



Annual Report

**2011**



Intellectual  
Property  
Office



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# TIPO

## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

The year 2011 was a crucial year for the Taiwan Intellectual Property Office (TIPO). With continuous efforts of all TIPO staff members and the generous supports extended by many people in IPR-related fields, TIPO has made great advancements in the promotion of IPR system reform and has also achieved significant breakthroughs in the enhancement of international cooperation. This will, in turn, bring upon a significant and critical influence on the development of Taiwan's industries as a whole.



The development of a healthy and sound environment for the protection of intellectual property relies on the establishment of a comprehensive legal scheme. As Director General, I have actively promoted amendments to relevant IP-related laws and regulations since I took office. I am delighted to note that after several years of great efforts, amendments to the Trademark Act and Patent Act that are of significance to the interests of applicants were promulgated by Presidential Order on June 29 and December 21, 2011, respectively. There are many changes in the legal framework of the two Acts. These changes will not only continue to help promote the development of domestic industries, upgrade the quality of patent examination and provide more adequate trademark protection, but will also be more compatible with international norms. In so doing, the IPR-related laws and regulations in Taiwan will be more comprehensive and protection environment will be healthier and better.

Under the government's policy to encourage innovation and R&D, and to improve Taiwan's IPR protection environment, applications for patents and trademark registrations have been on a steady growth in recent years. I am pleased to see that applicants are now actively applying for patents. However, imbalance between the volume of patent applications and examination capacity has become an urgent matter to be resolved. With the amendment to TIPO's Organization Act, promulgated on December 28, 2011,

TIPO is now able to prepare for filling 39 vacancies and hiring additional 170 examiners on a 5-year contract. We hope this will revitalize the examination force and gradually resolve the problem of shortage in human resources. In addition, TIPO is assertively using its existing manpower to reduce pending applications, as proposed in the Patent Backlog Reduction Project approved by the Executive Yuan in 2010. A total of 66,803 patent applications were concluded in 2011, representing a sharp growth of 17.49% over 2010. Trademark applications, however, saw a decrease of 7.95% concluded applications over the previous year, amounting to only 77,114 classes. This was because our trademark operation system was being upgraded, while doing so, slowed down processing time. Nevertheless, TIPO has adopted necessary measures to accelerate the examination process.

Filing for patent in other countries is one of the strategies businesses use to enhance competitive edge. Patent backlog problem experienced by IP offices creates an enormous impact on global patent systems, world economic development as well as innovation incentives. This so called “global patent warming” has led major patent offices in the world to actively seek ways to resolve this issue. TIPO is no exception. In addition to sending delegates to participate in IPR-related meetings held at World Trade Organization (WTO) and at Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) to discuss with other members on IPR-related issues, TIPO has also engaged in bilateral and multilateral interactions to develop closer international cooperation. On September 1, 2011, the Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) Pilot Program between TIPO and USPTO was launched. This project not only meets the expectation of patent applicants to accelerate examination process and reduce the workload of patent examiners, but also sets an important milestone toward closer international cooperation in patent examination.

The year 2011 was a rough and busy year for TIPO. I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude to all of my colleagues for their dedication at their posts to embrace the challenge brought by the difficult tasks of mounting pressure to deal with increasing number of applications. I also would like to extend my appreciation to the legislators, other government agencies and applicants for their endless support in helping TIPO develop a more comprehensive IPR protection regime. My colleagues and I will continue to do our utmost to better improve Taiwan's IPR system in order to develop Taiwan toward a world-class member among global community on IPR protection.



Director General  
Intellectual Property Office, MOEA

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE  
MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS





## I. BUDGET & HUMAN RESOURCES

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### Budget

#### 2011 Annual Revenue

Unit: NT\$ Million

Item	Amount	Percentage(%)
Patent Fees (Application Fees, Issue Fees, Registration Fees)	830	25.30%
Trademark Fees (Application Fees, Issue Fees, Registration Fees)	621	18.93%
Patent Annuities	1,813	55.27%
Others	16	0.50%
Total	3,280	100.00%

#### 2011 Annual Expenditure

Unit: NT\$ Million

Item	Amount	Percentage(%)
IPR Technological Development	110	7.75%
Promotion of IPR Protection	409	28.82%
General Administration	900	63.43%
Total	1,419	100.00%

#### Annual Budget (2007-2011)

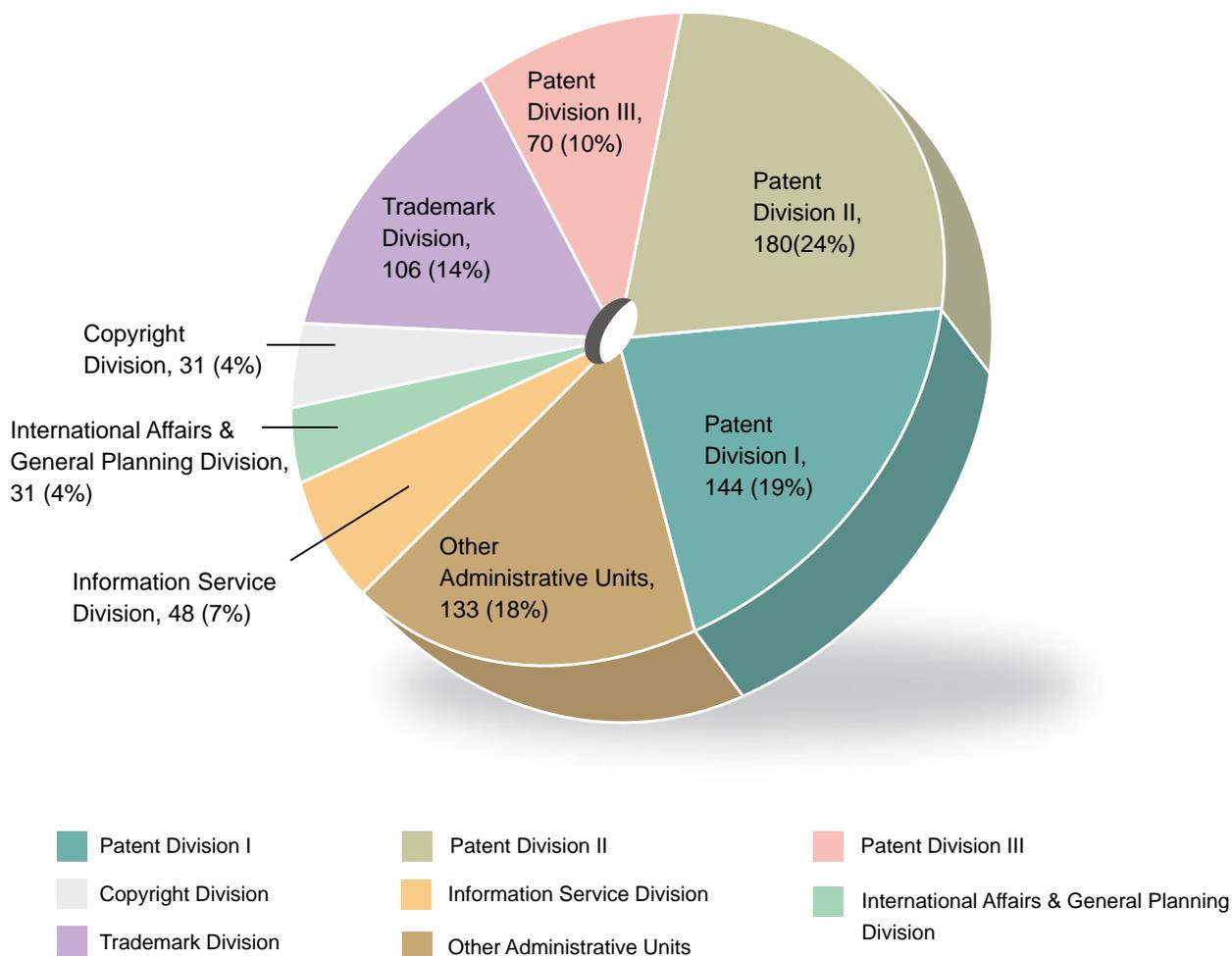
Unit: NT\$ Million

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
2007	2,909	1,225
2008	3,020	1,300
2009	2,902	1,317
2010	3,112	1,409
2011	3,280	1,419

## Human Resources

As of end of December 2011, TIPO's staff totaled 743 employees. The breakdown for each division 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	144	180	70	106	31	31	48	133	743



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE  
MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS





## II. PATENT AFFAIRS

To uphold the principle of improving both quality and quantity and to be in line with the spirit of innovation, the amendment to the Patent Act was passed on November 29, 2011. In parallel to this development, the “Accelerated Examination Program (AEP)” was enhanced and implementation of administrative measures including the establishment of collective interview mechanism was introduced. With respect to seeking opportunities to develop international cooperation and carry out exchange programs with other IP offices, the Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) Pilot Program with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) was launched and patent examiner exchange program with Japan Patent Office (JPO) was continued. TIPO is determined to continue improving both patent examination quality and efficiency.

### Patent Examination Quality and Efficiency

#### ■ Enhancement of Examination Efficiency

The number of invention patent applications in 2011 totaled 50,082 cases, which was 2,640 (5.5% increase) more than 47,442 applications received in 2010. A total of 43,528 requests for substantive examination of invention patents were received in 2011, which was 2,413 (5.87% increase) more than 41,115 requests filed in 2010. After having recruited an additional 60 examiners and 97 alternative military draftees with R&D background in 2010, the overall number of concluded applications increased by 33.8% (see below for processing status).

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

	2010	2011	Rate of Change (%)
Office Action for Invention Patent Applications (Cases)	25,434	40,274	+58.35
Approval Rate of Invention Patent Examination (%)	60.5	57.4	-3.10
Average Time for First Office Action of Invention Patent Examination (Months)	37.81	40.97	+8.36
Average Time for Concluding Invention Patent Examination (Months)	41.04	45.12	+9.94
Pending Invention Patent Examination (Cases)	153,691	160,318	+4.31
Average Time for First Office Action of Invention Patent Reexamination (Months)	22.16	17.03	-23.15
Average Time for Concluding Invention Patent Reexamination (Months)	30.55	22.64	-25.89
Pending Invention Patent Reexamination (Cases)	4,154	4,284	+3.13
Technical Evaluation Reports for Utility Model Patent (Cases)	2,487	2,824	+13.55

#### ■ Measures to Reduce Patent Backlog

Due to the discrepancy between examination manpower restricted by TIPO's Organization Act and the increase of incoming patent applications, patent backlog

reached 160,318 cases as of end of 2011. In order to reduce patent backlog, TIPO plans to hire more examiners, establish the Patent Search Center and employ alternative military draftees with R&D background to assist with prior art search. In accordance with the “Patent Backlog Reduction Project” approved by the Executive Yuan, the aforementioned measures will not only greatly contribute to expanding patent examination capacity but also to reducing patent backlog.

- **Establishing Patent Search Center**  
To make optimal delegation of the existing examination manpower, the establishment of Patent Search Center—a non-profit organization, has been under preparation since 2010 to assist examiners with peripheral examination-related matters. The Patent Search Center will initially focus on prior art search and patent classification. TIPO expects the Patent Search Center to be established between March and April 2012; this would greatly help TIPO in expanding examination capacity and steadily improve the quality of patent examination.
- **Amending the TIPO Organization Act and Recruiting More Patent Examiners**  
To solve the problem of understaffing of patent examiners, Articles 7, 16 and 17 of the TIPO Organization Act were amended. These amendments were promulgated by Presidential Order on December 28, 2011. With the passage of the amended Act, TIPO is in a position to recruit an additional 170 patent examiners on five-year contracts and 39 assistant patent examiners. Hiring of new patent examiners will take place as soon as the required budget is approved. It is expected that these examiners will begin their posts in March and September 2012. Once these new examiners completed training and join the rank of patent examination work, examination process will be enhanced and patent backlog reduced.
- **Collective Interview Pilot Program**  
“Collective Interview Pilot Program” was launched in June 2011. The program applies to the invention patent applications that have requested for substantive examination before 2008 and have been laid-open but have not received the written decision. Applicants can request for the collective interview if the following requirements are met: a series of patent applications with the same products (or industrial technology) possessing close relationship in technical fields. The implementation of this collective interview mechanism improves examination efficiency through vis-à-vis communication and explanation. As of December 31, 2011, six companies (organizations) have applied for the interview, and a total of 91 applications were received.
- **Accelerated Examination Program (AEP)**  
TIPO continued to carry out the AEP in 2011 with 1,376 applications being received. Also, application that meets AEP condition (1), (2), and (3) must apply for early laid-open at the time when the request for AEP is made, if it has not been laid-open yet. Request made under condition (3) will be charged a filing fee of NT\$4000 per case. This requirement complies with the related accelerated examination process carried out by foreign patent offices. A public hearing on adjusting design patent annuity and discussing a draft amendment to the AEP was held on March 22, 2011. The amendment was enacted on July 1, 2011. A total of 71 applications meeting condition (3) were received as of December 31, 2011.
- **Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) Pilot Program between TIPO and USPTO**  
TIPO started the PPH Pilot Program with USPTO on September 1, 2011. The applicant whose claims are determined to be allowable in the Office of First Filing (OFF) will be



■ Mr. Jeffrey Siew, USPTO patent attorney (left), visited TIPO on November 24 - 25, 2011, gave a presentation on USPTO's latest updates of PPH, and joined a workshop with local industries to promote the U.S.-Taiwan PPH pilot project.

in a position to submit the same application filed before the Office of Second Filing (OSF). In this way, the OSF will be able to utilize the search and examination results of the OFF to facilitate the patent examination process. Not only the applicant can benefit from the accelerated examination process, but both offices will also jointly share the examination and search results to improve examination quality and expedite examination procedures. A total of 39 applications were received as of December 31, 2011.

