and Japan.
- (4) From Nov. 29 through 30, 2006, the 31st Economic and Trade Meeting of

▶▶ III. International Cooperation

Taiwan and Japan was held in Taipei, for the discussion on topics concerning both sides. In the morning of December 1, the Japanese side again visited TIPO to have sideline meetings to further discuss the unfinished topics.

- (5) On December 13, 2006, the president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Intellectual Property Group (IPG), visited Director General Tsai to discuss the operation plan after the IPG was founded, hoping to enhance the connection and communication with TIPO.

5. Taiwan-E.U.

- (1) The 18th Taiwan-E.U. Economic & Trade Consultation was held in Brussels on June. 26, 2006, and the two parties exchanged opinions on the important topics.
- (2) According to the consensus reached in the 18th Taiwan-E.U. Economic & Trade Consultation, TIPO, together with the European Economic and Trade Office, the European Chamber of Commerce in Taipei, and the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, held the “Workshop on the Taiwan-E.U. Intellectual Property Right” from November 21 through 22, 2006 in Taipei, in which scholars and experts from all relevant fields of Taiwan and E.U. were invited to discuss the geographical indications and the prevention of the trafficking of counterfeit products, and held a degustation of products with the geographical indications.

6. Taiwan-U.K.

The “Taiwan-U.K. IPR Memo” was planning to be signed in 2006, and will be finished in 2007.

7. Enhancing Cross-Strait IPR Experience Exchange

- (1) Mr. Tsai, Director General, along with relevant TIPO officers, attend the “Cross-Strait IPR Exchanging Visiting Group” from May 23 through June 1, 2006. This group was organized by the Chinese National Federation of Industries for the purposes of visiting China, and exchanging opinions with some agencies, such as the State Office of Intellectual Property

Protection of the PRC, the Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council, the Trademark Office of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, the Trademark Assessment Committee of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, National Copyright Administration of the PRC, the State Intellectual Property Office of the PRC, Shanghai Customs, and the Shanghai Municipal Intellectual Property Right Bureau.

- (2) In 2006, major IPR administrative agencies of China and the agents associations also sent representatives to visit TIPO, said representatives including the Deputy Director of the State Intellectual Property Office of the PRC, the Deputy Director of the Guizhou Intellectual Property Office, and the Deputy Director of the Zhejiang Intellectual Property Office.
- (3) To learn about operations of the copyright intermediary organizations in China and prevention of Internet copyright infringement for future reference, TIPO sent its personnel to China to visit copyright associations and intermediary organizations from August 28 through September 3, 2006, to learn about the operation legal system in China.

C. Diverse Exchanging Activities

1. International Conference Sponsorship and Participation

(1) 2006 International Conference on Biology-Related Patents

From September 28 through 29, 2006, the “2006 International Conference on Biology-Related Patents” was held in the Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance. Scholars and experts from the WTO Secretariat, Australia, U.S., Japan, EPO, and more than 200 domestic scholars and experts from all other related fields, were invited to the conference. Those scholars and experts gave keynote speeches and comprehensive discussions on 4 topics about the issues on experimental use exception, issues on the patentability of human embryonic stem cell and patent examination guidelines thereof, the enforcement of plant patent rights and conflicts with plant variety rights, and the examination practices on plant and animal patents.

▶▶ III. International Cooperation



- ▲ the “2006 International Conference on Biology-Related Patents”
- ▲ was held in Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance.

(2) Seminar on Online Licenses of Musical Collective Management Organizations

On November 22, 2006, experts of the copyright collective administration organizations from U.K., Japan, and Singapore were invited to Taiwan to attend the “Seminar on Online Licenses of Musical Collective Management Organizations,” so as to enhance the understanding and communication on copyright licensing between the domestic copyright intermediary organizations and copyright users, and learn the practical operating experience from the copyright collective administration organizations in Europe and Asia for establishing online licensing mechanism and transaction platform.



- ▲ On November 22, 2006, experts and scholars of copyright collective administration organizations from the U.K. and Japan were invited to Taiwan to attend the “Seminar on Online Licenses of Musical Collective Management Organizations,” and Margaret Chen, TIPO Chief Secretary, gave the opening speech.

(3) Symposium on Taiwan-U.S. Patent Practice

On May 23, 2006, TIPO together with the American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA) held “Symposium on Taiwan-U.S. Patent Practice” in the Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research, and about 200 participants, including TIPO patent examiners, the patent and trademark agents, and representatives from all the relevant fields.

(4) Symposium on Taiwan-Japan Internet Infringement Prevention

TIPO and the Japan Interchange Association held the “Symposium on Taiwan-Japan Internet Infringement Prevention” on October 19, 2006 in Taipei. Four Japanese and local experts were invited as speakers to exchange opinions with the copyright holder organizations and those involved in the field.

2. Personnel Training and Education

- (1) In 2006, a total of 49 patent and trademark examiners were sent abroad for study and research; 26 of them were sent to the European Patent Office (EPO), 2 were sent to the E.U. Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM), 11 to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), 1 to the Canadian Copyright Society, 1 to University of Washington in Seattle, U.S., and 8 to the Japan Patent Office.
- (2) To enhance the function of the regulation amendment of the copyright intermediary organizations and to improve TIPO’s regulation on the royalties proposed and collected by the current intermediary organizations, from November 3 through 12, 2006, TIPO personnel were sent to the Canadian Copyright Board and intermediary organizations for studying its legal system and practical operations.

3. Providing Information

- (1) At the end of July in 2006, the “Collection of IPR Laws & Regulations” English Version was compiled and printed.
- (2) Taiwan's patent information was translated and provided to the European

▶▶ III. International Cooperation

Patent Office, Thomson Scientific Co., Ltd., and Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) and integrated into esp@cenet, the World Patent Index (WPI), and the Scientific and Technical Information Network (STN) databases. In addition, Taiwan's current patent legal status data was integrated into the European Patent Office's INPADOC database.

- (3) On September 15, 2006, TIPO's e-newsletter was officially released, and about 1,000 copies were sent monthly to the rights-holder groups abroad, the patent offices of major countries, relevant officials from the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) and the Patent and Trademark Office, the foreign organizations in Taiwan, and the foreign affiliates of MOEA. This measure was complimented and appreciated by the foreign affiliates and the owner groups.
- (4) The Five-in-one (the Chinese, English, Japanese, Spanish, and French languages) discs of the latest brief introduction of TIPO were made for the reference of various circles.

IV. IPR Promotion and Protection

Protecting IPR is an established policy of the government, which aims to not only fulfill TIPO's international obligations and promises, but also encourage innovations and development, promote industrial upgrade, and raise the national competitiveness, so as to sustain the economic growth. To carry out the IPR protection policy, the "IPR Action Plan" was continued in 2006, wherein the investigations/patrols on counterfeits were well implemented. Such a plan had received worldwide acknowledgement under the active promotion of relevant agencies. According to the "2005 Global Software Piracy Study" proposed by the Business Software Alliance (BSA), Taiwan ranked No. 3 in the low piracy rate (43%) in Asian countries, only behind Japan (28%), and Singapore (40%), and ranked No. 24 worldwide. TIPO's accomplishment has become a good example for many countries, and relevant key measures taken and achievements thereof are as follows.

A. Awareness of IPR Laws and Regulations

1. In response to the needs of various enterprises, folk groups, schools and for specific business operators in copying, audio/video rental, hotels, and Internet content, TIPO speakers were arranged to visit different places in Taiwan to give speeches for the explanation of the laws and regulations regarding IPR. 206 speeches were given with a total of 22,625 participants.
2. Copyright-related judgments, explanation letters, news releases, and activity messages in 2006 amount to 300 pieces, were made available to the public on TIPO website, so that people from various circles may learn about the trend of development of the IPR related legal systems.
3. On November 23 and 24, 2006, TIPO and the National Chiao Tung University Institute of Technology Law, hosted the "2006 –Conference on National

▶▶ IV. IPR Promotion and Protection

Technology Law ,” and 450 people attended.

4. To enable the people in various circles to understand the contents of the amendments to the patent examination guidelines, on May 23, 30 and June 8, 13, 22 in 2006, 5 conferences on the “Invalidation Petition and Ex Officio Examination of Patent Right” for guideline examination were respectively held in Taipei, Hsinchu, Taichung, Kaohsiung, and Tainan.
5. On May 23 and 30, June 8, 13, and 22 in 2006, 5 conferences for the elaboration on the Patent Act and regulations thereof were respectively held in Taipei, Hsinchu, Taichung, Kaohsiung, and Tainan, and 470 people were present. On September 6, 12, 14, and 27, 4 conferences for promotion of the Trademark Act were respectively held in Taipei, Tainan, Kaohsiung, and Taichung, and 385 people participated.
6. On August 15, 16, and 18, 2006, 3 conferences for the promotion of TIPO patent administrations were respectively held in Kaohsiung, Taichung, and Taipei, to advertise the revisions of IPC 8th edition. Moreover, opinions from various circles were widely received with regard to the revision of the patent examination guidelines. Further, a comprehensive analysis was made about common errors and types, which need amended when handling patent applications.
7. To share TIPO studies on the following relevant copyright topics with regard to specific legal systems in recent years: “The Study on the Right of Communication to the Public Under Copyright Act,” “A Study on Trade Secret System,” “Survey on the Implementation of WIPO Copyright Issues from 1996 to 2004,” “Research on the Copyright Acts and the Related Amendments in Singapore and Australia,” “On Right of Public Performance in Audiovisual Works,” and “Study on Problems of Copyright of Digital Library.” Presentations of research achievements had been held in Taipei and Kaohsiung, which were open to various circles for exchange of ideas.
8. Two workshops on trademark issues were held respectively on June 22 and November 17, 2006. The attendants included judges, lawyers, trademark agents, entrepreneurs, scholars, experts, the Petitions and Appeal Committee, and TIPO trademark examiners, a total of 370 participants.

In the conference, topics like “Comparison and Practice of Trademark Infringement Types,” “Origin Certification Mark and Geographical Indication,” “Trademark Infringement Civil and Criminal Liabilities,” and “Study on Trademark Infringement Cases” were discussed, so as to receive opinions on the trademark protection system from various circles exchanging academic theories and practical opinions, thereby making prompt improvements accordingly and using these opinions as an important reference for guiding the trademark amendments.

B. Reinforcement of IPR Concept

1. Providing the IPR services for various circles

- (1) The Tainan Branch Office was set up on October. 3, 2006, and expanded the range of services. Therefore, people can manage various IPR-related matters in nearby branch offices, like Hsinchu, Taichung, Tainan, and Kaohsiung, instead of traveling up and down Taiwan.



- ▲ Mr. Tsai, the Director General of TIPO, Mr. Hsu, the mayor of Tainan City, and Mr. You, the Chief Executive Officer of Southern Taiwan Joint Service Center of Executive Yuan co-hosted the opening ceremony of Tainan Branch Office.

- (2) Courses and symposiums related to patent material retrieval were arranged nine times and 628 people participated. Further, in order to promote the academic community's understanding of the patent database, the “Course for

▶▶ IV. IPR Promotion and Protection

- Patent Database Retrieval and Application” was held four times in National Dong Hwa University, National United University, and Oriental Institute of Technology, and 810 people participated. Furthermore, the teaching DVDs were made and issued to reinforce the effect.
- (3) To help users deeply understand “user-pays” and obtain correct information about legal licensing, 1,000 discs on “How to Acquire Copyright Licensing” were made on September 30, 2006 and provided for the user groups or assisting with their activities. The discs were widely used for advertising, as materials for learning licensing.
 - (4) On April 26, 2006, the World Intellectual Property Day, TIPO first put creative commons (CC) licensing mechanism into practice for TIPO publications. 84 publications were released to the public, and more will be issued in succession in the future.
 - (5) The “Taiwan IP Training Academy (TIPA)” was set up and took responsibility for cultivating teachers and compiling and providing uniform course teaching materials. In 2006, the training courses included 5 main courses—“Preliminary Patent Course—Course of Legal System and Application Examination,” “Advanced Patent Course—Patent Engineer Course,” “Patent Infringement Verification Course,” “Patent Litigation Course,” and “Intellectual Property Management Course,” so as to effectively improve the intellectual property training quality and promote a systematic training mechanism.

