



Intellectual Property Office
Annual Report

2010

Annual Report 2010

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE
MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
October 2011

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

As global economy begins making its gradual return from the financial crisis of recent years, TIPO is also seeing a steady climb in the number of patent and trademark applications after a period of downward slip. Today, we are in transition of industrial transformation and innovation, and as the competent authority of intellectual properties, TIPO is met with many difficult challenges as we seek to continue our support for this transformation. We are fortunate and grateful for the overall commitment and devotion of our staff, which brought about a fruitful 2010, whether in terms of system upgrades or increase in examination efficiency.

In order to strengthen our IPR legal regime, we have amended the Copyright Act to effectively resolve the problem of criminal liabilities incurred by operators on the secondary use of an original television and radio broadcast for customers in their stores. The Copyright Collective Management Organization Act was also amended to establish a “joint royalty rate” and “one-stop shop” mechanism; other related copyright regulations were also revised to encourage the public to take advantage of the copyright mediation mechanism to shorten dispute settlement procedures. Regulations of Patent Fees were revised to allow for the refund of withdrawn patent applications, as well as pay-per-claim for invention patents. Through the enactment of these amendments, we hope to bring about a positive effect on the establishment of an IPR management system and IPR protection.



To help enhance examination efficiency, we will continue to strive toward the completion of patent and trademark applications. In 2010, TIPO concluded 67,716 trademark applications in 2010. By class, 83,776 classes were filed, marking an increase of 11.75% over 2009 and a new office high. Also last year, the average processing period for trademark applications was reduced to a record-low 6.35 months. With regard to new patent applications, we concluded 56,857 applications in 2010, which was a 6.09% increase over 2009. However, due to shortages in examination personnel, the number of pending patent applications at TIPO continues to increase. Our office currently has a total of 153,691 pending invention applications, which is 9.28% higher than the previous year. The average pendency for concluding examination of invention applications is now 41.04 months, or 4.26 months longer than the previous year. In order to expedite the processing of patent applications, TIPO in 2010 submitted the Patent Backlog Reduction Project to the Executive Yuan for review, in which we plan to adopt specific measures to expedite the processing of pending patent applications. One such measure is the Accelerated Examination Program (AEP) for invention patents, which has shortened the average notification period to less than three months for 1,437 applications in 2010; this program is widely welcomed by the public. Further, we have also amended the TIPO Organizational Act to come up with an institutional solution that would help fill vacancies and hire additional patent examiners. This amendment is now awaiting approval from the Legislative Yuan, and we will continue to work with the Legislative Yuan toward the passing of the act.

2010 was a fruitful year for TIPO in terms of international cooperation and cross-Strait exchanges. In 2010, TIPO signed IPR cooperation MOUs with the Czech Republic and Italy, as well as convening the first Taiwan-Spain IPR conference, which is beneficial to the deepening of IPR cooperation between both parties. TIPO also continued to take active participation in WTO/APEC conferences to voice Taiwan's concerns over related IPR-issues. Through these bilateral or multilateral meetings and conferences, international forums and personnel trainings, international cooperation and exchanges are achieved. On June 29, 2010, the Cross-Strait Agreement on IPR Protection and Cooperation was signed. This agreement covers protection and exchange of patent, trademark, copyright and plant variety rights, allowing mutual recognition of patent and trademark priority claims, establishing mechanisms to combat piracy, prevent well-known trademark/place-of-origin squatting, as well as clamp down false labeling of place-of-origin of agricultural products. Both sides of the Strait have entered a new era of economic and trade relationship that is of significant historical value; we feel optimistic toward our future cooperation and development.

Overall, 2010 was a bittersweet year for TIPO. Though faced with many difficulties, we were up to the tasks and emerged with outstanding results. We are aware of the long journey ahead of us and the many tasks to be accomplished. However, all journeys begin with a single step; we will continue to advance with sure steps and work toward achieving a stronger, more secure environment for IPR protection that will place our industries in new innovative arenas.



Director General
Intellectual Property Office, MOEA



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I | BUDGET & HUMAN RESOURCES

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I » BUDGET & HUMAN RESOURCES

A. Budget

2010 Annual Revenue

Unit: NT\$ Million

Item	Amount	Percentage (%)
Patent Fees (Application Fees, Issue Fees, Registration Fees)	783	25.16
Trademark Fees (Application Fees, Issue Fees, Registration Fees)	598	19.22
Patent Annual Fees	1,713	55.04
Others	18	0.58
Total	3,112	100.00

2010 Annual Expenditure

Unit: NT\$ Million

Item	Amount	Percentage (%)
IPR Technological Development	77	5.45
Promotion of IPR Protection	429	30.38
General Administration	906	64.17
Total	1,412	100.00

Annual Budget (2006-2010)

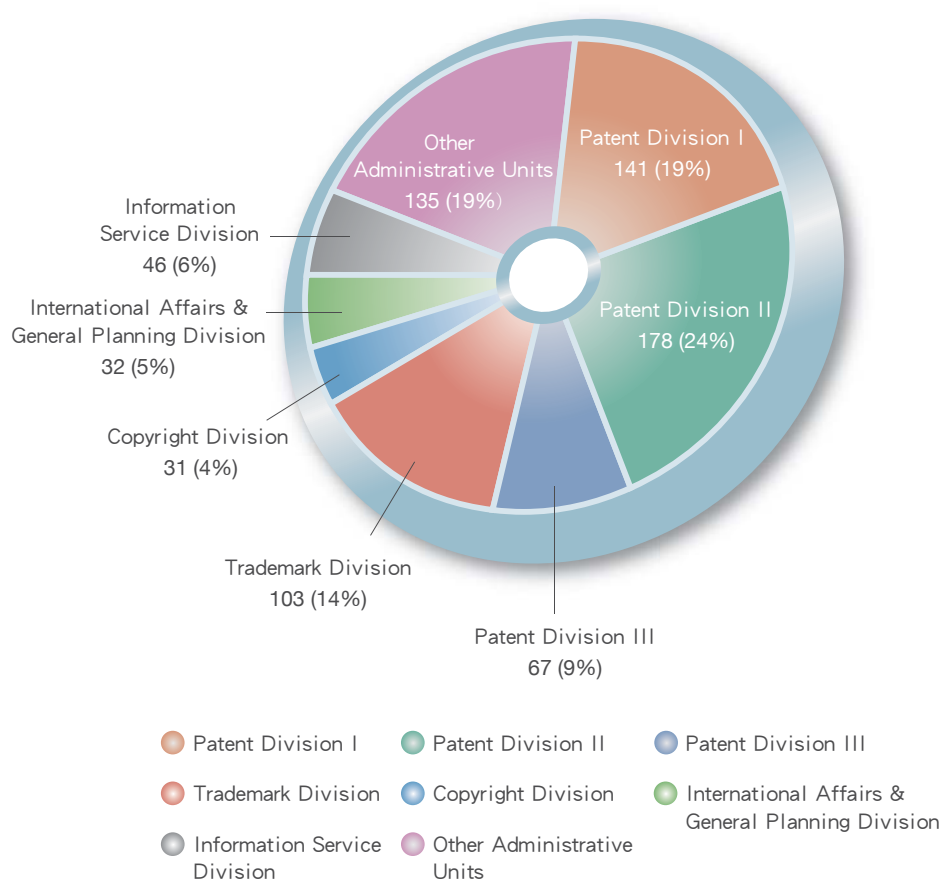
Unit: NT\$ Million

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
2006	2,706	1,503
2007	2,909	1,225
2008	3,020	1,300
2009	2,902	1,317
2010	3,112	1,412

B. Human Resources

As of end of December 2010, TIPO's staff totaled 733 employees. The breakdown for each department is as follows:

Unit	Patent Division I	Patent Division II	Patent Division III	Trademark Division	Copyright Division	International Affairs & General Planning Division	Information Service Division	Other Administrative Units	Total
No. of Employees	141	178	67	103	31	32	46	135	733





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II | PATENT AFFAIRS

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II » PATENT AFFAIRS

TIPO received an overall of 80,494 patent applications in 2010, a 2.64% increase over the 78,425 applications received in 2009. This increase indicates that the industry is slowly rebounding from the impact of the recent global economic downturn. In the face of increasing backlogs and prolonged pendency, TIPO continues to endeavor to overcome these difficulties by adopting measures to increase examination efficacy while improving examination quality.

A Enhancement of Patent Examination Quality and Efficiency

» Enhancement of Examination Efficiency

Though the number of invention patent applications in 2009 and 2010 decreased slightly as a result of the economic crisis, the average number of invention patent applications in the past five years still reached nearly 50,000. The number of invention patent applications in 2010 totaled 47,442, which is 788 (+1.69%) more than the 46,654 applications received by TIPO in 2009. A total of 41,115 requests for substantive examination of invention patents were received by TIPO last year, which was 210 (+0.51%) more than the 40,905 requests filed in 2009. Under the challenge of examiner shortages, TIPO staff still spares no efforts to clean up patent backlogs:

Processing Status for Examination and Reexamination of Invention Patent Applications and Technical Evaluation Reports of Utility Model Patents

	2009	2010	Rate of Change (%)
Notification for Invention Patent Applications (Cases)	20,430	25,434	+24.49
Approval Rate of Invention Patent Examination (%)	61.9	60.5	-1.40
Average First Action Pendency for Invention Patent Examination (Months)	33.75	37.81	+12.03
Average Pendency for Concluding Examination of Invention Patent (Months)	36.78	41.04	+11.58
Backlog of Invention Patent Examination (Cases)	140,646	153,691	+9.28
Average First Action Pendency for Invention Patent Reexamination (Months)	27.79	22.16	-20.26
Average Pendency for Concluding Reexamination of Invention Patent (Months)	36.83	30.55	-17.05
Backlog of Invention Patent Reexamination (Cases)	4,627	4,154	-10.22
Technical Evaluation Reports for Utility Model Patent (Cases)	1,448	2,487	+71.75

» Measures to Reduce Patent Backlog

On June 24, 2010, the Executive Yuan ratified the Patent Backlog Reduction Project, which was drafted by TIPO in an attempt to reduce growing pending patent applications. The project proposes to increase examination capacity by filling the vacancies in examination and hiring additional examiners on five-year contract, once the amendment to TIPO's Organization Act is passed. From August to December 2010, alternative

military draftees with relevant background knowledge were also assigned to TIPO to assist with prior art search. In face of increasing backlog, improved measures were adopted by TIPO to expedite the process of patent examination, whether it was through the implementation of new measures or expanding the applicability of existing measures. Overall results for 2010 are:

(I) Per-claim Fee for Invention Patent Applications

The amended Regulations of Patent Fees, which modified the patent fee system into claim based, was published based on the principle of “user-pays” and establishing a reasonable fee mechanism. This amendment allows the fees derived from patent applications to reasonably reflect substantive examination cost while also providing an incentive for applicants to reconsider the necessity of requesting for substantive examinations. After one-year of implementation, requests for substantive examinations in 2010 were reduced. Furthermore, there was a higher percentage of the invention patent applications with less than (or equal to) ten claims in 2010 than in 2009, which indicates the changes in fees are effective toward reaching our goal of better allocating limited resources to other patent applications that require examination.

Comparison of Pre- and Post- Implementation of Per-claim Patent Fee

Item	2009	2010	Percentage Change (%)
Invention Patent Applications (Cases)	46,654	47,442	+1.69
Percentage of Applications Requesting for Substantive Examination (%)	61.15	56.95	-4.2
Total Revenue from Fees (NT\$ Thousand)	339,240	371,743	+9.58
Average Number of Claims (Claims)	17.8	14.1	-20.79
Percentage of Applications with Less than 10 Claims (%)	36.97	49.6	+12.63

(II) Refund for Withdrawn Invention Patent Applications

In accordance with the January 1, 2010 amendment of Regulations of Patent Fees, invention patent applicants who have not received first action notification may withdraw their applications and receive refunds of substantive examination fees or reexamination fees. This measure encourages applicants to give greater consideration to the necessity of applying for patents and prevents examination resources to be placed on applications that no longer require patent protection. In 2010, TIPO received total of 2,713 refund requests for substantive examination fee, which indicates that the measure has begun to effectively slow the increase of invention patent examinations.

(III) Ex Officio Notices to Applicants for Amendments

In accordance with Article 49 of the Patent Act, if the applicant wishes to voluntarily submit an amendment during the examination process, the applicant must do so within 15 months from the filing date. Once that period is passed, the applicant can only submit the



TIPO convened a public hearing to introduce ex officio notices to applicants for amendments that inform applicants to make amendments to specifications within a specified time limit on June 10.

amendment in response to an examination notification from TIPO. Considering the long-waiting period of examination process, TIPO has removed this restriction in a draft amendment to Article 43 of the Patent Act. While this draft amendment is being reviewed at the Legislative Yuan, the Ex officio Notices to Applicants for Amendments measure was implemented on June 10, 2010, in accordance with Article 49, Paragraph 1 of the existing Patent Act. Under this measure, if an invention application is in the examination or reexamination stage, an applicant may submit a request to file amendments. After receiving the request from the applicant, TIPO will, by ex officio action, notify the applicant to make a supplement or amendment to the specifications and/or drawings within a specified time limit. The applicant can then submit the amendment to TIPO for future examination.

(IV) The Accelerated Examination Program (AEP)

On January 1, 2009, TIPO began a one-year trial of the Accelerated Examination Program (AEP) for invention patent applications. This program provides a channel for invention patent applicants to expedite the substantive examination process and shorten the examination period. In 2009, eligible invention applications were limited to Taiwanese invention patent applications where the corresponding foreign application had been substantively examined and allowed. In 2010, the scope of eligibility was further expanded to applications where the examination opinions (and search reports, if available) of the corresponding foreign application have been issued by the USPTO, JPO, or EPO, as well as applications requiring accelerated examination for commercial practice.

In 2010, 1,437 applications for AEP were requested and the average first action pendency was 81.36 days, which clearly indicates the high efficiency of AEP program.

(V) Prior Art Search Assisted by R&D Alternative Military Draftees

TIPO introduced a total of 97 alternative military draftees to help with prior art search from August to December 2010. After four months of intensive training, they joined the rank of prior art search at the beginning of 2011. TIPO also announced the Management and Evaluation Guidelines for R&D Alternative Military Draftees, stipulating the required monthly search quota for the draftees, and providing incentives for those with outstanding performance. The addition of these draftees will be contributory toward reducing backlogs by improving the patent process.

» Elevate Patent Examination Quality

Staff training is one of the major factors in the improvement of patent examination quality. In addition to providing measures to reduce patent backlog, TIPO also expects to enhance examination quality through training and quality review measures.

(I) Training

In addition to having examination and reexamination trainings for senior and assistant patent examiners, TIPO also organized the following events for examiners: eleven case studies on patent examination, three briefing sessions by colleagues who have studied overseas, eight presentations on new industrial



TIPO sent staff to visit the Nitto Denko Group on March 11.

technology, one round of on-the-job training for transferred colleagues, and six rounds of basic training, on-the-job training, and industry visits for alternative military draftees and examiners.

(II) Enhancement of Quality Review

Currently, quality review is conducted by quality assurance staffs by randomly selecting samples of examination notifications. Reviewers conduct substantive reviews and provide supervisors with information that will assist in the making of training plan for the coming year. In order to maintain patent examination quality and consistency, the following measures have been added:

1. Training for new examiners:

TIPO has updated patent examiner training materials for patent examination. The training materials are essential to establishing a well-developed patent examination training system. TIPO has also provided leadership training courses for senior examiners and introduced the peer tutoring mechanism that have senior examiners instruct new recruits in patent technical fields.

2. Measures for improving the search quality of R&D alternative military draftees:

TIPO has introduced the face-to-face dialogue mechanism between examiners and searchers before concluding a search report. This will effectively cultivate trust and mutual understanding among patent examiners and alternative military draftees and will enable faithful delivery of examiners' opinions and experiences that would facilitate the efficiency and thoroughness of prior art searches. The search terms and search history from the above-mentioned discussions are accumulated into an internal management system, which serves as a foundation for establishing a fast and convenient search system in the future.

(III) Seminars on Revoked Patent Administrative Litigations

In order to gain a deeper understanding of the reasons why TIPO's administrative litigations are revoked by Intellectual Property Court and Petitions and Appeals Committee, MOEA, and to use such understanding for future improvements, TIPO organized five seminars on the revoked patent administrative litigations in 2010. Mr. Lee, Ter-chao, Division-Chief Judge of the Intellectual Property Court, was invited to the fifth seminar to offer his valuable opinions.

(IV) Enhance Patent Examination Capacity

1. TIPO/JPO patent examiner exchange program: In 2010, four patent examiners from the Japan Patent Office came to Taiwan for a two-week experience and information exchange on search and examination practices. In 2011, TIPO is expected to send its examiners to JPO for further experience-sharing. It is hoped that an improved understanding and mutual trust can be raised through the exchanges.



Professor Sun, Tai-ping gave a speech on LED development and applications at TIPO on September 27.

2. Patent examination quality consultation committee: TIPO convened a meeting of the patent examination quality consultation committee on July 16, 2010, to discuss issues concerning the Cross-Strait Agreement on IPR Protection and Cooperation such as mutual recognition of priority right, application matters that apply to applicants from both sides, and collaborative enforcement mechanisms. A total of 45 specialists from industries, government agencies, and academia attended the meeting.
3. Upgrading professional training for patent examiners: In 2010, TIPO held 12 seminars and professional lectures, along with one training session for assistant patent examiners and senior patent examiners, respectively. TIPO staff members were also encouraged to publish study reports on international patent development, examination affairs and other related affairs in foreign countries so as to increase their professional expertise.
4. Seminars on patent examination practices: Seminars on patent examination practices were held from time to time to discuss the difficulties encountered by each patent division. In 2010, three such seminars were held.
5. Establishment of patent research group: TIPO held a total of 13 patent-related study groups in 2010.

B. Legislative Amendment

» Draft Amendment to the Patent Act

It has been more than seven years since the last amendment to the Patent Act in February 2003. To respond to the needs of industries and practices in Taiwan, to provide advantages for the development of biotechnology and pharmaceutical-related industries, to energize the utilization of intellectual property of enterprises, and to consolidate patent examination and patent protection mechanisms, TIPO has sought opinions from industries, government agencies, and academia and held several public hearings for the drafting of the amendment to the Patent Act. The draft amendment has a total of 162 articles (108 revised, 39 added, and 15 deleted), containing the following major revisions:

- (I) Extension of patent protection to plants and animals; revise related articles by adding corresponding provisions regarding farmers' exemption from saving seeds for own use, the exhaustion of rights, and compulsory cross-licenses for plant variety rights.
- (II) Expansion of the applicable scope of grace period to include inventive step, and allow applicants to claim grace period if their inventions have been disclosed by themselves via distributed publication.
- (III) Addition of a clause that allows applicants to apply for reinstatement of priority rights that were lost due to unintentional failure to claim right at the time of filing, or apply for reinstatement of patent rights that were extinguished due to failure to make payment of patent annual fees on time.

- (IV) Revision of the exceptions to patent rights, including private acts that are for non-commercial purposes, acts that are necessary for obtaining drug regulatory approval in Taiwan and abroad, and the adaptation of international exhaustion principles.
- (V) Amendment of reasons for compulsory licenses and regulations for determining compensation.
- (VI) Revision of the patent invalidation system, including the abolition of examinations by ex officio action, acceptance of invalidation actions filed against part of claims, consolidating examination procedures for invalidation actions and corrections, as well as consolidating decisions for invalidation actions and corrections.
- (VII) Incorporation of partial designs, computer-generated icons and graphical user interfaces (GUIs), and sets of articles into the scope of design patent protection, as well as an insertion of derivative designs system.

The draft amendment to the Patent Act has been submitted to the Legislative Yuan for examination. The Economics Committee of the Legislative Yuan has held three examination meetings, on March 25, April 1, and June 2, 2010, and has completed reviewing the first 122 articles. TIPO will continue to pursue the approval of this amendment to the Patent Act

» Regulations and Forms Amended in Conjunction with Cross-Strait Agreement on IPR Protection and Cooperation

In the past, priority rights were not mutually recognized by both sides of the Strait. To solve this problem, the “Cross-Strait Agreement on IPR Protection and Cooperation” was signed on June 29, 2010, and came into effect on September 12. The Agreement recognizes the validity of the first filing date of the other party's patent, trademark, and plant variety rights. Related measures are also arranged to safeguard the priority rights of applicants on both sides of the Strait. Provisions on procedural and operational rules for WTO members claiming priority rights have been added to the Patent Act and Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act. On November 19, 2010, TIPO promulgated the revision of 17 types of patent application forms and the amendment of 14 types of patent filing FAQ; TIPO began accepting priority right claims from Mainland China on November 22, 2010.

» Related Rules and Regulations Revised to Comply with Proposed Patent Act Amendment

The proposed draft amendment to the Patent Act is a comprehensive amendment. To cope with future implementation of the amended Act, it is necessary to examine and revise the Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act, regulations for the deposit of patented biological materials, and regulations for ratifying patent term extensions. In addition, new regulations concerning the foreign languages that are allowed for filing patent applications and other specified details also need to be revised. Related regulations are being reviewed for revision; TIPO will call for public hearings in due time pending the progress of the Patent Act amendments.