● Recruitment of New Staff and Alternative Military Draftees

After having completed in-house training and orientation period requirements, new examiners who passed the 2010 Civil Service Special Examination have helped to steadily enhance examination capacity since August 2011. Also, the addition of 97 alternative military draftees with R&D

background to conduct prior art search since 2010, as well as the amount of overtime work TIPO's examiners have devoted to reduce patent backlog, the number of first office actions has increased remarkably, thus increasing the number of concluded applications.

■ Improvement of Patent Examination Quality

The most important consideration in the patent system is to continue improving patent examination quality; in-house training is one of the key elements in doing so. In addition, the quality review system and sharing of working experiences with examiners of foreign patent offices are also agendas which TIPO has attached great importance to. It is TIPO's expectation that examiners will continue to improve their expertise in patent examination.

● In-house Trainings

To provide our examiners with opportunities to acquaint themselves with the latest development in patent examination, TIPO in 2011, organized two trainings for patent examiners, eight courses dealing with Japanese prior art document practices, one on examination practices for new examiners, six advanced courses on plant and animal patents examination expertise, one course on plant and animal related invention examination practices, two sessions coping with foreign study experience-sharing, ten sessions on latest development in industrial technology, nine seminars on patent examination case studies, three seminars on patent examination practices, one workshop for training part-time patent examiners, and five seminars on revoked patent administrative litigations.



■ Patent examiners with outstanding performance were awarded by DG Wang on June 28, 2011.



■ Mr. Shinji Komiya, Deputy Director, Appeals Examination Policy Planning Office, Appeals Division, Appeals Department of JPO, explained Japanese patent trial and patent examinations on November 9, 2011.

- Advanced Trainings for Senior Patent Examiners

In 2011, TIPO invited two patent examiners from Japan Patent Office-Mr. Shinji Komiya, Deputy Director, Appeals Examination Policy Planning Office, Appeals Division, Appeals Department and Mr. Tomoya Yanagisawa, Deputy Director, Examination Standards Office, Administrative Affairs Division, First Patent Examination Department, to give a series of lectures featuring case studies on Japanese patent trial and patent examination. The training materials will be used as references for patent examination practice as stipulated in the newly revised Patent Act and the amendments to the current patent examination guidelines.

- Quality Review Mechanism

Quality review is implemented monthly by random sampling and there have been 2,018 inventive patent applications which have been reviewed since March 2011. TIPO has also revised the standards on reviewing invention patent examination and technical evaluation reports for utility model patent, thus further improving the level of examination quality.

- Improvement of Examination Quality

Four TIPO patent examiners were sent to visit Japan Patent Office (JPO) in 2011 in accordance with the exchange programs concluded between TIPO and JPO. As a result of this visit, TIPO's examiners benefited greatly on patent examination practices. Both parties are now utilizing patent search and examination results mutually.

- Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee

TIPO held two meetings of the patent examination quality consultation committee to make a briefing on the following issues: progress made and the planned future direction under the Patent Backlog Reduction Project, the overall analysis of patent administrative remedy, new measures for improving the quality of e-filing service, and the amendments to regulations governing the Senior Qualification Examination for Professional and Technical Personnel in the Category of Patent Attorney. During the meetings, TIPO also exchanged views with committee members regarding the feasibility of cooperation between Taiwan and the United States in accelerating patent examination, the pilot project for Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH), and the feasibility of TIPO serving as the office for first filing in accordance with the project.

- Seminars on Revoked Patent Administrative Litigation Cases

TIPO held 5 seminars on revoked patent administrative litigation cases in 2011. During the seminars, analyses were focused on selected indicative cases that are of general nature and whose court rulings came out differently from those decided by the MOEA's Petitions and Appeals Committee or the administrative court. These case analyses were then summarized and compiled into a reference book entitled "A Collection of Patent Administrative Litigation Cases: 2010-2011" for both TIPO examiners and the general public.



■ A Seminar on Revoked Patent Administrative Litigation Cases was held on April 25, 2011.

## Amendments to Patent Laws and Regulations

### ■ Promulgation of Patent Act, as Amended

The Patent Act was amended and promulgated by Presidential Order on December 21, 2011, and the date of enforcement is to be decided by the Executive Yuan. The main points of the amendment are as follows:

- Introducing the “reinstatement of rights” mechanism, whereby applicants or patent owners who lose their patent rights because they unintentionally fail to claim priority rights at the time of application or fail to pay patent annuities on time may apply for reinstatement of rights.
- Allowing divisional applications to be filed within 30 days from the date on which an approval decision for the original patent application was issued.
- Amending conditions that were excluded from the scope of patent right, including private acts that are for non-commercial purposes, acts that are necessary for obtaining drug regulatory approval in Taiwan and abroad, and adoption of the international exhaustion principle.
- Removing the minimum two-year threshold requirement for applying for extension of patent terms of pharmaceutical and agrichemical related invention patents; clarifying that patentee may apply for only one extension of the patent term of the said invention patent based on the first regulatory approval, and the said regulatory approval can be used for seeking patent extension only once.
- Revising conditions and compensation for compulsory license.
- Compulsory license may be granted to produce pharmaceutical products for export to developing or least-developed countries to solve their public health crisis.
- Revising the patent invalidation system, including abolishing examination by ex officio action, allowing invalidation actions to be filed against part of claims, combining procedure for invalidation actions and corrections, as well as combining decisions for invalidation actions and corrections.
- Allowing partial designs, computer-generated icons and graphical user interfaces (icons & GUIs), and sets of articles into the scope of design patent protection; introducing the derivative designs system.

The original amendment to the Patent Act proposed by the Executive Yuan was to provide overall patent protection to animals and plants. However, since consensus could not be reached at the current stage, the Council of Agriculture recommended postponement to expand the plant patent after taking into account the current development of domestic industry, the impact that plant patent may cause and that plant innovation currently is protected by plant variety right. Patent protection for animals and plants would be best implemented if consensus could be reached, taking into account the technology development and demand of industry. Therefore, expanding patent protection for animals and plants is not included in this amendment.

### ■ Amendments to Patent-related Enforcement Rules

To cope with the Patent Act amendments, the Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act, regulations for the deposit of patented biological materials, regulations for ratifying patent term extensions, new regulations concerning the foreign languages that are allowed for filing patent applications and other specified details are being reviewed for revision; TIPO will call for public hearings in due time.

### ■ Amendments to the Patent Examination Guidelines

To comply with the amendments to the Patent Act and Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act, and to provide the public with more information on specific examination standards, TIPO has been actively engaged in the amendments of the following chapters to the Patent Examination Guidelines:

- Comprehensive amendment to Chapters 1-8 of Section 2 on Substantive Examination for Invention Patents includes new systems of “the Last Notice”, “Correction of Translation Errors”, and “Post-Grant Division”.
- Amendment to Section 5 on Examination Guidelines for Invalidation includes “Statement, Reason and Evidence for Invalidation Request”, “Investigation and Examination by Ex Officio”, “Consolidated Examination”, and “Procedures of Processing Amendment and Invalidation”. The amended guidelines are illustrated in separate chapters.
- Amendment to Chapter 11 on “Examination Guidelines for Biological and Related Inventions” of Section 2 on Substantive Examination for Invention Patents.

### ■ Bimonthly Publication of Administrative and Civil Judgments Issued by Intellectual Property Court

Judgments of the Intellectual Property Court in civil and administrative cases related to patent infringement or dispute are collected for analysis for colleagues at TIPO and public reference.

## Analysis of Patent Litigations and Overview on Patent Trend

TIPO in 2011 conducted an analysis of the patent trend on the newly-developed technologies in the optical-electronic industry. The Major highlights of the analysis focused on Taiwan's main competitors in the LCD technology market and current status of core patent and patent deployment of these competitors. The results of this analysis were aimed at helping local enterprises to locate technological discrepancies residing in the current optical-electronic industry and to fill up the patent technology gap. The analysis also included the ten most indicative strategic patent litigation cases filed before TIPO between 2000 and 2008. Moreover, interviews with the litigation parties in the aforementioned cases were subsequently conducted along with the training of focus groups. The analysis results and litigation-related experiences collected from the interviews will be compiled into a manual to be utilized as reference by local enterprises.

## Analysis of Patent Cases

### ■ Patent Applications

82,988 patent applications were received in 2011, 2,494 more as compared to the 80,494 applications in 2010, marking a growth rate of 3.10%. Of the total patent applications, 50,082 fell under the category of invention, which ranked the highest and accounted for 60.35% of total applications, while 25,170 was for utility model and 7,736 for design.

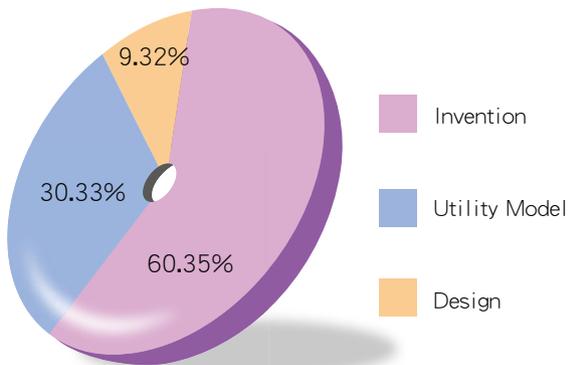
In addition, of the 50,082 invention patent applications filed in 2011, 26,564 (53.04%) and 23,518 (46.96%) were made by foreign and ROC nationals, respectively. Although the rate of invention applications filed by ROC nationals increased by 2.68%, it was lower than that of foreign nationals (8.26%).

The number of applications for utility model was 25,170 which accounted for 30.33% of total patent application, a drop by 2.56% as compared to 2010 while design accounted for 9.32%, an increase by 7.15% as compared to 2010.

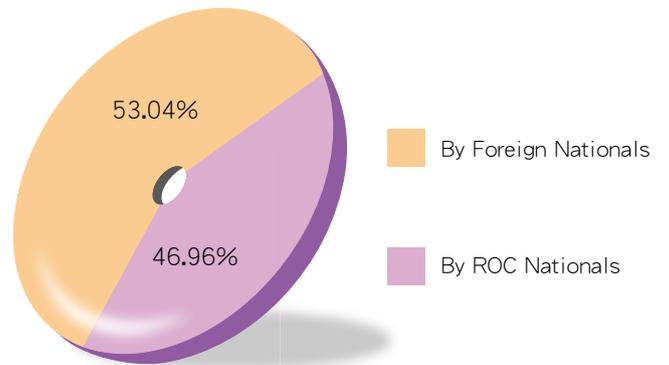
## Patent Applications

Year \ Type of Patent	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
Applications in 2011 (Case)	50,082	25,170	7,736	82,988
Applications in 2010 (Case)	47,442	25,832	7,220	80,494
Percentage Change (%)	5.56	-2.56	7.15	3.10
ROC Nationals in 2011 (Case)	23,518	24,094	4,609	52,221
ROC Nationals in 2010 (Case)	22,905	24,917	4,285	52,107
Percentage Change (%)	2.68	-3.30	7.56	0.22
Foreign Nationals in 2011 (Case)	26,564	1,076	3,127	30,767
Foreign Nationals in 2010 (Case)	24,537	915	2,935	28,387
Percentage Change (%)	8.26	17.60	6.54	8.38

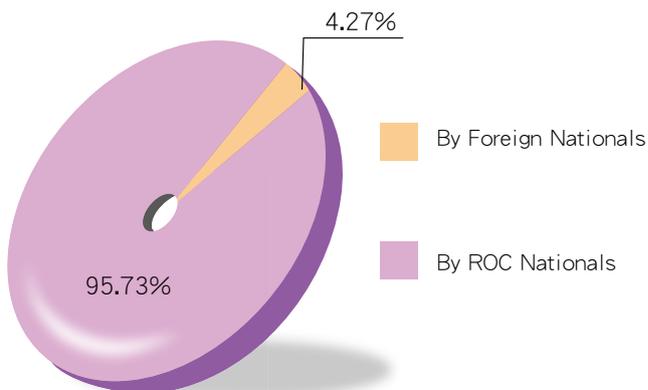
Patent Applications by Type in 2011



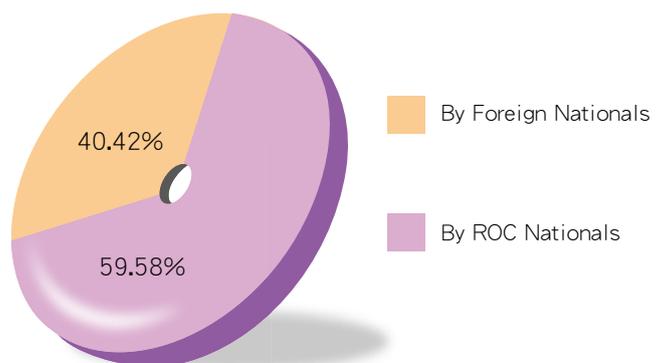
Invention Patent Applications in 2011



Utility Model Patent Applications in 2011

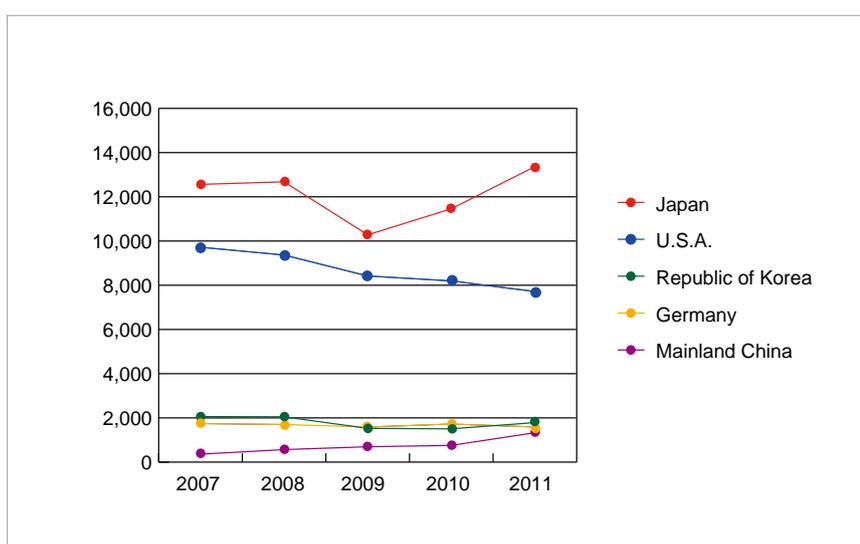


Design Patent Applications in 2011



The number of applications, in terms of geographic origins, has remained unchanged in recent years. Applicants from Japan and the United States are at the top of the scale, accounted for 68.52% of all foreign applications in 2011. Overall, the number of applications in other Asian countries has been on a continuous incline. In terms of application ratio, applications originated from Japan, South Korea and mainland reached 43.44%, 5.81%, and 4.32%, respectively, while that of the United States and Germany was down to 25.08% and 5.16%.