2. IPR Campus Outreach

- (1) To make the IPR concept deeply rooted in elementary and junior high school students, 570,000 volumes of the comic strip “2006 BG’s IPR Secret Tips” were especially compiled with plain words and funny stories, printed (both in Chinese and English) and sent to 1,207 senior high schools, junior high schools, American and European schools and uploaded to TIPO Chinese/English website and child web. These comics can assist with relevant activities held by domestic public/private departments and schools at any level.
- (2) TIPO worked with bookstores at the National Taiwan University, National

Central University, National Taiwan Normal University, and National Chiao Tung University to set up used textbook-exchange mechanisms, and also established the Internet Bookstore for Used Textbooks. As a result, 4,047 books were recycled and 1,108 books were dealt, which doubles the promotion achievement of 2005. This measure can effectively solve the problem of illegal duplication of textbooks on campus and relieve student's financial burden to purchase new textbooks.

- (3) The legal clubs in 13 colleges were trained to form the “Campus IPR Assistance Teams,” and sent to elementary and junior high schools to conduct education and advertising work. 59 activities were held in 2006, and 12,329 students participated. As the seed members advertised through light comedies, elementary and junior high school students warmly welcomed them, and the advertising effect was very satisfying.



▲ the interesting sidelights of members participating in the advertising activity of the “Campus IPR Assistance Teams” 2006.

- (4) The IPR Friendship Tournament was respectively held between the group from TIPO and 4 universities: National Taipei University of Education, National Taiwan Normal University, National Chung Hsing University, and National Cheng Kung University. Through dynamic contest activities, together with the activity “Rewards for Your Answers” for IPR, the tournament reached the goals of happy learning and advertising IPR concepts.

3. Multiple channels for IPR Education

- (1) On April 26, 2006, in response to the theme of the World Intellectual Property Day of the WIPO, seminars were held and posters were printed to be delivered to various circles and put up to enhance advertising, so as to enable citizens to correctly understand IPR. The activity achievement report was submitted to the WIPO for reference via the Office of Geneva, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- (2) 5,700 interactive online game discs of “Intellectual Expedition” were made, and sent to 3,928 elementary and junior high schools via Ministry of Education for advertising.
- (3) Plane advertisements and animation advertisements were published through printed media and networks respectively. Moreover, “2006 BG’s IPR Secret Tips” was serialized in the Mandarin Daily News, and “Rewards for your Answers” were held to enrich the knowledge of the students on IPR. Further, wireless and wired television broadcasting media were employed to broadcast short films on IPR protection. Advertisements for IPR protection were put on the light boxes on platforms for Taiwan Railway and Taipei Mass Rapid Transit (MRT).
- (4) MV of “Song for Intellectual Property Right,” discs of “2005 Intellectual Property Rights in Taiwan—Public Awareness” (both in Chinese and English) were made, and various advertising products such as posters, position papers, handbooks, bookmarks, and cup trays were elaborately manufactured for national and international advertising. 2,000 IPR protection investigation discs (both in Chinese and English) were publicized to enhance the advertising effect.
- (5) Publish “IPR Journal”
To advertise and broadcast the IPR information and laws & regulations and provide the public with knowledge and messages about the IPR-related laws & regulations, special discussions, international dynamics, and news, TIPO specifically edited and published “IPR Journal.” This helped the readers have better understanding of IPR and have correct opinions.

C. Continuing to Enhance Prevention of Counterfeits and Carry out IPR Protection

1. Continue promoting the IPR Action Plan

To continue promoting the IPR Action Plan, TIPO invited relevant government agencies to 4 meetings of the inter-agency Coordination Taskforce for IP Enforcement on February 21, May 8, August 1, and November 2, 2006. They evaluated the achievements of "IPR Action Plan 2003-2005." The two schemes of "Implementation Plan for Enhancing Computer Software Protection" and "Implementation Plan for Strengthening Preventive Measures Against Internet Infringement" have been integrated into a new action plan, because most of their contents had been brought into the "IPR Action Plan."

2. Awards for IPR Infringement Seizure

Based on the "Main Points for Awards for the Seizure of Counterfeit Goods" and "Schemes for Rewarding to Encourage Impeach of Pirate Discs Manufacturing Factory" issued by TIPO, executive units were awarded for unearthing the IPR infringement cases. In 2006, 747 reward applications for police and investigating personnel were allowed, which increased by 63.82% compared with 456 in 2005, and the granted reward totaled NT\$23,215,693, an increase of 36.46% compared with 17,012,883 in 2005.

3. Checking disc factories thousands of times, effectively prohibiting the manufacturing of pirate discs

The Joint Optical Disk Enforcement Taskforce (JODE) of the MOEA is responsible for the inspection of optical disc factories, mastering factories, and related locations as specified in the "Optical Media Law." In 2006, 1,076 inspections were carried out (553 during the daytime, and 523 at night.) No serious cases of illegality occurred, which suggests that the effect of the source management has been achieved under close examination of the taskforce.

4. Coordinate the IPR Police Team in enhancing prevention of counterfeit and piracy

- (1) In 2006, the IPR Police Team ferreted out 1,935 IPR infringement cases, an increase of 35.5% compared with 1,428 in 2005. Meanwhile, the prevention of computer network infringement and sales of counterfeit and pirate copies through newspaper inserts has been enhanced. The network infringement cases totaled 1,596 taking up 82.48% of the total of 1,935 cases, and increased by 107.54% compared with 769 cases in 2005. Moreover, 8 cases in which pirate copies were sold through newsstands were found, an increase of 100% compared with 4 cases in 2005, and 1,263 invalidations of newspaper inserts were executed.
- (2) JODE, MOEA assisted with the patrol of night markets, reporting 7 cases to the IPR Police Team. 4 batches of ownerless goods were found (sale without seller), and 4,015 pirate discs were found and detained, wherein the market value of each infringing item was above NT\$43 million. JODE also assisted with the patrol of the Internet, reporting 217 web pages selling possibly infringing goods to the IPR Police Team for further examination. Further, the amount of the administrative fine was NT\$1.5 million.

5. Training for Counterfeit Seizure

- (1) From March 27 through 31 & from April 10 through 14, two IPR Police Counterfeit Seizure Seminars were held in the Ankang Training Center, and 100 policemen participated.



▲ The IPR Police Counterfeit Seizure Seminars

- (2) From October 16 through 20, the Professional Training Center of MOEA was entrusted to hold the "Inspection and Prevention of Counterfeiting on the Internet," and 60 policemen participated.
- (3) From October 30 through November 10, the Professional Training Center of MOEA was again entrusted to hold the "Counterfeit Inspection and Prevention Seminar" in two phases, and 95 policemen participated.

6. Research on Strategies and Measures Against Piracy

Regarding the “2006-Study on Strategies and Measures to Fight Against Piracy of Audio-video Copyrights” plan, the investigations into “Audio-video Works,” “Computer software,” and “IPR Cognition Investigation” have been conducted. Results show that, due to JODE’s intensive inspections, and the rapid development of network transmission techniques and burners, the illegal production of pirate discs by optical disc manufacture has declined. Due to increased network bandwidths, the method of piracy now utilizes network downloading or burning instead of the traditional channel. Detailed measures on this phenomenon have been provided by the research units in aspects of legislation, education, administration, and execution for the reference of TIPO and relevant units.

V. Prospects

In the era of globalization and a knowledge-based economy, the industries in Taiwan are gradually transformed under the pressure of international competition, and must stay in the forefront of the era and continue innovation to sustain their competitiveness. Thus, whether the industrial technique reformation and R&D achievements can be fully guaranteed becomes the key point for the sustained operation of the industries. Patents, trademarks, and copyrights are core elements of a knowledge-based economy. If various examination mechanisms or service contents cannot meet the needs of the era, it may affect the development of the economy.

It is TIPO's duty to establish a perfect environment and encourage the citizens to devote themselves to industrial innovation, so as to facilitate economic development and improve international competitiveness. In the future, TIPO will focus on enhancing patent and trademark examination quality, further revision of the Patent Act, cultivating IPR professionals, devoting efforts to preparations for the "Patent Re-examination and the Dispute Examination Group", continuing to carry out e-filing, continuing to enhance IPR protection, and arranging international IPR exchanges. The reformation ideas and future prospects are as follows:

A. Enhancing Patent and Trademark Examination Quality

To enhance examination quality, multiple measures must be operated in coordination. For enhancing patent examination quality, various measures will be promoted in the future, and 7 improvement solutions will be performed continuously, i.e., accelerating the amendments to the Patent Examination Guidelines, executing examinations each claim and conducting interviews, enhancing the use of prior

art retrieval tools, raising the ability to writing invalidation decisions, managing and controlling substantial quality, and enhancing education & training and discussion on practical cases. As for trademark, TIPO expects to enhance the trademark examination quality and performance and construct a perfect trademark protection environment by continuously promoting business such as establishing a trademark registration application quality approval mechanism, and establishing the Trademark Advisory Committee.

B. Further Revision of the Patent Act

The continuous review and revision of various patent legal systems have achieved specific effects; however, the Patent Act still needs suggestions from various circles to perfect the contents. Therefore, at this point, the important amendment topics include: (1) Deregulate plant and animal patents: in order to implement decision made by the Executive Yuan Biotechnology Industry Promotion Committee, plant and animal patent must be deregulated, which will serve as one of the important complementary measures for biotech industry development to broaden the allowable scope of subject matter of invention; (2) Public health: regarding pharmaceuticals forcibly authorized and manufactured by members of the World Trade Organization (WTO) under national or other emergencies, or for the purpose of enhancing non-profit utilization, humanistic regulations should be established to enable the citizens in Taiwan to utilize this mechanism to assist developing countries and least-developed countries in acquiring pharmaceuticals through compulsory licensing; (3) The reformation of design system: mainly including” allowing the application for partial design patents, applications for computer graphics (Icons) and Graphic User Interface (GUI), application for items in a group, and expanding the protection system for designs; (4) Set up “Patent Re-examination and Dispute Examination groups” following the establishment of the Intellectual Property Court; (5) Amend and thoroughly inspect the current Patent Act regulations in response to practical requirements: including in respect of the same invention or creation, an invention patent application and a utility model

patent application can be filed respectively at the same time, and amendment for the whole utility model system, relieving procedure-related regulations, canceling regulations on restricting time limits for supplements and amendments, amending relevant regulations about overdue annual fees of patents and patent right recovery, adding regulations about types of foreign languages for the specifications capable of obtaining a filing date and detailed matters that should be declared explicitly.

C. Cultivating IPR Professionals

The “Taiwan Intellectual Property Training Academy (TIPA)” founded in June 2005 has made great achievements, and has conducted personnel training with 1,114 participants from all circles of society through 9 intellectual property training divisions in Northern, Central, and Southern Taiwan. It is estimated that 800 people will be trained in 2007. Further, TIPO attempted to enhance the professional capability of personnel by sending personnel to investigate abroad, holding seminars, inviting domestic and foreign experts to give lectures, and arranging professional training courses for examiners. Domestic intellectual property specialists are trained and human capital is enriched through full cooperation among industry, government and academia.

D. Devoting Efforts to Preparations for “Patent Re-examination and Dispute Examination Group”

Various countries are gradually paying more and more attention to patents, and are successively proposing plans to improve the IPR protection environment. The Judicial Yuan is preparing for setting up the “Intellectual Property Court,” which is scheduled to operate officially in 2007. Afterward, the re-examination and infringement litigation of IPR will finally be governed and conducted by the Intellectual Property Court. It’s an important step to perfect the whole IPR protection system through the transformation of the examination systems of patent invalidation

and re-examination cases. Thus, TIPO will devote itself to the preparations for the “Patent Re-examination and Dispute Review Group” and research and amendments of the relevant laws in 2007. In the future, more experienced patent examiners will examine all invalidation and re-examination cases in a council system. At that time, the patent examination practice will be greatly reformed and widely different from the current situation. TIPO has had preliminary discussions on simplifying appeal levels and the council examination system, and gathered relevant valuable materials from various countries across the world for reference and study. In 2006, Intellectual Property Court lecture series were irregularly arranged to help the examiners learn about the future litigation procedure and gain the examination ability for council system hearings. In 2007, personnel will be sent to investigate abroad, study foreign practical experience, such as oral arguments, and assist the Judicial Yuan in handling courses for training intellectual property judges. Meanwhile, the interaction between judicial personnel was enhanced, so as to meet future requirements with perfect preparation.