» Drafting Amendments to the Patent Examination Guidelines

To comply with the amendments of the Patent Act and Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act, and to provide the public with more specific examination standards, the following chapters of the Patent Examination Guidelines are being reviewed and revised:

- (I) Amendment to Chapters 1-8 of Section 2 on Substantive Examination for Invention Patent, which includes: specifications and drawings, the definition of an invention, requirements for a patent, unity of invention, priority rights, amendments and corrections, division, and extension of patent term.
- (II) Amendment to examination guidelines for invalidation in Section 5; rearrangement of overall structure. The revision is arranged in four basic structures, namely, filing of an invalidation petition, invalidation examination, invalidation decision, and administrative remedy. Additional explanations and regulations on “statement, reason and evidence for invalidation,” “investigation and examination by ex officio,” “consolidated examination,” “amendments” and “examination plans” are to be written in separate chapters.
- (III) Adding examination guidelines for animal and plant patents to Chapter 11 on “Biological Inventions” of Section 2 “Substantive Examination for Invention Patent,” which is a response to the legalization of animal or plant's being patentable in the proposed amendment to the Patent Act.

» Amendment to the Guidelines for Initial Patent Examination and Patent Rights Management

It has been four years since the promulgation of Guidelines for Initial Patent Examination and Patent Rights Management on September 25, 2006. Since then, related regulations have been amended, making it necessary to review and amend these guidelines and practices. To conform to the spirit of the Patent Act, to comply with the changes in practical tasks, and to improve the quality of examination, TIPO held a series of public hearings after internal discussions, and the revisions were published on September 7 and October 21, 2010, respectively. Major revisions include: standards for determining the filing date of a patent application, principles of patent applicants management, principles in dealing with incomplete patent specifications or drawings, processing foreign-language applications, and designating or correcting the drawings of an invention or utility model patent application by ex officio action.

» Amendment to Regulations of Patent Fees

To construct a fair, reasonable, and efficient patent filing and examination system based on the principle of “user pays,” TIPO published a revised Regulations of Patent Fees on December 28, 2009. The revisions came into effect as of January 1, 2010. Major points of the amendment are summarized below:

- (I) Substantive examination for invention patent application fees changed to per-claim basis :
To reasonably reflect the cost of examination and encourage applicants to reconsider the necessity of requesting for substantive examinations, all invention applications filed on and after January 1, 2010 will be charged for substantive examination

fees based on the number of claims. If an application has less than 10 claims, the substantive examination fee is NT\$7,000; each additional claim will be charged NT\$800.

(II) New fee refund mechanism for withdrawal of invention patent applications:

To encourage enterprises to reexamine their patent mapping and to also utilize the examination resources efficiently, applicants who withdraw their applications before receiving the first actions from TIPO are, as of January 1, 2010, eligible to apply for a refund for substantive examination or reexamination fees.

(III) Reduction of patent annual fees:

In consideration of the differences in implementing invention, utility model and design patent rights, TIPO has lowered the annual fees for designs by as much as 72%. Annual fees for utility models after the fourth year and inventions after the seventh year are also reduced by 11% to 56%.

(IV) The filing fee for utility model application being converted to invention patent application is NT\$800, provided an English abstract is submitted at the time of filing.

C. Research Performance

After the financial crisis, many industries are faced with severe challenges to reshuffle their infrastructure and to transform innovative technology. Therefore, staying abreast of industrial trends is a focal point of global attention. In order to understand these industrial trends, TIPO has commissioned specialists to study the changes in patent applications during this period and provide suggestions regarding the current status of industries. The study is based on statistical data collected from domestic applications in the past three years and utilizing both patent classification and historical research. TIPO completed the “2009 Patent Application and Industry Trend Analysis of Domestic Enterprises and Natural Persons” with concise graphs, which are made available to the public.

D. Analysis of Patent Cases

» Patent Applications

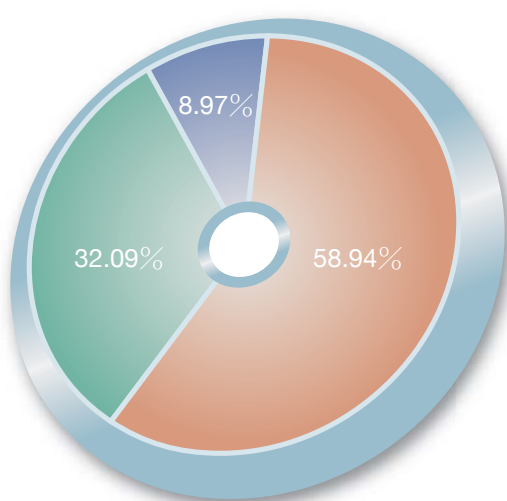
A total number of 80,494 patent applications were received by TIPO in 2010, which is 2,069 more than in 2009 (78,425), marking a growth rate of 2.64%. This total included 47,442 invention patent applications, which accounted for 58.94% of all applications. With respect to the nationality of applicants, 52,107 applications were filed by ROC nationals and 28,387 applications by foreign nationals.

Of the 47,442 invention patent applications filed in 2010, 48.28% (22,905) were by ROC nationals, and 51.72% (24,537) were by foreign nationals. The 3.44% difference between the two in 2010 is slightly greater than that in 2009. The number of utility model applications filed by ROC nationals totaled 24,917, which accounted for 96.46% of all utility model applications.

Patent Applications

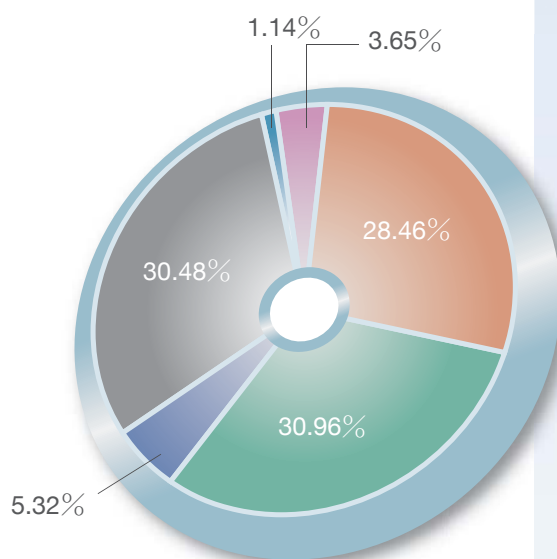
Year \ Type of Patent	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
Applications in 2010 (Case)	47,442	25,832	7,220	80,494
Applications in 2009 (Case)	46,654	25,032	6,739	78,425
Percentage Change (%)	1.69	3.20	7.14	2.64
ROC Nationals in 2010 (Case)	22,905	24,917	4,285	52,107
ROC Nationals in 2009 (Case)	22,712	24,289	4,255	51,256
Percentage Change (%)	0.85	2.59	0.71	1.66
Foreign Nationals in 2010 (Case)	24,537	915	2,935	28,387
Foreign Nationals in 2009 (Case)	23,942	743	2,484	27,169
Percentage Change (%)	2.49	23.15	18.16	4.48

Patent Applications by Type in 2010



● Invention ● Utility Model ● Design

Patent Applications by ROC Nationals and Foreign Nationals in 2010



● Invention by ROC Nationals ● Invention by Foreign Nationals
 ● Utility Model by ROC Nationals ● Utility Model by Foreign Nationals
 ● Design by ROC Nationals ● Design by Foreign Nationals

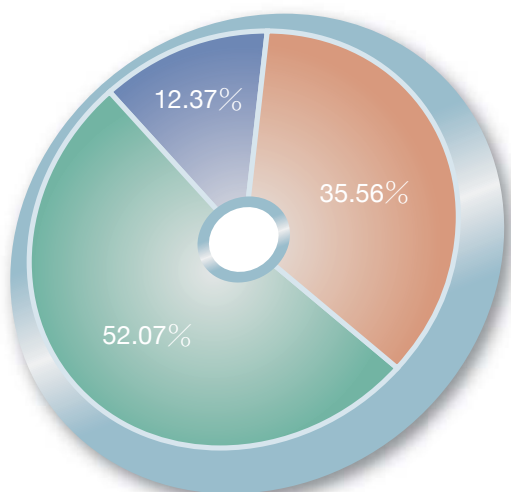
» Patents Granted

In 2010, a total of 45,966 patent applications were approved and issued patent certificates; 23,935 of which were utility model patents, 16,345 were invention patents and 5,686 were design patents. With respect to nationality, 35,056 patent certificates were issued to domestic applicants, of which, 23,178 (66.12%) were for utility models. A total of 10,910 patent certificates were issued to foreign nationals, most of them were for invention patents.

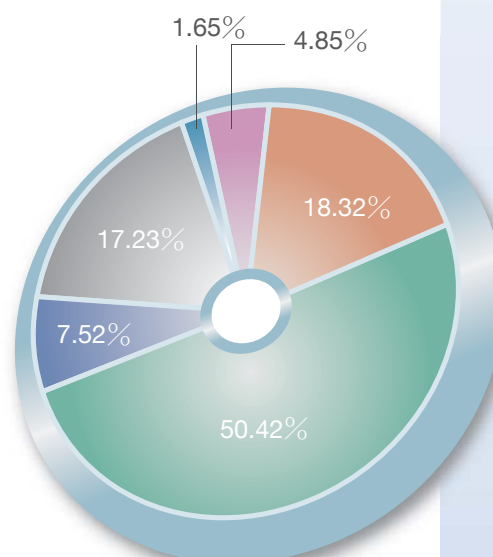
Patents Granted

Type of Patent Nationality	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
Total in 2010 (Case)	16,345	23,935	5,686	45,966
Percentage of Total (%)	35.56	52.07	12.37	100.00
ROC Nationals (Case)	8,423	23,178	3,455	35,056
Percentage of Total (%)	18.32	50.42	7.52	76.27
Foreign Nationals (Case)	7,922	757	2,231	10,910
Percentage of Total (%)	17.23	1.65	4.85	23.73

Patents Granted by Type in 2010



Patents Granted by ROC Nationals and Foreign Nationals in 2010



● Invention ● Utility Model ● Design

● Invention by ROC Nationals ● Invention by Foreign Nationals
 ● Utility Model by ROC Nationals ● Utility Model by Foreign Nationals
 ● Design by ROC Nationals ● Design by Foreign Nationals

» Reexaminations

Between 2006 and 2010, 5,228, 4,469, 4,271, 8,081 and 10,018 applications were rejected respectively for invention patent. Also during this period, the number of cases in which applicants applied for reexamination totaled 2,129, 2,314, 1,537, 2,143 and 2,758 (40.72%, 51.78%, 35.99%, 26.52% and 27.53%), respectively. These numbers indicate that in the past five years, though applications for reexamination have grown in number, the actual percentage has decreased and has been maintained at around 27% for the past two years.

» Invalidations

The filing of an invalidation action can be done by anyone who claims that the granting of a patent violates related provisions of the Patent Act. In recent years, the number of invalidations filed has been decreasing, dropping to below 1,000 cases for the past two consecutive years. From 2006 to 2010, applications for patent invalidation totaled 1,294, 1,159, 1,034, 980 and 951, respectively. Of these, invalidations against invention patents totaled 220, 264, 205, 233 and 166, respectively. During the same period, TIPO granted 29,010, 15,532, 13,751, 15,590 and 17,626 invention patents respectively, totaling to 91,509 cases for the five-year period. On the whole, the rate for invalidation actions against invention patents in the past five years has remained consistent at a low level of 1.19%.

» Formality Examinations and Technical Evaluation Reports for Utility Model Patents

Applications for utility model patents totaled 22,715 in 2007, 23,953 in 2008, 25,032 in 2009, and 25,832 in 2010, revealing a steady annual increase. In 2010, the average first action pendency was 3.3 months, with 24,653 applications concluded that same year. The number of applications for technical evaluation reports remained roughly the same as the previous year's total. In 2010, the number of technical evaluation report applications was 2,566, with 2,487 reports being completed in an average processing time of 12.69 months.

» Administrative Remedies

The number of administrative appeals to TIPO's decision submitted to the Ministry of Economic Affairs for administrative remedy has decreased gradually year by year since 2006, dropping to 421 cases in 2010. In the past five years (2006 to 2010), revocation rates of TIPO decisions through administrative appeal were 10.38%, 6.21%, 9.78%, 9.75% and 7.51%, respectively, averaging at approximately 8.7%. Before the establishment of the Intellectual Property Court in July 2008, the average revocation rate by administrative litigation was 7%. After the establishment of the IP Court, administrative litigation against patent examination decisions filed with Intellectual Property Court totaled 93, 143, and 183 cases, respectively from July 2008 to 2010, while judgments made by the Court totaled 40, 135, and 173, respectively; among them, the total numbers of revocation were 6, 30, and 51, respectively (including "plaintiff won" and "partially sustained"), at gradually-increasing rates of 15.0%, 22.4%, and 30.0%, respectively. However, these revocation rates and growing trends are similar to those in Japanese and Korean courts. (From 2007 to 2009, revocation rates of decisions from the Japan Patent Office were 18.1%, 23.1%, and 30.9%, respectively, while the affirmation rates by the Patent Court of Korea from 2006 to 2008 were 24.4%, 16.9%, and 19.4%, respectively.) Analysis of the reasons behind the growing revocation rate revealed that IP Court decisions are rendered more meticulously as technical examination officers are stationed at the court to assist judges with the technicality of patent cases, while at the same time, legal perceptions toward patent examination guidelines are gradually being established among IP judges. Furthermore, according to the provisions in Article 33 of the Intellectual Property Case Adjudication Act, concerned parties are allowed to offer new evidence or related supplemental evidence during administrative litigation; this could further influence the possibility of revocation. TIPO will continue to review cases revoked by administrative appeals and administrative litigation in order to enhance examination quality.

III | TRADEMARK AFFAIRS

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE

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III » TRADEMARK AFFAIRS

In order to construct a comprehensive trademark legal system and strengthen trademark protection, TIPO continues to accelerate the processing of trademark applications and enhance examination quality. In addition, a draft amendment to the Trademark Act was completed and sent to the Legislative Yuan for review, while amendments to the Regulations of Trademark Fees were promulgated to enhance the efficiency and quality of trademark examinations.

A. Enhancement of Examination Efficiency and Quality

» Acceleration of Trademark Examinations

TIPO received total 66,496 applications for trademark registration in 2010, accounting for 83,072 classes. This is the highest total in ten years, and is also the first positive growth since the beginning of the global economic downturn. There were 8,895 more classes in 2010 than 2009, accounting for a growth rate of 11.99%. In order to effectively clear application backlogs, TIPO accelerated its trademark examination process in 2010 and completed the examination of 67,716 applications. This accounts for 83,776 classes, which being the highest total ever. This effort also shortened the average pendency of first action from 7.2 months in 2009 to 6.35 months in 2010.

Trademark applications for registrations received before December 31, 2008 were audited and reviewed by the quality improvement team case-by-case; by the end of December 2010, only 597 cases were left pending, while all the rest have been completed.

» Improvement of Trademark Examination Intensity

To effectively elevate and control the quality of trademark examination, TIPO began its trademark examination quality improvement program. Staff members are assigned to double check the basic information for trademark applications, such as the name of the applicant and agent, trademark representation, and list of goods/services when examination of application is completed. This procedure has increased the accuracy rate of application to over 99%. Major steps taken to improve trademark examination include:

- (I) Stipulated “Guidelines for Quality Sampling of Trademark Applications for Registration” to regulate sampling targets, personnel, ratios, items, procedures and methods, and follow-up actions to be taken after the sampling. The Guidelines were enacted on May 1, 2010, with over 97% on decision accuracy.
- (II) Conducted review and analysis of oppositions and rejected cases that were overruled in 2009; compiled reports on this analysis.

- (III) Encouraged trademark examiners to propose improvement projects and research reports on various aspects of examination and administration. Convened meetings for sharing examination and practical experiences, including discussion and presentation on classification of goods/services, principles of examination, benchmark cases, gains and comments on overseas studies, and other related issues.

B. Legislative Reform

» Amended Articles 4 and 94 of the Trademark Act in Compliance with the “Cross-Strait Agreement on IPR Protection and Cooperation”

In order to comply with the terms of the “Cross-Strait Agreement on IPR Protection and Cooperation” signed on June 29, 2010, TIPO amended Articles 4 and 94 of the Trademark Act, inserting a clause that when a trademark application for registration is filed with TIPO, priority right may be claimed if it has been filed with a WTO member economy previously.

» Draft Amendment to the Trademark Act Passed by the Executive Yuan

The draft of a comprehensive amendment to the Trademark Act was sent to the Executive Yuan on March 4, 2010 for review. After six review meetings, the draft was sent to the Legislative Yuan on December 23 for approval. There are 111 articles in the draft amendment, including 9 deleted, 26 added, 71 amended, and 14 unchanged.

The main objectives of the amendment are to respond to the development of domestic industries, commerce, and enterprises, consolidate trademark examination mechanisms, enhance protection of trademark rights, and harmonize with international trademark regulations. Key points of the amendments include: (a) stipulating the modes of trademark use, (b) expanding the scope of objects protectable as trademarks, (c) removing the two-installment payment option for registration fees, (d) adding new provisions which stipulate that, where an invalidation or revocation action is filed on the basis of a trademark which has been registered for more than three years, supporting evidence should be submitted to show use of such trademark in three years before the filing of the action, (e) enhancing the protection of geographical certification marks and geographical collective trademarks, (f) clarifying additional conditions in which infringement shall be deemed to have occurred, (g) amending methods to estimate the amount of damages, and (h) inserting provisions on detention of infringing goods by Customs ex-officio action and providing information about infringing goods.

》 Amended Regulations of Trademark Fees

The existing calculation method for trademark or collective trademark fees is by brackets of number of goods/services and by the number of classes, which causes some applicants to designate more goods/services than are need. This results in excessive amounts of data in databases and thus increases the difficulties and costs of examination. In order to reflect examination costs reasonably and feasibility in practice, it is necessary to modify the fee calculation method. To improve the efficiency of trademark examination, a new clause is introduced to allow applications that use the suggested terminology of goods/services in the TIPONet electronic filing system to be entitled to a filing fee reduction according to the number of classes. In addition, considering that renewal fees are by nature a fee for rights maintenance, provisions have also been inserted to stipulate trademark holders who have applied to renew their registrations and who subsequently withdraw their applications before receiving approval may request refunds of these renewal fees. Articles 2, 4, and 8 of the Regulations of Trademark Fees were successfully amended and promulgated on December 27, 2010 and went into effect as of February 1, 2011.

C. Promotion of Policies on Geographical Certification Mark and Geographical Collective Trademark

》 Provided Samples Governing the Use of Geographical Certification Mark and Geographical Collective Trademark

To assist local industries with developing geographical certification marks and geographical collective trademarks, TIPO compiled a collection of regulations governing the use of geographical indications, geographical certification marks and geographical collective trademarks in Taiwan, Mainland China, the European Union, the United States and Australia. After careful study and analysis of these regulations, the results were compiled as general samples governing the use thereof. Furthermore, TIPO has selected tea, fruit, fishery products, alcoholic beverages, and processed products (five of the most common local products) as specific samples for public reference.

》 Held Explanatory Session on Geographical Certification Mark and Geographical Collective Trademark Systems

An explanatory session on geographical certification mark and geographical collective trademark systems was hosted by TIPO on June 24, 2010, to effectively protect the geographical names of well-known local agricultural, fishery, and livestock products (and associated processed products) and handicraft products. TIPO also encouraged producers to register their geographical



An explanatory session on geographical certification marks and geographical collective trademark systems was held at National Taiwan University on June 24.

names as geographical certification marks or geographical collective trademarks and owners of the marks to carry out control and supervision of the use of the mark, following the requirements governing the use thereof, in order to improve the quality, reputation, and other characteristics of their local products. At the conference, TIPO also explained the geographical certification mark and geographical collective trademark systems and shared the samples governing use compiled by TIPO. Approximately 260 participants from agencies of all levels of government, farmers associations, fishermen's associations, as well as trademark agents, and representatives from the business sector attended the conference.

D. Analysis of Trademark Cases

» Applications for Registration

TIPO received 66,496 trademark applications for registration in 2010, which is an increase of 6,827 applications (+11.44%) in comparison to 2009. By class, 83,072 classes were filed in 2010, which is an increase of 8,895 classes (+11.99%) from 2009. With respect to nationalities, there were 50,998 applications filed by domestic applicants, which accounted for 76.69% of the total in 2010; there were 15,498 applications filed by foreign applicants, accounting for 23.31%.

» Registrations

A total of 54,292 trademarks were published and registered in 2010, which is an increase of 6,217 (+12.93%) from 2009. Of these, 41,410 registrations are owned by domestic holders, accounting for 76.27% of the total. Registrations owned by foreign holders totaled 12,882 cases, which accounted for 23.73%. In 2010, 68,128 classes of trademarks were registered, which is an increase of 5,433 classes from 2009.

» Other Cases

In 2010, TIPO concluded 20,546 applications with respect to the following matters: trademark alteration, assignment, licensing, pledging, issuance of trademark certificate in English and re-issuance of certificate. In addition, TIPO also assisted in the confirmation of 1,071 suspected trademark counterfeiting cases and 119 trademark infringement cases. Other trademark applications that have been concluded were 2,031 cases of opposition, invalidation and revocation, as well as 33,554 cases for trademark renewal.