### Changes in the Number of Applications Filed by Top 5 Foreign Applicants



### Changes in the Number of Applications Filed by Top 5 Foreign Applicants

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percentage to Total(2011)
Japan	12,563	12,677	10,280	11,459	13,366	43.44%
U.S.A.	9,720	9,365	8,418	8,196	7,715	25.08%
Republic of Korea	2,061	2,049	1,526	1,506	1,787	5.81%
Germany	1,743	1,700	1,588	1,723	1,589	5.16%
Mainland China	358	566	694	755	1,329	4.32%
Others	5,794	5,917	4,663	4,748	4,981	16.19%
Total	32,239	32,274	27,169	28,387	30,767	100.00%

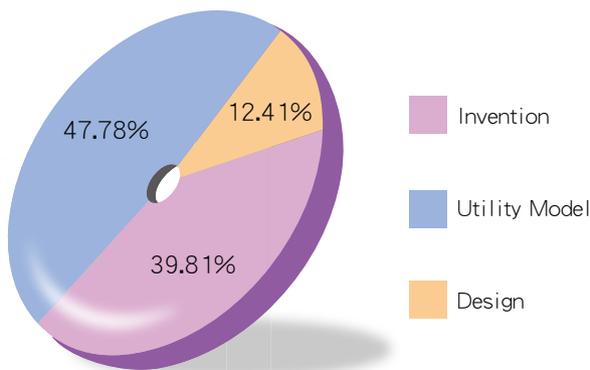
**Patents Granted**

In 2011, a total of 50,305 patent certificates were granted; 24,037 of which were utility model patents, 20,025 were invention patents and 6,243 were design patents. With respect to the nationality, 36,924 patent certificates were granted to domestic applicants, of which, 10,112 were inventions, 23,095 were utility models and 3,717 industry designs. A total of 13,381 patent certificates were granted to foreign nationals, 9,913 of which were for invention patents.

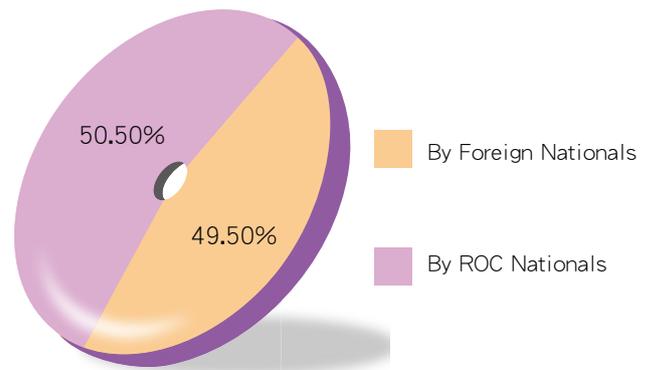
Patents Granted

Year	Type of Patent			Total
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	
Total in 2011 (Case)	20,025	24,037	6,243	50,305
Percentage of Total (%)	39.81	47.78	12.41	100.00
ROC Nationals (Case)	10,112	23,095	3,717	36,924
Percentage of Total (%)	20.10	45.91	7.39	73.40
Foreign Nationals (Case)	9,913	942	2,526	13,381
Percentage of Total (%)	19.71	1.87	5.02	26.60

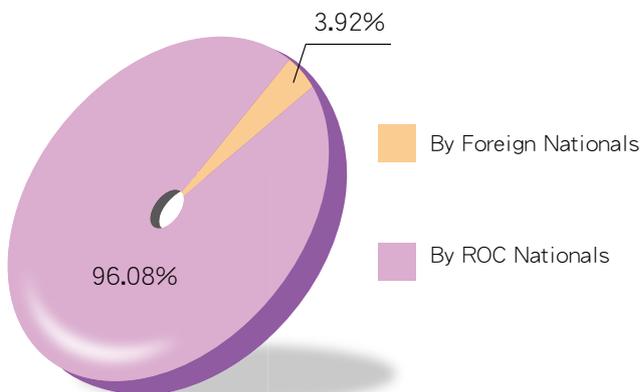
Patents Granted by Type in 2011



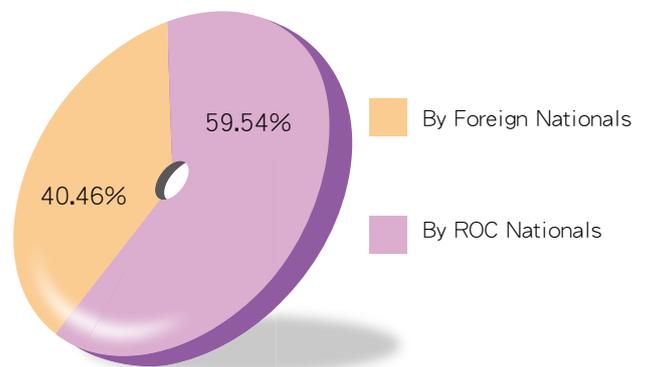
Invention Patents Granted in 2011



Utility Model Patents Granted in 2011

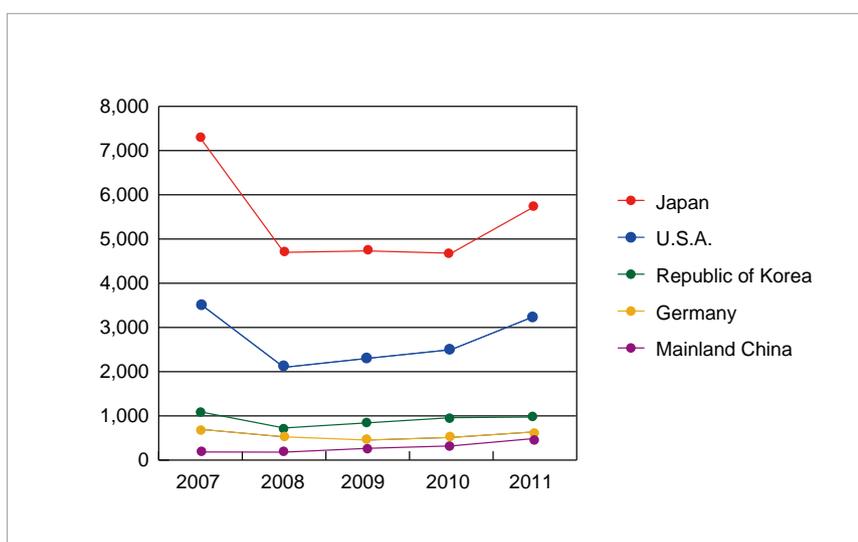


Design Patents Granted in 2011



In terms of the number of patents granted by TIPO in 2011, Japan and the United States which ranked the top two accounted for 67.36% of total applications. The number of patents granted by TIPO to the top five foreign applicants was up as compared to 2010.

### Changes in the Number of Patents Granted by Top 5 Foreign Applicants



### Changes in the Number of Patents Granted by Top 5 Foreign Applicants

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percentage to Total (2011)
Japan	7,294	4,709	4,742	4,690	5,749	42.96%
U.S.A.	3,540	2,109	2,312	2,509	3,265	24.40%
Republic of Korea	1,103	738	854	971	986	7.37%
Germany	708	537	465	524	650	4.86%
Mainland China	195	191	277	332	500	3.74%
Others	2,098	1,635	1,617	1,884	2,231	16.67%
Total	14,938	9,919	10,267	10,910	13,381	100.00%

### ■ Reexaminations

Thanks to TIPO's continued dedication to reducing patent backlogs, the number of concluded patent examinations has been on a steady rise for the past few years. As a result, the number of reexaminations has grown; the percentage thereof, however, has decreased. In 2010, there were 2,758 reexamination requests for invention, which accounted for 27.53% of the 10,018 rejected invention applications. In 2011, the said requests went up to 3,305, which accounted for 23.04% of the 14,344 rejected invention applications, indicating a 4.49% decrease than that of 2010.

Similar progress has also been achieved in the reduction of average time for first office action of invention patent reexamination and the shortening of average time for concluding invention patent reexamination. Specifically, the average first office action was reduced from 22.16 months in 2010 to 17.03 months in 2011; and the average concluding reexaminations was shortened from 30.55 months in 2010 to 22.64 months in 2011.

### ■ Invalidations

In an attempt to reduce growing patent backlogs, TIPO has also adopted a number of measures to effectively improve examination quality, which contributes to a consistently low rate of invalidation filings. From 2007 to 2011, TIPO issued a total of 236,849 patents. Of these, invalidations filed totaled 4,916, accounting for a 2.08% rate. The number of invalidations filed in 2011 dropped to 792, which being the lowest in the past five years. The drop indicates a growing confidence from among different sectors in TIPO's patent examination quality. During the same period, TIPO issued a total of 84,451 invention patents. Of these, invalidations filed totaled 990, accounting for a mere 1.17% rate. The number of invalidations filed in 2011 dropped to 122, which also being the lowest in the past five years.

### ■ Technical Evaluation Reports for Utility Model Patents

The number of applications for technical evaluation reports has been on a steady decline for the past few years. The number of reports completed by TIPO, however, has been on a steady rise. Applications for technical evaluation reports in 2011 totaled 2,301, which was 10.33% less than that of 2010. The number of reports completed by TIPO in 2011 totaled 2,824, which was 13.55% more than that of 2010. The average processing time for completing a technical report in 2011 was 13.41 months, which was slightly longer by 0.72 month than the 12.69 months of 2010.

### ■ Administrative Remedies

The number of administrative remedy cases has gradually decreased year by year, with the decrease being particularly obvious in 2011. The rate of administrative remedy filed by applicants also dropped slightly in 2011, as compared with the preceding two years. From 2009 to 2011, a total 1,307 administrative appeals were submitted (508, 421, and 378, respectively) and the administrative litigations filed totaled 461 (143, 183, and 135, respectively). Among the 13,114 cases (4,851, 4,195, and 4,068 respectively) concluded for reexamination and invalidation during the same period of time, the rate of administrative appeals to TIPO's decision submitted to the Ministry of Economic Affairs for administrative remedy was 9.97%, while the rate of administrative litigations against patent examination decisions filed with Intellectual Property Court was 3.52%.

The rates of TIPO decisions being revoked by the Ministry of Economic Affairs has slightly decreased since 2009. The revocation rate in 2011 was 7.41%, about 0.1% lower than that of 2010.

The same period also witnessed, however, a slight increase in the rate of TIPO decisions being revoked by the Intellectual Property Court. From 2009 to 2011, judgments made by the Court on patent administrative litigations totaled 135, 173, and 161, respectively; of these, the total numbers of revocation were 30, 51, and 48, respectively (including “plaintiff won” and “partially sustained”), at revocation rates of 22.22%, 29.48%, and 29.81%, respectively. Analysis of the reasons behind the growing revocation rate revealed that different viewpoints on the technicality of patent cases, admissibility of evidence, and different interpretations toward patent examination guidelines could all have contributed to IP Court’s decisions on revocation.

In response to the increasing revocation rate, TIPO convened several meetings and asked its patent examiners to give presentations on the analysis of their original decisions; discussion results from these meetings were then compiled to be utilized as references for future amendments to examination guidelines and or modifications in examination practices. TIPO will regularly hold similar meetings in order to continuously improve patent examination quality.

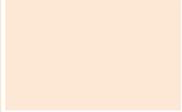


INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE  
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# III. TRADEMARK AFFAIRS



### III. TRADEMARK AFFAIRS

In order to construct a more comprehensive trademark legal system and strengthen trademark protection, TIPO continues to revise the Trademark Act and related supporting measures, accelerate the processing of trademark applications, enhance examination quality and efficiency, as well as to introduce a new version of trademark administrative management system (IT system). In addition, in order to help strengthen traditional arts, crafts and related local industries, TIPO has been active in promoting the registration systems of geographical certification marks and geographical collective trademarks. Moreover, TIPO has implemented the mechanism of cross-strait trademark cooperation to better improve trademark protection on both sides.

#### Examination Efficiency and Quality

##### ■ Acceleration of Trademark Examinations

In 2011, TIPO received a total of 85,958 classes of trademark application for registration, which accounted for a 3.5% increase over the 83,072 classes received in 2010. However, despite the implementation of examination personnel re-deployment, the adjustment of examination procedures, and the improved efficiency on the reviews of office action by supervisors, the number of completed applications was somehow compromised by the instability of the newly-upgraded trademark administrative management system, with number of completed examinations totaling 77,114 classes in 2011, which accounted for an 8% decrease than the 83,776 classes completed in 2010. The average time for first action was shortened from 6.35 months in 2010 to 5.94 months in 2011.

##### ■ Improvement of Trademark Examination Quality

- To maintain accuracy of the basic information in the trademark database, TIPO staff members were assigned to double check the basic registration information, as in paper form and stored in the database, before an approval would be issued or after the disposition of rejection had been published. Staff members were also required to analyze the disposition of rejection. In all, this procedure increased the accuracy rate up to 99.01%.
- TIPO analyzed reasons for the revocation of 1,160 dispositions by the decisions of administrative appeal and the judgments of administrative litigation in the first instance in 2010, and completed a report for reference by trademark examiners.
- TIPO undertook a monthly review on the trademark applications for registration whose examination procedures had been concluded so as to locate the mistakes in the registration and to avoid making them. Where the mistakes were related to examination principles, the in-house training courses would then be held for examiners having made such mistakes. The sampling rate of review in 2011 was 2.8%.
- TIPO held four meetings for examiners in 2011 to announce the updated trademark examination principles or related matters which required attention, as well as to share with attending examiners important information on examination procedures in order to reach consensus.