E. E-Filing

The international trend for IPR-operations is toward an electronic system. Therefore, TIPO has promoted the challenging TIPOnet project since 2003 Executive Yuan supported this project and included it in the "e-government" segment of "Challenge 2008–National Development Plan." The system is scheduled to go on line by the end of 2007, by which time the public will be able to file patent and trademark applications, trace the progress of the application, submit fees, and receive important notifications online.

F. Continue Enhancing IPR Protection

IPR protection is an established policy of the government, and aims not only to fulfill the international obligations and promises, but also to encourage innovation and development, promote industrial upgrading, and raise national competitiveness, so as to facilitate the sustainable growth of economy. To continue promoting the

IPR protection work, conferences for IPR protection will be held regularly in the future, each department is coordinated to enhance the execution of “IPR Action Plan,” and continuously fight against crime with the help of IPR Police Team. These are persistent efforts to construct a high-grade IPR protection environment in Taiwan. Moreover, diversified media channels and lively advertising modes will be employed continuously, and the cooperation with the Ministry of Education will also be enhanced to thoroughly promote the advertising of IPR, and establish correct concepts to nationals of respecting IPR and users should pay charges.

G. Arranging IPR International Exchanges

TIPO keeps participating in multilateral IPR exchanges and cooperation, including WTO business, TRIPS-related negotiation topics, APEC/IPEG conferences, and symposiums. Besides communicating with representatives of different countries to master international trend anytime, TIPO will fully express its standpoints on the IPR-related topics in every conference. As for U.S. special 301, TIPO will exchange ideas and communicate with the U.S. on the IPR-related topics relevant to both sides. Moreover, TIPO will enhance exchanges and cooperation with other countries on IPR through promoting signing the IPR cooperation agreement, holding or promoting IPR bilateral chief regulatory officer conferences, and encouraging foreign commercial organizations in Taiwan and owner groups to jointly hold the IPR international symposiums in Taipei. Regarding cross-strait communication, the communication subjects are continuously studied and set, and various cross-strait exchange/cooperation plans are promoted to enhance interactive exchanges and experience sharing, so as to solve the cross-strait IPR-related problems.

Appendix

Intellectual
Property
Office

▶ **Annual Statistics**

▶ **Annual Publications**

▶ **Calendar of Events**

▶ Annual Statistics

I. Patent Cases Filed & Disposed

A. General Statistics of Patent Cases (1982-2006)

Year \ Item	Application	Approval	Certificate Issued	Published Certificate
1982	16,328	7,460	5,781	–
1983	19,428	7,096	5,327	–
1984	22,013	8,592	8,005	–
1985	23,870	9,427	8,886	–
1986	26,198	10,526	8,498	–
1987	28,900	10,615	8,263	–
1988	29,511	12,355	9,622	–
1989	32,103	19,265	15,975	–
1990	34,343	22,601	19,623	–
1991	36,127	27,281	24,235	–
1992	38,554	21,264	20,142	–
1993	41,185	22,317	19,266	–
1994	42,412	19,032	15,136	–
1995	43,461	29,707	22,907	–
1996	47,055	29,469	25,529	–
1997	53,164	29,356	26,935	–
1998	54,003	25,051	23,640	–
1999	51,921	29,144	24,338	–
2000	61,231	38,665	31,096	–
2001	67,860	53,789	43,277	–
2002	61,402	45,042	44,101	–
2003	65,742	53,034	42,082	–
2004	72,082	27,717	66,490	21,893
2005	79,442	–	58,306	57,236
2006	80,988	–	49,315	48,774

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

B. Statistics on Patent from 1997 to 2006

1. Patent Cases Filed & Disposed

Item Year	Application	Re-examination	Opposition	Invalidation	Assignment	Licensing
1997	53,164	7,933	2,029	778	1,678	204
1998	54,003	6,669	1,843	638	1,818	166
1999	51,921	8,227	2,074	653	1,490	137
2000	61,231	7,103	2,266	583	2,013	188
2001	67,860	10,463	2,596	701	1,598	111
2002	61,402	11,728	1,734	591	2,365	140
2003	65,742	13,325	1,867	512	3,561	199
2004	72,082	7,084	1,197	811	3,835	431
2005	79,442	1,786	-	1,583	3,779	257
2006	80,988	2,545	-	1,294	4,261	235

- Note: 1. The figures for "Application," "Re-examination," "Opposition," and "Invalidation" reflect the total number of cases applied each year.
 2. The figures for "Assignment" and "Licensing" reflect the total number of cases concluded each year.
 3. The drop in re-examination applications is due to the fact that examination for utility model patents was changed to formality examination from July 1, 2004, thus no more re-examination applications were filed.
 4. Due to the fact that the opposition system was abolished by the newly promulgated Patent Act of July 1, 2004. Thus no more opposition applications were filed after October 2004.

2. Invention Patents Filed & Disposed

Item Year	Application	Pre-grant Publication	Request for Examination	Re-examination	Rejection	Approval	Certificate Issued	Published Certificate
1997	20,046	-	-	4,225	7,552	9,008	9,344	-
1998	21,978	-	-	3,762	6,994	8,478	8,380	-
1999	22,161	-	-	4,945	8,251	11,280	10,022	-
2000	28,451	-	-	4,390	8,089	15,657	13,061	-
2001	33,392	-	-	6,298	10,381	24,429	21,012	-
2002	31,616	-	3,040	7,413	12,031	23,036	22,616	-
2003	35,823	8,194	21,269	8,503	14,354	25,134	21,752	-
2004	41,919	28,917	27,334	5,528	9,216	14,688	28,583	5,766
2005	47,841	41,441	34,488	1,482	4,886	-	20,800	20,626
2006	50,111	44,778	43,348	2,129	6,028	-	23,324	23,228

- Note: 1. The number of rejections is based on the number of rejections after examination and re-examination. "Approval" is the number of published approvals. This system was replaced by the published certificate system on July 1, 2004, which issues the certificate at the same time the approval is published. "Certificate issued" is the number of certificates actually being issued.
 2. The figures for pre-grant publication are sourced from the total number of pre-grant publication applications. The pre-grant publication system was implemented on October 26, 2002. Figures reflecting cases from such system were available as of May 1, 2003.
 3. The number of request for examination is the total number of applications filed pursuant to Article 37 of the Patent Act for each individual year. This system has been implemented since October 26, 2002.

3. Utility Model Patents Filed & Disposed

Item Year	Application	Re-examination	Rejection	Approval	Certificate Issued	Published Certificate	Application for Technical Evaluation Report
1997	21,800	2,469	8,220	14,943	12,431	–	–
1998	22,235	2,016	7,042	13,416	12,000	–	–
1999	21,481	2,130	7,660	14,298	11,883	–	–
2000	23,728	1,763	8,468	15,990	12,945	–	–
2001	25,370	2,797	9,668	21,212	16,680	–	–
2002	21,750	3,100	9,493	16,115	15,200	–	–
2003	21,935	3,551	11,165	21,439	15,505	–	–
2004	21,518	1,035	3,303	9,492	30,434	14,064	496
2005	23,226	–	295	–	30,926	30,118	2,431
2006	23,279	–	108	–	19,828	19,407	2,278

- Note: 1. The number of rejections is based on the number of rejections after examination and re-examination. "Approval" is the number of published approvals. This system was replaced by the published certificate system on July 1, 2004, which issues the certificate at the same time the approval is published. "Certificate issued" is the number of certificates actually being issued.
2. "Application for Technical Evaluation Report" is the number of applications for technical evaluation. The system took effect on July 1, 2004.
3. In accordance with the Patent Act amendment of July 1, 2004, examination of utility model patent is changed to formality examination, thus no re-examination cases from 2005 on.

4. Design Patents Filed & Disposed

Item Year	Application	Re-examination	Rejection	Approval	Certificate Issued	Published Certificate
1997	11,318	1,239	5,564	5,405	5,160	–
1998	9,790	891	4,610	3,157	3,260	–
1999	8,279	1,152	5,380	3,566	2,433	–
2000	9,052	950	5,559	7,018	5,090	–
2001	9,098	1,368	5,312	8,148	5,585	–
2002	8,036	1,215	4,091	5,891	6,285	–
2003	7,984	1,271	3,464	6,461	4,825	–
2004	8,645	521	1,864	3,537	7,473	2,063
2005	8,375	304	1,793	–	6,580	6,492
2006	7,598	416	1,758	–	6,163	6,139

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

5. Patent Opposition Disposal and Invalidation

Year \ Item	Opposition		Invalidation	
	Sustained	Denied	Sustained	Denied
1997	676	1,065	274	426
1998	744	1,221	272	497
1999	685	1,022	282	376
2000	569	975	200	336
2001	760	1,343	168	287
2002	835	1,466	194	353
2003	524	973	261	366
2004	648	1,279	142	266
2005	460	1,096	172	370
2006	210	448	354	504

Note: 1. The figures reflect the total cases concluded each year.

2. In addition to sustained and denied cases, other conditions such as withdraw or rejection are not included in the chart.

6. Residents and Non-Residents Patent Application

Year \ Item	Residents				Non-Residents			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1997	3,761	20,542	9,354	33,657	16,285	1,258	1,964	19,507
1998	5,213	21,123	7,907	34,243	16,765	1,112	1,883	19,760
1999	5,804	20,283	6,556	32,643	16,357	1,198	1,723	19,278
2000	6,830	22,660	6,879	36,369	21,621	1,068	2,173	24,862
2001	9,170	24,220	6,820	40,210	24,222	1,150	2,278	27,650
2002	9,638	20,692	5,596	35,926	21,978	1,058	2,440	25,476
2003	13,049	21,231	5,383	39,663	22,774	704	2,601	26,079
2004	16,747	20,809	5,464	43,020	25,172	709	3,181	29,062
2005	20,093	22,641	4,987	47,721	27,748	585	3,388	31,721
2006	21,365	22,674	4,587	48,626	28,746	605	3,011	32,362

7. Residents and Non-Residents Patent Approval (1997-2004)

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

Note: The published approval system was abolished after the new Patent Act took effect on July 1, 2004.