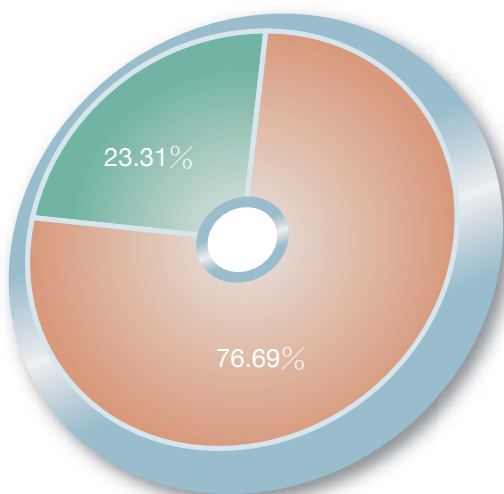
Trademark Applications and Registrations

Year \ Item	Applications		Registrations	
	By Case	By Class	By Case	By Class
2010	66,496	83,072	54,292	68,128
2009	59,669	74,177	48,075	62,695
Percentage Change (%)	11.44	11.99	12.93	8.67

Applications and Registrations by ROC Nationals and Foreign Nationals

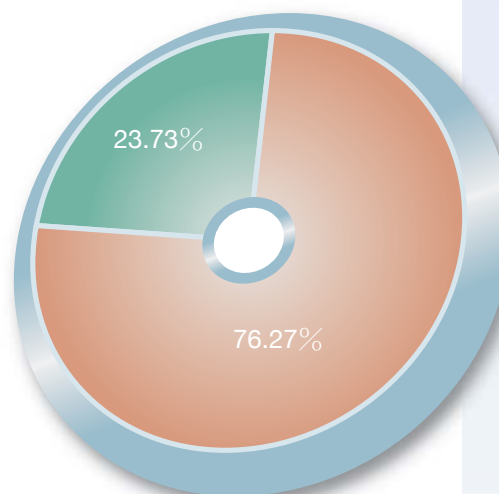
Year \ Item	ROC Nationals		Foreign Nationals	
	Applications	Registrations	Applications	Registrations
2010	50,998	41,410	15,498	12,882
Percentage (%)	76.69	76.27	23.31	23.73
2009	47,009	35,650	12,677	12,425
Percentage Change (%)	8.49	16.16	22.25	3.68

Trademark Applications
by ROC Nationals and Foreign Nationals in 2010



● ROC Nationals ● Foreign Nationals

Trademark Registration
by ROC Nationals and Foreign Nationals in 2010



● ROC Nationals ● Foreign Nationals

IV | COPYRIGHT AFFAIRS

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS



IV » COPYRIGHT AFFAIRS

To establish a quality environment for copyright protection and strengthen the market mechanisms of copyright collective management organizations (CMOs), TIPO has successively completed amendments (enactment) to the Copyright Act, Copyright Collective Management Organization Act, and related regulations. In the meantime, TIPO has a mechanism for mitigating licensing disputes by fully reflecting supply and demand in the copyright licensing market, creating equal benefits for both rights holders and users.

A. Developing a Comprehensive Legal Framework for Copyright

» Amendment to Expand the Scope of Fair Use to Individuals with Learning Difficulties (Visual and Hearing Impaired)

An amendment to Article 53 of the Copyright Act promulgated on February 10, 2010, allows individuals with learning difficulties or any other physical, psychological or emotional abnormalities that impair hearing, vision or cognition to have the same opportunities to use and appreciate works of art, thus providing greater protection of their rights.

» Amendment of Public Rebroadcasting, Jingle Music, and Other Related Exemptions from Criminal Liability

The amendment to Article 37 of the Copyright Act is focused on how individual right owners who is unaffiliated to a CMO may exploit their rights. Under this amendment, secondary use of original broadcasts at business venues and reproducing licensed work (such as jingle music) in advertisements for public broadcasting or simultaneous public transmission are now exempt from criminal liability. This change will help reduce the frequent criminal lawsuits faced by businesses and broadcast organizations due to the inability to ascertain in advance the works broadcasted in the program. The above amendments to the Copyright Act are conducive to building a safer, more harmonious environment for copyright protection in Taiwan.

» Amendment to Copyright Collective Management Organization Act and Related Supplementary Regulations

The Copyright Collective Management Organization Act was promulgated on February 10, 2010. The most significant breakthroughs of this revision are the addition of a “joint royalty rate” and “one-stop shop” clause. In previous practice, users were often required to negotiate with up to five or six CMOs for authorization, which was very inconvenient for the users. It was also difficult for each CMO to collect royalties from these users. Therefore, the amendment states that multiple CMOs are obliged to stipulate a “joint royalty rate” for a specified type of use designated by TIPO, and determine one CMO among them to collect money from users; this is done in hopes to simplify the authorization

process. Furthermore, since the settling of a joint royalty rate could become complicated, the amendment also stipulated a two-year transition period. Other major revised points in the amendment are summarized below:

- (I) The term “copyright intermediary organizations” was changed to “copyright collective management organizations (CMOs).”
- (II) Reviews of royalty rates are now held after the rates are set. To respect the market negotiation system between CMOs and users, the competent authority will now only review royalty rates that are in dispute.
- (III) Addition of a “per-use-per-work” calculation basis for royalty rates, allowing users to choose to pay by frequency of actual usage or the annual fee method.
- (IV) Addition of an interim payment system, allowing users to make a temporary payment for immediate use during the royalty rate review period. This allows users to use the work immediately while also protecting the rights of copyright holders.
- (V) Restricting criminal lawsuits by CMOs:
 - 1. When the CMO has not set up a royalty rate for a specific type of exploitation, users are exempted from criminal liability for that particular type of use.
 - 2. During the royalty rate review period, the user can use the work immediately after paying an interim payment and is exempted from civil and criminal liability.
 - 3. After the user makes payment according to the standards set by the CMO or the sum demanded by the CMO, the user is regarded as authorized.

To facilitate smooth implementation of all new regulations, TIPO has completed nine enforcement rules relating to the Copyright Collective Management Organization Act. It is hoped that under this new amendment, users can follow the principle of “user pay” while CMOs adhere to the principle of “facilitating market harmony” to create a win-win situation for copyright owners and users.

» Enactment of Regulations Governing Application for Approval of License of Works of Unknown Owner of Copyrights and Royalties for Use Thereof

In compliance with the Law for the Development of the Cultural and Creative Industries that entered into force on August 30, 2010, TIPO enacted Regulations Governing Application for Approval of License of Works of Unknown Owner of Copyrights and Royalties for Use Thereof, Regulations Governing Registration and Review of Pledges of Copyright and their associated fee collection standards. The newly-introduced regulations help establish a copyright authorization and royalty collection mechanism through which a well-developed environment for cultural and creative industries can be constructed.

» Active Review of the Overall Legal Framework of the Copyright Act

To respond to the rapid development of technology and digital convergence, increasingly-diverse circulation and exploitation methods of original works, and unclear definitions of economic rights and copyright limitations, it has become necessary to conduct a comprehensive review on current copyright laws to adapt to changes in current society. TIPO has been actively examining the overall framework of the Copyright Act and has commenced revision of the provisions of the current Act based on a four-phase plan: “basic structure of economic rights,” “copyright limitations and exceptions,” “authors and the authorization and assignment of economic rights,” and “other legislative issues.”

In 2010, TIPO convened eight rounds of copyright advisory meetings to discuss the “consolidation and modification of economic rights” as part of the first phase—“basic structure of economic rights.” This included in-depth discussions of public transmission, public broadcasting, public performance, simple startup, distribution rights, rental rights, and parallel import. TIPO will amend the draft stage by stage in order to further enhance the protection of copyright and construct a more well-developed copyright system.

B. Copyright Practices

» Improving the Market Mechanisms of Copyright Collective Management

- (I) A meeting of the Copyright Review and Mediation Committee was called to clarify related regulations for issues concerning funeral companies or the mourning families playing CDs in funerals or hiring musicians to play live music. Meanwhile, assistance was provided to music copyright owners, CMOs and funeral business owners and unions, by coordinating negotiations on fee collection standards that CMOs and other right owners have on funeral industry, in hopes of solving future authorization disputes.
- (II) To comply with the Copyright Collective Management Organization Act promulgated earlier in 2010, TIPO designated the Music Copyright Association Taiwan (MCAT), Music Copyright Society of Chinese Taipei (MÜST), and the Music Copyright Intermediary Society of Taiwan (TMCS) to negotiate and establish a joint royalty rate, royalty distribution method, and a one-stop shop for the exploitation of “public performance on computer karaoke machines.” It is expected to be completed by February 10, 2012. This will help users obtain copyright authorization more easily and will create more reasonable fee collection standards.

» Copyright Review and Mediation Committee Meetings Convened

TIPO convened six rounds of Copyright Review and Mediation Committee meetings to discuss an assortment of controversial and ambiguous issues, such as “direction for the overall amendment of the Copyright Act,” “definitions for exhaustion of rental rights for legally-reproduced products,” “copyright protection of computer fonts for graphic design and printing media,” “copyright issues involving hotels installing computers in their rooms for customers to listen to or watch Internet video,” and “legal and technical issues relating to ISP and cable operators' webcasting programs.” Through these meetings and discussions, the Committee has successfully fulfilled its duties in accordance with the Copyright Act.

» Assisting Other Agencies and Industries to Clarify Copyright Ambiguities

- (I) Completed an analysis report on copyright issues relating to digital content publications in the domestic electronic book industry. TIPO also organized three informational meetings on digital publication copyright, assisted electronic book-related platform owners with understanding basic copyright concepts and legal issues concerning copyright authorization in the digital publishing industry.
- (II) Assisted administrative agencies with drafting copyright notices on their websites to ensure they are in accordance with the Copyright Act. This action also helps the public understand the extent of how the website contents can be lawfully used.

» Enhancing Document Examinations for Exports of Disk through the E-filing System

In 2010, a total of 43,970 cases involving 387,251,921 disks of audio-visual works and 65,387,442 CDs (totaling 452,639,363 disks) were successfully examined via fully-electronic examination process, helping to achieve the goal of expedited examination processing.

C. Research Performance

To collect information on international legislative trends of copyright laws and to explore the practical operation of foreign CMOs, TIPO completed six research reports in 2010: “Study on Canadian Copyright Law and Court Decisions,” “Study on Work Made for Hire in the Copyright Act,” “Study on Measures to Prevent Copyright Misuse in Related Countries,” “Study on Recent Legislative Trends Involving ISP Collaborations to Protect Copyright,” “Study on the Tariff Categories of the Japanese Society for Rights of Authors, Composers and Publishers,” and “Comparative Study on Tariffs for Collective Management of Music in Hong Kong and Singapore.” These reports will serve as reference for future policy-making and legislation and will help enhance the system of copyright protection.



Tipo

V | PATENT AND TRADEMARK INFORMATION SERVICES

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS



V » PATENT AND TRADEMARK INFORMATION SERVICES

A. Projects for Optimizing Intellectual Property Right Internet Services

The foci of e-services in 2010 were two folds—externally and internally. Externally speaking, focus was on the expansion of e-filing and transparency of information during examination processes. Internally speaking, it was on the renovation of the technical structure of the patent/trademark examination administrative system and the development of cross-system integration of information applications.

» E-services

Electronic services launched by TIPO in 2010 included: new communication forms for use after patent/trademark e-filing, island-wide bank transfers, online payment of patent annual fees, online payment of patent correction fees, publication of software certificates exclusively for e-filing, integrated file wrapper inspection for My Applications, and similarity searches for trademark drawings and texts, etc.

E-filing rate for patents grew slightly from 13.49% in 2009 to 19.31% in 2010, and the rate for trademark applications grew from 14.85% to 19.17%. The total of number of applications received via e-filing in 2010 was over 30,000 cases, which was twice the amount for 2009.

» Office Automation of Patent Examination

With regard to the promotion of automated patent examination process, in addition to upgrading the functions of patent examination administrative system, TIPO also engaged in improving the online management of electronic priority documents. These measures not only increased the quality of patent examination and the percentage of e-services, but can also benefit online file wrapping and exchange of priority documents with other countries in the future. In addition, patent examiners are also provided with an integrated interface for patent information retrieval, which simplifies access and shortens the time for system transfer, and thus elevated work efficiency.

» Office Automation of Trademark Examination

Office automation of trademark examination in 2010 included the completion of a new trademark administrative system and digital library for outgoing electronic trademark-related correspondences. These solve many of the problems caused by outdated systems, difficulties with hardware and software maintenance, and the risks of business interruption from system failure. The new system also facilitates horizontal integration with other application systems for further development of an integrated cross-system information service.

B. Data Exchange and Search Services

》 International Data Exchange of Patent Information

- (I) In addition to continuing data exchanges with patent offices in the United States, Japan, Europe, Korea, and other countries/organizations, other international exchanges also took place. For example, the registered community designs from the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM), which is included in the Global Patent Information Retrieval System and contains design patent examination search, was obtained by TIPO in 2010. Furthermore, TIPO also exchanged technical terms with the Japan Patent Office. The Japanese/English technical glossaries acquired from JPO will be incorporated into the abovementioned system for synonym searches to enhance examination efficiency.
- (II) TIPO continued to provide up-to-date patent data and other IPR-related publications to the State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO) on a regular basis in 2010. Reciprocally, TIPO acquired an FTP account from SIPO in April 2010 to download SIPO's patent publication online.

》 Establishment of the Mainland Patent Information Retrieval System

TIPO completed the establishment of an internal Mainland Patent Information Retrieval System based on the patent data acquired from Mainland China since 1985. The system also contains a function to switch the display between traditional Chinese and simplified Chinese, which offers TIPO patent examiners a complete and convenient environment in which to search Mainland patent information. Users who come to the Patent and Trademark Information Reading Room on the 4th floor of TIPO's head office or any of its four branch offices may also make use of the new system.

》 Establishment of Corpora for Machine Translation of Patent Specifications

In response to the fact that many major international patent offices have already provided machine translation service for patent documents, TIPO also initiated a plan in 2010 entitled Corpora for Machine Translation of Patent Specifications and completed the establishment of Analysis of Chinese-English Phrases and Sentences Database. Chinese-English phrases on the H section (electricity) of the International Patent Classification (IPC) are established first in the initial stage, using the full texts of domestic patent specifications and the patent family information of patent cases to retrieve Chinese-English phrases using the above-mentioned system. Afterwards, experts with technical background and experience in Chinese-English translation compiled 31,755 phrases that can serve as the basis of a future Machine Translation System for Patent Specification.

》 Expansion of Global Patent Information Retrieval System and Taiwan Patent Search System

TIPO continued to expand the function of its Taiwan Patent Search System. New features include uploading and downloading functions for technical evaluation reports for utility model patent and previewing drawings. TIPO also expanded the Global Patent Information Retrieval System used by in-house patent examiners while adding approximately 1.6 million designs from Mainland China and Korea, as well as a cross-Strait technical term reference table. These actions will improve the patent search system for domestic and foreign users, and enhance the thoroughness and convenience of searches.



Tipo

VI | INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND CROSS-STRAIT EXCHANGE

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS



VI » INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND CROSS-STRAIT EXCHANGE

A. Multilateral Cooperation

» WTO/TRIPS

2010 was a productive year for TIPO in terms of active participation in negotiations on TRIPS-related issues of the WTO Doha Round, attending both TRIPS Council regular meetings and Special Session meetings. TIPO also convened the IPR Working Group Meeting of the International Economic and Trade Strategic Alliance in order to coordinate the opinions of different agencies on major TRIPS issues—including “Multilateral System of Notification and the Registration of Geographical Indications for Wines and Spirits,” “GI extension,” and “Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)” –in order to obtain maximum benefit for Taiwan in international meetings and conferences.

» APEC/IPEG

TIPO actively participated in APEC/IPEG conferences and responded to the questionnaires on “Registration of Certification Marks,” “Trademark Oppositions,” and “Geographical Indications.” TIPO also shared with fellow APEC member economies its recent IPR protection achievements and the newly amended Copyright Collective Management Organization Act, as well as reporting on “Introduction of Draft Amendments to Patent Act,” “New Measures for Patent System,” “Presentation on Resolving Patent Backlogs,” and “An Introduction to Trademark Act Revisions.” Furthermore, in response to an invitation from South Korea, TIPO participated in the APEC One Village, One Brand Seminar held in Seoul in June 2010, where representatives made a presentation entitled “Well-known Geographical Names of Agricultural Products Protection-Certification Marks and Collective Trademarks Approach” and set up a display of Taiwan's well-known “Chishang Rice” to show the results of domestic promotion of geographic certification marks.

B. Bilateral Cooperation Activities

» Taiwan-U.S.

The United States is one of Taiwan's most important trading partners and, as such, has been engaged in maintaining good relations and close cooperation with Taiwan. As IPR issues are of key concern to the United States, we have been exerting every effort in recent years to promote the reform of our IPR-related laws and regulations and to coordinate inter-agency anti-counterfeiting missions, which have resulted in the continued improvement of Taiwan's IPR protection environment. In the Special 301 Report published by the United States Trade Representative on April 30, 2010, Taiwan was absent from the watch list for the second consecutive year. The United States has given strong recognition to Taiwan's recent IPR protection efforts. In the future, both countries will continue to enhance their cooperation on IP-related matters, including reciprocal training and exchange programs for patent and trademark examiners and technical experts.

» Taiwan-Japan

Of all patents and trademarks applications submitted by foreign applicants in Taiwan, Japan ranks number one, clearly revealing the close relationships between the two regions in the field of IPR. As part of the IPR discussions during the 35th Taiwan-Japan Economic and Trade Conference in Taipei in 2010, Japanese representatives proposed 19 issues while Taiwanese representatives proposed 11 issues. Both sides engaged in productive, in-depth discussion and pledged to continue with reciprocal examiner visits as well as exchange information on patent and trademark examination-related practices and electronic services.

» Taiwan-European Union

The economic and trade relationship between Taiwan and the EU has experienced substantial growth in recent years, with the EU now being the fourth largest trade partner of Taiwan. The two sides held two digital videoconferences in 2010 to discuss issues of mutual concern, which included the following: trial results of a new set of sentencing guidelines for IP infringement criminal cases handled by district courts and district prosecutors offices, recent amendments to Taiwan's IPR-related laws and regulations, and recent progress on mutual acceptance of DUS (distinctness, uniformity, and stability) test reports for plant varieties.



EU officials participated in the Taiwan-EU Chishang Rice Geographical Certification Mark System Study Tour held in Taitung County on March 26-27.

In order to further strengthen cooperation between the two parties, TIPO organized the Taiwan-EU Chishang Rice Geographical Certification Mark System Study Tour in Taitung County on March 26-27. Among those attending the tour were Ms. Ewa Synowiec, Director of Public Procurement and Intellectual Property, Bilateral Trade Relations of the Directorate-General Trade, European Commission, Mr. Alberto Casado Cervino, Director General of the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office, and officials from EU representative offices in Taiwan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Council of Agriculture, and TIPO. The visitors received an introduction to the Taiwanese Fulu Tea industry and were shown the geographical certification mark (geographical indication) system of Chishang Rice during their stay in Taitung, which successfully contributed to greater mutual understanding and exchange between Taiwan and the EU.

On June 8, TIPO organized the Taiwan-EU Prosecutors and Judges Digital Videoconference. Judges from Germany, Italy, and Malta participated in the meeting and exchanged opinions with Taiwanese participants about the judicial systems of their respective countries. Also during the meeting, Taiwanese prosecutors introduced a discussion on how to defend against new forms of online copyright infringement through effective investigation, punishment and prosecution strategies and shared their experiences on sentencing guidelines in Taiwan from both systematic and practical perspectives.



Taiwan-EU 2010 Seminar on Design Patent and exhibition area, October 21.

Later in 2010, TIPO invited the European Economic and Trade Office and Taiwan Design Center to co-host the Taiwan-EU 2010 Seminar on Design Patent, which took place on October 21 in Taipei. The event was attended by over 200 participants from EU nations such as Austria, Italy, Denmark, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, along with representatives from the European Chamber of Commerce Taipei and experts from domestic industries, academia, and government. The participants enthusiastically discussed the seminar topics and shared their experiences on design patents. Following the seminar, an exhibit of approximately 30 outstanding designs created by European and Taiwanese companies was put on display, which allowed seminar participants to get a first-hand look at new design concepts developed in both regions.

» Signing of Bilateral MOUs on IPR

During a four-day visit to Taiwan, Ms. Loredana Gulino, Director General of the Italian Patent and Trademark Office, met with TIPO Director General Wang, Mei-hua to sign the Taiwan-Italy Memorandum of Understanding on Intellectual Property Rights on November 4. The agreement marks the turning of a new page for personnel exchange and cooperation between the two IPR offices.

Director General Wang of TIPO and Josef Kratochvil, President of the Industrial Property Office of the Czech Republic, co-signed the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Cooperation between TIPO and IPO-CZ on September 13 in Prague, Czech Republic. The MOU provides a clear foundation for mutual cooperation that will facilitate partnerships in technology and innovation and spark economic development in both the Taiwanese and Czech regions.