■ A training program on Examination Guidelines on Retail Services and the introduction to the revised version of the Regulations of Trademark Fees was held on February 24, 2011.



■ Trademark examiners with outstanding performance were awarded by DG Wang on June 28, 2011.

### ■ In-house Trainings for Examiners

- TIPO organized six rounds of experience-sharing sessions on trademark practices where examiners gave briefings on overseas studies and trainings. IP Court judges and senior IP lawyers were also invited to give lectures to examiners in order to enhance their trademark examination capacity.
- Ms. Odette Bonnet, management lawyer of the USPTO, was invited to visit TIPO on October 17, 2011. During her visit, Ms. Bonnet gave a briefing on the operation of USPTO's e-filing for trademark affairs and shared many practical experiences. TIPO hopes that the views and information thus exchanged can serve to enhance its trademark e-filing in the future.
- TIPO held the “2011 International Seminar on Trademark Administrative Management – Efficiency and Consistency”. Trademark experts from IP Australia, Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM), Japan Patent Office (JPO), Intellectual Property Office of Singapore and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) were invited to the seminar to share their experiences and to exchange views on trademark e-filing, management of database and search tools, maintenance of manual for administrative procedure, management of examination quality, training and public awareness, as well as customer services. Participants of the Seminar believed that they had learned a lot about trademark administrative management.

## Legislative Reforms and Supporting Measures

### ■ Promulgating Amendments to the Trademark Act

In view of the rapid development of industries and businesses in recent years, many provisions regarding applications in the Trademark Act 2003 have become inadequate. In addition, some provisions therein governing trademark infringements have given rise to different interpretations in judicial practices. Moreover, the Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks (STLT) for the harmonization of trademark application procedures entered into effect in March 2009. To stay abreast and harmonize with international trend, TIPO has been active in reviewing relevant provisions of the Act since 2006. A series of public hearings and advisory committee meetings with experts and scholars have also been held since 2008. Opinions thus collected would then be compiled and used as the basis for a draft amendment to the Trademark Act.

The Amendment to the Trademark Act was promulgated by Presidential Order on June 29, 2011 and was expected to enter into force in July 2012. Major points of the Amendment are listed below:

- Expanding the scope of objects protectable as trademarks;
- Providing definition for different types and acts of trademark use;
- Abolishing two-installment payment option for registration fee;
- Allowing reinstatement of rights for unintentional default in the payment of registration fees;
- Requesting submission of supporting evidence, where an invalidation or revocation action is filed on the basis of a trademark, to show use of such trademark for three years before the filing of the action;
- Strengthening protection of well-known trademarks;
- Adding provisions governing contributory infringement of trademarks;
- Adding provisions requesting the Customs authority to provide trademark rights holder relevant information of the suspected infringing goods or requesting the rights holder to provide a security for samples of goods in the investigation of trademark infringement cases and filing suits; and
- Providing mechanisms governing registration and related liabilities for the infringement of geographical certification marks and geographical collective trademarks.

#### ■ Amendment to the Enforcement Rules of the Trademark Act

To comply with the amendment to the Trademark Act, TIPO has completed the first draft amendment to the Enforcement Rules of the Trademark Act in which 19 articles were added, 24 amended, 10 deleted, and 7 unchanged. Also, TIPO will continue to hold public hearings in 2012 to solicit suggestions from experts and scholars in hope that the newly-amended Enforcement Rules of the Trademark Act would be promulgated as scheduled.

#### ■ The Examination Guidelines for Retail Services

On January 26, 2011, the Examination Guidelines on Retail Services were promulgated to clearly define the concept of retail services and prevent applicants from mistakenly designating the wrong service items which do not correspond to the actual operation modes in the market due to lack of understanding of retail services. These Guidelines, which went into force on February 1, specify the definition, nature and types of retail services, the principles for assessment of similarity between retail services and other goods or services, and trademark use in connection with retail services, and serve as reference for the application and examination of retail services.

#### ■ Amendment to the Examination Guidelines for Disclaimers

The Examination Guidelines on Disclaimers have been amended so as to comply with the changes in the disclaimer system. Key points of the amendment include enhancing the interpretations on the provisions requiring that a disclaimer shall be made only when the inclusion of an element in the trademark could give rise to doubts as to the scope of protection of the trademark, and that appropriate cases in practice shall be collected, clearly exemplifying whether a disclaimer shall be made or not. On August 30, 2011, TIPO held a public hearing of the Amendment to Examination Guidelines for Disclaimers. Afterwards, opinions collected from different sectors were evaluated and prepared as the basis for the Amendment to the Guidelines whose implementation would later be promulgated in compliance with the enforcement date of the newly-amended Trademark Act.

### ■ Amendment to the Examination Guidelines for Geographical Certification Marks and Geographical Collective Trademarks

To comply with the newly-amended Trademark Act, several provisions were proposed, which include providing definitions for geographical certification marks and geographical collective trademarks, specifying required matters in the specifications, adding definitions for utilization, as well as revising examination guidelines for the two trademarks. On November 29, 2011, TIPO held a public hearing of the Amendment to Examination Guidelines for Geographical Certification Marks and Geographical Collective Trademarks. Afterwards, opinions collected from different sectors were evaluated and prepared as the basis for the Amendment to the Guidelines whose implementation would later be promulgated in compliance with the enforcement date of the newly-amended Trademark Act.

### ■ Interpretations of Articles in the Trademark Act

To comply with the newly-amended Trademark Act, the interpretations of articles thereof have been revised. Key points of the revision include not only rationales for the Amendments and main topics discussed in the previous review meetings, but also clarifications on possible doubts about the application of the newly-amend Act, the latest trademark examination guidelines, and recent practical interpretations from the courts. The revision would later be published in compliance with the enforcement date of the newly-amended Trademark Act, so as to be utilized as practical reference.

### ■ Publishing Bi-monthly Report of Court Rulings on Trademark Cases

TIPO published the Bi-monthly Report of Court Rulings on Trademark Cases, based on the information compiled from court rulings in civil, criminal, and administrative litigations related to trademark infringement or dispute. This report provides assorted analysis on the main thrust and synopsis of court rulings and is made available, on TIPO's homepage, not only to trademark examiners but to the general public.



■ An informational symposium on geographical certification marks and geographical collective trademark was held on April 20, 2011.

## Geographical Certification Mark and Geographical Collective Trademark

TIPO held the “2011 Public Forum on the System of Geographical Certification Marks and Geographical Collective Trademarks” on April 20, 2011. Representatives from agricultural-related government agencies, rights holders, and applicants of geographical certification marks and geographical collective trademarks were all invited to the forum where they exchanged views on practical use of such marks, difficulties encountered when promoting the system, and how the managing mechanism could be effectively enforced. After in-depth discussion and thorough communication, participants had high hopes that the system would tremendously enhance the economic capacity of local industries.

Aside from attending meetings or seminars on the said system and offering legal advice, TIPO provided individual consultation service to agricultural-related government agencies that had filed or were about to file registration applications for geographical certification marks and geographical collective trademarks, such as Yangmingshan (yam), Taoyuan Fushin Township (high mountain tea), Yilan Jhuangwei Township (garlic).

## Analysis of Trademark Cases

### ■ Applications for Registration

In 2011, TIPO received a total of 85,958 classes of trademark applications for registration, which was an increase of 2,886 classes or a 3.5% growth over those received in 2010. With respect to nationalities, there were 50,895 applications filed by domestic applicants, which accounted for 75.27% of the total in 2011; there were 16,725 applications filed by foreign applicants, accounting for 24.73%.

### ■ Registrations

A total of 48,315 trademarks were published and registered in 2011, which was a decrease of 5,977 (-11%) from 2010. Of these, 36,687 registrations were owned by domestic holders, accounting for 75.93% of the total. Registrations owned by foreign holders totaled 11,628, which accounted for 24.07%. In 2011, 60,492 classes of trademarks were published and registered, which was a decrease of 7,636 classes from 2010.

### ■ Other Cases

In 2011, TIPO concluded 19,550 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 1,089 suspected trademark counterfeiting cases and 80 trademark infringement cases. Other trademark applications that had been concluded were 1,766 cases of opposition, invalidation, and revocation, as well as 37,530 cases for trademark renewal.

### Trademark Applications and Registrations

Year \ Item	Applications		Registrations	
	By Case	By Class	By Case	By Class
2011	67,620	85,958	48,315	60,492
2010	66,496	83,072	54,292	68,128
Percentage Change (%)	1.69	3.47	-11.01	-11.21

### Applications and Registrations by ROC and Foreign Nationals

Year \ Item	ROC Nationals		Foreign Nationals	
	Applications	Registrations	Applications	Registrations
2011	50,895	36,687	16,725	11,628
Percentage (%)	75.27	75.93	24.73	24.07
2010	50,998	41,410	15,498	12,882
Percentage Change (%)	-0.20	-11.41	7.92	-9.73



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## IV. COPYRIGHT AFFAIRS

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In response to the arrival of digital convergence era and in an attempt to balance the interests between rights holders and users, TIPO, in 2011, actively reviewed the overall legal framework of the Copyright Act and examined the royalty rates for copyright collective societies, while exerted best efforts to promote the protection of domestic works in Mainland China. In addition to the preliminary consensus reached on several key issues for future copyright amendments, TIPO has completed several significant reviews on royalty rates. Furthermore, a cross-strait copyright authentication mechanism and copyright working group have been established, thus greatly benefiting the protection and exploitation of Taiwan's copyright in mainland.

### Developing a Comprehensive Legal Framework of Copyright

Review of the Copyright Act in 2011 focused mainly on the discussion of definition of economic rights. Therefore, TIPO convened nine rounds of copyright advisory meetings to induce preliminary consolidation and adaption of the definition on various economic rights. With respect to works used for public communications, TIPO has clarified the definition of “public broadcasting”, “public transmission (interactive transmission over Internet)”, “public presentation (public performance of audio-visual works)”, and “public performance (only for literary, musical, and dramatic/choreographic works)” and has added the definition to “the right of communication of broadcasts”. Furthermore, the preliminary consensus on future direction for amendments to right of distribution, rental, and their conditions of exhaustion has been reached.

### Copyright Practices

- Market Mechanism for Copyright Collective Management Organization (CMO)



■ An explanatory session for CMOs' representatives was held on July 13, 2011.

- **Completing 9 cases of CMOs' royalty rates review**  
9 cases were decided by TIPO in 2011, including the broadcasting of satellite TV stations, private radio stations, and public performance in hotels, hospitals, and concerts. TIPO hopes that licensing fees will be more reasonable in the future.
- **Improving the level of professionalism of CMOs**  
CMO representatives were invited to a meeting held by TIPO to discuss the basic concepts of Copyright Collective Management Organization Act and “royalty rates setting of CMOs” . TIPO staff and CMO representatives actively exchanged views at the meeting, which resulted in many positive feedbacks from the attendees.
- **Clarifying Copyright Ambiguities**
  - **Assisting National Communications Commission (NCC) in discussing and drafting Article 33 of Amendment to the Cable Radio and Television Act concerning “must-carry provision”.** The amendment stipulates that when cable operators must “retransmit” a program and advertisement appointed by private over-the-air television stations, they still need to obtain the copyright authorization for the works contained in the program.
  - **Revising the investigation flow chart on Copyright Infringement Cases by Karaoke Stores.** TIPO, therefore, has raised the requirements for filing criminal complaints and for requiring complainants to verify the case before filing complaints to avoid unnecessary waste of enforcement resources.
  - **To clarify copyright issues with regard to playing music through CDs, using sustras machines or hiring musicians to play at funerals, IPR promotional brochures are uploaded on TIPO's website for reference use by funeral businesses and relevant rights holders and users.**
- **Online Document Inspections for Exportation of Optical Disks**  
A total of 41,177 cases involving 346,449,561 disks of audio-visual works and 53,401,818 CDs (totaling 399,851,379 disks) were successively inspected via fully-electronic inspection process, thus helping to achieve the goal of expeditious inspection process and to facilitate the exportation procedures.

## Research Projects

In an attempt to thoroughly study the fundamental legal framework of copyright, to implement measures under the Copyright Collective Management Organization Act and to collect experiences relating to international copyright legislations, TIPO has completed a total of five research projects, namely, “On Right of Audiovisual Works”, “A Comparative Study of Moral Right in Copyright Act”, “A Study on Fair Use of Copyright”, “British Copyright Laws and Judgments Studies”, and “A Study on Joint Tariff of Copyright Collective Management Organizations”. These research projects are used as reference for policy making and legislation to facilitate a more stringent environment for copyright protection.

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## V. PATENT AND TRADEMARK INFORMATION AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES

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### E-services

The focus of TIPO's E-services for 2011 was in two areas—in-house and public. The focus of E-service for the public was on improving e-payment services and enhancing information transparency for patent examination process. In this regard, TIPO is now developing a new online e-filing system. For in-house E-service, focus was on developing a new patent examination administrative system to integrate the various existing systems.

#### ■ E-payments:

- E-payment service for patent amendment and correction fees
- Online calculation of patent annuity
- E-payment setup and bundle payment of patent annuity
- E-payment service for trademark registration fees
- E-payment account setup

These services not only provide the public with a convenient means to pay fees, but also reduce the risks of making incorrect payment.

- In order to make the patent examination process more transparent and to improve examination quality, the online service for file wrapping inspection of published patent applications was launched in March 2011. It provides the public with opportunities to review the application examination history online. In December, the online review service was further extended to include invention patent that has entered reexamination process. In the future, the on-line review service will continue to extend to other patent/trademark applications to allow applicants in Taiwan and other countries to access to the systems.
- In August 2011, online trademark gazette service was launched. The public can review and download the gazette for free and does not need to purchase the gazettes in hardcopy and CD format anymore.
- In order to simplify the interface of the e-filing systems and to improve the existing proprietary editing software, TIPO has developed the new e-filing web site including the new e-filing system therein.