8. Residents and Non-Residents Published Certificate (2004-2006)

Year \ Item	Residents				Non-Residents			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
2004	2,662	13,637	1,302	17,601	3,104	427	761	4,292
2005	9,124	29,328	3,872	42,324	11,502	790	2,620	14,912
2006	11,431	18,857	3,485	33,773	11,797	550	2,654	15,001

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

C. Statistics on Patent—by Classification

1. Invention Applications and Certificates Issued by Classification (2004-2006)

Class	Application			Certificate Issued		
	2003	2004	2005	2004	2005	2006
A01	243	293	330	120	143	140
A21	30	24	21	21	16	13
A22	6	1	2	2	1	3
A23	188	201	220	67	92	92
A24	23	27	12	15	21	8
A41	39	50	53	33	21	16
A42	10	9	22	10	8	10
A43	49	50	64	18	23	59
A44	64	49	73	49	66	59
A45	52	57	64	27	43	50
A46	17	17	20	11	2	7
A47	221	293	371	128	179	186
A61	1,845	1,871	2,204	930	750	652
A62	40	30	46	19	10	18
A63	229	331	331	254	207	182
B01	389	384	421	329	193	209
B02	19	15	23	9	7	11
B03	7	13	8	10	6	4
B04	3	4	2	2	2	0
B05	152	191	215	111	66	78
B06	1	3	7	4	1	4
B07	5	15	7	4	10	2
B08	46	56	62	31	36	39
B09	41	26	24	29	19	20
B21	115	133	119	86	46	88
B22	82	69	114	77	40	40
B23	255	305	418	204	156	202
B24	143	161	180	186	74	49
B25	211	342	331	169	143	168
B26	58	83	64	45	41	40
B27	18	30	33	24	12	13
B28	27	29	12	28	12	8
B29	287	334	456	268	191	252
B30	20	21	22	14	28	16
B31	10	10	16	11	12	6
B32	224	237	275	236	124	140
B41	270	282	376	321	153	261
B42	15	17	37	16	6	17
B43	28	44	45	25	10	11
B44	29	27	33	25	23	17
B60	266	334	443	223	228	261
B61	26	12	19	11	9	7

▶▶ Annual Statistics

Class	Application			Certificate Issued		
	2003	2004	2005	2004	2005	2006
B62	278	381	396	219	243	302
B63	19	33	35	25	13	11
B64	8	10	10	2	2	6
B65	486	569	712	335	212	253
B66	68	72	75	71	34	42
B67	19	18	25	15	7	7
B68	1	1	0	1	0	0
B81	70	78	87	72	40	35
B82	6	3	23	2	2	2
C01	178	218	307	133	83	125
C02	92	118	117	89	67	43
C03	153	192	226	163	99	87
C04	81	109	133	127	73	72
C05	10	11	12	11	7	3
C06	2	0	1	4	4	1
C07	1,157	1,428	1,402	882	517	467
C08	1,081	1,055	1,377	1,087	458	538
C09	638	765	981	521	274	306
C10	67	78	77	73	35	26
C11	56	57	62	33	31	33
C12	257	288	301	154	121	97
C13	0	1	0	1	1	0
C14	5	2	3	3	3	3
C21	38	32	45	68	23	11
C22	96	119	147	119	53	78
C23	322	402	478	405	180	219
C25	146	145	111	147	73	91
C30	49	68	67	98	47	47
D01	87	66	88	102	42	22
D02	18	27	25	19	12	9
D03	47	38	27	35	11	12
D04	68	87	64	76	46	23
D05	64	46	61	49	36	27
D06	132	150	145	90	49	75
D07	3	2	1	1	1	1
D21	76	48	55	59	19	23
E01	29	22	32	21	5	12
E02	32	32	54	39	13	12
E03	29	27	34	19	5	17
E04	138	153	155	86	62	74
E05	95	137	133	88	43	66
E06	47	63	65	20	32	32

Class	Application			Certificate Issued		
	2003	2004	2005	2004	2005	2006
E21	8	9	15	2	2	5
E99	0	0	0	-	-	0
F01	49	95	84	55	30	44
F02	114	150	157	98	77	82
F03	27	49	35	12	7	7
F04	133	207	212	100	60	91
F15	15	13	25	11	3	15
F16	385	480	501	290	246	299
F17	31	28	34	22	8	23
F21	81	125	186	79	55	113
F22	7	9	4	1	1	6
F23	83	84	56	63	44	31
F24	97	99	176	85	58	93
F25	67	95	116	84	29	34
F26	15	15	15	10	7	8
F27	7	9	14	3	7	2
F28	81	109	194	41	27	66
F41	23	27	34	13	8	24
F42	12	7	3	4	1	4
G01	1,067	1,353	1,610	986	674	841
G02	2,054	2,509	3,018	1,713	1,062	1,382
G03	802	1,124	1,326	629	546	571
G04	34	34	29	18	11	20
G05	147	254	307	104	79	162
G06	3,291	3,910	4,332	2,336	1,804	2,001
G07	51	52	69	80	16	30
G08	85	99	187	61	42	46
G09	952	1,188	1,267	817	429	599
G10	112	96	103	105	68	66
G11	1,726	1,956	1,982	1,353	1,030	1,207
G12	5	9	8	4	5	4
G21	28	24	26	30	4	19
H01	6,843	7,323	8,116	5,764	4,563	4,970
H02	544	647	801	473	261	269
H03	556	699	746	477	388	268
H04	2,921	3,553	4,013	2,112	2,125	2,293
H05	1,118	1,491	1,861	786	715	861
X	201	357	435	0	0	0

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

2. Utility Model Applications and Certificates Issued by Classification (2004-2006)

Class	Application			Certificate Issued		
	2003	2004	2005	2004	2005	2006
A01	442	442	526	546	650	425
A21	31	50	45	44	69	41
A22	10	2	9	11	5	7
A23	80	82	112	110	130	82
A24	10	19	19	18	23	16
A41	139	210	354	163	361	291
A42	73	96	86	105	124	68
A43	185	231	217	247	311	176
A44	138	127	126	220	153	107
A45	319	385	381	534	541	337
A46	44	46	37	55	55	29
A47	1,701	1,760	2,004	2,285	2,606	1,677
A61	1,022	1,059	1,005	1,246	1,425	852
A62	139	74	83	114	110	70
A63	952	848	811	1,265	1,158	677
B01	195	212	231	230	325	178
B02	31	32	30	44	49	27
B03	4	8	6	5	11	4
B04	4	4	3	4	7	0
B05	172	147	181	207	225	134
B06	1	2	2	1	4	1
B07	38	27	26	46	41	20
B08	43	31	41	46	57	36
B09	10	6	8	17	9	6
B21	101	78	95	142	110	107
B22	31	23	16	46	24	9
B23	358	362	362	471	528	309
B24	104	94	139	126	152	115
B25	643	530	474	803	754	459
B26	123	132	137	239	183	123
B27	73	88	117	97	135	98
B28	13	18	21	24	24	19
B29	226	197	173	339	284	174
B30	22	14	14	29	21	21
B31	37	21	13	38	26	21
B32	70	72	104	92	109	97
B41	113	101	101	173	162	91
B42	101	98	103	142	142	74
B43	134	115	123	220	163	101
B44	58	68	68	66	95	50
B60	825	917	1,026	983	1,346	847
B61	8	1	3	6	3	6
B62	693	598	613	989	850	529

Class	Application			Certificate Issued		
	2003	2004	2005	2004	2005	2006
B63	38	45	55	76	73	44
B64	9	8	8	11	10	6
B65	1,012	1,077	1,178	1,371	1,549	1,015
B66	64	43	62	89	74	65
B67	28	23	21	46	34	15
B68	3	3	0	4	2	1
B81	7	2	5	11	4	4
B82	1	1	0	1	1	0
C01	8	10	10	11	14	5
C02	61	72	65	86	103	51
C03	7	17	16	16	22	8
C04	1	3	5	1	2	4
C05	4	0	3	3	3	1
C06	1	1	2	1	2	1
C07	1	0	0	1	0	0
C08	3	3	6	3	6	0
C09	9	6	19	9	14	8
C10	0	6	2	1	7	2
C11	7	9	10	8	12	3
C12	16	7	12	30	11	13
C13	2	1	0	2	1	0
C14	0	1	1	0	1	4
C21	6	2	3	9	4	3
C22	0	1	2	1	1	3
C23	7	17	12	15	22	7
C25	27	29	22	36	42	20
C30	1	1	1	2	1	5
D01	15	19	13	15	23	10
D02	7	5	3	10	6	2
D03	14	15	20	18	23	17
D04	71	40	52	76	74	53
D05	44	42	53	67	65	65
D06	91	79	89	100	110	83
D07	3	3	4	5	5	1
D21	5	10	7	10	7	6
E01	52	45	65	55	60	61
E02	57	45	57	67	67	51
E03	123	140	134	142	200	97
E04	440	450	464	525	614	368
E05	455	409	415	537	576	347
E06	357	343	398	415	512	382
E21	7	1	1	8	1	5
E99	0	0	1	-	-	0

▶▶ Annual Statistics

Class	Application			Certificate Issued		
	2003	2004	2005	2004	2005	2006
F01	58	49	52	95	61	64
F02	80	97	103	109	137	97
F03	21	38	45	19	56	49
F04	244	213	201	346	304	196
F15	20	4	11	24	7	4
F16	735	737	853	1,000	1,099	740
F17	30	29	28	46	41	22
F21	261	300	370	496	454	334
F22	5	5	2	4	7	1
F23	121	149	132	185	203	95
F24	338	366	459	438	598	387
F25	42	71	58	76	80	64
F26	13	14	18	20	18	21
F27	6	4	10	3	9	8
F28	48	32	71	70	65	47
F41	68	98	120	81	158	66
F42	19	12	13	43	21	17
G01	381	339	404	545	488	372
G02	416	429	482	609	623	391
G03	126	129	123	162	186	110
G04	44	33	38	55	42	44
G05	31	34	38	39	48	37
G06	1,338	1,142	1,167	2,157	1,613	987
G07	64	67	64	74	100	55
G08	82	86	104	104	120	96
G09	208	264	217	294	335	174
G10	62	70	64	85	89	50
G11	240	250	247	380	346	194
G12	10	8	8	12	15	7
G21	1	3	0	4	2	0
H01	2,314	2,036	2,157	3,451	3,046	1,929
H02	336	279	327	543	438	320
H03	29	38	27	58	44	23
H04	815	734	790	1,160	1,026	678
H05	864	785	826	1,165	1,129	802
X	0	20	188	0	0	0

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

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

3. Design Applications and Certificates Issued by Classification (2004-2006)

Class	Application			Certificate Issued		
	2003	2004	2005	2004	2005	2006
01	15	30	44	4	18	13
02	210	251	191	177	187	138
03	130	126	179	124	95	117
04	67	58	32	90	66	20
05	41	54	77	28	28	79
06	454	388	375	320	258	287
07	304	267	328	266	175	179
08	507	564	537	411	432	342
09	523	507	453	430	351	342
10	234	266	229	213	217	209
11	128	112	147	96	62	89
12	452	637	689	483	490	510
13	585	669	564	553	540	431
14	1,362	1,725	1,585	1,457	1,355	1,338
15	264	255	316	295	221	237
16	312	363	350	332	312	281
17	11	6	11	13	2	4
18	17	20	15	20	15	15
19	289	281	215	241	230	184
20	84	147	67	46	72	31
21	332	282	293	294	195	178
22	37	27	21	34	23	18
23	650	547	476	615	434	333
24	129	98	101	115	92	82
25	174	177	196	162	157	111
26	282	343	457	253	248	313
27	15	13	39	9	17	22
28	263	244	211	258	197	163
29	8	5	11	6	5	6
30	23	19	26	23	12	14
31	38	37	42	41	31	31
32	0	0	0	0	0	0

▶▶ Annual Statistics

Class	Application			Certificate Issued		
	2003	2004	2005	2004	2005	2006
33	0	0	0	2	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	1	0	0
38	0	0	0	6	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	1	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	1	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	101	68	56	59	43	46
x	0	59	42	0	0	0

- Note: 1. Patent application figures, in consideration of the time period differentiated between application collection and classification, may not be available by the publication deadline for the annual report. Therefore, figures from prior three years are used as the basis of the said statistics.
2. Prior to January 1, 2002, applications were classified by items under the design patent classification system. After January 1, 2002, classifications follow that of the International Classification for Industrial Design System.
3. "Certificate Issued" is the number of certificates actually being issued.