Signing ceremony
for the Taiwan-Italy
Memorandum of
Understanding on
IPR, November 4.

C. Diversified Exchange and Cooperation

》 Implementation of Bilateral MOUs on IPR

Spanish Patent and Trademark Office Director General Mr. Alberto Casado Cerviño visited TIPO to attend the First Meeting of the Taiwan-Spain Commission on Intellectual Property Rights on March 25. The two delegations met to discuss possible directions for future cooperation between the two countries in the field of IPR.



The Spanish Patent and Trademark Office and TIPO convened the First Meeting of the Taiwan-Spain Commission on Intellectual Property Rights on March 25.

An invitation was extended to Ms. Ludmila Celisova, Chief of the Industrial Designs Division of the Czech Industrial Property Office, and Ms. Carmen Toledo de la Torre, an officer with the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office, to act as judges for the 2010 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart. The foreign visitors also made a visit to TIPO during their stay to share their examination practice experiences with TIPO officials.

On November 29-30, 2010, TIPO sent a team of staff members to the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office to study the Spanish patent examination system and help continue cooperation between Taiwan and Spain on IPR-related affairs.

» Developing Bilateral Partnerships through Ministerial Overseas Visits

On September 11-19, TIPO Director General Wang, Mei-hua and Ministry of Economic Affairs Vice Minister Francis Kuo-hsin Liang were in the Czech Republic and Finland for a series of ministerial meetings. During their stay in the Czech Republic, the Taiwanese delegation met with Vice Ministers Mr. Martin Tlapa and Mr. Milan Hovorka of the Czech Ministry of Industry and Trade. On September 13, Director General Wang visited the Czech Industrial Property Office

and signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the cooperation of IPR protection with President Josef Kratochvil. The Taiwanese team then travelled to Finland, where they were received by officials with the National Board of Patents and Registration of Finland to exchange opinions on the Finnish and Taiwanese patent and trademark systems and to discuss potential future cooperation projects.



TIPO and the IPO-Czech Republic signed a Memorandum of Understanding on September 13 in Prague

» Overseas Training

To ensure consistency with international IP practices and to enhance the professional expertise of all TIPO staff, a total of 22 patent examiners, trademark examiners, and legal officers from the Copyright Division were sent to participate in short-term, advanced training courses conducted at major foreign IP bodies such as the European Patent Office, Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market, United States Patent and Trademark Office, and the Japan Patent Office.

» Inviting Foreign Experts to Lecture in IP Events in Taiwan

- (I) Senior patent attorney Mr. Heinz Goddar was invited to Taiwan to give a series of lectures featuring case studies on German utility model patents on June 15, 17, and 18. The course provided a general explanation of Germany's utility model patent system, including sharing of practical experiences.
- (II) German patent court judge Mr. Günter Hubert was invited to TIPO to present a series of talks on trial practices in the German Federal Patent Court on October 18-21. With his past experience in the German business sector and at the German Patent and Trade Mark Office, Mr. Hubert was able to provide a wealth of insightful information on the operation of the German patent system and criteria for rendering court decisions in the German Federal Patent Court.
- (III) Mr. Matsutani Yohei, an official with the Examination Promotion Office of the Japan Patent Office, was at TIPO on November 24-26 to speak about his experiences on patent prior art search in Japan.
- (IV) Trademark examiners Ryoko Kajihara and Sato Mamonaku of the Japan Patent Office visited TIPO on December 6-7 to present two speeches on current Japanese trademark administration and the Japanese geographical collective trademark system.



German patent expert Mr. Heinz Goddar explained German patent practices at TIPO on June 15, 17, and 18.

German expert Günter Hubert explained patent practices in Germany at TIPO on October 18-21.

D. Promotion of Cross-Strait Cooperation

» Promotion of Cross-Strait Protection and Cooperation on IPR

Through the joint efforts of the cross-Strait competent authorities for intellectual property rights, the Cross-Strait Agreement on IPR Protection and Cooperation was signed on June 29, 2010 and entered into force on September 12. Key features of the agreement are as follows:

- (I) Mutual recognition of priority rights for patents, trademarks, and plant varieties: On November 22, 2010, TIPO began accepting applications for priority right claims for initial applications filed in Mainland China on and after September 12, 2010 (the Agreement's date of enactment). As of the end of 2010, Mainland China had received 297 patent applications and one trademark application from Taiwan claiming priority right, while TIPO received 23 such patent applications and one such trademark case from Mainland China.
- (II) Establishment of communication platforms via working groups and implementation mechanisms: As per the terms of the agreement, a working group for each of patent, trademark, copyright, and plant variety right was set up. As of the end of 2010, TIPO had received 49 trademark cases requesting coordination assistance and had undertaken 34 of these for negotiation and resolution. Of these, nine cases were completed and 25 are still in progress; the remaining 15 cases received legal assistance.
- (III) Simplification of copyright authentication procedures to help domestic audio-visual products enter the Mainland China market and strengthen piracy prevention across the Taiwan Strait: On November 17, TIPO designated the Taiwan Association for Copyrights Protection (TACP) as the official copyright authentication authority for Taiwanese audio-visual products entering Mainland China. The organization began its duties on December 16 and had completed two cases by the end of 2010.

In the future, both sides pledge to continue to promote exchange in IP-related affairs through working-level meetings of relevant departments, where talks will be held on electronic priority document exchange and sharing of patent search and examination results. Furthermore, TIPO will continue to pay close attention to the problems encountered by Taiwanese individuals and enterprises doing business in Mainland China, and provide timely assistance to resolve related problems through the cross-Straits negotiation and resolution mechanisms set up by this agreement.

» Cross-Straits Trademark Forum

The Cross-Straits Trademark Forum was held on September 13-17 in Guiyang, Guizhou Province, Mainland China. The forum produced in-depth discussions on topics including “Promotion of Trademark Affairs and Progress in the Trademark Act Amendment of Taiwan” and “Application and Examination of Geographical Certification Marks and Geographical Collective Trademarks.” Also at the forum, both sides reached a consensus on the implementation of trademark practices and agreed on the need to set up a mechanism to promptly and effectively handle the common problems that Taiwanese enterprises encounter in Mainland China, such as trademark squatting and ineffective enforcement of trademark protection.

» Cross-Straits Copyright Forum

The Cross-Straits Copyright Forum was held in Beijing on October 27-30, where the two sides shared experiences on three major issues: cross-Straits anti-piracy strategies, IP protection of digital publications, and the role of CMOs in Taiwan and Mainland China. Opinions were also exchanged between the two parties on implementation of future copyright authentication systems.

» Cross-Straits Patent Forum

The third annual Cross-Straits Patent Forum was held on December 16-17 in Taipei. Agenda topics included recent developments in patent systems and other cross-Straits IPR issues, management of substantive examinations, experience-sharing on patent attorney and patent agent systems, and mutual exchange on corporate patents. The event drew over 200 participants representing the industrial, academic and public sectors in Taiwan and Mainland China.



Director Wang of TIPO spoke at the opening ceremony of the third annual Cross-Straits Patent Forum 2010 on December 16.

VII | IP ENFORCEMENT

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE

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VII » IP ENFORCEMENT

Effective investigation and law enforcement are the most immediate ways to protect intellectual property rights. In addition to continued implementation of the 2009-2011 IPR Action Plan, TIPO also carried out various IPR protection tasks through the mechanisms of the Inter-agency Coordination Taskforce for IP Enforcement, which coordinates multiple agencies in the implementation of IPR protection measures that include anti-counterfeiting and anti-piracy strategies, border controls, and optical disk factory inspections.

A. Coordinating Inter-Agency Efforts Against Counterfeiting and Piracy

» Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, Ministry of Justice

The Taiwan High Prosecutors Office continued to hold periodical IP enforcement coordination meetings to map out IPR enforcement strategies. The statistics for all suspects of criminal IPR infringement cases handled by Taiwan District Prosecutors Offices in 2010 are listed below:

Unit: case

Year	Total Closed Investigations	Outcome				
		Indicted (Ordinary Procedure)	Indicted (Summary Judgment)	Deferred	Not Indicted	Other Cases
2010	7,107	768	975	1,882	2,524	958
2009	7,414	656	1,263	1,933	2,699	863
Rate of Change (%)	-4.14	17.07	-22.80	-2.64	-6.48	11.01

» National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior

Police departments under the jurisdiction of the National Police Agency conduct investigations and enforce all types of IPR infringement crimes in accordance with the NPA Implementation Plan for Cracking Down on IP Infringements. Statistics from 2010 on Trademark Act and Copyright Act violations, optical disk seizures, and cases of infringement over the Internet are shown as follows:

Units: Case/person/disk

Year	Total		Trademark Violations		Copyright Violations		Optical Disks Seized	Internet Cases
	Cases	Suspects	Cases	Suspects	Cases	Suspects	No. of Disks	Cases
2010	5,161	5,988	2,890	3,377	2,271	2,611	1,348,523	2,646
2009	5,543	6,115	2,620	2,919	2,923	3,196	785,806	3,046
Rate of Change (%)	-6.89	-2.08	10.31	15.69	-22.31	-18.30	71.61	-13.13

» IPR Police, National Police Agency

The IPR Police is the competent policing authority for the implementation of counterfeiting and piracy inspections. The professional training possessed by all officers helped produce another year of positive accomplishments in 2010. Statistics for the year's IPR infringement cases are classified by case type in the following table:

Unit: case

Year	Total Cases	Type of Case					
		Internet	Night Market	Stores	Flyers	Factories	Other
2010	1,948	1,008	289	480	10	12	149
2009	2,010	1,263	430	174	13	2	128
Rate of Change (%)	-3.08	-20.19	-32.79	175.86	-23.08	500.0	16.41

B. Inspections of Optical Disk Production Sources

To improve investigations of optical disk manufacturing plants, the MOEA Joint Optical Disk Enforcement Taskforce (JODE) frequently conducts random, island-wide inspections and raids on OD factories, printing plate factories and other OD-related facilities, with an increased focus on nighttime and weekend inspections of large-scale OD manufacturers. A total of 765 inspections were conducted in 2010 (367 daytime and 398 nighttime), along with 274 documented audits. No major cases involving illegal OD production were uncovered by JODE investigators during the year, a clear indication that these intensive efforts targeted at the source of production have created a positive deterrent against OD infringement activities.

C. Coordination of Border Controls and Measures

In accordance with the Operational Directions for Customs Authorities in Implementing Measures for Protecting the Rights and Interests of Patent, Trademark, and Copyright, the Directorate General of Customs (DGOC) of the Ministry of Finance in 2010 continued implementation of various border measures relating to IPR protection. The DGOC also actively exchanges information on counterfeiting offenses with foreign customs offices in order to more effectively prevent the circulation of counterfeited and pirated goods across borders. Statistics on the results of customs inspections by the DGOC in 2010 are presented as follows:

Units: Case/disk

Category	Trademark Violations		Copyright Violations		False Declaration of Export ODS	Violation of SID Code	False Declaration of Trademark	False Declaration of Source ID Code
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports				
Cases	1	210	0	44	0	0	561	11
Number	620	4,490,485	0	17,725	0	0	-	53,534

D. Public Rewards and Cash Incentives

In order to encourage the public to report suspected acts of IPR infringement and to encourage exemplary work by IPR enforcement officials, cash rewards are granted each year by TIPO in accordance with the MOEA Guidelines for Awarding Seizure of Counterfeit Goods. Submissions for rewards are reviewed by TIPO once the cases have been successfully prosecuted. In total, 314 submissions were approved and NT\$7,051,400 in reward money was issued in 2010. Rewards are granted to police officers, investigators, prosecutors and customs officers, as well as members of the public who assisted in the reporting of IPR infringement crimes.

E. Professional Training Courses

To enhance the professional expertise of police officers investigating in economic crimes, TIPO last year cooperated with the National Police Agency (NPA) to hold training seminars on economic policing practices at 14 municipal and county police departments island-wide. Presentations were given on proper investigative procedures in copyright infringement cases, with reference to the recently-amended Copyright Act and Copyright Collective Management Organization Act. The seminars were presented via online educational course and district workshop format. A total of 16 district workshops were held, along with three online sessions of basic IPR training for students of the Taiwan Police College, drawing a total of approximately 2,400 participants.

In addition, three specialized IPR training seminars were held from August 2 to 27 at the MOEA Professional Training Center in Hsinchu. The seminars included two basic-level courses focusing on IPR-related laws and regulations and one intermediate-level course on trademark, copyright and the Internet. A total of 123 people participated in the three seminars.

VIII | PROMOTION OF IPR PROTECTION

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS



VIII » PROMOTION OF IPR PROTECTION

A. Promotion of IPR Concepts and Awareness

» World IP Day

In conjunction with World IP Day, TIPO hosted the 2010 World IP Day Program—Independent Music Festival on April 24, at the Huashan 1914 Creative Park in Taipei. Well-known independent band Tizzy Bac and a lineup of performers from high school and university music clubs were invited to perform original music for a crowd of nearly 1,000 spectators. The program also included an IP trivia game and an audience vote for the top band of the day. The activities were aimed at encouraging young music lovers to become active in creating original music while protecting and maintaining a respect for IP rights.

» 2010 Hong Kong and Taiwan “My Video” Competition

The third annual Hong Kong and Taiwan “My Video” Competition was once again jointly organized in 2010 by the Taiwan Foundation against Copyright Theft and the Hong Kong Intellectual Property Society under the joint directive of the Hong Kong Intellectual Property Department and TIPO. The competition awards a gold, silver, and bronze prize along with two meritorious prizes in each of three categories: senior/vocational high school, college/university and the general public. A total of 234 video entries were received and reviewed by the judging committee, who selected the 15 winning videos after a three-month period of preliminary and final voting rounds. In order to promote interaction between winners from Taiwan and Hong Kong, Taiwanese organizers led a delegation to Hong Kong to attend the award ceremony on October 15. The winning entries were published on the event's official website (<http://www.myvideo-competition.com>) for public viewing. The contest is an effective way to promote creativity and remind people throughout the region of the importance of IPR protection in today's digital era.



TIPO led a delegation to Hong Kong to attend the award ceremony for the 2010 Hong Kong and Taiwan “My Video” Competition on October 15.

» Copyright Awareness

To help promote IP awareness on school campuses, TIPO in 2010 continued to coordinate the outreach efforts of the Campus IPR Assistance Team, formed by students from legal service clubs at 20 Taiwanese colleges and universities. Each year, team members travel to elementary and secondary schools to help teach and advocate IPR protection concepts. On November 15, TIPO also organized the 2010 Battle of the Copyright Plays, a copyright-themed stage performance competition. The event focused on instilling Taiwanese students with basic IPR knowledge in a lively, creative manner while allowing participants to experience first-hand the importance of IPR protection.



The award ceremony for the 2010 Battle of the Copyright Plays was held at Huashan 1914 Creative Park in Taipei on November 15.

Elsewhere, as part of TIPO's Internet copyright awareness campaign, a number of well-known Taiwanese bloggers were requested to help teach the importance of copyright protection on their personal blogs and micro-blogs. Also in 2010, TIPO set up a service that allowed Internet users to post questions about proper copyright use over the Internet that were then answered by IP lawyer.

In the area of law enforcement education, TIPO cooperated with the National Police Agency to hold 16 district workshops on economic policing practices and three basic IPR training courses for Taiwan Police College students that served to effectively broaden the professional knowledge of current and future police officers in Taiwan.



Campus IPR Assistance Team activity at Yili Elementary School, Pingtung County on September 24.

» IPR Symposiums

In order to discern public opinion on recent changes to IP-related affairs, TIPO held a total of five IPR Affairs Symposiums from July 6 to August 3 in Taipei, Hsinchu, Taichung, Tainan and Kaohsiung. Presentations and discussions were heard on topics such as new patent practices and measures (including amendments to initial patent examination guidelines), new trademark practices and measures, and the recently-signed Cross-Strait Agreement on IPR Protection and Cooperation. The five symposiums drew a total of 320 participants; opinions and suggestions shared by these audience members were recorded and later responded to shortly afterward on TIPO's official website.

» Public Forums on Legislative Amendments

To step up publicity for new revisions to patent examination and patent fee procedures that came into effect on January 1, 2010, TIPO held five forums in Taipei, Taichung, Tainan and Kaohsiung from January 8 to January 20. Speakers explained to audience members about new measures such as the Accelerated Examination Program for invention patents, simplified notification of examination opinions, amendments to patent fee regulations, and the Cross-Strait Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement. A total of 443 people participated in the forums.



Forum on trademark legislation was held at the Graduate Institute of Applied Mechanics Hall, National Taiwan University on March 31.

Recent legislation related to trademark regulations was also introduced and explained by TIPO in 2010 at a series of four forums held in Taipei, Taichung, Tainan and Kaohsiung from March 18 to March 27. Topic headings included “Guidelines for Proper Use of Registered Trademarks” and “Examination Guidelines on Trademark Distinctiveness.” A total audience of 358 attended the four forums.

With respect to copyright issues, TIPO organized 32 presentations on specific copyright-related topics in 2010. These issues included a recent amendment to the Copyright Act regarding exemption of liabilities for Internet service providers, the newly-amended Copyright Collective Management Organization Act, copyright of digital publications and library material, copyright authorization practices, ambiguous copyright issues in government offices



A presentation on library copyright was held at the MOEA Joint Service Center in Taichung on May 21.

and state-owned businesses, and proper use of licensed software and freeware in government offices, schools, state-owned businesses, and small and medium enterprises. More than 135 businesses and 1,952 people attended the presentations. Furthermore, in response to the demands of business and industry groups, TIPO and the TIPO-organized IPR Service Group traveled around the island to hold 271 seminars on IP laws and regulations throughout the year, drawing a total of 36,421 participants.

» Copyright Awareness Surveys

In 2010, TIPO conducted two telephone surveys to gauge the level of copyright knowledge among Taiwanese citizens. The two surveys targeted people aged 15 and older across Taiwan and 15- to 44-year-old residents of the five major Taiwanese metropolitan areas. According to the results, 95% of respondents know that selling counterfeit or pirated goods online constitutes an act of IP infringement. However, only 60% of those surveyed were aware that using P2P software to exchange audio-visual files and installing a single package of software on multiple computers are forms of copyright infringement. The results of these surveys will be used by TIPO in future IP awareness plans to help all sectors of the population develop proper knowledge and attitudes toward copyright use. Furthermore, TIPO will integrate its promotional campaigns with school curriculums in hopes of instilling a positive foundation of IPR awareness at an early age.

» Campaign Against Online Sales of Counterfeit and Pirated Goods

In cooperation with the Taiwan Internet Association (TWIA), TIPO posted a series of public service messages on the homepages or other high-volume areas of Yahoo and 20 other TWIA member websites, warning Internet users against the online purchase or sale of counterfeit and pirated goods. The campaign was implemented in order to remind web users of the legal bounds of online shopping in hopes of preventing future violations of copyright and trademark laws.

» Seminars on Copyright Systems of Mainland China Organized for Domestic Cultural and Creative Industries

In light of the continuously increasing amount of cross-Strait trade in recent years, a number of domestic cultural and creative industries—such as book publishers, music and video production companies, and software manufacturers—have been trying to expand their markets into Mainland China. To help achieve this objective, TIPO held three seminars on the copyright systems of Mainland China in June 2010.



A seminar on copyright systems in Mainland China was held on June 24.

The seminars were held in northern, central, and southern Taiwan and were attended by 98 organizations representing cultural and creative industries, such as the Comedians Workshop, Performance Workshop, Taiwan Design Center, and Commonwealth Publishing Group. These participants were able to gain a greater understanding of copyright systems in Mainland China, which will help ensure their successful entry into Mainland China market.

» Symposium on Trademark Systems of Mainland China

In response to the growing problem of trademark counterfeiting and trademark squatting caused by increased cross-Strait economic activity, TIPO organized a symposium on the trademark regulations of Mainland China and related case studies on July 20 in Taipei. An audience of over 200 participants made up of trademark agents and

representatives from associated government agencies, industry associations, and businesses attended the seminar to increase their knowledge of trademark laws and of procedures for pursuing legal remedies in Mainland China. Through this exchange of views and sharing of experiences with experts from the practical field, participating business owners obtained valuable methods and suggestions that will help protect their rights while operating in Mainland China.



A symposium on trademark-related regulations and case studies in Mainland China was held on July 20 at National Taiwan University.

» Seminars on Patent Information Search and Application

In 2010, TIPO held 15 seminars throughout Taiwan on patent information search and application promotion. Taking into consideration the unique industrial features of each geographical region, TIPO set up meetings on a variety of topics that included biotechnology and genetic engineering, culture and tourism, e-commerce, medical care and wireless sensor networks, green energy and smart grids, and refined agriculture. The seminars were designed to teach participants about proper usage of patent search systems and the combined utilization of search results. This knowledge will, in turn, help a wide range of industries become more proficient at using patent data in order to drive innovative development. A total of 1,307 people took part in the 15 seminars.