### Data Exchange and Search Services

#### ■ Trial and Utilization of IT Tools - EPOQUE.Net

After three years of effort, TIPO, with the assistance extended by the European Patent Office (EPO), started a six-month trial use of EPOQUE.Net in October 2011. The system has enabled TIPO to access search and documentation databases at EPO and its member states. The examiners at TIPO are able to access search tools that include world patent abstracts and full-text data for prior art search as well as NPL database in order to enhance examination efficiency. TIPO will make a decision whether to introduce the system after a six-month trial period.

#### ■ Expansion of Global Patent Information Retrieval System and Taiwan Patent Search System

TIPO has completed expanding the capacity of database by integrating other search database systems such as OHIM's (Office of Harmonization for Internal Market, OHIM) design database, representative drawing database, specification images on CD-ROM. In addition, TIPO has also expanded the capacity of in-house search tools and completed relevant system integration so as to improve examination efficiency.

Taiwan Patent Search System is an important database that provides domestic and foreign users to access Taiwan patent information. In 2011, TIPO completed more user-friendly functions such as representative drawing database, IPC 5 browsing, patent family connecting for searching, etc. to enhance service efficiency to the public.

#### ■ Updating the Mainland China Patent Information Retrieval System

TIPO consistently uploads the latest data provided by the State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO). These updates have been added to TIPO's Mainland China Patent Information Retrieval System for examiners to conduct full-text search and view representative drawing online. In 2011, the updated materials included 2011 current data, 2007-2010 patent publications, patent licensing, full-text specification of utility model, and 2006-2011 patent publications, patent licensing and representative drawings for utility model.

### Public Services

#### ■ Substantial Reduction of Annuities for Design Patent

A partial amendment to Regulation of Patent Fees was enacted on July 1, 2011. In order to reduce the financial burden of patent applicants with economic disadvantage, the amended legislation grants a 46.32% reduction in design patent annuities and a 62.11% reduction in annuities for natural persons, schools, or small and medium enterprises who meet prescribed eligibility requirements. The patent annuities on average has reduced from NT\$42,000 to NT\$24,400.

#### ■ Updating Q&A on Technical Evaluation Report for Utility Model Patents

In order to comply with the recently modified practices on the processing of technical reports, TIPO updated Q&A on Technical Evaluation Report for Utility Model Patents and related report formats which took effect on January 25, 2011. Major revisions included the following: Code number will no longer be used for claims that are difficult to evaluate and cannot be effectively investigated; when the revocation of a utility model patent is confirmed, the processing of its technical evaluation report will be terminated; the processing of technical evaluation report would still be prioritized even if relevant proofs of patent infringement dispute are provided by the non-patentee; and principles and methods adopted for processing a technical evaluation report while a request for amendments to patent claims is still pending, etc.

#### ■ Patent and Trademark Services

In addition to regular daily office hours Monday through Friday, TIPO, beginning from April 1, 2011, provides additional noon-time counter service (12:30-13:30) to receive patent and trademark applications. This additional service has met with the public satisfaction and the satisfactory rate, based on a recent survey, reached 91.36%.

■ Reinstatement Due to Natural Disasters in Japan, Turkey and Thailand in 2011

Patent and trademark applicants whose cases have been delayed, due to the earthquake on March 11, 2011 in Japan, flooding in 2011 in Thailand, and earthquake on October 24, 2011 in Turkey, beyond the statutory time limit may request for reinstatement in accordance with Article 17, Paragraph 2 of the Patent Act, and Rule 10 of the Implementing Regulations of the Patent Act, or Article 9 of the Trademark Act. TIPO will assess the specific conditions of each case before determining appropriate leniency measures.

■ Updating Q&A on Trademark Fees

In order to clarify questions regarding fee calculation on the number of goods and the number of retail services for specified goods as stipulated in the newly-revised Regulations of Trademark Fees, which entered in force on February 1, 2011, TIPO published a Q&A brochure containing detailed explanations on the revised Regulations to be utilized as useful reference by the public.

■ Updating Directory for Well-known Trademark Cases

TIPO updated the “English and Chinese Abstract of Well-known Trademark Case Directory and Studies”, “Compilation of Well-known Trademark Cases” and “Compilation of Well-known Trademark Cases: January 2003 – June 2006”. In addition, TIPO added the new “Statistics on Well-known Trademark Cases”, which is classified by the five Continents and nationalities of trademark holders, the number of cases, and the total number of holders of well-known trademarks. All of the information has been uploaded to the TIPO website and is downloadable by the general public as reference.





## **VI. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND CROSS-STRAIT EXCHANGE**

## VI. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND CROSS-STRAIT EXCHANGE

### Multilateral and Regional Activities

#### ■ Participating in Meetings of World Trade Organization (WTO)

TIPO in 2011 actively participated in negotiations on TRIPS-related issues of the WTO Doha Round and attended both TRIPS (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) Council regular meetings and Special Session meetings. In the same year, TIPO also convened the IPR Working Group Meeting of the International Economic and Trade Strategic Alliance to coordinate and consolidate the opinions of different agencies on major TRIPS issues—such as “Multilateral System of Notification and the Registration of Geographical Indications for Wines and Spirits” —in order to obtain maximum benefit for Taiwan in international meetings and conferences.

#### ■ Attending Meetings of Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

TIPO continuously participated in the 32nd and the 33rd APEC/IPEG (Intellectual Property Expert Group) conferences and responded to a wide range of international IPR-related issues. During the conferences, TIPO shared with fellow APEC member economies its recent IPR protection achievements and delivered a series of presentations on “The Abolition of the Trademark Export Monitoring System in Taiwan”, “The Introduction of Recent Legislation on Orphan Work in Taiwan”, “Introduction of the Amendment to the Patent Act Concerning the Plant and Animal Issues”, as well as “Experience on Promoting Invention and Innovation in Taiwan”.

### Bilateral Cooperation

#### ■ Projects Between TIPO and USPTO

The United States is one of Taiwan's most important trading partners and, as such, has been maintaining good relations and close cooperation with Taiwan. In view of IPR issues that are of primary concern to the United States, TIPO has been exerting every effort in recent years to promote the reform of IPR-related laws and regulations and to coordinate inter-agency anti-counterfeiting tasks, 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 (USTR) on May 2, 2011, Taiwan was absent from the watch list for the third consecutive year. The United States, among other countries, has given positive recognition to Taiwan's recent IPR protection efforts. In addition, the Taiwan-U.S. Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) began its pilot run on September 1, 2011, which set up a milestone toward a closer bilateral cooperation on patent examination. 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 other technical experts.

#### ■ Exchange Programs Between TIPO and JPO

A series of meetings were convened that reflect close ties between Taiwan and Japan on IPR-related issues. During the Midterm Review Meeting of the 35th Taiwan-

Japan Economic and Trade Conference held in Taipei on June 30, 2011, both sides gave presentations on the latest development of IPR-related issues. At the 36th Taiwan-Japan Economic and Trade Conference held in Tokyo from December 7-8 of the same year, both Taiwan and Japanese representatives engaged in productive, in-depth discussion on 36 IPR-related issues and pledged to continue with reciprocal examiner visits as well as exchange information on patent and trademark examination-related practices and cooperation.

#### ■ Forums Between Taiwan and European Union

The European Union is Taiwan's fourth largest trading partner, and as such, the EU in recent years has been engaged in keeping good relations and close cooperation with Taiwan regarding relevant economic and trade matters. In particular, the economic and trade relationship between the two sides has experienced substantial growth ever since the establishment of the Taiwan-EU IPR Working Group in 2007. The two sides held two digital videoconferences in 2011 to discuss issues of mutual concern which included the following agenda: recent amendments to Taiwan's IPR-related laws and regulations, the enforcement by Taiwan's IP court, IP Branch of Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, the Customs, and IPR Police team, as well as trademark protection of geographical indications and agrochemical products, and issues over strengthening future IPR cooperation.



■ 2011 Taiwan-EU Seminar on Internet Copyright Protection was held on October 31, 2011.



■ Mr. Valentin Mir, the International Affairs Director, and Dr. Pedro OSONA, Project Leader China Co-operation Programme, European Patent Office, visited TIPO to discuss TIPO-EPO cooperation initiatives on December 5, 2011.

TIPO and the European Economic and Trade Office (EETO) co-hosted the 2011 Taiwan-EU Seminar on Internet Copyright Protection on October 31, 2011. The agenda included discussions and the sharing of experiences regarding Internet copyright protection. Among the 200 participants attending the Seminar were EETO Taiwan representatives, prosecutors, IPR Police Team, NPA, customs officials, and representatives from the industries.

#### ■ Cooperation Between TIPO and EPO

TIPO in recent years has been maintaining close interactions with the European Patent Office (EPO). In 2011, TIPO sent nine examiners to EPO to receive training or take courses. On December 5 of the same year, Mr. Valentin Mir, the International Affairs Director, visited TIPO to exchange views over bilateral cooperation issues regarding Cooperative Patent Classification, WO-Retrieval, trial use of EPOQUE.Net, training programs for examiners and seed instructors, training courses conducted at EPO, as well as new TIPO-EPO cooperation initiatives for 2012.

## Multilateral Cooperation and Examiner Exchange

- Implementation of Bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Intellectual Property Rights
- **Taiwan-France Industrial Property Right Conference**  
The 9th Taiwan-France Industrial Property Right Conference was jointly hosted by TIPO's Director General Wang, Mei-hua and INPI's Director General Yves Lapierre on the morning of September 6, 2011. Both sides exchanged updates on the latest development in IPR and shared views on future cooperation areas. The Seminar on SMEs IPR Management and Cultivation was held on the same afternoon, where presentations were delivered on diagnosis of SMEs in France, promotion and achievements of Taiwan IP Management System (TIPS), and strategies to promote Taiwan's SMEs IP innovations.
- **Taiwan-Italy IPR Conference**  
On September 26, 2011, TIPO Director General Wang, Mei-hua visited Italy Patent and Trademark Office to jointly host with its Director General Avv. Loredana Gulino the 1st Taiwan-Italy IPR Conference. During her stay in Italy, DG Wang also paid visits to the Italian Customs, Industrial IPR Court, and Tax Police Team to promote future bilateral cooperation.



■ The 9th Taiwan-France Industrial Property Right Conference was held on September 6, 2011.



■ DG Wang attended the 1st Taiwan-Italy IP Conference on September 26, 2011.

- **Implementation of Taiwan-Spain Memorandum of Understanding on Intellectual Property**  
From September 22-23, 2011, TIPO Director General Wang, Mei-hua visited the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office to implement the terms of agreement to maximize the benefits of the Taiwan-Spain IP MOU. During the visit, DG Wang met with Mr. Alberto Casado Cerviño, Director General of the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office, to renew the Taiwan-Spain IP MOU and to jointly host the 2nd Taiwan-Spain IPR Conference, hoping to strengthen bilateral cooperation and exchange over IPR-related matters.
- **Overseas Trainings**  
To ensure consistency with international IP practices and to enhance professional expertise of all staff, TIPO in 2011 sent a total of 22 patent examiners, trademark examiners, and legal officers from the Copyright Division to participate in short-term, advanced training courses conducted at major foreign IP bodies and academic institutes such as the European Patent Office (EPO), Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM), the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), and the Japan Patent Office (JPO).

## Cross-strait Exchange

### ■ Cross-strait Cooperation on the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

Thanks to the signing of the Cross-strait Agreement on IP Protection and Cooperation, the cross-strait competent authorities in 2011 exerted joint efforts for intellectual property rights and achieved the following:

#### ● Mutual Recognition of Priority Rights for Patents, Trademarks, and Plant Varieties

On November 22, 2010, both TIPO and SIPO in Mainland China began mutual recognition of priority rights for patents, trademarks, and plant varieties. As of end of 2011, SIPO had received 4,708 patent applications and 42 trademark applications from Taiwan claiming priority right, while TIPO received 3,132 such patent applications and 37 such trademark cases from mainland.



■ The renewal ceremony of the Taiwan-Spain IP MOU was held on September 23, 2011.

#### ● Coordination Assistance for Trademark Cases

Starting from September 12, 2010 (the Agreement's date of enactment), trademark cases that had been examined and verified by TIPO as requiring coordination assistance were then referred to mainland's Trademark Office or Trademark Appeal Board of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce. As of end of 2011, TIPO had received 67 trademark cases and referred them to subsequent negotiation and resolution. Of these, 25 cases were completed.

#### ● Simplification of Copyright Authentication Procedures

On November 17, TIPO designated the Taiwan Association for Copyrights Protection (TACP) as the official copyright authentication authority for audio-visual products from Taiwan entering mainland. TACP began its duties on December 16, 2010 and as of end of 2011, the Association had received 205 applications for copyright authentication. Of these, 194 were recording products while 11 were audio-visual products.

#### ● Working-Level Meetings on Trademark, Patent and Copyright

TIPO convened three working-level meetings on trademark, patent, and copyright respectively in June, July, and August 2011, to discuss issues and reached consensus regarding strengthening coordination assistance mechanism, the operation of working groups, and areas in examination practices to be prioritized for future exchanges.

In the future, both sides pledge to continue to regularly examine the implementation of the terms of the agreement and to promote exchanges of IPR-related practices and cooperation as well as examinations. Furthermore, TIPO will continue to pay closer attention to the problems encountered by Taiwanese doing business in mainland, and to provide timely assistance to resolve related problems through the cross-strait negotiation and resolution mechanisms set up under the framework of this agreement.



■ DG Wang spoke at the 2011 Cross-strait Copyright Forum.

#### ■ Cross-strait Exchange by Private Groups

##### ● Cross-strait Trademark Forum

The 2011 Cross-strait Trademark Forum was held in Taipei on May 10 that set a new record by drawing approximately 230 people to the forum. Presentations were given on three main topics: improper use of trademark, related laws and legal practices regarding intentional trademark squatting, and protection of well-known trademarks.