4. Patent Applications by Nationality (2006)

Nationality	Application				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	21,365	22,674	4,587	48,626	60.04
JAPAN	11,582	80	1,371	13,033	16.09
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	8,640	212	605	9,457	11.68
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	2,210	15	100	2,325	2.87
GERMANY	1,485	14	167	1,666	2.06
NETHERLANDS	1,138	2	59	1,199	1.48
SWITZERLAND	676	3	109	788	0.97
FRANCE	394	0	89	483	0.60
UNITED KINGDOM	387	11	29	427	0.53
SWEDEN	337	0	40	377	0.47
CHINA	143	106	43	292	0.36
ITALY	181	0	93	274	0.34
SINGAPORE	206	8	40	254	0.31
FINLAND	199	0	46	245	0.30
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	81	26	47	154	0.19
CANADA	133	8	10	151	0.19
HONG KONG	58	57	27	142	0.18
BELGIUM	126	0	4	130	0.16
AUSTRALIA	86	6	10	102	0.13
ISRAEL	70	0	6	76	0.09
SPAIN	55	2	10	67	0.08
DENMARK	42	1	19	62	0.08
BARBADOS	57	0	1	58	0.07
IRELAND	49	0	8	57	0.07
VIRGIN ISLAND, U.S.	49	0	0	49	0.06
AUSTRIA	41	0	5	46	0.06
CAYMAN ISLANDS	37	3	0	40	0.05
LIECHTENSTEIN	15	0	22	37	0.05
LUXEMBOURG	34	0	1	35	0.04

▶▶ Annual Statistics

Nationality	Application				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
MALAYSIA	13	5	10	28	0.03
INDIA	23	2	3	28	0.03
BERMUDA	23	1	0	24	0.03
NEW ZEALAND	12	0	4	16	0.02
THAILAND	4	1	7	12	0.01
SAMOA	6	5	0	11	0.01
BRAZIL	8	0	2	10	0.01
MAURITIUS	5	4	1	10	0.01
NORWAY	8	0	1	9	0.01
SOUTH AFRICA	7	1	1	9	0.01
BRUNEI	6	2	0	8	0.01
HUNGARY	6	0	1	7	0.01
BAHAMAS	1	0	4	5	0.01
OTHERS	113	30	16	159	0.20
TOTAL	50,111	23,279	7,598	80,988	100.00

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of total, from most to least.
 2. Countries with fewer than 5 applications are listed as "OTHERS".

5. Pre-Grant Publications by Nationality (2006)

Nationality	Pre-Grant Publications	Percentage	Nationality	Pre-Grant Publications	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	17,577	39.25	BARBADOS	35	0.08
JAPAN	11,317	25.27	DENMARK	32	0.07
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	8,309	18.56	HONG KONG	31	0.07
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	2,024	4.52	INDIA	26	0.06
GERMANY	1,359	3.03	NEW ZEALAND	24	0.05
NETHERLANDS	1,190	2.66	LIECHTENSTEIN	18	0.04
SWITZERLAND	598	1.34	LUXEMBOURG	17	0.04
FRANCE	312	0.70	HUNGARY	16	0.04
UNITED KINGDOM	284	0.63	CAYMAN ISLANDS	15	0.03
FINLAND	207	0.46	BRUNEI	15	0.03
SWEDEN	196	0.44	BERMUDA	15	0.03
SINGAPORE	194	0.43	BRAZIL	10	0.02
CANADA	173	0.39	MACAO	8	0.02
ITALY	150	0.33	NORWAY	7	0.02
BELGIUM	115	0.26	SOUTH AFRICA	7	0.02
CHINA	108	0.24	MALAYSIA	7	0.02
AUSTRALIA	70	0.16	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	7	0.02
AUSTRIA	65	0.14	BAHAMAS	6	0.01
ISRAEL	55	0.12	GREECE	5	0.01
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	48	0.11	OTHERS	45	0.10
SPAIN	41	0.09			
IRELAND	40	0.09	TOTAL	44,778	100.00

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of total, from most to least.
 2. Countries with fewer than five pre-grant publications are listed as "Others."

6. Certificates Issued by Nationality (2006)

Nationality	Certificate Issued				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	11,483	19,265	3,507	34,255	69.46
JAPAN	6,321	84	1,413	7,818	15.85
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	2,830	220	392	3,442	6.98
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,034	12	58	1,104	2.24
GERMANY	490	11	131	632	1.28
NETHERLANDS	272	2	64	338	0.69
SWITZERLAND	187	1	95	283	0.57
FRANCE	109	0	127	236	0.48
CHINA	64	101	30	195	0.40
ITALY	43	4	84	131	0.27
UNITED KINGDOM	79	6	27	112	0.23
FINLAND	43	0	37	80	0.16
HONG KONG	24	31	24	79	0.16
SINGAPORE	48	4	21	73	0.15
SWEDEN	31	1	29	61	0.12
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	11	25	23	59	0.12
CANADA	47	3	6	56	0.11
AUSTRIA	24	0	5	29	0.06
CAYMAN ISLANDS	23	3	1	27	0.05
BELGIUM	23	1	2	26	0.05
LIECHTENSTEIN	4	0	21	25	0.05
SPAIN	13	3	6	22	0.04
MALAYSIA	3	6	12	21	0.04
DENMARK	4	0	17	21	0.04
AUSTRALIA	15	2	3	20	0.04
LUXEMBOURG	15	0	0	15	0.03

Nationality	Certificate Issued				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
ISRAEL	14	0	0	14	0.03
NORWAY	5	0	9	14	0.03
BRUNEI	7	5	0	12	0.02
INDIA	3	2	5	10	0.02
SAMOA	1	9	0	10	0.02
MAURITIUS	2	1	5	8	0.02
BERMUDA	6	1	0	7	0.01
BAHAMAS	3	1	1	5	0.01
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	2	3	0	5	0.01
OTHERS	41	21	8	70	0.14
TOTAL	23,324	19,828	6,163	49,315	100.00

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of total, from most to least.
2. Countries with fewer than five certificates are listed as "Others."

7. Residents Patent Applications in 2006 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Application			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	1,169	508	153	1,830
2	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	853	16	4	873
3	INVENTEC CORPORATION	600	194	25	819
4	AU OPTRONICS CORP.	507	4	0	511
5	BENQ CORPORATION	448	1	9	458
6	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.	442	0	0	442
7	MITAC INTERNATIONAL CORP.	281	26	43	350
8	INNOLUX DISPLAY CORP.	299	26	5	330
9	VIA TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	312	1	0	313
10	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	260	18	12	290
11	INVENTEC APPLIANCES CORP.	180	57	40	277
12	ASUSTEK COMPUTER INC.	247	0	4	251
13	ADVANCED SEMICONDUCTOR ENGINEERING, INC.	247	0	1	248
14	MEDIATEK INC.	245	0	0	245
15	CHUNGHWA PICTURE TUBES, LTD.	234	3	1	238
16	FOXCONN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	235	0	2	237
17	REALTEK SEMICONDUCTOR CORP.	234	0	0	234
18	MACRONIX INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	194	0	0	194
19	CHENG UEI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	4	111	76	191
20	CHI MEI OPTOELECTRONICS CORP.	189	0	0	189

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

8. Residents Certificate Issued in 2006 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Certificate Issued			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	355	368	175	898
2	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	565	18	0	583
3	INVENTEC CORPORATION	182	291	20	493
4	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.	463	0	0	463
5	BENQ CORPORATION	315	0	32	347
6	AU OPTRONICS CORP.	302	1	0	303
7	ADVANCED SEMICONDUCTOR ENGINEERING, INC.	258	0	5	263
8	HANNSPREE, INC.	4	6	218	228
9	VIA TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	217	1	0	218
10	FAR EAST COLLEGE	20	182	0	202
11	INVENTEC APPLIANCES CORP.	114	46	27	187
12	MITAC INTERNATIONAL CORP.	160	3	14	177
12	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	148	19	10	177
14	MACRONIX INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	136	0	0	136
15	TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.	86	24	24	134
16	UNITED MICROELECTRONICS CORP.	123	6	0	129
17	ASIA OPTICAL CO., INC.	106	16	5	127
18	CHUNGHWA PICTURE TUBES, LTD.	119	0	6	125
19	ASUSTEK COMPUTER INC.	111	0	6	117
20	MEDIATEK INC.	111	0	0	111

Note: 1. The above figures are the number of published certificates in 2006.

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

9. Non-Residents Patent Application in 2006 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Application			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.	802	1	47	850
2	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	700	3	44	747
3	SONY CORPORATION	426	0	67	493
4	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	456	0	8	464
5	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP.	456	0	0	456
6	INTERDIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORP.	419	36	0	455
7	SEIKO EPSON CORPORATION	391	1	31	423
8	MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.	323	1	50	374
9	3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY	321	0	22	343
10	TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED	305	0	30	335
11	INTEL CORPORATION	286	1	0	287
12	LG CHEMICAL LTD.	275	0	0	275
12	APPLIED MATERIALS, INC.	259	16	0	275
14	KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA CORP.	235	2	37	274
15	SANYO ELECTRIC CO., LTD.	227	0	12	239
16	NOKIA CORPORATION	181	0	44	225
17	FUJITSU LIMITED	218	0	4	222
18	FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD.	215	0	6	221
19	SHARP CORPORATION	171	0	43	214
20	FREESCALE SEMICONDUCTOR, INC.	191	0	0	191

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

10. Non-Residents Certificate Issued in 2006 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Certificate Issued			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	SONY CORPORATION	360	0	41	401
2	INTEL CORPORATION	364	0	0	364
3	SEIKO EPSON CORPORATION	340	2	13	355
4	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	323	4	2	329
5	SHARP KABUSHIKI KAISHA	267	0	15	282
6	KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA	251	0	27	278
6	INTERDIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION	218	60	0	278
8	SANYO ELECTRIC CO., LTD.	257	0	12	269
9	MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.	160	1	88	249
10	HYNIX SEMICONDUCTOR INC.	227	0	0	227
11	HONDA GIKEN KOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA	126	1	85	212
12	TOYOTA JIDOSHA KABUSHIKI KAISHA	3	0	162	165
13	FUJITSU LIMITED	144	0	2	146
13	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP.	142	0	4	146
15	HITACHI, LTD.	121	0	2	123
16	ASML NETHERLANDS B.V.	121	0	0	121
16	TDK CORPORATION	117	1	3	121
18	MITSUBISHI DENKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA	116	0	1	117
19	TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED	103	0	9	112
20	SHIMANO INC.	92	0	18	110

Note: 1. The above figures are the number of published certificates in 2006.

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

11. Certificates Issued by Type of Industry

Type of Industry	Corresponding International Patent Classification	Residents Application		Non-Residents Application		Total	
		Invention	Utility Model	Invention	Utility Model	No. of Application	Percentage
Agriculture, Forest, Fishery & Animal Husbandry	A01, (exclude A01H, A01K67, A01N)	50	416	48	6	520	1.21
Foods & Tobacco	A21-A24	38	144	78	2	262	0.61
Domestic Articles	A41-A47	187	2,638	200	47	3,072	7.12
Pharmaceutical & Entertainment	A61-A63, (exclude A61K&A61P)	316	1,540	204	55	2,115	4.90
Biotech	A01H,A01K67,A01N,A61K 35/66-35/76,38,39,47/42, 48,49/14,49/16,51/08,51/10, A61P,C07K,C12,G01N33	88	28	169	0	285	0.66
Preparation for Medical, Dental or Toilet Purposes	A61K (exclude 35/66-35/76, 38,39,47/42,48,49/14,49/16, 51/08,51/10)	47	4	245	0	296	0.69
Separation & Mixing	B01-B09	152	405	215	1	773	1.79
Working of Metal	B21-B32, (exclude B31)	542	1,489	474	42	2,547	5.90
Printing	B41-B44	150	305	156	11	622	1.44
Transporting	B60-B68	432	2,457	457	71	3,417	7.92
Micro-structural technology; nano-technology	B81-B82	27	4	10	0	41	0.10
Inorganic Chemistry, Treatment of Waste Water	C01-C05,C30	145	73	232	1	451	1.05
Organic Chemistry	C07, (exclude C07K)	27	0	405	0	432	1.00
Organic Macromolecular Compound	C08	102	0	436	0	538	1.25
Dyes, Petroleum, Animal or Vegetable Oils	C09-C11	83	13	282	0	378	0.88
Sugar Industries & Pelts/Leather	C13-C14	1	4	2	0	7	0.02
Metallurgy, Coating Metallic Material & Alloys	C21-C23,C25	102	30	297	3	432	1.00
Textiles & Flexible Materials	D01-D07	61	228	108	3	400	0.93