B. Taiwan Intellectual Property Training Academy (TIPA)

» Professional Training Classes

With an aim to cultivate professionals working in intellectual property-based fields, TIPA held a total of 49 courses promoting IP education in 2010. The 1,203 trainees took part in 34 beginner and intermediate courses, and 15 courses focusing on enterprises. In addition, TIPA joined forces with a number of administrative bodies to offer a series of specialized IP training classes for specific professional occupations. Cooperation was obtained with the Ministry of Justice on a course attended by 35 prosecutors and administrative prosecutors; with the Judicial Yuan on a course for 31 judges; with local governments on special training for 112 elementary and secondary school teachers; and with other government agencies on technology transfer and R&D courses for 97 college employees. In addition, an advanced IP educational course was designed and offered to 21 private business strategy planners.

» Seminars on Case Studies of Court Decisions

To help remain in line with the international intellectual property scene and build a domestic platform for exchange of IP issues, TIPA invited experts from industry, government and academia to participate in six symposiums on court decisions of high-interest, indicative patent, trademark, and copyright cases. The symposiums proved to be a valuable source of concrete suggestions toward the development of a stronger, more complete legal structure for IP rights.

» International Conferences

Among the international events organized or co-organized by TIPA in 2010 were the 2010 International Symposium on IPR Litigation Case Analysis and the Skill of Litigation, which took place on September 3 and was attended by 260 participants; a two-day forum hosted by Academia Sinica entitled "The Enforcement of Patents-Comparing the Asian, American and European Experiences," which took place on February 5-6 and drew 421 guests; and the 2010 Intellectual Property Management and Patent Litigation Conference, which was hosted by the National Chengchi University's Graduate School of Intellectual Property on June 17 and attracted 260 guests.

» Competency Standards and Proficiency Certificates for IP Professionals

In today's era of globalization and specialization, new trends toward industrial proficiency standards and certification have developed. As part of plans to enhance the expertise of intellectual property professionals, TIPA held an informational meeting on IP proficiency standards and skill certification examinations on May 20, drawing an audience of 79 participants. TIPA also held two patent engineer certification exams, for which had 235 registrations and 93 successful examinees. These examinations are an effective method of providing industries with more objectively-assessed, highly-certified IP personnel.

C. Innovation Award

» Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart

To demonstrate to the world the strength of domestic invention patents as well as provide a venue to facilitate technology transfers and help Taiwanese products enter international markets, TIPO and the MOEA partnered with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of National Defense, National Science Council, and Council of Agriculture to host the 2010 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart, which was held at the Taipei World Trade Center Exhibition Hall 1 from September 30 to October 2. The exhibition is planned each year around three main themes: Smart Life, Biotech and Medicare, and Green Future. The 2010 show featured 959 exhibition booths displaying over 2,000 creative works and technologies, with inventors and enterprises from 20 countries—a record high—invited to participate. The four-day show also set a new record by drawing an estimated crowd of nearly 97,000 spectators and participants.



2010 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart



Taiwanese Vice President Vincent Siew hosted the opening ceremony of the 2010 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart on September 30.

» National Invention and Creation Award

The National Invention and Creation Award is an annual event organized by the MOEA and aimed at encouraging research, innovation and creativity in Taiwan. In 2010, a total of 197 patented inventions were judged, with 24 selected as Invention Award winners (six Gold Medal prizes and 18 Silver Medal prizes) and 25 chosen as Creative Award recipients (six Gold Medal, 19 Silver Medal). In addition, six enterprises and research institutes were selected as Contribution Award winners. The competition awarded NT\$13.4 million in total prize money to the winners, whose entries were deemed to possess the highest level of industrial applicability and market potential. Many of these inventions have already been put into production with promising profit forecasts, providing solid evidence of Taiwan's great R&D strength in a wide range of technical fields.



Premier Wu, Den-yih of the Executive Yuan (4th from left) presented awards to Contribution Award recipients at the 2010 National Invention and Creation Award ceremony on September 8.

» Encouraging Taiwanese Participation in International Invention Shows

To help domestic inventors expand their business opportunities beyond Taiwan's borders, TIPO provides subsidies for round-trip airfare, exhibit shipping fees, and other travel expenses to winners of gold, silver, and bronze medals in international exhibitions. In 2010, Taiwanese inventor delegations participated in the Moscow International Salon of Industrial Property "Archimedes" (Russia), Exhibition of Inventions Geneva-Palexpo (Switzerland), Concours Lépine (France), Malaysia International Invention, Innovation and Technology Exhibition, Invention & New Product Exposition (U.S.), British Invention Show (U.K.), International Trade Fair: Ideas-Inventions-New Products (Germany), and the Seoul International Invention Fair (South Korea), winning a total of 157 gold medals, 145 silver medals, and 87 bronze medals.

D. Patent Commercialization Efforts

The Patent Commercialization Marketplace was established by TIPO to provide a useful platform for the matching of patented technologies. Inventors who hope to commercialize their patents may register their patents in the database, which can then either automatically match inventors' needs or provide data to be searched by the users themselves. Information about registered entries (of which there were 502 in 2010) is regularly provided to the Taiwan Technology Marketplace, a database operated by the Industrial Development Bureau that provides a complete range of services, such as consultation, assistance, and greater opportunities for commercialization partnerships. TIPO has been active in upgrading the functions of the Patent Commercialization Marketplace in order to provide inventors with the best possible source of reference and to maximize their potential for successful patent commercialization.

E. Training Program for Patent Attorneys

In accordance with the regulations of the Patent Attorney Act, which was enacted on January 11, 2008, there are two ways to be qualified as a patent attorney: by passing the national exam, or, for those exempt from the exam, by completing a professional training program. From 2008 to 2010, three national exams were conducted by the Examination Yuan, with 88 people having passed the exams. Over the same period, 232 people received exam exemptions and were granted patent attorney certification after successfully completing mandated training courses. In all, 320 individuals are certified as patent attorneys as of the end of 2010. To promote professional standards of service and ensure the rights of patent applicants, TIPO has set up two types of training programs for patent attorneys:

- (I) Pre-vocational training: Those who obtain their qualification after passing the national patent attorney exam are required to take part in pre-vocational training and enter the Taiwan Patent Attorneys Association before they are authorized to practice as patent attorneys in Taiwan. To date, TIPO has organized two pre-vocational training sessions for those who have obtained a certificate of qualification from the Examination Yuan, with planning underway for a third session in 2011.
- (II) Professional training: Those who have had previous practical experience as patent agents and who have met all of the requirements stipulated in the Patent Attorney Act are eligible to participate in professional training within three years after the enforcement of the Act. As of the end of 2010, TIPO had conducted seven of these training sessions, with 232 agents, or 62.37% of all participants successfully completing the necessary training and receiving certification.

IX | FUTURE PROSPECTS

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE

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IX » FUTURE PROSPECTS

Despite the difficulties of insufficient manpower, the quality of patent examination remains TIPO's priority and determination. With the efforts and contributions made by our staff members, TIPO has made considerable achievements in 2010. It is our commitment to stride forward with steady steps to optimize overall performance.

In August 2010, 60 new staff members were allocated to TIPO by the Executive Yuan. During the same period in 2010, a total of 97 alternative military draftees were assigned to assist patent examiners in prior art search. These draftees will be ready to begin doing prior art search at the beginning of 2011. In addition, TIPO is actively promoting the amendment of its organizational regulations to relax restriction on the hiring of new staff, so that more examiners can be hired.

Furthermore, once the amendments to the Patent Act, which TIPO has been assertively promoting and currently under review, are approved, they will greatly benefit the development of biotechnology, green technology and refined agriculture. The amendments will also contribute to the international harmonization of our patent system.

With respect to patent examination, TIPO is planning to increase manpower and resources to promote a dialogue-type search report system between patent examiners and patent search staff so as to improve the quality of both prior art search and examination. In March 2010, TIPO will start an online file wrapper access service to increase the transparency of patent examination. As for the decision of cases involving patent disputes (invalidation cases), TIPO will introduce pertinent mechanisms used by foreign counter parts, such as claim-by-claim principle, combined examinations and ex-officio examination. These mechanisms are expected to resolve patent disputes more proficiently and delicately while balancing the interests of both patent right holders and the public.

TIPO will also maintain close contact and exchange with the Intellectual Property Court to foster consensus and continue to provide all necessary administrative support to facilitate faster resolution of disputes. A special government funded four-year project entitled "Analysis of Patent Litigations in Major Industries and Patent Trend" is underway to assist the industries with patenting activities and business promotion.

With respect to copyright affairs, TIPO will actively promote "joint royalty rate" and "one-stop shop" for public performance of computer karaoke to provide a convenient way of paying royalties. Additionally, such schemes will also be developed for other usage types of copyright works to build a sound and fair licensing system.

With regard to the promotion of IPR online service, TIPO will renew its e-service websites, expand the functions of e-filing system, allow online payment of trademark registration fee, and offer online file wrapper service for published patent applications. Moreover, the existing patent and trademark search systems will be further integrated and enhanced to provide more user-friendly services. In addition, with the introduction of a new practice concerning the issuance of priority document certificate, applicants are no longer required to submit copies of their initially filed patent specification and drawing.

The revised Organization Act of the Executive Yuan is scheduled to be implemented on January 1, 2012. The organizational structure of TIPO will be adjusted to include six divisions and six departments. Specifically, one more patent division will be set up to handle patent-related administrative affairs. With this new structure, cross-departmental communication and cooperation will be enhanced to ensure smooth and uninterrupted transition as well as to further resolve the obstacles currently encountered. TIPO is also planning to establish a specialized agency to assist with prior art search so that the examination capacity can be focused on processing patent applications. In the long run, it is expected to help resolve the structural imbalance between pending applications and examination capacity.

In the future, TIPO will continue to promote the reform of IP-related laws and regulations, increase the efficiency and quality of patent and trademark examination, and strengthen cross-Strait and international cooperation on IPR-related issues so as to cope with the ever-changing environment and to achieve the goal of building a consolidated IPR protection system.





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APPENDIX

I Annual Statistics

II Calendar of Events

III Research Projects and Annual Publications

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE
MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS



I » Annual Statistics

I. Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

A. General Statistics of Patent Cases (1986-2010)

Year \ Item	Application	Approval	Certificate Issued	Grant
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
2007	81,834	–	49,290	49,006
2008	83,613	–	42,366	42,283
2009	78,425	–	43,750	43,724
2010	80,494	–	45,973	45,966

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

B. Statistics on Patent from 2001 to 2010

1. Patent Cases Filed & Disposed

Year	Item	Application	Reexamination	Opposition	Invalidation	Assignment	Licensing
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
2007		81,834	2,607	-	1,159	4,314	412
2008		83,613	1,738	-	1,034	4,685	108
2009		78,425	2,331	-	980	4,333	140
2010		80,494	2,867	-	951	3,831	164

- Note: 1. The figures for "Application," "Reexamination," "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 reexamination applications is due to the fact that examination for utility model patents was changed to formality examination from July 1, 2004, thus no more reexamination 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

Year	Item	Application	Pre-grant Publication	Request for Examination	Reexamination	Rejection	Approval	Certificate Issued	Grant
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
2007		51,676	46,979	46,093	2,314	5,353	-	22,315	22,218
2008		51,909	50,140	45,938	1,537	5,115	-	12,891	12,867
2009		46,654	52,617	40,905	2,143	8,938	-	14,152	14,138
2010		47,442	44,962	41,115	2,758	10,806	-	16,348	16,345

- Note: 1. The number of rejections is based on the number of rejections after examination and reexamination. "Approval" is the number of published approvals. This system was replaced by the patent granted 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	Reexamination	Rejection	Approval	Certificate Issued	Grant	Requests for Technical Evaluation Report	Preparation of Technical Evaluation Report
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	0
2005	23,226	–	295	–	30,926	30,118	2,431	1,155
2006	23,279	–	108	–	19,828	19,407	2,278	2,784
2007	22,715	–	144	–	20,950	20,769	2,578	2,074
2008	23,953	–	226	–	23,468	23,411	2,650	2,646
2009	25,032	–	218	–	23,603	23,591	2,606	1,448
2010	25,832	–	240	–	23,937	23,935	2,566	2,487

Note: 1. The number of rejections is based on the number of rejections after examination and reexamination. "Approval" is the number of published approvals. This system was replaced by the patent granted 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. "Requests for Technical Evaluation Report" is the number of applications for technical evaluation. "Preparation of Technical Evaluation Report" is the number of requests received and technical evaluation report prepared. 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 reexamination cases from 2005 on.

4. Design Patents Filed & Disposed

Item Year	Application	Reexamination	Rejection	Approval	Certificate Issued	Grant
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
2007	7,443	293	1,437	–	6,025	6,019
2008	7,751	201	1,288	–	6,007	6,005
2009	6,739	188	1,098	–	5,995	5,995
2010	7,220	109	843	–	5,688	5,686

Note: The number of rejections is based on the number of rejections after examination and reexamination. "Approval" is the number of published approvals. This system was replaced by the patent granted 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 and Invalidation

Year \ Item	Opposition		Invalidation	
	Sustained	Denied	Sustained	Denied
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
2007	42	67	605	743
2008	6	11	523	646
2009	4	4	719	602
2010	3	3	522	453

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

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

6. Patent Administrative Appeals, 2005 - 2010

Year \ Item	Administrative Appeals				
	Cases Filed	Decisions of Administrative Appeals			
		Original Decisions Revoked	Administrative Appeals Rejected	Others	Rate of Revocation
2005	1,033	96	880	37	9.48%
2006	737	91	764	22	10.38%
2007	685	45	651	29	6.21%
2008	531	57	512	14	9.78%
2009	508	46	410	16	9.75%
2010	421	39	465	15	7.51%

Note: 1. The above statistics are based on figures published by the Petitions and Appeals Committee, MOEA.

2. The "Administrative Appeals Rejected" column includes cases inadmissible and rejected. The "Others" column includes withdrawals by appellants, jurisdictional transfers, and consolidated reviews.

7. Patent Administrative Litigation Processed by the Intellectual Property Court

Year \ Item	Cases Received	Cases Concluded							
		Withdrawn	Plaintiff Won	Plaintiff Lost	Partially Sustained	Dismissals	Settlements	Others	Total
Jul. - Dec. 2008	93	3	6	28	0	2	0	1	40
2009	143	4	20	90	11	10	0	0	135
2010	183	5	42	109	12	5	0	0	173

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

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

8. Residents and Non-Residents Patent Applications

Year \ Item	Residents				Non-Residents			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
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
2007	23,330	22,214	4,051	49,595	28,346	501	3,392	32,239
2008	23,868	23,195	4,276	51,339	28,041	758	3,475	32,274
2009	22,712	24,289	4,255	51,256	23,942	743	2,484	27,169
2010	22,905	24,917	4,285	52,107	24,537	915	2,935	28,387

9. Residents and Non-Residents Patent Approvals (2000-2004)

Year \ Item	Residents				Non-Residents			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
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.

10. Residents and Non-Residents Patent Grants (2004-2010)

Year \ Item	Residents				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
2007	10,578	20,267	3,223	34,068	11,640	502	2,796	14,938
2008	6,364	22,823	3,177	32,364	6,503	588	2,828	9,919
2009	7,445	22,819	3,193	33,457	6,693	772	2,802	10,267
2010	8,423	23,178	3,455	35,056	7,922	757	2,231	10,910

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

C. Statistics on Patent-by Classification

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

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2007	2008	2009	2008	2009	2010
A01	347	412	372	68	111	114
A21	18	12	31	10	9	1
A22	2	12	2	2	0	2
A23	233	206	241	53	46	61
A24	23	53	40	3	8	11
A41	88	70	53	9	7	17
A42	50	41	13	4	4	2
A43	47	55	61	15	14	10
A44	49	64	60	26	20	19
A45	94	84	65	20	15	17
A46	19	24	31	7	3	3
A47	494	444	388	112	107	116
A61	2,232	2,625	2,158	388	426	571
A62	47	42	38	9	17	7
A63	523	537	420	162	120	181
B01	504	482	422	160	155	150
B02	17	22	11	6	8	9
B03	15	11	18	4	9	3
B04	3	7	4	0	4	2
B05	234	263	199	93	77	97
B06	11	4	1	1	1	4
B07	10	17	17	4	1	1
B08	84	85	51	15	4	39
B09	27	18	34	10	8	5
B21	170	167	123	64	129	92
B22	93	94	81	34	33	27
B23	482	478	447	216	165	188
B24	182	164	159	68	40	56
B25	395	407	383	83	176	226
B26	70	108	89	31	25	33
B27	42	35	34	4	21	20
B28	19	18	22	1	3	9
B29	527	518	460	128	140	107
B30	24	21	13	2	4	14
B31	15	13	8	0	5	5
B32	323	302	294	92	61	111
B41	324	315	179	145	122	179
B42	59	21	21	2	16	16
B43	36	41	40	19	14	24
B44	40	53	62	9	9	26
B60	493	445	355	233	206	229
B61	30	26	27	7	14	10

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2007	2008	2009	2008	2009	2010
B62	415	485	447	138	133	187
B63	46	47	33	28	12	11
B64	5	14	5	8	3	3
B65	672	654	591	192	222	333
B66	82	46	43	33	34	18
B67	29	29	22	11	4	8
B68	0	2	0	0	0	0
B81	81	127	69	24	21	16
B82	30	49	50	2	7	8
C01	250	276	282	63	86	64
C02	136	124	125	37	47	32
C03	227	216	198	48	45	70
C04	141	127	120	41	43	34
C05	7	12	19	3	2	2
C06	3	0	1	0	0	0
C07	1,942	1,230	1,608	342	379	548
C08	1,431	1,343	1,217	470	412	334
C09	896	959	821	316	224	219
C10	121	116	103	15	22	14
C11	67	72	68	17	10	17
C12	271	318	287	74	133	145
C13	2	2	8	1	0	0
C14	8	2	3	0	0	0
C21	40	53	54	11	18	20
C22	112	140	142	45	52	41
C23	449	482	545	118	138	156
C25	126	142	145	37	43	50
C30	113	92	126	25	26	28
C40	0	3	5	0	0	0
D01	73	92	63	31	28	43
D02	22	9	9	5	5	8
D03	31	33	30	12	16	12
D04	82	64	56	28	12	33
D05	52	56	42	17	13	20
D06	121	131	95	52	52	51
D07	4	0	2	0	0	0
D21	56	56	42	13	16	20
E01	26	31	34	8	1	7
E02	52	39	53	11	18	27
E03	53	44	33	2	10	17
E04	224	186	165	24	37	89
E05	170	136	112	40	30	73
E06	71	83	81	21	26	27
E21	12	4	8	3	3	8
E99	0	0	0	0	0	0

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2007	2008	2009	2008	2009	2010
F01	64	61	38	31	28	43
F02	96	101	95	48	62	77
F03	109	173	180	10	17	14
F04	235	194	189	55	67	120
F15	20	17	8	13	9	13
F16	672	695	755	239	289	322
F17	24	26	30	12	8	4
F21	385	709	712	73	94	109
F22	5	5	18	3	5	1
F23	60	66	63	18	40	36
F24	194	235	200	67	66	69
F25	95	82	44	22	56	48
F26	22	21	18	4	13	12
F27	26	23	26	3	9	11
F28	93	110	198	58	67	51
F41	26	69	28	7	8	30
F42	4	3	7	0	1	2
F99	0	0	0	0	0	0
G01	1,984	2,080	1,908	455	477	484
G02	2,671	2,675	2,088	688	743	860
G03	1,476	1,323	1,129	362	464	414
G04	42	24	29	1	2	7
G05	315	400	314	74	69	152
G06	4,369	5,279	5,151	1,077	1,446	1,325
G07	75	81	61	26	21	30
G08	208	230	206	97	36	36
G09	1,235	1,147	1,021	328	282	332
G10	139	160	151	44	50	50
G11	1,559	1,088	871	533	668	587
G12	13	9	16	5	7	3
G21	64	60	46	4	3	7
G99	0	0	0	0	0	0
H01	8,980	8,614	7,099	2,278	2,230	2,561
H02	1,003	1,096	961	256	320	446
H03	899	835	769	183	320	506
H04	4,822	4,745	4,423	552	939	1,358
H05	1,888	2,089	1,743	556	482	618
H99	0	1	0	0	0	0
X	557	439	570	0	0	0

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

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

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2007	2008	2009	2008	2009	2010
A01	495	461	615	484	530	561
A21	23	35	51	27	43	54
A22	5	8	8	8	6	5
A23	101	67	114	74	76	116
A24	28	26	30	26	25	25
A41	261	260	251	244	238	248
A42	95	118	138	83	117	129
A43	173	177	173	178	159	188
A44	89	109	137	101	126	102
A45	425	391	475	394	390	462
A46	31	46	45	37	42	41
A47	1,888	1,938	2,121	1,940	1,945	2,002
A61	833	862	1,028	846	865	1,092
A62	86	64	95	72	73	104
A63	731	714	702	732	658	697
B01	246	271	269	293	259	234
B02	23	51	27	33	47	30
B03	8	1	7	3	4	8
B04	2	6	5	6	2	7
B05	145	143	157	158	135	149
B06	1	3	0	2	1	1
B07	26	28	25	32	23	32
B08	42	47	47	48	43	44
B09	8	8	10	11	9	11
B21	90	77	93	83	80	102
B22	14	11	18	15	11	21
B23	409	407	419	414	406	357
B24	113	119	118	115	134	78
B25	433	448	543	471	453	550
B26	133	103	113	118	109	122
B27	78	76	54	97	50	57
B28	13	20	10	15	12	12
B29	184	228	198	219	210	238
B30	23	21	15	17	19	14
B31	19	18	13	16	20	12
B32	112	92	123	109	107	117
B41	123	117	100	135	95	105
B42	103	92	108	101	96	100
B43	143	107	128	119	108	125
B44	58	52	68	49	49	77
B60	859	741	746	826	741	716
B61	4	5	4	6	3	5
B62	652	846	1,113	725	1,012	915
B63	48	31	41	37	31	40
B64	11	2	10	3	7	5
B65	1,112	1,146	1,135	1,121	1,090	1,071