##### ● Cross-strait Copyright Forum

The 2011 Cross-strait Copyright Forum was held in Taipei on August 23, 2011. The focus of the forum was mainly on the anti-infringement system and the development of copyright systems in Taiwan and Mainland China. Approximately 200 people from related industries, government agencies and academic institutes attended the forum.

##### ● Cross-strait Patent Forum

The fourth annual Cross-strait Patent Forum was held from November 24-25 in mainland. The Issues on agenda included recent developments in cross-strait patent systems, invalidation of patent reexamination, patent administrative litigation system, patent management and related practices, as well as mutual exchanges on strategies and practices regarding international patent litigation warfare. The event drew approximately 160 participants representing the industrial, academic, research, and public sectors in Taiwan and mainland.

#### ■ 2011 Seminars on Cross-strait IPR Issues

To help Taiwanese businesses strengthen their understanding and application of Mainland China's administrative enforcement systems in protecting their IPR, TIPO in compliance with the Program on Cross-strait IPR Issues—Strengthening Application of Administrative Enforcement Protection by Taiwanese Businesses, organized three seminars on Intellectual Property Rights Administrative Enforcement Protection in both mainland and Taiwan in 2011. Issues discussed during the seminars included the Intellectual Property Aid and Protection Center: Its main services, working procedures, and general operations, IPR reporting and complaints procedures, IP aid and protection procedures, collection of

evidence, as well as filing and handing of criminal IPR cases. These seminars drew a total of 474 people who were keen on sharing opinions and suggestions. The results of these seminars were later compiled into a report for public viewing.

#### ■ Relaxation of Rules and Regulations for Applicants from Mainland China

A partial amendment to Operational Points Regarding Application for Patent and Trademark Registrations in Taiwan by mainland applicant was enacted on March 3, 2011. The main points of the amendment are as follows:

- A mainland applicant who has residence or business office in the territory of the Republic of China (ROC) may file applications and handle related matters without designating an agent.
- Where the required application documents submitted by a mainland applicant are in simplified Chinese characters, the specific agency shall order specified period to make corrections in traditional Chinese characters. Where the traditional Chinese characters is not submitted within the specified time limit as stated, the application shall be dismissed; however, if the traditional Chinese characters is filed prior to the dismissal decision is received, the date on which the traditional Chinese characters is submitted shall be regarded as the filing date.
- Where the identification documents or other documents submitted by a mainland applicant are in simplified Chinese characters, the specific agency may ask the applicant to produce a copy in traditional Chinese characters, if necessary.

#### ■ Seminars on Copyright Systems in Mainland China

In light of the continuous increase of cross-strait interactions in recent years, a number of domestic cultural and creative industries, such as book publishers as well as music and video production companies, have been trying to expand their markets into mainland. To help them achieve this objective, TIPO held three seminars on the copyright systems of mainland in 2011. The seminars were organized in northern, central, and southern parts of Taiwan and were attended by 202 participants from cultural and creative industries such as Taiwan Drama Performance, Uni-President, Recording Industry Foundation in Taiwan, Cloud Gate Dance Foundation, San Min Book Co. The seminars provided some useful and practical information on how to enter mainland markets.



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**VII. COORDINATING ENFORCEMENT ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS**

## VII. COORDINATING ENFORCEMENT ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Effective IPR protection and law enforcement are the crucial factors in upgrading local industries and enhancing domestic competitiveness, as well as serving as the basis for sustainable business operations in an era of ever-expanding knowledge economy and information technology. In retrospect, 2011 was a fruitful year for TIPO in terms of anti-counterfeiting, anti-piracy measures, border control, and enhanced optical disk factory inspections. With the IPR Action Plan 2012-2014 being ratified by the Executive Yuan on December 21, 2011, TIPO will continue to carry out various tasks by strengthening the mechanisms of the inter-agency Coordination Taskforce for IP protection and enforcement.

### Actions Against Counterfeit and Piracy

#### ■ Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, Ministry of Justice

The Taiwan High Prosecutors Office continued to hold periodical IPR investigation and protection 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 2011 are listed below:

Unit: Case

Year	Total Closed Investigations	Outcome				
		Indicted (Ordinary Procedure)	Indicted (Summary Judgment)	Deferred	Not Indicted	Other Cases
2011	7,991	861	1,263	2,049	2,575	1,243
2010	7,107	768	975	1,882	2,524	958
Rate of Change (%)	12.44	12.11	29.54	8.87	2.02	29.75

#### ■ National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior

In accordance with the NPA Implementation Plan for Cracking Down on IPR Infringements, local police departments under the jurisdiction of the National Police Agency intensified investigations of all types of IPR infringement crimes. Statistics from 2011 on Trademark Act and Copyright Act violations, optical disk seizures, and infringement cases over the Internet are shown below:

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
2011	5,633	6,505	3,382	3,867	2,251	2,638	615,528	2,986
2010	5,161	5,988	2,890	3,377	2,271	2,611	1,348,523	2,646
Rate of Change (%)	9.15	8.63	17.02	14.51	-0.88	1.03	-54.36	12.85

#### ■ IPR Police, National Police Agency

The IPR Police Team 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 2011. Statistics for the year's IPR infringement cases are classified by case type in the following table:

Unit: Case

Year	Total Cases	Type of Cases					
		Internet	Night Market	Stores	Flyers	Factories	Other
2011	2,243	1,355	205	456	5	9	213
2010	1,948	1,008	289	480	10	12	149
Rate of Change (%)	15.14	34.42	-29.07	-5.0	-50.0	-25.0	42.95

### Inspections of Optical Disk Production

To strengthen 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 623 inspections were conducted in 2011 (294 daytime and 329 nighttime), along with 177 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 sources of production have created a positive deterrent against OD infringement activities.

### 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 2011 continued implementation of various border controls and measures relating to IP protection. The DGOC also actively exchanged information on counterfeiting offenses with foreign customs offices in order to effectively prevent the circulation of counterfeited and pirated goods across borders. Statistics on the results of customs inspections by the DGOC in 2011 are presented as follows:

Unit: 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	4	91	0	18	0	0	510	18
Number	17,200	61,456	0	4,590	0	0	-	476,287

### Incentives for Enforcement Officers and Public Rewards

In order to encourage the public to report suspected acts of IPR infringement and to encourage exemplary work by IPR enforcement officials, rewards are granted each year by TIPO in accordance with the MOEA Guidelines for Awarding Seizure of Counterfeit Good, as ratified by the Executive Yuan. Submissions for rewards are reviewed by TIPO once the cases have been successfully prosecuted. In total, 472 submissions were approved and NT\$5,000,000 in reward was issued in 2011. Rewards are granted to police officers, investigators, prosecutors, and customs officers, as well as the general public who assisted in the reporting of IPR infringement crimes.

### Capacity Trainings

In order to improve the professional capability of police officers island-wide regarding investigations on counterfeiting, TIPO in 2011 held one basic-level training course on IPR-related laws and regulations and one intermediate-level training course on trademark, copyright, and investigation of infringement cases over the Internet. A total of 89 people participated in these training courses.

To enhance the nation-wide professional expertise of police officers in their investigations of copyright infringement cases, TIPO last year cooperated on three occasions with the National Police Agency (NPA) to organize IPR training seminars on enforcement practices for 1,300 police cadets of Taiwan Police College. In addition, a presentation on the highlight of amended trademark laws for 120 economic police officers was held, thus serving to effectively broaden the professionalism of economic police officers to cope with the protection of intellectual rights.



■ Training program for economic police officers and on-site activities for IPR promotion.



## VIII. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION

## VIII. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION

### IPR Concepts and Awareness

#### ■ World IP Day

In celebration of this year's World IP Day, TIPO organized the Creative Dance Exposition at Red Theater in Ximending, Taipei, on April 23, 2011. Local dance groups such as Contemporary Jazz Dance Theater, Taiwan Techno Prince, as well as students dance clubs from Taipei Municipal Jianguo High School and The Affiliated Senior High School of National Taiwan Normal University were all invited to show their best dancing feats. The exposition also included an online IP trivia contest and an audience vote for the top dance group of the day. These activities were aimed at encouraging young people to become active in artistic creation while promoting a respect for IP rights. Approximately a thousand people attended the event.



■ 2011 World IP Day activity

#### ■ 2011 Hong Kong and Taiwan “My Video” Competition

The fourth annual Hong Kong and Taiwan “My Video” Contest was once again jointly organized in 2011 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. Under the topics of anti-Internet IPR infringement and anti-unauthorized photocopying of textbooks, this year's contest awards a gold, silver, and bronze prize along with two meritorious prizes in each of the three categories: senior/vocational high school, college/university, and the general public. A total of 347 video entries were received and reviewed by the judging committee, who selected 15

winning videos. In order to promote interaction between winners from Taiwan and Hong Kong, Taiwanese organizers led a delegation to Hong Kong to attend the ceremony on September 17. The winning entries were published on the event's official website (<http://www.myvideo-competition.com>) for public viewing. In all, 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 information era.

#### ■ IPR Symposiums

In order to discern public opinion on recent changes to IPR-related affairs, TIPO in 2011 held a total five IPR Affairs Symposiums where presentations were focused on new patent practices and measures, new patent fee regulations, supporting measures for the transition period of the amendment to the Patent Act, and other information related to patent affairs. The five symposiums drew a total of 274 participants who shared opinions and suggestions that were later recorded as entries and responded to by TIPO. A total of 66 entries were recorded; of these, 56 were responded to in 2011. Related information can be found at TIPO's official website.

#### ■ Copyright Awareness

- To continue to raise IPR awareness on campus, TIPO, in 2011, pioneered in sponsoring a series of four “creative artist presentations” to share professional and practical copyright protection experiences with students. The presentations focused on integrating IPR knowledge into the daily life of young students in a lively, creative manner. Moreover, TIPO also coordinated with the Campus IPR Assistance Team in promoting the copyright protection outreach programs. The Campus IPR Assistance Team consists of students from legal service clubs at 20 colleges and universities. The team members travelled to elementary and secondary schools to help advocate IPR protection concepts to instill students with correct IPR concept. A total of 20,493 students took part in the 105 promotional activities. Furthermore, electronic media and pamphlets along with other promotional materials were distributed to all levels of schools.



■ Campus IP Assistance Team activity on June 1, 2011.

- As part of TIPO's Internet copyright awareness campaign, a number of well-known Taiwanese bloggers were invited to help share the importance of copyright protection through their personal blogs and micro-blogs, which are embedded with 6 promotional shorts to emphasize the importance of IPR protection. Also in 2011, TIPO started an online service that allows Internet users to post questions on fair use, which were answered by IP lawyers. A total of 340 promotional articles were posted and over 940,000 views were recorded.
- Furthermore, the 30-second anti-piracy short "IPR Protection—Vanishing Creativity Chapter", featuring popular composer Fang, Wen-shan as spokesperson for IPR protection were broadcast on TV stations and famous video blogs; a 30-second advertisement "Acquiring Authorization When Playing Music on Business Occasions" was also broadcast on radio stations to deepen the concept of user-must-pay and respect IPR protection.

#### ■ Public Forums on IPR Regulations and Rules

To step up publicity for the newly amended Guidelines for Patent Examination, TIPO in 2011 held five forums that drew a total 188 people.

To promote Trademark Act and related practices to trademark affairs, TIPO in 2011 also held four forums on Retail Services Examination Standards, new regulations for trademark registration fee, case study on trademark infringement, and legal utilization of trademarks. The four forums drew a total of 340 people.

In addition, TIPO organized 19 seminars on Promotion of Copyright Act and Copyright Collective Management Organization Act in 2011 with participation of 1,396 representatives from related industries and organizations. Meanwhile, the IPR Service Team held 243 forums on Copyright Act topics to meet enterprises' needs; at least 33,365 people attended the forums, and positive feedback from the public was received.

#### ■ Seminars on Patent Information Search and Application

In 2011, TIPO held 17 seminars throughout Taiwan to promote patent information search and applications. The seminars were designed to educate participants on the proper usage of patent search systems and the combined utilization of search results by focusing on various fields, such as biotechnology, electric vehicle industry, LED radiation, industrial automation and robot, green energy and cloud technology, etc.



■ A forum for newly amended Guidelines for Patent Examination



■ A Forum on trademark legislation was held on March 10-23, 2011.

## Taiwan Intellectual Property Training Academy (TIPA)

### ■ Classes for Professionals

With an aim to cultivate professionals working in IP-related fields, TIPA held a total of 42 courses promoting IP education in 2011. The 861 trainees took part in 36 beginner and intermediate courses, and 6 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 Judicial Yuan on a course for 13 judges; with the Ministry of Justice on a course attended by 36 prosecutors and administrative prosecutors; and with the Ministry of Education and local governments on special training for 285 elementary and secondary school teachers. In addition, TIPA organized a presentation on seed IP instructor which was attended by 96 people.

### ■ Seminars on Case Studies of Court Decisions

To help remain in line with the international IP scene and to build a domestic platform for exchange of IP-related issues, TIPA in 2011 invited experts from industry, government, and academia to participate in six seminars on court decisions of high interest, indicative patent, trademark, and copyright cases, as well as trade secret. The seminars proved to be a valuable source of concrete suggestions toward the development of a stronger, more complete legal structure for IP rights.

### ■ International Conferences

TIPO collaborated with Japan Institute of Invention and Innovation (JIII) to co-host the 2011 International Conference on IP Information Search and Application Promotion from March 3-4, 2011. Issues discussed during the event included foreign policies and their impacts on IP information circulation and features of foreign patent and trademark information search systems. A total of 451 people attended the conference and, through rounds of exchange with foreign experts, these participants gained knowledge regarding strengthening integrated management of IP information and maximizing benefits of search service applications.