Type of Industry	Corresponding International Patent Classification	Residents Application		Non-Residents Application		Total	
		Invention	Utility Model	Invention	Utility Model	No. of Application	Percentage
Paper Making & Making Paper Articles	D21,B31	5	26	24	1	56	0.13
Fixed Constructions	E01-E06	146	1,293	67	13	1,519	3.52
Mining or Quarrying	E21	3	5	2	0	10	0.02
Engines and Pumps	F01-F04	105	403	119	3	630	1.46
Hydraulics or Pneumatics in General	F15-F17	231	749	106	17	1,103	2.56
Lighting; Heating	F21-F28	254	945	99	12	1,310	3.04
Weapons; Explosive Charges	F41-F42,C06	24	83	5	1	113	0.26
Optics	G01-G03, (exclude G01N33)	1,314	832	1,436	29	3,611	8.37
Measuring	G04-G08, (exclude G06F)	346	337	207	6	896	2.08
Semi-Conductor Applications	G09-G12	757	418	1,120	7	2,302	5.33
Nuclear Engineering	G21	3	0	16	0	19	0.04
Electric Power; Generation, Distribution or Conversion of Electric Power, Electric Heating	H02,H05	723	1,098	407	24	2,252	5.22
Basic Electronic Elements	H01, (exclude H01L)	699	1,558	767	94	3,118	7.23
Semiconductor Devices	H01L	1,744	267	1,760	10	3,781	8.76
Basic Electronic Circuitry ; Electric Communication Technique	H03,H04	1,433	627	1,128	74	3,262	7.56
Electric Digital Data Processing	G06F (exclude 17/60)	1,071	831	523	28	2,453	5.68
E-business	G06F17/60	75	15	37	2	129	0.30
Total		11,483	19,265	11,841	563	43,152	100.00

12. Statistics for Valid Patent Invention & Utility Model

Classification	Invention	Utility Model	Classification	Invention	Utility Model
A01	1,122	2,164	B30	118	105
A21	97	206	B31	64	151
A22	10	36	B32	1,006	380
A23	537	428	B41	1,441	738
A24	105	72	B42	61	452
A41	132	897	B43	100	545
A42	37	348	B44	111	233
A43	188	897	B60	1,264	4,013
A44	269	719	B61	60	23
A45	144	1,596	B62	1,345	3,285
A46	46	165	B63	122	261
A47	740	7,805	B64	33	39
A61	5,011	4,565	B65	1,947	5,471
A62	87	353	B66	385	380
A63	995	3,926	B67	69	147
B01	1,928	1,100	B68	2	11
B02	89	204	B81	184	22
B03	52	36	B82	6	2
B04	16	13	C01	701	56
B05	553	800	C02	396	280
B06	15	6	C03	552	59
B07	51	159	C04	522	8
B08	238	224	C05	41	11
B09	144	54	C06	16	7
B21	695	661	C07	5,078	1
B22	558	124	C08	4,822	15
B23	1,500	2,189	C09	2,142	35
B24	973	642	C10	411	14
B25	820	3,063	C11	305	21
B26	261	789	C12	762	53
B27	152	556	C13	6	3
B28	115	109	C14	20	8
B29	1,598	1,283	C21	361	36

Classification	Invention	Utility Model	Classification	Invention	Utility Model
C22	542	6	F23	383	723
C23	1,471	71	F24	559	2,059
C25	514	153	F25	430	335
C30	332	9	F26	57	102
D01	514	92	F27	111	53
D02	130	29	F28	265	282
D03	171	87	F41	76	413
D04	432	387	F42	32	96
D05	301	366	G01	4,585	2,125
D06	574	468	G02	6,594	1,893
D07	10	20	G03	2,982	667
D21	275	37	G04	205	183
E01	111	229	G05	714	218
E02	206	294	G06	11,930	6,475
E03	108	585	G07	362	372
E04	614	2,253	G08	300	432
E05	349	2,405	G09	3,150	1,042
E06	186	2,075	G10	555	364
E21	55	24	G11	7,646	1,297
F01	343	317	G12	17	49
F02	636	468	G21	300	10
F03	51	128	H01	40,383	12,393
F04	624	1,294	H02	2,455	2,044
F15	105	89	H03	2,953	272
F16	1,727	4,055	H04	12,302	3,878
F17	140	154	H05	4,032	4,318
F21	321	1,446			
F22	35	17	Total	157,986	112,707

Note: 1. The figures above are calculated based on existing patents as of December 31, 2006.
2. Invention patents and utility model patents are classified by the IPC Classification.

Design

Classification	Design	Classification	Design	Classification	Design
01	39	19	863	37	284
02	642	20	186	38	59
03	403	21	803	39	14
04	206	22	241	40	48
05	273	23	1,774	41	13
06	1,228	24	580	42	21
07	763	25	594	43	7
08	1,413	26	1,086	44	5
09	1,246	27	167	45	29
10	1,086	28	790	46	402
11	696	29	42	47	16
12	1,958	30	340	48	28
13	2,359	31	159	49	61
14	4,583	32	276	50	66
15	1,328	33	44	99	167
16	1,038	34	68	Total	29,605
17	774	35	21		
18	248	36	68		

Note: 1. The figures above are calculated based on existing patents as of December 31, 2006.
 2. Prior to January 1, 2002, applications were classified by items under the design patent classification system. After January 1, 2002, classifications follow that of the International Classification for Industrial Design System.

D. Trend Table of Invention Requests for Examination

Number and Percentage of requests for examination (shown by the year of filing)

Filing Year	Invention Applications (Total Applications In This Year)	In the First Year Since the Filing Date		In the Second Year Since the Filing Date		In the Third Year Since the Filing Date		After the Third Year Since the Filing Date		Sum of the Number/ Percentage of Applications Requested for Examination	
		Applications	Percentage	Applications	Percentage	Applications	Percentage	Applications	Percentage	Applications	Percentage
2002	6,221	3,430	55.14	390	6.27	1,577	25.35	91	1.46	5,488	86.75
2003	35,823	21,962	61.31	1,292	3.61	8,898	24.84	462	1.29	32,614	89.75
2004	41,919	25,834	61.63	1,645	3.92	2,910	6.94	166	0.40	30,555	72.49
2005	47,841	29,671	62.02	845	1.77	84	0.18	199	0.42	30,799	63.96
2006	50,111	30,957	61.78	68	0.14	131	0.26	275	0.55	31,431	62.17

- Note:
1. The number of requests for examination (including new applications, divisional applications, and conversion applications) refers to the number of requests for examination according to the provisions of Article 37.1 and 2 of the Patent Act of the ROC.
 2. Except for the divisional applications and conversion applications conforming to the provisions of Article 33 or 102 of the Patent Act, the invention applications failing to be submitted a request for examination within three years from the filing date are deemed to have been withdrawn.
 3. The percentage of requests for examination refers to the percentage of the total number of the requests for examination in each year within three years from the filing dates, divisional and conversion applications divided or converted in 30 days from the filing date according to the provisions of Articles 33 and 102 of the Patent Act, to the total number of new applications for invention.
 4. The total number of invention applications in each year, besides the new applications filed in the year, further includes the number of the divisional applications and the number of conversion applications divided or converted in the year but originally filed before the year.
 5. The statistics above were calculated on February 13, 2007.

E. Statistics for IC Layout Applications and Certificates Issued

Year	Application	Certificate Issued
1996	243	40
1997	148	224
1998	125	204
1999	135	52
2000	102	150
2001	206	55
2002	76	91
2003	53	79
2004	56	34
2005	26	93
2006	63	28

II. Trademark Cases Filed & Disposed

A. General Statistics of Trademark Cases (1982-2006)

Year \ Item	Application	Registration	Approval	Rejection
1982	42,819	35,102	34,835	12,656
1983	53,641	30,587	34,353	11,295
1984	62,968	39,236	41,563	21,245
1985	55,973	45,026	46,301	13,472
1986	64,772	45,106	45,245	18,459
1987	69,543	40,388	39,874	22,023
1988	60,788	42,114	46,467	19,063
1989	59,071	47,788	46,912	11,955
1990	56,925	44,033	45,475	14,087
1991	60,500	41,195	42,460	15,402
1992	64,394	39,301	42,368	15,304
1993	64,799	50,773	53,707	12,681
1994	67,641	44,287	42,114	9,870
1995	63,797	41,416	43,797	6,219
1996	67,063	44,973	50,657	7,272
1997	70,502	57,541	53,973	9,306
1998	69,371	49,512	54,257	9,875
1999	73,212	60,302	56,764	7,665
2000	88,002	52,954	68,168	6,543
2001	59,158	76,413	75,731	9,467
2002	61,729	70,842	64,032	9,253
2003	65,907	74,572	54,335	7,451
2004	61,667	54,912	–	6,440
2005	63,580	55,181	–	7,929
2006	65,457	54,597	–	7,393

- Note: 1. The figures for "Application" are calculated based on the total number of registration applications collected each year.
 2. The figures for "Registration," "Approval," and "Rejection" are calculated based on the total number of cases published each year.
 3. The published approval system was abolished after the new Trademark Act took effect on November 28, 2003; a trademark shall be registered and published after the registration fee payment is made.

B. Statistics for Trademark from 1997 to 2006

1. Statistics for Applications

Year	Item	Application		Opposition	Invalidation	Revocation
		By Application	By Class			
1997		70,502	–	1,833	570	284
1998		69,371	–	1,587	563	267
1999		73,212	–	1,782	503	234
2000		88,002	–	1,871	511	206
2001		59,158	–	2,051	439	268
2002		61,729	–	2,081	577	256
2003		65,907	–	1,762	644	317
2004		61,667	72,650	1,536	440	288
2005		63,580	76,838	1,562	537	368
2006		65,457	79,767	1,637	493	453

Year	Item	Renewal	License	Assignment	Alteration
1997		21,740	3,188	5,958	7,028
1998		15,283	2,542	7,376	7,558
1999		14,346	3,824	7,422	7,418
2000		19,402	2,300	8,872	7,561
2001		15,284	2,549	6,935	8,650
2002		17,896	3,215	8,607	8,059
2003		21,996	2,593	11,477	8,611
2004		21,559	2,056	7,796	5,451
2005		22,534	1,980	9,255	7,416
2006		26,155	1,864	9,418	8,461

- Note:
1. The figures above reflect the total number of applications.
 2. The term "Application" includes applications for certification mark, collective membership mark and collective trademark.
 3. The term "License" includes applications for sub-license from 2000 on.
 4. The term "Alteration" includes applications for "goods /service reduction" from 2001 on.
 5. Beginning from November 28, 2003, application for trademark registration may contains two more classes of goods or services, thus the number of applications and the number of classes are not the same.

2. Trademark Opposition

Year \ Item	Sustained	Denied	Others
1997	836	573	234
1998	862	636	237
1999	483	601	186
2000	723	763	240
2001	1,196	817	316
2002	1,450	593	311
2003	896	501	206
2004	806	399	261
2005	804	520	231
2006	804	445	199

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

3. Trademark Invalidation

Year \ Item	Sustained	Denied	Others
1997	263	173	55
1998	211	227	105
1999	295	202	48
2000	239	192	91
2001	234	174	72
2002	354	164	60
2003	296	134	50
2004	293	94	48
2005	255	180	76
2006	267	135	65

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

4. Trademark Revocation (Cancellation)

Year \ Item	Sustained	Denied	Others
1997	114	39	101
1998	86	39	150
1999	147	39	94
2000	96	59	82
2001	189	51	59
2002	168	58	52
2003	193	42	48
2004	198	39	51
2005	216	71	45
2006	307	66	73

- Note: 1. The chart is arranged based on number of cases disposed each year.
 2. The term "Others" includes rejection, revocation, and other types of rejection.
 3. Beginning from November 28, 2003, "disciplinary cancellation" is changed to "revocation."