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2007	2008	2009	2008	2009	2010
B66	59	50	70	46	61	65
B67	24	28	26	24	32	30
B68	2	4	1	4	0	2
B81	3	9	2	5	4	2
B82	0	3	2	2	2	1
C01	18	17	8	11	16	9
C02	69	59	59	64	56	57
C03	17	21	11	19	14	12
C04	6	2	4	5	3	2
C05	6	4	4	8	4	3
C06	0	0	0	0	0	3
C07	0	0	1	0	0	0
C08	4	11	8	5	8	7
C09	16	20	21	16	20	7
C10	4	6	4	5	4	4
C11	9	13	16	12	13	14
C12	10	18	14	15	14	20
C13	1	0	0	0	0	0
C14	2	0	0	1	0	0
C21	3	8	2	7	3	2
C22	0	1	3	1	2	0
C23	21	36	17	36	24	22
C25	32	24	40	22	29	51
C30	2	5	5	3	3	8
C40	0	0	0	0	0	0
D01	22	13	17	14	12	20
D02	16	7	8	9	11	6
D03	30	22	28	31	21	31
D04	63	58	76	63	57	83
D05	63	60	67	71	65	64
D06	106	80	100	97	87	98
D07	4	5	3	4	4	6
D21	3	8	7	9	2	8
E01	46	42	46	36	39	53
E02	78	51	94	67	77	73
E03	114	114	132	116	117	115
E04	482	517	505	513	451	479
E05	345	334	314	347	332	266
E06	300	341	319	306	360	316
E21	7	2	9	5	5	11
E99	0	1	0	0	0	0
F01	75	55	61	69	63	61
F02	75	104	96	92	89	71
F03	97	111	151	109	113	157
F04	212	191	214	204	186	222

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2007	2008	2009	2008	2009	2010
F15	9	11	12	7	12	11
F16	863	814	855	905	761	822
F17	22	21	27	23	22	27
F21	547	819	976	715	828	953
F22	7	4	4	9	5	7
F23	112	83	80	93	73	85
F24	502	552	491	546	508	439
F25	68	57	78	63	65	77
F26	25	25	13	31	16	13
F27	11	12	10	11	9	19
F28	64	50	65	68	43	48
F41	65	82	70	84	79	62
F42	22	3	6	8	3	12
F99	5	0	0	1	0	0
G01	395	451	474	447	433	497
G02	494	596	535	556	573	522
G03	171	203	144	189	198	118
G04	36	38	40	39	32	42
G05	35	54	48	43	51	52
G06	978	1,065	1,102	1,018	1,015	1,145
G07	74	62	80	70	63	73
G08	134	131	169	116	163	180
G09	213	251	267	202	267	238
G10	62	67	91	67	65	73
G11	153	175	184	171	170	159
G12	10	8	12	7	12	11
G21	6	4	3	6	3	5
G99	0	0	1	0	0	1
H01	2,605	3,128	2,817	2,909	3,022	2,730
H02	436	431	453	430	440	432
H03	51	67	62	45	81	56
H04	594	548	561	555	562	549
H05	833	945	870	861	955	835
H99	0	0	0	0	0	0
X	170	147	167	0	0	0

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

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

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2007	2008	2009	2008	2009	2010
01	18	22	29	14	7	19
02	306	228	231	268	140	207
03	125	135	121	103	111	96
04	31	45	39	31	38	17
05	35	46	51	30	30	23
06	320	335	299	288	275	251
07	253	230	218	188	174	158
08	377	313	278	258	241	230
09	398	397	381	305	272	299
10	216	185	145	192	146	143
11	141	146	152	111	95	112
12	668	659	543	586	555	498
13	530	638	560	373	552	509
14	1,224	1,452	1,077	1,050	1,226	1,037
15	324	320	242	238	264	220
16	311	304	285	314	213	238
17	2	5	17	0	1	10
18	18	16	11	16	11	8
19	236	172	109	162	119	88
20	52	43	30	33	24	25
21	261	302	180	193	216	155
22	36	26	16	34	21	16
23	455	453	396	338	355	339
24	168	117	121	151	89	131
25	199	269	201	126	167	180
26	385	515	635	352	393	438
27	14	20	14	9	16	16
28	172	194	204	149	158	151
29	4	15	8	6	6	7
30	26	17	19	16	17	10
31	33	34	31	28	38	23
99	67	44	45	43	25	32
x	38	55	51	0	0	0

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

4. Invention Applications by International Patent Classification (IPC) in 2009 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	4,885
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	4,088
3	H04L	Transmission of digital information	1,161
4	G02F	Liquid crystal display (LCD), electrophoresis display (EPD)	1,125
5	A61K	Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	1,112
6	H04N	Pictorial communication	1,100
7	C07D	Heterocyclic compounds	1,050
8	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	981
9	G02B	Optical elements, systems, or apparatus	933
10	H04W	Wireless communication networks	902
11	G03F	Photomechanical production of textured or patterned surfaces; materials therefor; originals therefor; apparatus specially adapted therefor; exposure apparatus	771
12	G09G	Arrangements or circuits for control of indicating devices using static means to present variable information	733
13	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	613
14	H05B	Electric heating; electric lighting not otherwise provided for; organic light emitting diodes (OLED)	612
15	G01R	Measuring electric variables; measuring magnetic variables	608
16	G11C	Static stores	603
17	F21V	Lighting devices	577
18	H04B	Transmission	559
19	G06Q	Electronic commerce	523
20	C23C	Coating metallic material; coating material with metallic material	517

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of applications in 2009, from most to least.

2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification 8th.

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

5. Utility Model Applications by International Patent Classification (IPC) in 2009 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	1,737
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	898
3	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	743
4	B65D	Containers for storage or transport of articles or materials	741
5	F21V	Lighting devices	677
6	A47G	Household or table equipment	593
7	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	447
8	B62J	Cycle saddles or seats; accessories peculiar to cycles and not otherwise provided for	411
9	A63B	Apparatus for physical training, gymnastics, swimming, climbing, or fencing; ball games; training equipment	407
10	B25B	Tools or bench devices	362
11	A47J	Kitchen equipment; coffee mills; spice mills; apparatus for making beverages	342
12	A47B	Tables; desks; office furniture; cabinets; drawers; general details of furniture	340
13	B62K	Cycles; cycle accessories	324
14	E06B	Shutter	302
15	A47C	Chairs; sofas; beds	269
16	A01G	Horticulture; cultivation of vegetables, flowers, rice, fruit, vines, hops, or seaweed; forestry; watering	248
17	A01K	Animal husbandry; care of birds, fishes, insects; fishing; rearing or breeding animals, not otherwise provided for; new breeds of animals	247
18	F21S	Non-portable lighting devices or systems thereof	231
19	B01D	Separation	220
20	F16B	Devices for fastening or securing constructional elements or machine parts together; joints or jointing	219

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of applications in 2009, from most to least.

2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification 8th.

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

6.Design Applications by International Classification for Industrial Design System (LOC) in 2009 (TOP 20)

Rank	LOC	LOC Subject	Total
1	13-03	Equipment for distribution or control of electric power	461
2	14-02	Data processing equipment as well as peripheral apparatus and devices	402
3	14-03	Communications equipment, wireless remote controls and radio amplifiers	336
4	12-16	Parts, equipment and accessories for vehicles, not included in other classes or subclasses	258
5	16-06	Optical articles	213
6	09-01	Bottles, flasks, pots, carboys, demijohns, and containers with dynamic dispensing means	209
7	26-06	Luminous devices for vehicles	190
8	26-04	Luminous sources, electrical or not	181
9	14-01	Equipment for the recording or reproduction of sounds or pictures	180
10	28-03	Toilet articles and beauty parlor equipment	173
11	12-11	Cycles and motorcycles	162
12	14-99	miscellaneous (equipment)	153
13	23-01	Fluid distribution equipment	149
14	25-02	Building parts (prefabricated or pre-assembled)	144
15	26-05	Lamps, standard lamps, chandeliers, wall and ceiling fixtures, lampshades, reflectors, photographic and cinematographic projector lamps	141
16	06-01	Seats	140
17	23-04	Ventilation and air-conditioning equipment	139
18	03-01	Trunks, suitcases, briefcases, handbags, keyholders, cases specially designed for their contents, wallets and similar articles	107
19	02-04	Footwear, socks and stockings	106
20	09-03	Boxes, cases, containers, (preserve) tins or cans	95

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of applications in 2009, from most to least.

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

7. Invention Grants by International Patent Classification (IPC) in 2010 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	1,645
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	1,045
3	G02F	Liquid crystal display (LCD), electrophoresis display (EPD)	666
4	H04L	Transmission of digital information	496
5	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	481
6	H04N	Pictorial communication	384
7	G11B	Information storage based on relative movement between record carrier and transducer	360
8	A61K	Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	326
9	G09G	Arrangements or circuits for control of indicating devices using static means to present variable information	265
10	C07D	Heterocyclic compounds	253
11	G03F	Photomechanical production of textured or patterned surfaces; materials therefor; originals therefor; apparatus specially adapted therefor; exposure apparatus	251
12	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	240
13	G11C	Static stores	227
14	H04B	Transmission	192
15	H02M	Apparatus for conversion AC/AC, AC/DC, or DC/DC, and for power supply systems; conversion of DC or AC input into surge output; control or regulation thereof	175
16	G02B	Optical elements, systems, or apparatus	173
17	C07C	Acyclic or carbocyclic compounds	172
17	H01M	Processes or means for directly converting chemical energy into electrical energy	172
19	G01R	Measuring electric variables; measuring magnetic variables	156
20	G01N	Investigating or analysing materials by determining their chemical or physical properties	155

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of grants in 2010, from most to least.

2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification 8th.

8. Utility Model Grants by International Patent Classification (IPC) in 2010 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	1,619
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	928
3	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	726
4	B65D	Containers for storage or transport of articles or materials	674
5	F21V	Lighting devices	668
6	A47G	Household or table equipment	529
7	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	459
8	A63B	Apparatus for physical training, gymnastics, swimming, climbing, or fencing; ball games; training equipment	424
9	B25B	Tools or bench devices	369
10	A47J	Kitchen equipment; coffee mills; spice mills; apparatus for making beverages	324
11	B62J	Cycle saddles or seats; accessories peculiar to cycles and not otherwise provided for	310
12	E06B	Shutter	302
13	A47B	Tables; desks; office furniture; cabinets; drawers; general details of furniture	278
14	A47C	Chairs; sofas; beds	277
15	B62K	Cycles; cycle accessories	272
16	A01G	Horticulture; cultivation of vegetables, flowers, rice, fruit, vines, hops, or seaweed; forestry; watering	232
17	F21S	Non-portable lighting devices or systems thereof	222
18	A47L	Domestic washing or cleaning; suction cleaners in general	215
19	A45D	Hairdressing or shaving equipment; manicuring or other cosmetic treatment	214
20	A01K	Animal husbandry; care of birds, fishes, insects; fishing; rearing or breeding animals, not otherwise provided for; new breeds of animals	201
20	F16B	Devices for fastening or securing constructional elements or machine parts together; joints or jointing	201

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of grants in 2010, from most to least.

2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification 8th.

9. Design Grants by International Classification for Industrial Design System (LOC) in 2010 (TOP 20)

Rank	LOC	LOC Subject	Total
1	13-03	Equipment for distribution or control of electric power	416
2	14-02	Data processing equipment as well as peripheral apparatus and devices	378
3	14-03	Communications equipment, wireless remote controls and radio amplifiers	374
4	12-16	Parts, equipment and accessories for vehicles, not included in other classes or subclasses	231
5	16-06	Optical articles	188
6	09-01	Bottles, flasks, pots, carboys, demijohns, and containers with dynamic dispensing means	170
7	14-01	Equipment for the recording or reproduction of sounds or pictures	152
8	12-11	Cycles and motorcycles	147
9	28-03	Toilet articles and beauty parlor equipment	135
9	25-02	Building parts (prefabricated or pre-assembled)	135
11	14-99	Miscellaneous (equipment)	133
12	06-01	Seats	132
13	23-01	Fluid distribution equipment	126
14	26-06	Luminous devices for vehicles	119
15	23-04	Ventilation and air-conditioning equipment	118
16	26-04	Luminous sources, electrical or not	114
17	26-05	Lamps, standard lamps, chandeliers, wall and ceiling fixtures, lampshades, reflectors, photographic and cinematographic projector lamps	105
18	02-04	Footwear, socks and stockings	96
19	03-01	Trunks, suitcases, briefcases, handbags, keyholders, cases specially designed for their contents, wallets and similar articles	90
19	15-99	Miscellaneous (machines)	90

Note: The order of placement is arranged by the number of grants in 2010, from most to least.

10. Patent Applications by Nationality (2010)

Nationality	Application				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
Taiwan, Republic of China	22,905	24,917	4,285	52,107	64.73%
Japan	9,984	106	1,369	11,459	14.24%
United States of America	7,612	176	408	8,196	10.18%
Germany	1,430	21	272	1,723	2.14%
Republic of Korea	1,380	14	112	1,506	1.87%
China	425	296	34	755	0.94%
Netherlands	643	2	109	754	0.94%
Switzerland	529	1	107	637	0.79%
Hong Kong	339	129	110	578	0.72%
France	353	6	63	422	0.52%
United Kingdom	252	4	26	282	0.35%
Singapore	213	1	18	232	0.29%
Sweden	189	2	40	231	0.29%
Cayman Islands	180	37	2	219	0.27%
Italy	105	1	78	184	0.23%
Canada	87	3	22	112	0.14%
Belgium	101	1	4	106	0.13%
Finland	81	0	23	104	0.13%
Austria	72	0	9	81	0.10%
British Virgin Islands	45	27	3	75	0.09%
Australia	50	9	11	70	0.09%
Spain	52	1	14	67	0.08%
Denmark	45	0	10	55	0.07%
Bermuda	27	22	2	51	0.06%
Malaysia	32	6	11	49	0.06%
Luxembourg	42	0	2	44	0.05%
Israel	40	0	2	42	0.05%
Liechtenstein	10	0	24	34	0.04%
India	23	0	9	32	0.04%
Samoa	7	20	0	27	0.03%
Norway	13	0	9	22	0.03%
Barbados	15	0	3	18	0.02%
Thailand	12	1	3	16	0.02%
Ireland	13	0	0	13	0.02%
Seychelles	7	5	0	12	0.01%
Brunei	6	2	2	10	0.01%
Bahamas	3	0	6	9	0.01%
Belize	1	7	0	8	0.01%
New Zealand	7	1	0	8	0.01%
Slovenia	1	2	5	8	0.01%
Brazil	4	1	2	7	0.01%
South Africa	4	0	3	7	0.01%
American Samoa	5	0	1	6	0.01%
Hungary	6	0	0	6	0.01%
Saudi Arabia	6	0	0	6	0.01%
Vietnam	4	1	0	5	0.01%
Others	82	10	7	99	0.12%
Total	47,442	25,832	7,220	80,494	100.00%

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

11. Pre-grant Publications by Nationality (2010)

Nationality	Pre-grant Publication	Percentage
Taiwan, Republic of China	22,713	50.52%
Japan	8,590	19.11%
United States of America	6,927	15.41%
Germany	1,420	3.16%
Republic of Korea	1,304	2.90%
Netherlands	667	1.48%
Switzerland	487	1.08%
China	402	0.89%
Hong Kong	364	0.81%
France	354	0.79%
United Kingdom	302	0.67%
Sweden	210	0.47%
Singapore	196	0.44%
Cayman Islands	96	0.21%
Australia	91	0.20%
Italy	91	0.20%
Belgium	84	0.19%
Israel	82	0.18%
Finland	71	0.16%
Canada	63	0.14%
Denmark	62	0.14%
British Virgin Islands	48	0.11%
Spain	47	0.10%
Austria	38	0.08%
Luxembourg	33	0.07%
Bermuda	25	0.06%
Malaysia	18	0.04%
Ireland	14	0.03%
Samoa	14	0.03%
Liechtenstein	13	0.03%
Barbados	11	0.02%
India	11	0.02%
Brazil	9	0.02%
Hungary	9	0.02%
Norway	8	0.02%
Thailand	8	0.02%
Anguilla	7	0.02%
Seychelles	7	0.02%
Bahamas	6	0.01%
Russian Federation	6	0.01%
Mauritius	5	0.01%
Saudi Arabia	5	0.01%
Others	44	0.10%
Total	44,962	100.00%

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

12. Certificates Issued by Nationality (2010)

Nationality	Certificate Issued				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
Taiwan, Republic of China	8,425	23,180	3,457	35,062	76.27%
Japan	3,644	81	967	4,692	10.21%
United States of America	2,073	129	295	2,497	5.43%
Republic of Korea	797	26	148	971	2.11%
Germany	348	13	165	526	1.14%
China	43	270	27	340	0.74%
Switzerland	182	1	99	282	0.61%
Hong Kong	31	120	99	250	0.54%
Netherlands	146	3	52	201	0.44%
France	104	3	42	149	0.32%
United Kingdom	86	3	32	121	0.26%
Italy	41	0	56	97	0.21%
Sweden	57	1	31	89	0.19%
Canada	56	5	23	84	0.18%
Finland	21	0	59	80	0.17%
Singapore	52	4	16	72	0.16%
Cayman Islands	39	19	0	58	0.13%
Samoa	4	23	11	38	0.08%
Malaysia	4	6	21	31	0.07%
British Virgin Islands	11	13	7	31	0.07%
Australia	15	3	8	26	0.06%
Belgium	23	0	1	24	0.05%
Liechtenstein	3	0	21	24	0.05%
Bermuda	15	7	0	22	0.05%
Spain	8	0	11	19	0.04%
Denmark	8	1	9	18	0.04%
Austria	14	1	2	17	0.04%
Mauritius	7	7	1	15	0.03%
Israel	12	0	2	14	0.03%
Thailand	5	1	7	13	0.03%
Brunei	5	3	4	12	0.03%
Ireland	10	0	1	11	0.02%
Luxembourg	10	0	0	10	0.02%
Barbados	6	0	2	8	0.02%
Norway	3	0	5	8	0.02%
Panama	0	5	2	7	0.02%
Anguilla	0	3	2	5	0.01%
Hungary	5	0	0	5	0.01%
India	5	0	0	5	0.01%
Others	30	6	3	39	0.08%
Total	16,348	23,937	5,688	45,973	100.00%

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

13. Residents Patent Applications in 2010 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Applications			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	3,483	734	195	4,412
2	Industrial Technology Research Institute	726	11	3	740
3	AU Optronics Corporation	668	3	0	671
4	Inventec Corporation	484	134	5	623
5	Far East University	55	363	0	418
6	Cheng Uei Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	27	176	144	347
7	Wufeng University	16	313	16	345
8	National Cheng Kung University	274	5	0	279
9	Acer Inc.	240	2	2	244
10	Chunghwa Telecom Co., Ltd.	187	49	4	240
11	Foxsemicon Integrated Technology Inc.	162	2	69	233
12	Chunghwa Picture Tubes, Ltd.	146	83	0	229
13	Wistron Corp.	136	74	1	211
14	National Taiwan University	192	8	0	200
15	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	195	0	0	195
16	Advanced Optoelectronic Technology, Inc.	160	6	16	182
17	Southern Taiwan University	52	121	7	180
18	Technology and Science Institute of Northern Taiwan	15	163	0	178
19	National Tsing Hua University	165	9	0	174
20	Delta Electronics, Inc.	142	7	12	161

14. Residents Patent Grants in 2010 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Grants			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	604	750	181	1,535
2	Industrial Technology Research Institute	410	13	4	427
3	Cheng Uei Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	3	255	144	402
4	AU Optronics Corporation	391	0	0	391
5	Inventec Corporation	207	141	5	353
6	Far East University	19	296	0	315
7	Yuanpei University	2	202	0	204
8	Chimei Innolux Corporation	193	4	0	197
9	Technology and Science Institute of Northern Taiwan	7	179	0	186
10	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	178	0	0	178
11	Foxconn Technology Co., Ltd.	118	0	47	165
12	Via Technologies Inc.	157	3	0	160
13	Chunghwa Picture Tubes, Ltd.	73	82	0	155
14	Southern Taiwan University	14	103	12	129
15	Inventec Appliances Corp.	62	56	6	124
16	Foxsemicon Integrated Technology Inc.	23	7	93	123
17	Delta Electronics, Inc.	92	11	6	109
18	Darfon Electronics Corp.	21	83	0	104
19	Mediatek Inc.	102	1	0	103
20	Realtek Semiconductor Corp.	101	0	0	101