### ■ Competency Standards and Proficiency Certificates for IP Professionals

To continue the promotion of competency standards and to enhance the expertise of IP professionals, TIPA organized certification examinations on patent technology engineering and patent procedure control from July 30-31, 2011. A total of 370 people took the examinations; of these, 156 passed the examinations and obtained the certifications. In all, these examinations can provide the industry with an objective selection standard and effectively reduce the gap between theory and practice in IP-related fields.

## Innovation Award

### ■ Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart

To demonstrate to the world the strength of domestic invention patent and the value of domestic technology transfer, as well as to promote Taiwanese products to international markets, TIPO, in collaboration with the five major ministerial bodies (the MOEA, the Ministry of Education, Ministry of National Defense, National Science Council, and Council of Agriculture) co-hosted the 2011 Taipei International Show and Technomart at the Taipei World Trade Center Exhibition Hall 1 from September 29 to October 2. The 2011 Show displayed over 2,000 creative works and technologies, with inventors and enterprises coming from over 23 countries—a record high in terms of the number of works and



■ Opening ceremony of the 2011 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart

participating countries. The four-day show drew an estimated crowd of 94,673 people that included potential buyers and consumers.

A total of 133 international buyers coming from 11 countries were at the show to look for business opportunities. During the event, 14 rounds of Technological Business Discussion were held simultaneously. Of these, 3 rounds were about international business opportunities. In all, these activities contributed to over 2,258 cases of business opportunity matchmaking.

#### ■ National Invention and Creation Award

The National Invention and Creation Award is an annual event organized by the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) and aimed at encouraging research, innovation and creativity in Taiwan. In 2011, a total of 355 patented inventions were judged, with 24 selected as Invention Award winners (6 Gold Medal prizes and 18 Silver Medal prizes) and 26 chosen as Creative Award recipients (6 Gold Medal, 20 Silver Medal). In addition, six enterprises and research institutes were selected as Contribution Award winners. The competition awarded NT\$13.6 million in total prize money to the winners, whose entries showed a variety of features such as energy saving and carbon emission reduction, driving safety, smart health care, and smart technology. Many of these inventions were deemed to possess the highest level of industrial applicability and market potential and 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.

#### ■ 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 2011, 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, the Invention & New Product Exposition (U.S.), the Ukraine International Invention Competition, International Trade Fair: Ideas-Inventions-New Products (Germany), International Warsaw Invention Show, Croatian Salon of Innovations, and the Seoul International Invention Fair (South Korea), winning a total of 314 gold medals, 324 silver medals, and 127 bronze medals.

These inventors received media attention from major local and international news agencies for their outstanding performance. Later, on June 20, 2011, the then Executive Yuan Premier Wu met and acknowledged the gold medal recipients for their continued dedication and passion that served to endless supply of high-quality inventions which in turn contribute to the overall betterment of Taiwan's livelihood economy.

### Patent Commercialization

TIPO continues to provide matching services on patented technologies through its patent commercialization website. To enhance patent commercialization success, the website is updated on a regular basis with cases of successful commercialized patent, news on patent commercialization in Taiwan and foreign countries, and experiences in technology transfers.

### Trainings for Patent Attorneys

Since the Patent Attorney Act was enacted on January 11, 2008, 320 individuals have been certified as patent attorneys. Of these, 232 have patent practice experience and were qualified by completing a professional training program. The remaining 88 persons were qualified by passing the national examination.

Given that the number of candidates taking the "Senior Qualification Examination for Professional and Technical Personnel in the category of Patent Attorney" has been declining annually and that the admission rate has been relatively low since 2008 when PTA started, TIPO has received complaints from the public claiming that the nature of examination does not meet with patent attorney business needs. Therefore, TIPO has asked the Examination Yuan to review the said examination in terms of the subjects to be taken, the types and outlines of questions, and the admission rate. In response to this request, the Examination Yuan convened two conferences on February 14 and August 5, 2011 respectively. TIPO representatives and experts and professors from relevant sectors were invited to participate and a consensus was reached on the foregoing. The Examination Yuan will announce the result after deliberation of the consensus in due time.



■ Premier Wu, Den-yih of the Executive Yuan (center) with National Invention and Creation Award winners.

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## IX. FUTURE PROSPECTS

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TIPO, while bidding farewell to 2011, is looking ahead to build upon the achievements made in the past as a basis to improve IPR system and environment for the future. In the future, TIPO will continue to actively plan to promote IP-related programs in a positive and pragmatic manner.

With respect to patent affairs, the coming into effect on December 30, 2011, of the amendment to TIPO Organization Act enables TIPO to recruit additional 170 contract examiners and fill its 39 regular vacancies. The hiring of 170 examiners has been approved by the Executive Yuan and is expected to be completed in March 2012. With the help of the 97 alternative military draftees that TIPO recruited in 2010, patent search results have increased in 2011. To cope with the increasing number of patent applications, TIPO plans to recruit an additional 70 and 50 alternative military draftees in 2012 and 2013, respectively. The addition of these new hires will contribute to further reducing patent backlog to 78,000 cases by 2016. By then, the average time to conclude the examination of an invention application is expected to be shortened to 24 months.

In addition, the amendment to the Patent Act was promulgated by Presidential Order on December 21, 2011. TIPO has undertaken to revise related implementation rules in compliance with the amended Patent Act to accelerate the completion of patent-related legal system. At the same time, to further deepen cooperation with the USPTO and increase opportunity to join the PPH network, TIPO was proposed to be the Office of First Filing (OFF) to help applicants with approved applications to apply for examination in other countries quickly. To deepen examiners' understanding of the development of international examination systems and its future direction, TIPO will continue to enhance exchange programs with its foreign counterparts to improve examination quality.

In compliance with the enactment of the Trademark Act amendments, TIPO will complete revising related implementation rules and examination guidelines as well as other preparatory work dealing with the promulgation thereof. Education trainings and awareness activities will be conducted to familiarize the public with changes to these regulations. In order to facilitate trademark examination, TIPO will continue to work toward the goals of shortening average time for first action and upgrading trademark examination database for enhanced accuracy. As for international cooperation and cross-strait exchange programs, TIPO hopes that through direct mutual visits between trademark examiners, the level of professionalism on trademark examination could be further improved, thus enabling closer cooperation among partners.

With respect to the copyright affairs, TIPO continues to consolidate and modify the current Copyright Act, and will continue reviewing the scope of copyright limitations and exceptions. To develop a healthier and more harmonious copyright licensing market, TIPO has helped the Copyright Collective Management Organization (CMO) to negotiate and establish a "joint royalty rate" for the exploitation of "public performance on computer karaoke machines". Additionally, TIPO will continue to review the royalty rate in the hope of creating a more reasonable royalty rate standard in order to develop a sound and fair copyright licensing system.

With regard to international cooperation, TIPO will closely follow the rules and regulations as contained in the Agreement on Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) under the WTO's framework, and will also prepare more stringent IPR-related rules to comply with international norms. In so doing, a sounder environment of intellectual property rights could be developed. TIPO will continue sending representatives to attend multilateral and bilateral meetings to strengthen international cooperation.

The Organic Act of the Executive Yuan, as amended, entered into force on January 1, 2012. However, the reorganization of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) that was scheduled to launch in 2012 has been postponed. Once restructured, TIPO will consist of six divisions and six offices. It is worth noting that an additional patent division will be set up to be in charge of patent-related administrative affairs. After the restructure, communications and examination operations among divisions and offices at TIPO would be smoother and closer in solving patent backlog and in providing the public with prompt updates of IPR-related statistics.

The environment in which we live is changing and reshaping as technology advances daily. Facing such changes and the mounting pressure in international competition, TIPO, as an innovative cultural agency, spares no effort in reflecting on our efficiency in enhancing our operations and improve the quality of our services.

The year 2011 symbolized a milestone whereby a more comprehensive and sounder environment for IPR protection was developed. TIPO hopes that the level of IPR protection in Taiwan will continue to improve to keep pace with the passage of time, and to be able to timely comply with international norms.



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## APPENDIX

- I. Annual Statistics
- II. Calendar of Events
- III. TIPO Sponsored Publications



## I. Annual Statistics



### I. Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

#### A. General Statistics of Patent Cases (1987-2011)

Year	Item	Application	Approval	Certificate Issued	Grant
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	0	58,306	57,236
2006		80,988	0	49,315	48,774
2007		81,834	0	49,290	49,006
2008		83,613	0	42,366	42,283
2009		78,425	0	43,750	43,724
2010		80,494	0	45,973	45,966
2011		82,988	0	50,314	50,305

■ 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 2002 to 2011

### 1. Patent Cases Filed & Disposed

Year \ Item	Application	Reexamination	Opposition	Invalidation	Assignment	Licensing
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
<b>2011</b>	<b>82,988</b>	<b>3,432</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>4,367</b>	<b>116</b>

- 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
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	0	20,800	20,626
2006	50,111	44,778	43,348	2,129	6,028	0	23,324	23,228
2007	51,676	46,979	46,093	2,314	5,353	0	22,315	22,218
2008	51,909	50,140	45,938	1,537	5,115	0	12,891	12,867
2009	46,654	52,617	40,905	2,143	8,938	0	14,152	14,138
2010	47,442	44,962	41,115	2,758	10,806	0	16,348	16,345
<b>2011</b>	<b>50,082</b>	<b>46,157</b>	<b>43,528</b>	<b>3,305</b>	<b>14,916</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,028</b>	<b>20,025</b>

- 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
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
<b>2011</b>	<b>25,170</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,043</b>	<b>24,037</b>	<b>2,301</b>	<b>2,824</b>

- 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
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
<b>2011</b>	<b>7,736</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,243</b>	<b>6,243</b>

- 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
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
<b>2011</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>474</b>

- 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 - 2011

Year	Item	Administrative Appeals				Rate of Revocation
		Cases Filed	Decisions of Administrative Appeals			
			Original Decisions Revoked	Administrative Appeals Rejected	Others	
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%
<b>2011</b>		<b>378</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7.41%</b>

- 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

Item Year	Cases Received	Cases Concluded							
		Withdrawn	Plaintiff Won	Plaintiff Lost	Partially Sustained	Dismissals	Settlements	Others	Total
Jul. - Dec. 2008	93	3	6	28	0	2	0	1	40
2009	143	4	20	90	11	10	0	0	135
2010	183	5	42	109	12	5	0	0	173
<b>2011</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>161</b>

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

## 8. Residents and Non-Residents Patent Applications

Item Year	Residents				Non-Residents			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
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
<b>2011</b>	<b>23,518</b>	<b>24,094</b>	<b>4,609</b>	<b>52,221</b>	<b>26,564</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>3,127</b>	<b>30,767</b>

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

Item Year	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 (2004-2011)

Year	Residents				Non-Residents			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
2004	2,662	13,637	1,302	17,601	3,104	427	761	4,292
2005	9,124	29,328	3,872	42,324	11,502	790	2,620	14,912
2006	11,431	18,857	3,485	33,773	11,797	550	2,654	15,001
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
<b>2011</b>	<b>10,112</b>	<b>23,095</b>	<b>3,717</b>	<b>36,924</b>	<b>9,913</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>2,526</b>	<b>13,381</b>

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		
	2008	2009	2010	2009	2010	2011
A01	412	372	376	111	114	133
A21	12	31	25	9	1	11
A22	12	2	1	0	2	5
A23	206	241	249	46	61	85
A24	53	40	48	8	11	10
A41	70	53	68	7	17	18
A42	41	13	18	4	2	4
A43	55	61	66	14	10	10
A44	64	60	82	20	19	18
A45	84	65	86	15	17	18
A46	24	31	27	3	3	7
A47	444	388	367	107	116	158
A61	2,625	2,158	2,166	426	571	789
A62	42	38	41	17	7	10
A63	537	420	354	120	181	147
B01	482	422	451	155	150	208
B02	22	11	15	8	9	12
B03	11	18	13	9	3	9



Classification	Application			Grant		
	2008	2009	2010	2009	2010	2011
B04	7	4	10	4	2	3
B05	263	199	217	77	97	179
B06	4	1	3	1	4	1
B07	17	17	15	1	1	10
B08	85	51	56	4	39	43
B09	18	34	33	8	5	9
B21	167	123	142	129	92	75
B22	94	81	77	33	27	24
B23	478	447	504	165	188	202
B24	164	159	179	40	56	71
B25	407	383	340	176	226	306
B26	108	89	67	25	33	36
B27	35	34	23	21	20	24
B28	18	22	28	3	9	9
B29	518	460	502	140	107	140
B30	21	13	20	4	14	8
B31	13	8	7	5	5	6
B32	302	294	364	61	111	93
B41	315	179	188	122	179	163
B42	21	21	18	16	16	11
B43	41	40	31	14	24	15
B44	53	62	73	9	26	12
B60	445	355	360	206	229	237
B61	26	27	23	14	10	10
B62	485	447	362	133	187	204
B63	47	33	37	12	11	16
B64	14	5	11	3	3	7
B65	654	591	629	222	333	370
B66	46	43	39	34	18	43
B67	29	22	15	4	8	17
B68	2	0	0	0	0	0
B81	127	69	41	21	16	36
B82	49	50	40	7	8	18
C01	276	282	290	86	64	89
C02	124	125	143	47	32	39
C03	216	198	292	45	70	76
C04	127	120	147	43	34	43

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2008	2009	2010	2009	2010	2011
C05	12	19	8	2	2	2
C06	0	1	0	0	0	1
C07	1,230	1,608	1,653	379	548	540
C08	1,343	1,217	1,385	412	334	384
C09	959	821	969	224	219	306
C10	116	103	109	22	14	27
C11	72	68	70	10	17	25
C12	318	287	324	133	145	134
C13	2	8	1	0	0	0
C14	2	3	0	0	0	1
C21	53	54	57	18	20	19
C22	140	142	166	52	41	57
C23	482	545	702	138	156	162
C25	142	145	156	43	50	57
C30	92	126	95	26	28	39
C40	3	5	3	0	0	0
D01	92	63	71	28	43	40
D02	9	9	15	5	8	7
D03	33	30	28	16	12	30
D04	64	56	68	12	33	55
D05	56	42	49	13	20	58
D06	131	95	103	52	51	83
D07	0	2	1	0	0	0
D21	56	42	36	16	20	25
E01	31	34	29	1	7	15
E02	39	53	71	18	27	18
E03	44	33	48	10	17	20
E04	186	165	203	37	89	71
E05	136	112	121	30	73	78
E06	83	81	84	26	27	29
E21	4	8	11	3	8	8
E99	0	0	0	0	0	0
F01	61	38	29	28	43	35
F02	101	95	97	62	77	74
F03	173	180	163	17	14	47
F04	194	189	239	67	120	90
F15	17	8	16	9	13	8