5. Residents and Non-Residents Trademark Applications (By Application)

Year \ Item	Residents	Non-Residents
1997	53,526	16,976
1998	53,417	15,954
1999	56,933	16,279
2000	64,683	23,319
2001	41,299	17,859
2002	45,403	16,326
2003	48,878	17,029
2004	48,613	13,054
2005	50,263	13,317
2006	51,107	14,350

6. Residents and Non-Residents Trademark Registrations (By Application)

Year \ Item	Residents	Non-Residents
1997	43,991	13,550
1998	37,465	12,047
1999	45,734	14,568
2000	40,650	12,304
2001	56,785	19,628
2002	49,151	21,691
2003	52,942	21,630
2004	40,224	14,688
2005	42,782	12,399
2006	41,974	12,623

C. Statistics on Trademark by Class and Nationality

1. Trademark Applications and Registrations by Class (2004-2006)

Class	Application			Registration		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Total	72,555	76,742	79,678	55,955	63,685	66,731
1	1,273	1,245	1,277	934	1,168	1,179
2	305	416	328	226	279	384
3	5,297	5,750	5,540	4,313	4,439	4,562
4	533	500	517	397	437	441
5	5,660	5,458	5,756	4,676	5,054	4,391
6	904	994	1,077	711	783	965
7	1,588	1,566	1,741	1,314	1,624	1,556
8	557	555	515	379	557	506
9	6,508	6,618	6,274	5,443	6,169	5,925
10	1,011	1,107	1,077	917	948	967
11	1,588	1,662	1,571	1,206	1,578	1,464
12	1,535	1,652	1,514	1,094	1,533	1,460
13	98	38	89	28	88	41
14	1,219	1,359	1,417	869	1,113	1,199
15	97	109	126	98	84	136
16	2,454	2,453	2,678	1,881	2,054	2,284
17	414	504	512	383	367	469
18	1,590	1,984	2,068	1,214	1,392	1,653
19	453	494	479	405	351	427
20	1,141	1,169	1,264	903	1,008	1,050
21	1,109	1,217	1,315	893	1,092	1,152
22	122	165	167	114	127	160
23	83	111	115	91	78	104
24	903	1,043	976	786	848	846
25	4,966	5,349	5,218	3,581	4,180	4,228
26	286	280	342	264	241	270
27	141	123	162	145	114	125
28	1,516	1,560	1,681	1,294	1,322	1,379

▶▶ Annual Statistics

Class	Application			Registration		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
29	2,396	2,523	2,674	1,853	2,081	2,014
30	4,425	4,638	4,887	3,159	3,749	3,634
31	825	862	952	622	776	740
32	2,134	2,092	2,110	1,437	1,724	1,611
33	1,255	1,092	1,162	908	1,034	835
34	363	314	268	258	288	232
35	5,404	6,101	6,606	4,108	4,787	5,771
36	905	1,016	1,061	659	723	917
37	819	940	1,033	652	708	923
38	741	840	882	627	603	754
39	532	640	670	463	445	605
40	402	374	454	286	359	377
41	2,480	2,632	2,933	1,846	2,083	2,474
42	2,136	2,176	2,335	1,617	1,713	2,000
43	3,070	3,606	4,202	1,979	2,460	3,150
44	1,054	1,120	1,293	706	910	1,064
45	263	295	360	216	214	307

Note: 1. The above figures are for trademark cases, not including certification mark and collective membership mark.

2. The Trademark Act adopts a system to allow for single registration for goods and/or services in several classes from November 28, 2003 on.

2. Trademark Applications by Nationality in 2006 (By Application)

Nationality	Application	Percentage	Nationality	Application	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	51,107	78.08	MACAO	34	0.05
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,912	5.98	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	33	0.05
JAPAN	2,980	4.55	CHILE	32	0.05
CHINA	896	1.37	BERMUDA	29	0.04
GERMANY	802	1.23	PHILIPPINES	27	0.04
FRANCE	638	0.97	BRAZIL	24	0.04
HONG KONG	576	0.88	TURKEY	23	0.04
SWITZERLAND	554	0.85	FINLAND	20	0.03
UNITED KINGDOM	467	0.71	MEXICO	20	0.03
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	418	0.64	NORWAY	18	0.03
ITALY	380	0.58	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	16	0.02
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	292	0.45	VIETNAM	13	0.02
NETHERLANDS	252	0.38	MONACO	12	0.02
SINGAPORE	211	0.32	PORTUGAL	12	0.02
AUSTRALIA	187	0.29	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	11	0.02
SWEDEN	137	0.21	INDIA	11	0.02
CANADA	134	0.20	POLAND	11	0.02
MALAYSIA	119	0.18	GREECE	10	0.02
SPAIN	115	0.18	BULGARIA	9	0.01
SOUTH AFRICA	106	0.16	COLOMBIA	9	0.01
CAYMAN ISLANDS	103	0.16	MAURITIUS	8	0.01
BELGIUM	74	0.11	SAUDI ARABIA	8	0.01
LUXEMBOURG	61	0.09	ARGENTINA	7	0.01
LIECHTENSTEIN	58	0.09	BARBADOS	7	0.01
AUSTRIA	55	0.08	BRUNEI	7	0.01
SAMOA	55	0.08	CYPRUS	7	0.01
NEW ZEALAND	46	0.07	HUNGARY	7	0.01
ISRAEL	45	0.07	ROMANIA	6	0.01
DENMARK	44	0.07	KUWAIT	5	0.01
THAILAND	44	0.07	SAN MARINO	5	0.01
IRELAND	40	0.06	SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	5	0.01
INDONESIA	34	0.05	OTHERS	69	0.11
Subtotal		Ratio (%)			
Residents	51,107	78.08			
Non-Residents	14,350	21.92			
Total	65,457	100.00			

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

3. Trademark Registrations by Nationality in 2006 (By Application)

Nationality	Registration	Percentage	Nationality	Registration	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	41,974	76.88	CHILE	25	0.05
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,458	6.33	INDIA	25	0.05
JAPAN	2,694	4.93	IRELAND	24	0.04
GERMANY	743	1.36	BRAZIL	23	0.04
FRANCE	653	1.20	MAURITIUS	23	0.04
CHINA	595	1.09	PORTUGAL	23	0.04
UNITED KINGDOM	546	1.00	ISRAEL	22	0.04
SWITZERLAND	494	0.90	VIETNAM	21	0.04
ITALY	407	0.75	POLAND	20	0.04
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	374	0.69	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	15	0.03
HONG KONG	370	0.68	SAMOA	14	0.03
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	289	0.53	MACAO	14	0.03
NETHERLANDS	212	0.39	NORWAY	13	0.02
SINGAPORE	199	0.36	BAHAMAS	11	0.02
CANADA	154	0.28	SOUTH AFRICA	11	0.02
AUSTRALIA	119	0.22	MONACO	10	0.02
SWEDEN	107	0.20	TURKEY	10	0.02
SPAIN	95	0.17	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	9	0.02
CAYMAN ISLANDS	89	0.16	ARGENTINA	9	0.02
BELGIUM	81	0.15	INDONESIA	9	0.02
MEXICO	76	0.14	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	8	0.01
MALAYSIA	73	0.13	BRUNEI	8	0.01
DENMARK	52	0.10	HUNGARY	8	0.01
LUXEMBOURG	47	0.09	PANAMA	8	0.01
NEW ZEALAND	46	0.08	PHILIPPINES	8	0.01
BERMUDA	41	0.08	GREECE	6	0.01
THAILAND	39	0.07	SLOVAKIA	5	0.01
LIECHTENSTEIN	38	0.07	SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	5	0.01
AUSTRIA	31	0.06	OTHERS	84	0.15
FINLAND	30	0.05			
Subtotal		Ratio (%)			
Residents	41,974	76.88			
Non-Residents	12,623	23.12			
Total	54,597	100.00			

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

D. Statistics for Certification Mark and Collective Membership Mark

Year	Certification Mark		Collective Membership Mark	
	Application	Registration	Application	Registration
1996	13	3	85	59
1997	8	6	91	73
1998	14	3	95	49
1999	13	10	100	36
2000	29	6	117	76
2001	27	32	110	68
2002	34	14	109	112
2003	36	37	91	83
2004	34	27	61	74
2005	40	33	56	41
2006	29	37	60	44

▶ Annual Publications

Books and CDs

Title	Publishing Date
Patent Act	4/2006
Patent Search and Analysis	4/2006
Procedures and Guidelines for Patent Application	4/2006
Substantive Examination Guidelines for Invention Patent (1)	4/2006
Guidelines for Formality Examination of Utility Model Patent and Substantive Examination of Design Patent	4/2006
Patent Application Strategy and International Practice	4/2006
Substantive Examination Guidelines for Invention Patent (2)	4/2006
Patent Specifications Drafting and Interpretation	4/2006
Responses to Substantive Examinations of Invention Patents	4/2006
Practices in Applying for Invention Patents: Machinery, Electronics and Software	4/2006
Practices in Applying for Invention Patents: Chemistry, Pharmaceuticals and Bio-technology Related Inventions	4/2006
Practices in Applying for Utility Model Patents	4/2006
Practices in Drafting Design Patent Specification and Design Patent Prosecution	4/2006
Practices in Patent Invalidations	4/2006
Theories in Patent Infringement Assessment	4/2006
Patent Infringement Evaluation Reports and Case Studies for Invention and Utility Model Patent	4/2006
Identifying Design Patent Infringement	4/2006
Approaches to Handling Patent Infringement – Winning Solutions and Practices	4/2006
Innovative Designing Around Patent	4/2006
Papers on Patent Legal System and Practice (1)	4/2006
Papers on Patent Legal System and Practice (2)	4/2006
Procedures for Patent Administrative Remedy	4/2006
Conditions for Patent Infringement and Calculating Compensation for Losses	4/2006
Practices in Patent Litigation	4/2006
Practices in Patent Security Procedures	4/2006

Practices in Licensing Negotiations	4/2006
Practices in U.S. Patent Litigation	4/2006
Patent Valuation	4/2006
International Patent Classification	4/2006
2005 Selected Case Studies of Patent-Related Administrative Litigation Decisions	5/2006
2006 Training Manual for Examination Practices in Patent Disputes	5/2006
International Patent Classification Eighth Edition (January 2006): Advanced Level - Volume 1: User's Guide	7/2006
International Patent Classification Eighth Edition (January 2006): Advanced Level - Volume 2, Section A: Human Necessities	7/2006
International Patent Classification Eighth Edition (January 2006): Advanced Level - Volume 3, Section B: Performing Operations; Transporting	7/2006
International Patent Classification Eighth Edition (January 2006): Advanced Level - Volume 4, Section C: Chemistry; Metallurgy	7/2006
International Patent Classification Eighth Edition (January 2006): Advanced Level - Volume 5, Section D: Textiles; Paper	7/2006
International Patent Classification Eighth Edition (January 2006): Advanced Level - Volume 6, Section E: Fixed Constructions	7/2006
International Patent Classification Eighth Edition (January 2006): Advanced Level - Volume 7, Section F: Mechanical Engineering; Lighting; Heating; Weapons; Blasting	7/2006
International Patent Classification Eighth Edition (January 2006): Advanced Level - Volume 8, Section G: Physics	7/2006
International Patent Classification Eighth Edition (January 2006): Advanced Level - Volume 9, Section H: Electricity	7/2006
International Patent Classification Eighth Edition (January 2006): Advanced Level - Volume 10, Section A: Comparison of 7th and 8th Editions	7/2006
Papers on Trademark Legal System and Practice	4/2006
Trademark Act	4/2006
Trademark Application and maintenance Procedures	4/2006
Trademark Acts & Regulations and Examination Guidelines	5/2006
2006 Selected Case Studies of Trademark Administrative Disputes	8/2006
Q&A About Trademark 2006	10/2006