15. Non-Residents Patent Applications in 2010 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Applications			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	Qualcomm Incorporated	1,442	0	0	1,442
2	Sony Corporation	499	0	63	562
3	Koninklijke Philips Electronics N. V.	266	0	90	356
4	Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.	347	0	0	347
5	Tokyo Electron Limited	324	0	6	330
6	International Business Machines Corporation	323	0	0	323
7	Semiconductor Energy Laboratory Co., Ltd.	315	0	0	315
8	FIH (Hong Kong) Limited	228	27	25	280
9	Applied Materials, Inc.	237	0	10	247
10	Intel Corporation	231	1	0	232
11	Kabushiki Kaisha Toshiba	182	0	37	219
12	Fujifilm Corporation	190	9	3	202
13	Nitto Denko Corporation	191	0	0	191
14	Panasonic Corporation	130	0	53	183
15	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	161	0	11	172
16	Panasonic Electric Works Co., Ltd.	130	0	41	171
17	3M Innovative Properties Company	148	1	21	170
18	Asahi Glass Company, Limited	166	0	0	166
18	Corning Incorporated	166	0	0	166
20	Sumitomo Electric Industries, Ltd.	149	0	4	153

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

16. Non-Residents Patent Grants in 2010 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Patent Grants			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	Sony Corporation	208	0	26	234
2	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	185	0	28	213
3	Intel Corporation	163	0	0	163
4	Qualcomm Incorporated	159	0	0	159
5	LG Chem. Ltd.	128	0	4	132
6	Interdigital Technology Corporation	118	0	0	118
7	Honda Motor Co., Ltd.	59	2	55	116
8	Panasonic Corporation	91	0	24	115
9	International Business Machines Corporation	109	0	0	109
10	Kabushiki Kaisha Toshiba	72	0	34	106
11	Tokyo Electron Limited	77	1	22	100
12	LG Electronics Inc.	79	0	19	98
13	FIH (Hong Kong) Limited	10	27	50	87
14	Hynix Semiconductor Inc.	84	0	0	84
14	Seiko Epson Corporation	82	0	2	84
16	Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd.	78	0	3	81
17	Panasonic Electric Works Co., Ltd.	52	0	26	78
18	Bayerische Motoren Werke Aktiengesellschaft	0	0	77	77
19	Sharp Corporation	73	0	3	76
20	Applied Materials, Inc.	66	5	1	72

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

17. Certificates Issued by Type of Industry

Type of Industry	Corresponding International Patent Classification	Residents		Non-Residents		Total	
		Invention	Utility Model	Invention	Utility Model	No. of Certificates Issued	Percentage
Agriculture, Forest, Fishery & Animal Husbandry	A01, (exclude A01H, A01K67, A01N, A01P)	49	545	33	10	637	1.58%
Foods & Tobacco	A21-A24	22	194	53	6	275	0.68%
Domestic Articles	A41-A47	106	3,110	78	62	3,356	8.33%
Pharmaceutical & Entertainment	A61-A63, (exclude A61K, A61P,A61Q)	227	1,801	200	36	2,264	5.62%
Biotech	A01H,A01K67,A01N,A61K35/66-35/76,38,39,47/42,48,49/14,49/16,51/08,51/10,A61P,C07K,C12,G01N33,A01P	122	52	191	0	365	0.91%
Preparation for Medical, Dental or Toilet Purposes	A61K (exclude 35/66-35/76, 38, 39, 47/42, 48, 49/14, 49/16, 51/08, 51/10), A61Q	58	54	232	0	344	0.85%
Separation & Mixing	B01-B09	140	502	170	14	826	2.05%
Working of Metal	B21-B32, (exclude B31)	526	1,629	358	40	2,553	6.34%
Printing	B41-B44	128	402	117	5	652	1.62%
Transporting	B60-B68	494	2,779	305	70	3,648	9.06%
Micro-structural technology; nano-technology	B81-B82	18	3	6	0	27	0.07%
Inorganic Chemistry, Treatment of Waste Water	C01-C05,C30	87	91	143	1	322	0.80%
Organic Chemistry	C07, (exclude C07K, C07M)	33	0	460	0	493	1.22%
Organic Macromolecular Compound	C08	57	7	277	0	341	0.85%
Dyes, Petroleum, Animal or Vegetable Oils	C09-C11	56	25	194	0	275	0.68%
Sugar Industries & Pelts/Leather	C13-C14	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Metallurgy, Coating Metallic Material & Alloys	C21-C23,C25 (exclude C22K)	74	72	193	3	342	0.85%
Textiles & Flexible Materials	D01-D07	65	306	102	2	475	1.18%
Paper Making & Making Paper Articles	D21,B31	4	20	21	0	45	0.11%
Fixed Constructions	E01-E06	169	1,291	71	11	1,542	3.83%
Mining or Quarrying	E21	3	11	5	0	19	0.05%
Engines and Pumps	F01-F04	148	502	106	9	765	1.90%
Hydraulics or Pneumatics in General	F15-F17	229	847	110	13	1,199	2.98%
Lighting; Heating	F21-F28	229	1,596	108	45	1,978	4.91%
Weapons; Explosive Charges	F41-F42,C06	23	76	9	1	109	0.27%
Optics	G01-G03, (exclude G01N33)	959	1,046	760	67	2,832	7.03%
Measuring	G04-G08, (exclude G06F, G06Q)	306	466	127	19	918	2.28%
Semi-Conductor Applications	G09-G12	495	468	477	13	1,453	3.61%
Nuclear Engineering	G21	1	5	6	0	12	0.03%
Electric Power; Generation, Distribution or Conversion of Electric Power, Electric Heating	H02,H05	730	1,210	334	57	2,331	5.79%
Basic Electronic Elements	H01, (exclude H01L)	441	2,150	475	122	3,188	7.91%
Semiconductor Devices	H01L	720	435	925	24	2,104	5.22%
Basic Electronic Circuitry; Electric Communication Technique	H03,H04	929	534	935	71	2,469	6.13%
Electric Digital Data Processing	G06F (exclude 17/60)	724	876	323	52	1,975	4.90%
E-business	G06F17/60,G06Q	53	75	19	4	151	0.37%
Others		0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Total		8,425	23,180	7,923	757	40,285	100.00%

18. Statistics for Valid Patent

Invention & Utility Model

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
A01	1,149	2,261
A21	100	205
A22	12	33
A23	533	431
A24	100	91
A41	126	1,089
A42	33	442
A43	149	821
A44	286	559
A45	161	1,758
A46	45	169
A47	878	8,626
A61	5,043	4,721
A62	92	397
A63	1,172	3,527
B01	1,849	1,283
B02	82	209
B03	57	38
B04	15	22
B05	731	775
B06	19	7
B07	39	161
B08	258	229
B09	131	47
B21	788	566
B22	510	104
B23	1,724	2,362
B24	965	709
B25	1,167	2,961
B26	275	690
B27	138	446
B28	83	86
B29	1,502	1,262
B30	112	103
B31	47	112
B32	998	513
B41	1,682	656
B42	87	439
B43	121	502

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
B44	112	277
B60	1,483	3,816
B61	87	23
B62	1,561	4,036
B63	138	232
B64	27	37
B65	2,256	5,597
B66	403	385
B67	62	141
B68	2	10
B81	244	27
B82	33	5
C01	806	53
C02	424	322
C03	573	72
C04	512	13
C05	43	19
C06	7	7
C07	4,384	1
C08	4,640	26
C09	2,375	68
C10	344	15
C11	257	42
C12	911	66
C13	5	3
C14	12	7
C21	334	32
C22	572	5
C23	1,647	116
C25	531	186
C30	386	25
C40	0	0
D01	389	89
D02	79	41
D03	131	123
D04	352	373
D05	277	364
D06	550	426
D07	8	20

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
D21	225	32
E01	98	228
E02	172	344
E03	95	550
E04	533	2,419
E05	410	1,962
E06	194	1,883
E21	47	37
F01	336	305
F02	597	412
F03	81	448
F04	731	1,191
F15	127	76
F16	2,234	4,612
F17	125	142
F21	554	3,012
F22	33	26
F23	350	511
F24	621	2,341
F25	422	338
F26	64	112
F27	100	64
F28	426	308
F41	109	371
F42	28	87
G01	5,425	2,414
G02	8,725	2,742
G03	3,719	862
G04	149	170
G05	922	235
G06	14,342	6,479
G07	312	352
G08	426	623
G09	4,139	1,105
G10	630	359
G11	7,768	1,000
G12	35	57
G21	240	17
G99	0	1

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
H01	41,024	15,763
H02	3,050	2,336
H03	3,524	285
H04	13,256	3,774
H05	5,306	5,185
Total	171,920	122,082

Note: The figures above are calculated based on existing patents as of December 31, 2010.

Design

Classification	Design
01	58
02	783
03	470
04	203
05	167
06	1,203
07	765
08	1,480
09	1,650
10	940
11	456
12	3,122
13	2,575
14	5,459
15	1,449
16	1,165
17	154
18	109
19	687
20	143
21	948
22	161
23	1,754
24	641
25	680
26	1,798

Classification	Design
27	110
28	814
29	35
30	101
31	157
32	29
33	5
34	20
35	5
36	7
37	43
38	8
39	2
40	1
41	3
42	6
44	2
45	5
46	66
47	3
48	5
49	8
50	18
99	155
Total	30,628

Note: The figures above are calculated based on existing patents as of December 31, 2010.

19. Statistics of Pending Patent Applications for Examination (2004~2010)

Item Year	Application			Reexamination		Opposition			Invalidation			Technical Evaluation Report for Utility Model	Total
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Invention	Design	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Invention	Utility Model	Design		
2004	43,978	14,818	7,901	14,862	371	439	1,649	149	211	874	70	485	85,807
2005	52,757	4,725	8,027	11,046	196	213	474	2	305	1,738	92	1,719	81,294
2006	62,937	6,634	6,703	9,256	335	48	25	0	411	2,028	73	1,204	89,654
2007	90,824	7,340	7,029	7,641	291	1	4	0	501	1,703	85	1,693	117,112
2008	123,123	6,161	7,103	5,907	180	1	0	0	517	1,595	67	1,732	146,386
2009	140,646	6,410	6,034	4,627	124	0	1	0	461	1,244	37	2,873	162,457
2010	153,691	7,609	6,202	4,154	115	0	1	0	428	1,176	56	2,918	176,350

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

2. The statistics above excludes the number of applications not requesting for substantial examination. (2004: 6,239 cases; 2005: 10,509; 2006: 11,298; 2007: 11,374; 2008: 12,965; 2009: 8,501; 2010: 10,705)

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

D. Trend Table of Invention Requests For Examination

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

Filing Year	Invention Applications (Total Applications In This Year)	In the First Year Since the Filing Date		In the Second Year Since the Filing Date		In the Third Year Since the Filing Date		After the Third Year Since the Filing Date		Sum of the Number/ Percentage of Applications Requested For Examination	
		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	88.22%
2003	35,823	21,962	61.31%	1,292	3.61%	8,898	24.84%	462	1.29%	32,614	91.04%
2004	41,919	25,833	61.63%	1,645	3.92%	10,236	24.42%	596	1.42%	38,310	91.39%
2005	47,841	29,641	61.96%	1,679	3.51%	11,321	23.66%	657	1.37%	43,298	90.50%
2006	50,111	31,726	63.31%	1,558	3.11%	10,724	21.40%	359	0.72%	44,367	88.54%
2007	51,676	33,315	64.47%	1,550	3.00%	10,730	20.76%	418	0.81%	46,013	89.04%
2008	51,909	32,214	62.06%	1,468	2.83%	2,296	4.42%	260	0.50%	36,238	69.81%
2009	46,654	28,528	61.15%	649	1.39%	120	0.26%	481	1.03%	29,778	63.83%
2010	47,442	27,020	56.95%	14	0.03%	49	0.10%	468	0.99%	27,551	58.07%

Date : Jan. 7, 2011

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.

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
2007	43	73
2008	37	37
2009	30	27
2010	50	48

II .Trademark Cases Filed & Disposed

A. General Statistics of Trademark Cases (1986-2010)

Year \ Item	Application	Registration	Approval	Rejection
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	65,101	54,597	–	7,393
2007	61,454	51,326	–	7,055
2008	59,568	49,500	–	7,811
2009	59,669	48,075	–	7,728
2010	66,496	54,292	–	8,356

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 of Trademark (2001-2010)

1. Statistics of Applications

Year \ Item	Application		Opposition	Invalidation	Revocation
	By case	By class			
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	65,101	79,767	1,637	493	453
2007	61,454	76,332	1,195	438	357
2008	59,568	75,033	1,192	363	358
2009	59,669	74,177	1,033	389	354
2010	66,496	83,072	1,010	373	648

Year \ Item	Renewal	License	Assignment	Alteration
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
2007	26,394	1,800	10,866	10,179
2008	29,954	1,413	8,971	9,595
2009	30,386	1,432	8,925	8,703
2010	33,554	1,148	7,937	9,722

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, applications for trademark registration may contain two more types of goods or services, thus the number of applications and the number of classes are not the same.

2. Trademark Opposition

Year \ Item	Sustained	Denied	Others
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
2007	854	478	243
2008	705	282	268
2009	753	295	256
2010	514	195	223

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

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

3. Trademark Invalidation

Year \ Item	Sustained	Denied	Others
2001	234	174	72
2002	354	164	60
2003	296	134	50
2004	293	94	48
2005	255	180	76
2006	267	135	65
2007	227	110	91
2008	241	94	76
2009	295	149	107
2010	220	76	91

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

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

4. Trademark Revocation (Cancellation)

Year \ Item	Sustained	Denied	Others
2001	189	51	59
2002	168	58	52
2003	193	42	48
2004	198	39	51
2005	216	71	45
2006	307	66	73
2007	284	27	42
2008	226	43	53
2009	248	62	76
2010	484	27	56

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

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

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

5. Trademark Administrative Appeals, 2005 - 2010

Year \ Item	Administrative Appeals				
	Cases Filed	Decisions of Administrative Appeals			
		Original Decisions Revoked	Administrative Appeals Rejected	Others	Rate of Revocation
2005	1,206	142	972	41	12.29%
2006	1,164	136	1,086	57	10.63%
2007	1,217	77	1,052	41	6.58%
2008	1,054	85	953	25	8.00%
2009	1,048	78	920	35	7.55%
2010	906	68	930	27	6.63%

Note: 1. The above statistics are based on figures published by the Petitions and Appeals Committee, MOEA.

2. The "Administrative Appeals Rejected" column includes cases inadmissible and rejected. The "Others" column includes withdrawals by appellants, jurisdictional transfers, and consolidated reviews.

6. Trademark Administrative Litigation Processed by the Intellectual Property Court

Year \ Item	Cases Received	Cases Concluded							
		Withdrawn	Plaintiff Won	Plaintiff Lost	Partially Sustained	Dismissals	Settlements	Others	Total
Jul. - Dec. 2008	148	3	5	43	3	8	2	2	66
2009	263	10	20	197	11	13	10	1	262
2010	254	14	14	188	14	12	1	0	243

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

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

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

Year \ Item	Residents	Non-Residents
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
2007	47,371	14,740
2008	45,876	14,244
2009	47,009	12,677
2010	50,998	15,498

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

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

Year \ Item	Residents	Non-Residents
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
2007	39,167	12,159
2008	37,220	12,280
2009	35,650	12,425
2010	41,410	12,882

C. Statistics of Trademarks by Class and Nationality

1. Trademark Applications and Registrations by Class (2008-2010)

Class	Application			Registration		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Total	74,949	74,077	82,956	61,163	62,627	68,034
1	1,247	1,128	1,279	1,062	1,007	1,204
2	361	296	360	269	330	314
3	4,366	4,614	5,356	3,398	3,441	4,105
4	496	499	493	354	426	449
5	5,327	5,330	5,616	4,150	4,063	4,717
6	950	855	911	752	824	931
7	1,643	1,348	1,783	1,533	1,597	1,437
8	506	527	601	426	514	544
9	6,140	5,634	6,401	5,326	5,574	5,258
10	1,025	1,049	1,242	827	916	1,047
11	1,673	1,749	1,878	1,357	1,540	1,629
12	1,721	1,558	1,694	1,245	1,511	1,452
13	69	43	46	37	73	32
14	1,239	1,046	1,236	1,023	1,124	1,055
15	107	118	102	93	110	100
16	2,406	2,457	2,562	1,994	2,257	2,157
17	566	414	630	486	523	510
18	1,957	2,087	2,478	1,496	1,641	2,085
19	514	446	505	390	434	445
20	1,037	1,036	1,322	874	912	1,113
21	1,172	1,324	1,578	1,088	1,127	1,294
22	142	116	134	122	134	125
23	97	76	75	90	95	71
24	842	783	977	740	728	783
25	5,152	5,043	5,698	3,698	4,166	4,528
26	347	351	389	320	332	357
27	134	122	162	105	136	131
28	1,515	1,574	1,588	1,302	1,460	1,454
29	2,442	2,744	2,834	1,771	1,875	2,384
30	4,447	5,015	5,562	3,349	3,301	4,288
31	909	970	984	689	753	860
32	1,639	1,651	1,472	1,336	1,192	1,307
33	818	790	813	537	586	690
34	352	269	302	252	307	249
35	6,756	6,942	8,158	5,791	5,592	6,415
36	1,260	923	1,181	1,038	923	886
37	993	851	1,126	897	789	940
38	966	864	944	811	834	812
39	674	577	518	561	564	505
40	416	395	527	432	396	429
41	2,896	2,777	3,084	2,535	2,441	2,433
42	2,298	2,074	2,332	2,058	1,896	1,943
43	3,734	4,013	4,296	3,180	2,800	3,155
44	1,050	1,043	1,143	987	889	906
45	548	556	584	382	494	505

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

2. Trademark Applications by Nationality in 2010 (By Case)

Nationality	Application	Percentage
Taiwan, Republic of China	50,998	76.69%
Japan	3,886	5.84%
United States of America	3,378	5.08%
China	1,603	2.41%
Germany	734	1.10%
Republic of Korea	648	0.97%
Switzerland	640	0.96%
Hong Kong	599	0.90%
France	585	0.88%
United Kingdom	490	0.74%
Italy	302	0.45%
Singapore	298	0.45%
Netherlands	275	0.41%
British Virgin Islands	267	0.40%
Cayman Islands	161	0.24%
Australia	137	0.21%
Malaysia	109	0.16%
Canada	108	0.16%
Sweden	99	0.15%
Spain	94	0.14%
Ireland	85	0.13%
Denmark	71	0.11%
Luxembourg	65	0.10%
Belgium	55	0.08%
Austria	54	0.08%
India	51	0.08%
New Zealand	50	0.08%
Finland	36	0.05%
Thailand	35	0.05%
Indonesia	34	0.05%
Seychelles	32	0.05%
Brazil	23	0.03%
Vietnam	22	0.03%

Nationality	Application	Percentage
Mexico	20	0.03%
United Arab Emirates	19	0.03%
Bermuda	19	0.03%
Macao	19	0.03%
Chile	18	0.03%
Samoa	17	0.03%
Philippines	15	0.02%
Norway	14	0.02%
Portugal	14	0.02%
Belize	12	0.02%
Czech Republic	12	0.02%
Israel	12	0.02%
Saudi Arabia	11	0.02%
Turkey	11	0.02%
Iran	10	0.02%
Russian Federation	10	0.02%
American Samoa	9	0.01%
Barbados	8	0.01%
Marshall Islands	8	0.01%
Netherlands Antilles	7	0.01%
Cyprus	7	0.01%
Cambodia	7	0.01%
South Africa	7	0.01%
Argentina	6	0.01%
Brunei	6	0.01%
Liechtenstein	6	0.01%
Others	168	0.25%

Subtotal		Ratio
Residents	50,998	76.69%
Non-Residents	15,498	23.31%
Total	66,496	100.00%

Note: 1. Applications for joint ownership of trademark received from July 13, 2006. The number of statistics by nationality in this table is counted by the number of applicants in terms of their nationality.