▶▶ Annual Publications

Papers on Legal System and Practice of Copyright and Trade Secrets	4/2006
Copyright Act and Case Studies	4/2006
Internet Copyright	4/2006
Copyright Case Studies – Volume 1: Literary Works	8/2006
Copyright Case Studies – Volume 2: Musical Works	8/2006
Copyright Case Studies – Volume 3: Dramatic and Choreographic Works	8/2006
Copyright Case Studies – Volume 4: Photographic Works	8/2006
Copyright Case Studies – Volume 5: Artistic Works	8/2006
Copyright Case Studies – Volume 6: Graphic Works	8/2006
Copyright Case Studies – Volume 7: Audio-visual Works	8/2006
Copyright Case Studies – Volume 8: Recorded Works	8/2006
Copyright Case Studies – Volume 9: Architectural Works	8/2006
Copyright Case Studies – Volume 10: Computer Program Works	8/2006
The Copyright Act and Related Laws 2006	12/2006
Copyright Act & Related Laws	12/2006
Trade Secret Act and Related IP Issues	4/2006
Practices in Non-Competition and Confidentiality Agreements	4/2006
IPR Contracts	4/2006
IPR Enforcement and Competition Law	4/2006
Practices in IP Infringement Analysis and Approaches to Litigations	4/2006
Practices in and Approaches to IPR Management	4/2006
Standardization of IPR Management	4/2006
Commercialization of Intellectual Property	4/2006
Introduction to IPR Laws	4/2006
International IP Conventions and Development Trends	4/2006
Collection of Major IPR Laws and Regulations	7/2006
Reference Materials on Goods and Services Classification and Search	9/2006
Annual Report 2005 (Chinese)	3/2006
Annual Report 2005 (English)	5/2006

Journals

Title	First Issue
Patent Gazette (Hardcopy/CD) (Every 10 days)	1/1974; 7/2001
Patent Application Publication Gazette (Hardcopy/CD) (Biweekly)	5/2003; 5/2003
Trademark Gazette (Hardcopy/CD) (Biweekly)	1/1974; 1/2005
IPR Journal (Monthly)	1/1999

▶ Calendar of Events

1.1	The Executive Yuan revoked “Administrative Guideline of Anti-counterfeiting Committee,” and relevant operations were transferred under TIPO.
3.1	The “Trademark Newsletter” was created to send trademark messages through e-mail.
3.6	The services of written notice about unpaid trademark registration fee began.
3.14-3.22	“2006-Trademark Business Consultation & Graphic Classification Standard Conference” was held three times in Taichung, Kaohsiung, and Taipei, and altogether 198 people participated.
3.15	TIPO Director General was invited to BSA to attend the press conference of “Original IN! Piracy OUT! -2006 Anti-Piracy Software Activity” to declare the determination and specific achievements of the government together with copyright holder groups in fighting against piracy, and to call citizens to pay attention to the importance of IPR protection.
3.25	The “Directions Defining the Content of the Subparagraphs of Paragraph 3 of Article 80-2 of the Copyright Act” was legislated and promulgated.
3.29	The “Consultant Conference of Copyright Act Legal System” was held and hosted by Mr. Lu, the Deputy Director General.
3.31	570,000 volumes of the comic strip “2006 BG’s IPR Secret Tips” were compiled and printed and sent to 1,207 high schools and junior high schools.
4.11, 4.17	The public hearing of the amendments to some articles of the Patent Act on public health and study of responsibility-free experiments was held twice.
4.20	Based on the “Main Points of Hearing of Trademark Dispute Cases,” two trademark dispute case hearings were arranged for the first time to provide an opportunity for face-to-face oral arguments for the two parties involved in a dispute case.
4.21	For the World Intellectual Property Day, TIPO together with the Economic Daily News held “Ideas, Inspiration, Ingenuity-Workshop on IPR Protection and Development of Ideas and Research.”
4.26	On the World Intellectual Property Day, TIPO first employed Creative Commons (CC) licensing mechanism for the TIPO publications.
4.27	A seminar on “Trademark Infringement and Reasonable Use—Marking of Automobile Parts” was held.
4.28	“Principle for Verifying Seal and Signature in Patent-Related Applications” was prescribed and promulgated.

5.1	TIPO decentralized some services into its branch offices, including “Issue of Priority Documents,” “Reissue of Patent Certificates,” and “Reissue of Receipt for Patent Application Fee”
5.3	“Principles for Verifying Seal and Signature in Various Trademark Applications” and “Principle Table of Verifying Seal and Signature in Various Trademark Applications” were prescribed and promulgated.
5.4-5.18	Workshops on IPR business were held in Taipei, Hsinchu, Tainan, Taichung, Kaohsiung, and other places to introduce new measures adopted by TIPO and receive suggestions from various circles.
5.5	The “Draft of Amendment to the Copyright Act” was passed by the Legislative Yuan after the third reading and verification, and published by Presidential Proclamation on 5/30, and Article 94 of the regulations for occupational offenders was deleted from the Copyright Act and relevant articles were amended correspondingly.
5.19	The public hearing for amendments to some articles of the Patent Act on the topic of allowing the application for plant and animal patents was held.
5.20	The “Taiwan Intellectual Property Training Academy (TIPA)” was set up in North, Middle, and South Taiwan and includes five main courses—“Preliminary Patent Course—Course of Legal System and Application Examination,” “Advanced Patent Course—Patent Engineer Course,” “Patent Infringement Verification Course,” “Patent Litigation Course,” and “Intellectual Property Management Course.”
5.23-6.1	The Director General, Mr. Tsai, led relevant TIPO officers to attend the “Cross-Strait Intellectual Property Right Exchanging Visiting Group” organized by the Chinese National Federation of Industries to visit China, and exchanged opinions with some agencies, such as “the State Office of Intellectual Property Protection of the PRC,” “the Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council,” “the Trademark Office of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce,” “the Trademark Assessment Committee of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce,” “National Copyright Administration of the PRC,” “the State Intellectual Property Office of the PRC,” “Shanghai Customs,” and “the Shanghai Municipal Intellectual Property Rights Bureau.”
5.25-5.26	The 5 th Taiwan-U.S. Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) meeting was held and U.S. complimented TIPO’s efforts on enhancing IPR protection and expressed positive attitudes on TIPO’s promise to fight against IPR infringement.
5.23-6.23	Five “Conferences for Patent Examination Guidelines & Compose Invalidation Petitions” were held in Taipei, Hsinchu, Taichung, Kaohsiung, and Tainan, and altogether 470 people were present.

►► Calendar of Events

5.29	“Comparison Table of the 8 th Edition of International (Nice) Classification of Goods and Services in Traditional Chinese, Simplified Chinese, and English” was finished.
6.6	Audio/video operators and relevant units were invited to hold “Symposium of Enforcement on Selling Original Audio-video Discs through Networks.”
6.22	“2006 First Symposium on Trademark” was held in Taiwan University, and 180 people participated.
6.26	The hearing about amendments to some articles of design patents in the Patent Act was held.
7.1	In response to the amendments to the Criminal Code, regulations of occupational offenders were deleted from the Copyright Act and relevant articles were amended correspondingly and came into force on July 1, 2006.
7.4	The “The Regulation for Reducing and Exempting Annual Patent Fee” was amended and promulgated.
7.4	The “International Patent Classification-8 th Edition” was translated into Chinese and relevant services were provided on the Internet.
7.11	A symposium on “Doubts about Audio/video Works Marking and Suitable Copyright Act” was held.
7.13	The “Information Sheet for Applying for Co-Ownership of Trademark” was published and implemented.
7.18	The hearing about some amendments to the current Patent Act to discuss the planning of the whole system of utility models, the remedy for overdue annual fee payment, and foreign versions of specifications was held.
7.24	Section 5, Chapter 1 of the Patent Examination Guidelines, “Invalidation and Ex Officio Examination of Patent Right” was promulgated.
8.8	The establishment of COLI was approved, facilitating the establishment of the exchange platform for utilizing oral and literary works by license.
8.30-9.2	The “2006 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart” was held in the Exhibition Hall of the Taipei World Trade Center. Over 579 participated in the show, and occupied over 870 booths, drawing more than 50,000 visitors.
9.6-9.27	Four “Conferences for Trademark Act” were held in Taipei, Tainan, Kaohsiung, and Taichung, and 349 people participated.

9.19	In response to the situation the famous geographic names of Taiwan products were squatted as trademarks in China, the “Symposium of Protection Policies for Well-Known Trademarks & Origins” was held in TIPO.
9.21	The “Principle of Implementing Disc Management Business and Examination Operation” was amended and promulgated.
9.22	The English version of the comic strip “2006 BG’s IPR Secret Tips” was provided for American and European schools, and uploaded to the English website of TIPO.
9.25	“Section 1, Procedural Examination, of the Patent Examination Guidelines,” was amended and promulgated.
9.28-9.29	The “2006 International Conference on Biology-Related Patents” was held, and the honored guests were experts & scholars from U.S., Europe, Australia, Japan, and biology-related patent fields in Taiwan.
10.3	“TIPO Tainan Branch Office” was founded to carry out the policy of simplifying administrative procedures and providing convenient and local services.
10.12	The conference on “Improving Inappropriate Marking of Audio/video Works” was held.
10.16	The European Chamber of Commerce in Taipei (ECCT) invited the TIPO Deputy Director General, Ms. Wang, and relevant chief managers to dine together and exchange ideas on ECCT White Paper and IPR topics concerning European businessmen.
10.18-10.19	Personnel were sent to attend the relevant symposiums of “OECD Competition Committee” held in Paris to discuss the relation between the Patent Act and the competition policy.
10.19	The Japan Interchange Association held the “Symposium on Taiwan-Japan Internet Infringement Prevention” in Taipei.
10.25-10.27	Delegations were sent to attend the regular meeting of the WTO/TRIPS council held in Geneva.
10.27	The “Seminar of Establishing Single Window Mechanism for Copyright Intermediary Organizations” was held.
11.1	“Trademark Act Amendment Forum” was added to the TIPO website to widely receive opinions from various circles as reference for the amendments to the Trademark Act. Patent Application Publication Gazettes and Patent Gazettes were marked with “IPC 8 th edition.”

▶▶ Calendar of Events

11.6	Following the set-up of the Intellectual Property Court, a judicial personnel-training course was arranged upon the request of the Judicial Yuan.
11.8	Mr. Oliver Metzger, U.S. Copyright Office Official, was invited to Taiwan to attend the “Symposium on International Copyright Trends and U.S. Copyright Policy in Recent Years.” The first Taiwan-U.S. IPR videoconference was held by TIPO and the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) to exchange opinions on the IPR topics concerning both sides.
11.8-11.10	Personnel were sent to attend the “2006 APEC Workshop on Effective Strategies for IP Public Education” held in HK.
11.9	Personnel were sent to attend the Taiwan-Philippines ministerial economic cooperation conference and they studied and discussed the IPR cooperation agreement signed by Taiwan and the Philippines.
11.13-11.17	Dr. Franco Benussi, Director of the Legal Research and Administration, European Patent Office DG3 came to Taiwan to give lessons.
11.15	The “Notice of Extinguishment of Patent Right” began to be sent through e-mail.
11.16	“2006 Second Symposium on Trademark” was held in National Taiwan University, and 190 people participated.
11.20-11.22	TIPO together with the Council of Agriculture, the European Economic & Trade Office, and the European Chamber of Commerce held the “Workshop on the Taiwan-E.U Intellectual Property Rights” in Taipei.
11.22	Experts of the copyright collective administration organizations from the U.K., Japan, and Singapore were invited to Taiwan to attend the “Seminar on Online Licenses of Musical Collective Management Organizations.”
11.23-11.24	TIPO together with National Chiao Tung University, the Institute of Technology Law, held the “2006 Conference on National Technology Law,” and 450 people participated.
11.24	The “Principle of Patent Interview” was amended and promulgated, and the “Patent Video Interview” began.
11.27-11.29	Personnel were sent to Geneva to take part in workshop on “TRIPS Agreement and Public Health.”
11.29-11.30	The 31 st Economic & Trade Meeting of Taiwan and Japan was held in Taipei.

11.30	Reference samples of the marks on audio-visual works “Rental Version,” “Single Licensing Version,” and “Second-hand Selling Version” were sent to associations and provided operators with accurate marking references.
12.6	The public hearing on the draft “Implementing Method of Patent and Trademark Electronic Filing” was held.
12.26	A public hearing was held on the draft of amendments to the Patent Act about an invention patent application and a utility model patent application being filed respectively at the same time in respect of the same invention or creation, and some articles of the whole policy of utility model system.

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