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

3. Trademark Registrations by Nationality in 2010 (By Case)

Nationality	Registration	Percentage	Nationality	Registration	Percentage
Taiwan, Republic of China	41,410	76.27%	Kuwait	20	0.04%
United States of America	2,891	5.32%	Turkey	18	0.03%
Japan	2,861	5.27%	Saudi Arabia	17	0.03%
China	1,279	2.36%	Malta	16	0.03%
Germany	709	1.31%	Israel	15	0.03%
Switzerland	578	1.06%	Monaco	15	0.03%
France	562	1.04%	Samoa	15	0.03%
Hong Kong	533	0.98%	United Arab Emirates	13	0.02%
United Kingdom	441	0.81%	Macao	13	0.02%
Republic of Korea	422	0.78%	Argentina	12	0.02%
Italy	288	0.53%	Russian Federation	12	0.02%
British Virgin Islands	215	0.40%	Colombia	12	0.02%
Netherlands	213	0.39%	Netherlands Antilles	11	0.02%
Cayman Islands	211	0.39%	Chile	11	0.02%
Singapore	200	0.37%	Liechtenstein	11	0.02%
Australia	136	0.25%	Vietnam	10	0.02%
Malaysia	107	0.20%	Philippines	9	0.02%
Canada	99	0.18%	Seychelles	8	0.01%
Spain	91	0.17%	Portugal	7	0.01%
Sweden	89	0.16%	Bulgaria	6	0.01%
Ireland	86	0.16%	Bahamas	6	0.01%
Denmark	59	0.11%	Hungary	6	0.01%
Belgium	58	0.11%	Iran	6	0.01%
Finland	54	0.10%	Iceland	6	0.01%
Luxembourg	54	0.10%	Others	84	0.15%
Austria	44	0.08%			
Thailand	40	0.07%			
India	38	0.07%			
Indonesia	29	0.05%			
Mexico	27	0.05%			
New Zealand	25	0.05%			
Brazil	22	0.04%			
Norway	21	0.04%			
South Africa	21	0.04%			
Bermuda	20	0.04%			

Subtotal		Ratio
Residents	41,410	76.27%
Non-Residents	12,882	23.73%
Total	54,292	100.00%

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

D. Statistics for Certification Mark and Collective Membership Mark

Year	Item	Certification Mark		Collective Membership Mark	
		Application	Registration	Application	Registration
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
2007		30	31	55	32
2008		41	40	42	35
2009		43	27	57	41
2010		33	39	83	55

II » Calendar of Events

- 1/1 New measures were implemented to expand the scope of eligible invention applications for the Accelerated Examination Program (AEP).
- 1/5 A draft amendment to Article 53 of the Copyright Act passed third reading by the Legislative Yuan.
- 1/8 A series of informational forums on the Accelerated Examination Program, simplified examination reports, revised patent fee payment structures, and the Cross-Strait Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA) were held in Taipei, Tainan, Kaohsiung, Taichung and Hsinchu from January 8 to 20, attracting a total of 443 participants.
- 1/12 A draft amendment to the Copyright Intermediary Organization Act—the title of which would be changed to the Copyright Collective Management Organization Act after promulgation—passed third reading by the Legislative Yuan.
- 1/12 A draft amendment to Article 37 of the Copyright Act that included an insertion of Sub-Paragraphs 2-4 to Article 37, Paragraph 6 passed third reading by the Legislative Yuan.
- 2/2 Representatives from the audio-visual industry were invited by TIPO to join a meeting to establish a copyright authentication agency for Taiwanese audio-visual companies seeking market access in Mainland China. It was resolved at the meeting that the Taiwan Association for Copyrights Protection (TACP) would be appointed the official copyright authentication authority for Taiwanese audio-visual products in Mainland China.
- 2/3 Mr. Antony Taubman, Director of the World Trade Organization (WTO)'s Global IP Issues Division, visited TIPO as a guest speaker in a conference on current WTO/TRIPS-related issues. Also taking part in the conference were members of the International Economic and Trade Strategic Alliance Arrangement Task Force/IPR Working Group, scholars and experts from related fields, and TIPO staff.
- 2/10 An amendment to Article 37, Article 53, Articles 81-82 and the title of Chapter 5 of the Copyright Act was promulgated by the Presidential Office. The Copyright Intermediary Organization Act was also officially amended the same day and re-named the Copyright Collective Management Organization Act.
- 2/12 An amendment to Procedures for Approving Copyright Collective Management Organization Applications was published by TIPO.
- 2/22 A new application form and set of application guidelines for filing withdrawals of patent applications were published and entered into force, along with 13 types of amended patent application forms and six sets of accompanying patent application guidelines.
- 2/26 Regulations for Copyright Collective Management Organization Fees were promulgated and entered into force.

- 3/4 A draft amendment to the Trademark Act was submitted to the Executive Yuan for review.
- 3/4 A delegation of TIPO officials was selected to participate in the 30th APEC Intellectual Property Experts' Group (IPEG) Meeting 2010, held in Hiroshima, Japan on March 4-6.
- 3/24 Ms. Ewa Synowiec, Director of Public Procurement and Intellectual Property, Bilateral Trade Relations of the Directorate-General Trade of the European Commission, visited TIPO to exchange opinions concerning amendments to Taiwan's Patent Act and Copyright Collective Management Organization Act, along with issues relating to geographical indications, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA).
- 3/24 A series of four informational meetings on recent trademark-related legislation was held in Taichung, Tainan, Kaohsiung, and Taipei from March 24 to April 8, where new amendments to the Trademark Act and disclaimer examination guidelines were introduced.
- 3/25 Mr. Alberto Casado Cervino, Director General of the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office, was in Taipei to attend the First Meeting of the Taiwan-Spain Commission on IPR, where he discussed future extension of bilateral cooperation on trademark and design patent protection with TIPO officials.
- 3/26 The Taiwan-EU Chishang Rice Geographical Certification Mark System Study Tour took place in Taitung County on March 26-27. The event was planned in order to promote mutual exchange between the EU and Taiwan on issues relating to geographical indications, tourism, and local industries. A total of 35 delegates, including the Director General of the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office and officials from the EU and EU representative offices in Taiwan took part in the tour.
- 4/6 Application Guide to Reviews of Copyright Collective Management Organization Royalty Rates was published by TIPO.
- 4/12 Standards for Application Fees Related to Copyright Affairs were amended.
- 4/19 Application Guide to Copyright Collective Management Organization Mergers was published by TIPO.
- 4/20 Five informational meetings of the recently-amended Copyright Collective Management Organization Act were held in Taipei, Taichung, and Kaohsiung from April 20 to June 3. A total of 275 people participated in the meetings.
- 4/21 Operational Procedures of Application for Review of Copyright Collective Management Organization Royalty Rates were published by TIPO.
- 4/22 A launch banquet was held to celebrate the establishment of the Taiwan Patent Attorneys Association. The 2010 East Asia Patent Forum was also held as part of the day's activities.
- 4/24 TIPO hosted the 2010 World IP Day Celebration—Independent Music Festival at the Huashan 1914 Creative Park. A lineup of famous and newcomer independent bands was invited to entertain the crowd while encouraging young people to create original music and support creativity. The Taiwan Foundation Against Copyright Theft and other organizations also took part in the event, which attracted about 1,000 people.
- 4/27 A series of three forums to introduce the recently-amended Copyright Act was held in Taipei, Taichung, and Kaohsiung from April 27 to May 5. A total of 172 people participated in the three forums.

May

- 5/4 An amended Table of Classification of Goods and Services was attached to Article 13 of Enforcement Rules of the Trademark Act.
- 5/13 A series of six seminars on library copyright and copyright licensing were held in Taipei, Taichung, and Kaohsiung from May 13 to 28, drawing a total of 391 participants.
- 5/28 At the Taiwan-EU Consultation Midterm Review Meeting, the bilateral IPR Working Group submitted reports of major meetings, progress of activities, and expected results.

- 6/8 The Taiwan-EU Prosecutors and Judges Digital Videoconference was held. Participating EU judges each delivered presentations on the judicial systems of their respective countries, while representatives from the Taiwan IP Prosecutors Office presented and discussed with the EU a series of proposals on how to defend against new forms of online copyright infringement through effective investigation, punishment and prosecution strategies.
- 6/10 TIPO enacts a new measure whereby ex officio notices regarding supplements or amendments within a certain period will be given by telephone to invention patent applicants.
- 6/11 Three informational forums on the copyright systems of Mainland China were held in Taipei, Taichung, and Kaohsiung from June 11 to 24, with a total of 264 people participating.
- 6/14 Ex-Deputy DG Margaret Chen hosted a seminar entitled "How to Combat Continuing Copyright Infringement by FOXY Software Providers." Invited to the seminar were a collection of copyright owners, ISP providers, and representatives from the National Communication Commission, Department of Commerce, and Ministry of Justice.
- 6/17 The year's first digital videoconference of the Taiwan-EU IPR Working Group was held and co-hosted by TIPO and EU delegation led by Mr. Antonio Parenti, Deputy Head of Unit, Trade Relations with the Far East, DG Trade. The two sides discussed the following topics: recent developments and updated statistics on Taiwan's IP Court and IP Prosecutors Office, progress reports on amendments to the Patent Act, Trademark Act and Copyright Act, protection of well-known trademarks, and IPR enforcement.
- 6/22 TIPO and the National Police Agency co-organized 16 seminars on economic policing and three basic-training seminars for Taiwan Police College students from June 22 to 30. A total of 2,400 participants attended in hopes of enhancing their IP-related expertise.
- 6/24 The Explanatory Session on the System of Geographical Certification Mark and Geographical Collective Trademark was held, with 261 participants from all levels of government agencies, farmers and fishery associations, and trademark agents in attendance.
- 6/24 The Executive Yuan ratified the Patent Backlog Reduction Project submitted by TIPO. Several tasks relating to backlog reduction were initially begun in 2009 and, under the directive of Premier Wu, Den-yih, were expanded the project to include the following measures that will dramatically increase examination capacity: recruiting 100 alternate service draftees to assist with patent searches, filling 39 job vacancies, employing an additional 170 examiners on five-year contract terms, hiring of external examiners to assist with patent searches, establishing a peripheral organization to handle non-core tasks, and establishing patent funds to be used for specific purposes only.
- 6/29 The Cross-Strait Agreement on IPR Protection and Cooperation was signed.

June

- 7/1 Approximately 200 people attended a forum to introduce the main points of the recently-signed Cross-Strait Agreement on IPR Protection and Cooperation.
- 7/6 The Minimum Number of Promoters Required for Various Categories of Works in Applying for Permission to Establish a Copyright Collective Management Organization was published and took effect retroactive to February 12, 2010.
- 7/6 Executive Yuan Premier Wu, Den-yih met with 97 Taiwanese winners of well-known international invention awards held in the latter half of 2009 and first half of 2010. The inventors were encouraged by Premier Wu to continue with their efforts to create innovative, high-quality products.
- 7/7 The 2010 Patent Examination Workshop for External Patent Examiners was held to introduce the current status of domestic patent policies, prior art search, and a case analysis of patent-related administrative appeals. A panel discussion was also held as part of the event, which drew a total of 67 participants.
- 7/8 A series of 12 seminars were given on one of two topics: "Copyright in Government Offices and State-owned Businesses" and "Proper Use of Licensed Software/Freeware in Government Offices, Schools and State-owned Businesses." The seminars were held in Taipei, Taichung, and Kaohsiung from July 8 to October 15 and attracted a total of 753 participants.
- 7/20 A seminar on trademark-related legislation and case studies from Mainland China was held, with over 200 trademark agents and other industry representatives in attendance.
- 7/26 The first 2010 Taiwan-UK digital videoconference on Intellectual Property Rights was held in order to enhance mutual understanding and establish an effective communication channel between TIPO and the UK-IPO.
- 8/2 Application Guide for Additional Categories of Works Under Copyright Collective Management Organization Management was published by TIPO.
- 8/12 The list of winners for the National Invention and Creation Awards was announced, with a total of 49 patents and six enterprises receiving awards.
- 8/17 The Cross-Strait Agreement on IPR Protection and Cooperation was approved by the Legislative Yuan. A draft amendment to Article 27 and 28 of the Patent Act and Article 4 and 94 of the Trademark Act also passed third reading on the same day.
- 8/23 MOEA Vice Minister Francis Kuo-hsin Liang hosted the year's second meeting of the Inter-Agency Coordination Taskforce for IP Enforcement, where members reviewed progress on IP-related legislative amendments, enforcement of anti-counterfeiting and anti-piracy laws, border controls, IPR awareness and international cooperation.
- 8/24 Organization Regulations for the Copyright Review and Mediation Committee of The Intellectual Property Office, MOEA were amended.
- 8/25 An amendment to Articles 27 and 28 of the Patent Act was promulgated by the Presidential Office.
- 8/25 An amendment to Articles 4 and 94 of the Trademark Act was promulgated by the Presidential Office.

- 9/1 Application Guide for Copyright Collective Management Organization Establishment was published by TIPO.
- 9/3 TIPO revised its practical implementation procedures for amendments made by patentees during invalidation actions, such that in cases where patentees submit amendment requests that fail to meet the provisions of Article 64 of the Patent Act, TIPO will notify the patentee of the reason(s) for which the request was considered ineligible and will specify a deadline by which a response must be received. In principle, only one such notice will be issued by TIPO to the patentee.
- 9/5 TIPO made two presentations entitled “An Introduction to Trademark Act Revisions in Chinese Taipei” and “Presentation on Resolving Patent Backlogs by Chinese Taipei” at the 31st APEC/IPEG Meeting and the Innovating Intellectual Property Exploitation Symposium 2010 on September 7-9 in Sendai, Japan.
- 9/7 A partial amendment to Patent Examination Guidelines: Initial Patent Examination and Patent Rights Management was promulgated and entered into force.
- 9/8 The Department of Industrial Technology and TIPO co-hosted the 2010 Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) Joint Award Ceremony. Executive Yuan Premier Wu, Den-yih and MOEA Minister Shih, Yen-shiang were invited to address the crowd and present awards to selected enterprises and individuals. In addition to the seven recipients of Industrial Technology Advancement Awards, prizes were also presented to 49 National Invention Award winners and six Contribution Award winners.
- 9/15 The 2010 Cross-Strait Trademark Forum was held in Guiyang, Mainland China. Cross-Strait experts and competent trademark authorities attended the forum to share opinions and exchange ideas on substantial issues.
- 9/21 Six seminars on digital publication copyright awareness and proper use of licensed software/freeware in small and medium enterprises were held from September 21 to October 29 in Taipei, Taichung and Kaohsiung. A total of 333 persons participated in the seminars.
- 9/24 Regulations Governing Registration and Review of Pledges of Copyright; Regulations Governing Application for Approval of License of Works of Unknown Owner of Copyrights and Royalties for Use Thereof; Regulations for Application Fee Concerning Registration of Pledges of Copyright; and Regulations for Application Fee Concerning Licensing of Works for the Use of Works of Unknown Owner of Copyrights were promulgated and entered into force.
- 9/30 The 2010 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart was held at the Taipei World Trade Center on September 30-October 2. The event attracted participants from 21 countries and saw over 2,000 creative works and technologies displayed. A total of 97,728 visitors attended the exhibition, a 13.45% increase from the previous year's total.
- 10/18 German judge Günter Hubert visited Taiwan on October 18-21 to give a lecture on trial practices in German Federal Patent Court.
- 10/19 TIPO designated the Musical Copyright Association Taiwan (MCAT), the Music Copyright Society of Chinese Taipei (MÜST) and the Music Copyright Intermediary Society of Taiwan (TMCS) to establish a joint royalty rate, royalty distribution method, and a one-stop shop for public performance of computerized karaoke.
- 10/20 A press conference was held in Taipei to announce the winners of the third annual Hong Kong and Taiwan “My Video” Competition, which was jointly organized by the Taiwan Foundation against Copyright Theft and the Hong Kong Intellectual Property Society under the joint directive of the Hong Kong Intellectual Property Department and TIPO. The competition awarded prizes to the top five entries in each of the three categories: senior/vocational high school, college/university and the general public.
- 10/21 Promulgated an amendment to Patent Examination Guidelines: Initial Patent Examination and Patent Rights Management concerning invention patent application forms.
- 10/21 TIPO collaborated with the European Economic and Trade Office and Taiwan Design Center to co-host the Taiwan-EU 2010 Seminar on Design Patent.
- 10/26 Promulgated application forms and guidelines for copyright pledge registry and the use of works owned by unknown copyright holders.
- 10/27 TIPO Deputy DG Gao, Jing-yuan led a delegation to attend the third annual Cross-Strait Copyright Forum in Beijing, Mainland China on October 27-30.

- 11/3 Ms. Loredana Gulino, Director General of the Italian Patent and Trademark Office, and her associate Mr. Pasquale De Micco, Head of Unit for IP Promotion and International Affairs, visited Taiwan on November 3-6, 2010 and participated in the signing of the Taiwan-Italy Memorandum of Understanding on Intellectual Property Rights on November 4.
- 11/5 The second digital videoconference of 2010 for the Taiwan-EU IPR Working Group was held.
- 11/5 TIPO organized the final competition and award ceremony of the 2010 Battle of the Copyright Plays at the Sake Brewery, Huashan 1914 Creative Park in Taipei. DG Wang, Mei-hua, who was in attendance to present the awards, encouraged the participants to promote original ideas and become leaders of artistic creation and copyright protection.
- 11/9 During a visit to TIPO, Ms. Serina Huang, Executive Deputy Director of Economic & Policy at the Australian Commerce & Industry Office, stated that the Taiwan-Australia MOU on IPR cooperation that expired in October 2010 will not be renewed by Australia. However, according to the new policy of IP Australia, bilateral cooperation and personnel exchange between the two offices will be continued despite the MOU's expiration.
- 11/17 A seminar on patent examination case studies was held to conduct in-depth discussion on criteria of patentability such as obviousness, industrial applicability, requirements of revision, and inventive step. A total of 75 patent examiners participated in the seminar.
- 11/19 Amendments to 17 types of patent application forms and 14 patent application FAQ lists were promulgated and adopted on the same date.
- 11/22 IP authorities from Taiwan and Mainland China commenced mutual acceptance of priority right claims for patents, trademarks, and plant varieties, with priority right claims for initial applications accepted retroactive to September 12, 2010 (the enactment date of the Cross-Strait Agreement on IPR Protection and Cooperation).
- 11/29 A delegation of four examiners from the Japan Patent Office attended a two-week patent examiner exchange program at TIPO on November 29-December 10.
- 12/16 The third annual Cross-Strait Patent Forum was held in Taipei on December 16-17, 2010. The agenda included discussion topics such as the latest developments in cross-Strait IPR protection, patent system reforms, and management of substantive examinations, as well as experience-sharing with respect to patent attorney/agent systems and commercial patents. More than 200 experts representing the industrial, academic, and public sectors attended the forum.
- 12/16 The Taiwan Association For Copyrights Protection (TACP) began operations as the official copyright authentication authority for Taiwanese audio-visual products entering Mainland China. TACP was granted its designation by TIPO on November 17 and assumed responsibility for authentication of audio recordings, video recordings, laser turntables, and laserdiscs beginning December 16.
- 12/23 The draft amendment to the Trademark Act, including 111 articles, passed review by the Executive Yuan and was forwarded to the Legislative Yuan for further review.
- 12/24 TIPO authorized the merger of two copyright collective management organizations: the Association of Recording Copyright Owners (ARCO) and the Audiovisual Music Copyright Owner Association (AMCO).

III » Research Projects and Annual Publications

Research Projects

No.	Title	Research Organization / Researcher
1	Study on the Tariff Categories of the Japanese Society for Rights of Authors, Composers and Publishers	Huang, Ming-jie
2	Study on Recent Legislative Trends Involving ISP Collaborations to Protect Copyright	InfoShare Tech Law Office
3	Comparative Study on Tariffs for Collective Management of Music in Hong Kong and Singapore	Soochow University
4	Study on Work Made for Hire in the Copyright Act	Hsiao, Hsiung-lin
5	Study on Measures to Prevent Copyright Misuse in Related Countries	UniVenture Management Consulting Co. Ltd.
6	Study on Audio-visual Copyright Protection	Chang, Yi-yun
7	2010 Research on Cross-Strait IPR-related Issues: Enforcement and Protection for Taiwanese Businesses in Mainland China	Chinese National Federation of Industries
8	Plan for the Cultivation and Training of IPR Professionals (2/4)	National Taiwan University (Office of the Taiwan Intellectual Property Training Academy)
9	Study on Canadian Copyright Law and Court Decisions	Soochow University

BOOKS AND REPORTS

No.	Title	Publication Date
1	Invention and Utility Model Patent Infringement Evaluation Report and Case Studies	March 2010
2	Patent Litigation Practices in Mainland China	March 2010
3	Comparison of Patent Systems and Practices Across the Taiwan Strait	March 2010
4	Guidelines for Substantive Examination of Invention Patents (1): Compilation of International Regulations and Case Studies	March 2010
5	Patent Search and Patent Analysis	March 2010
6	Patent Classification	March 2010
7	2010 Trademark Regulations and Examination Guidelines	November 2010
8	Historical Compilation of Copyright Collective Management Organization Regulations	July 2010
9	2009 Graphical Analysis of Patent Applications and Industry Trends for Domestic Enterprises & Individuals	September 2010
10	2009 Analysis of Patent Applications and Industry Trends for Domestic Enterprises & Individuals	October 2010
11	Copyright Act and Related Laws	October 2010
12	Everyday Copyright (2nd Volume)	November 2010
13	Everyday Invention and Patent	December 2010
14	Micropedia on Library Copyright	December 2010

PERIODICALS

No.	Title	Publication Frequency
1	Patent Gazette (Paper)	Every 10 days
2	Patent Gazette (Optical Disc)	Every 10 days
3	Trademark Gazette (Paper)	Semi-monthly
4	Trademark Gazette (Optical Disc)	Semi-monthly
5	Patent Application Publication Gazette (Paper)	Semi-monthly
6	Patent Application Publication Gazette (Optical Disc)	Semi-monthly
7	Intellectual Property Right Monthly	Monthly
8	TIPO Annual Report 2010 (Chinese Edition)	Annually
9	TIPO Annual Report 2010 (English Edition)	Annually

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