Classification	Application			Grant		
	2008	2009	2010	2009	2010	2011
F16	695	755	708	289	322	335
F17	26	30	33	8	4	13
F21	709	712	685	94	109	144
F22	5	18	9	5	1	2
F23	66	63	70	40	36	29
F24	235	200	207	66	69	69
F25	82	44	70	56	48	57
F26	21	18	16	13	12	11
F27	23	26	33	9	11	15
F28	110	198	151	67	51	51
F41	69	28	31	8	30	12
F42	3	7	5	1	2	1
F99	0	0	0	0	0	0
G01	2,080	1,908	1,908	477	484	657
G02	2,675	2,088	1,878	743	860	1,223
G03	1,323	1,129	990	464	414	459
G04	24	29	34	2	7	16
G05	400	314	339	69	152	165
G06	5,279	5,151	5,093	1,446	1,325	1,640
G07	81	61	54	21	30	31
G08	230	206	203	36	36	57
G09	1,147	1,021	937	282	332	606
G10	160	151	141	50	50	85
G11	1,088	871	678	668	587	680
G12	9	16	6	7	3	2
G21	60	46	38	3	7	25
G99	0	0	0	0	0	0
H01	8,614	7,099	7,548	2,230	2,561	3,285
H02	1,096	961	1,126	320	446	549
H03	835	769	741	320	506	613
H04	4,745	4,423	4,033	939	1,358	1,627
H05	2,089	1,743	2,115	482	618	724
H99	1	0	0	0	0	0
X	439	570	603	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		
	2008	2009	2010	2009	2010	2011
A01	461	615	651	530	561	584
A21	35	51	68	43	54	43
A22	8	8	5	6	5	8
A23	67	114	128	76	116	98
A24	26	30	27	25	25	21
A41	260	251	279	238	248	236
A42	118	138	104	117	129	100
A43	177	173	215	159	188	205
A44	109	137	105	126	102	110
A45	391	475	575	390	462	578
A46	46	45	56	42	41	58
A47	1,938	2,121	2,279	1,945	2,002	2,123
A61	862	1,028	1,208	865	1,092	1,105
A62	64	95	112	73	104	90
A63	714	702	720	658	697	644
B01	271	269	278	259	234	275
B02	51	27	49	47	30	42
B03	1	7	5	4	8	4
B04	6	5	7	2	7	7
B05	143	157	171	135	149	189
B06	3	0	2	1	1	1
B07	28	25	36	23	32	29
B08	47	47	55	43	44	45
B09	8	10	14	9	11	13
B21	77	93	111	80	102	116
B22	11	18	17	11	21	14
B23	407	419	366	406	357	399
B24	119	118	101	134	78	116
B25	448	543	554	453	550	465
B26	103	113	154	109	122	122
B27	76	54	59	50	57	49
B28	20	10	17	12	12	20
B29	228	198	278	210	238	221
B30	21	15	23	19	14	23
B31	18	13	14	20	12	17
B32	92	123	119	107	117	131
B41	117	100	112	95	105	108
B42	92	108	112	96	100	108
B43	107	128	146	108	125	152
B44	52	68	75	49	77	73
B60	741	746	812	741	716	755
B61	5	4	5	3	5	5



Classification	Application			Grant		
	2008	2009	2010	2009	2010	2011
B62	846	1,113	844	1,012	915	711
B63	31	41	40	31	40	41
B64	2	10	8	7	5	10
B65	1,146	1,135	1,117	1,090	1,071	1,006
B66	50	70	76	61	65	76
B67	28	26	37	32	30	25
B68	4	1	1	0	2	0
B81	9	2	2	4	2	1
B82	3	2	0	2	1	0
C01	17	8	12	16	9	7
C02	59	59	54	56	57	43
C03	21	11	15	14	12	21
C04	2	4	5	3	2	2
C05	4	4	4	4	3	2
C06	0	0	6	0	3	3
C07	0	1	0	0	0	0
C08	11	8	7	8	7	4
C09	20	21	11	20	7	16
C10	6	4	5	4	4	5
C11	13	16	16	13	14	10
C12	18	14	28	14	20	21
C13	0	0	0	0	0	1
C14	0	0	0	0	0	0
C21	8	2	5	3	2	9
C22	1	3	1	2	0	3
C23	36	17	33	24	22	38
C25	24	40	48	29	51	40
C30	5	5	9	3	8	11
C40	0	0	0	0	0	0
D01	13	17	24	12	20	21
D02	7	8	10	11	6	9
D03	22	28	27	21	31	21
D04	58	76	62	57	83	59
D05	60	67	64	65	64	70
D06	80	100	96	87	98	85
D07	5	3	5	4	6	4
D21	8	7	7	2	8	4
E01	42	46	50	39	53	47
E02	51	94	86	77	73	86
E03	114	132	136	117	115	138
E04	517	505	461	451	479	435
E05	334	314	285	332	266	282
E06	341	319	375	360	316	342
E21	2	9	10	5	11	4

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2008	2009	2010	2009	2010	2011
E99	1	0	0	0	0	0
F01	55	61	69	63	61	58
F02	104	96	73	89	71	71
F03	111	151	145	113	157	125
F04	191	214	217	186	222	197
F15	11	12	16	12	11	16
F16	814	855	869	761	822	859
F17	21	27	23	22	27	32
F21	819	976	1,029	828	953	983
F22	4	4	8	5	7	5
F23	83	80	104	73	85	80
F24	552	491	469	508	439	444
F25	57	78	70	65	77	60
F26	25	13	18	16	13	23
F27	12	10	19	9	19	12
F28	50	65	61	43	48	90
F41	82	70	66	79	62	69
F42	3	6	11	3	12	10
F99	0	0	0	0	0	0
G01	451	474	548	433	497	500
G02	596	535	477	573	522	450
G03	203	144	126	198	118	132
G04	38	40	49	32	42	38
G05	54	48	58	51	52	54
G06	1,065	1,102	1,227	1,015	1,145	1,170
G07	62	80	48	63	73	53
G08	131	169	197	163	180	169
G09	251	267	282	267	238	244
G10	67	91	55	65	73	60
G11	175	184	142	170	159	121
G12	8	12	8	12	11	6
G21	4	3	3	3	5	2
G99	0	1	0	0	1	0
H01	3,128	2,817	2,895	3,022	2,730	2,859
H02	431	453	452	440	432	450
H03	67	62	55	81	56	36
H04	548	561	572	562	549	537
H05	945	870	861	955	835	807
H99	0	0	0	0	0	0
X	147	167	204	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		
	2008	2009	2010	2009	2010	2011
01	22	29	23	7	19	12
02	228	231	215	140	207	157
03	135	121	113	111	96	96
04	45	39	44	38	17	38
05	46	51	44	30	23	50
06	335	299	293	275	251	279
07	230	218	317	174	158	265
08	313	278	376	241	230	302
09	397	381	372	272	299	386
10	185	145	148	146	143	119
11	146	152	171	95	112	167
12	659	543	579	555	498	563
13	638	560	644	552	509	513
14	1,452	1,077	1,059	1,226	1,037	914
15	320	242	324	264	220	245
16	304	285	271	213	238	251
17	5	17	10	1	10	7
18	16	11	14	11	8	17
19	172	109	123	119	88	106
20	43	30	40	24	25	37
21	302	180	249	216	155	223
22	26	16	23	21	16	17
23	453	396	417	355	339	372
24	117	121	133	89	131	101
25	269	201	174	167	180	146
26	515	635	655	393	438	574
27	20	14	15	16	16	11
28	194	204	209	158	151	194
29	15	8	5	6	7	8
30	17	19	33	17	10	15
31	34	31	27	38	23	23
99	44	45	50	25	32	35
x	55	51	50	-	-	-

■ 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 2010 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	5,150
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	3,993
3	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	1,326
4	A61K	Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	1,160
5	C07D	Heterocyclic compounds	1,107
6	H04N	Pictorial communication	1,071
7	H04W	Wireless communication networks	1,065
8	G02B	Optical elements, systems, or apparatus	969
9	H04L	Transmission of digital information	918
10	G02F	Liquid crystal display (LCD), electrophoresis display (EPD)	875
11	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	754
12	G03F	Photomechanical production of textured or patterned surfaces; materials therefor; originals therefor; apparatus specially adapted therefor; exposure apparatus	672
13	C23C	Coating metallic material; coating material with metallic material	664
14	H05B	Electric heating; electric lighting not otherwise provided for; organic light emitting diodes (OLED)	656
15	G01R	Measuring electric variables; measuring magnetic variables	597
16	G09G	Arrangements or circuits for control of indicating devices using static means to present variable information	577
17	G06Q	Electronic commerce	540
18	F21V	Lighting devices	518
19	G01N	Investigating or analysing materials by determining their chemical or physical properties	514
20	H04B	Transmission	481

- Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of applications in 2010, from most to least.  
2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2010.01.  
3. Patent application figures, in consideration of the time period differentiated between application collection and classification, may not be available by the publication deadline for the annual report. Therefore, figures from prior one year are used as the basis of the said statistics.



## 5. Utility Model Applications 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	953
3	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	720
4	F21V	Lighting devices	707
5	B65D	Containers for storage or transport of articles or materials	704
6	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	609
7	A47G	Household or table equipment	600
8	A63B	Apparatus for physical training, gymnastics, swimming, climbing, or fencing; ball games; training equipment	447
9	B25B	Tools or bench devices	372
10	A47J	Kitchen equipment; coffee mills; spice mills; apparatus for making beverages	371
11	E06B	Shutter	355
12	A47C	Chairs; sofas; beds	354
13	A47B	Tables; desks; office furniture; cabinets; drawers; general details of furniture	313
14	B62J	Cycle saddles or seats; accessories peculiar to cycles and not otherwise provided for	262
15	A45D	Hairdressing or shaving equipment; manicuring or other cosmetic treatment	259
16	F21S	Non-portable lighting devices or systems thereof	257
17	A01G	Horticulture; cultivation of vegetables, flowers, rice, fruit, vines, hops, or seaweed; forestry; watering	256
18	B62K	Cycles; cycle accessories	252
19	A01K	Animal husbandry; care of birds, fishes, insects; fishing; rearing or breeding animals, not otherwise provided for; new breeds of animals	250
20	B29C	Shaping or joining of plastics; shaping of substances in a plastic state, in general; after-treatment of the shaped products	236

- Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of applications in 2010, from most to least.  
 2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2010.01.  
 3. Patent application figures, in consideration of the time period differentiated between application collection and classification, may not be available by the publication deadline for the annual report. Therefore, figures from prior one year are used as the basis of the said statistics.

## 6. Design Applications by International Classification for Industrial Design System (LOC) in 2010 (TOP 20)

Rank	LOC	LOC Subject	Total
1	13-03	Equipment for distribution or control of electric power	499
2	14-02	Data processing equipment as well as peripheral apparatus and devices	368
3	14-03	Communications equipment, wireless remote controls and radio amplifiers	307
4	12-16	Parts, equipment and accessories for vehicles, not included in other classes or subclasses	260
5	26-04	Luminous sources, electrical or not	234
6	14-99	miscellaneous (equipment)	207
7	09-01	Bottles, flasks, pots, carboys, demijohns, and containers with dynamic dispensing means	197
8	16-06	Optical articles	178
9	14-01	Equipment for the recording or reproduction of sounds or pictures	173
10	23-01	Fluid distribution equipment	166
11	28-03	Toilet articles and beauty parlor equipment	165
12	21-01	Games and toys	155
13	12-11	Cycles and motorcycles	151
13	26-05	Lamps, standard lamps, chandeliers, wall and ceiling fixtures, lampshades, reflectors, photographic and cinematographic projector lamps	151
15	07-02	Cooking appliances, utensils and containers	134
15	26-06	Luminous devices for vehicles	134
17	02-04	Footwear, socks and stockings	127
18	06-01	Seats	122
19	23-04	Ventilation and air-conditioning equipment	121
20	25-02	Building parts (prefabricated or pre-assembled)	118

- Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of applications in 2010, 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 2011 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	2,181
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	1,346
3	G02F	Liquid crystal display (LCD), electrophoresis display (EPD)	852
4	G09G	Arrangements or circuits for control of indicating devices using static means to present variable information	562
5	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	554
6	H04N	Pictorial communication	510
7	H04L	Transmission of digital information	503
8	A61K	Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	494
9	G11B	Information storage based on relative movement between record carrier and transducer	450
10	G02B	Optical elements, systems, or apparatus	336
11	H04B	Transmission	284
12	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	270
13	C07D	Heterocyclic compounds	269
13	G03F	Photomechanical production of textured or patterned surfaces; materials therefor; originals therefor; apparatus specially adapted therefor; exposure apparatus	269
15	H01M	Processes or means for directly converting chemical energy into electrical energy	254
16	G01R	Measuring electric variables; measuring magnetic variables	232
17	G11C	Static stores	230
18	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	224
19	G01N	Investigating or analysing materials by determining their chemical or physical properties	185
20	C07C	Acyclic or carbocyclic compounds	183

■ Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of grants in 2011, from most to least.  
2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2011.01.

## 8. Utility Model Grants by International Patent Classification (IPC) in 2011 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	1,619
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	918
3	F21V	Lighting devices	715
4	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	670
5	B65D	Containers for storage or transport of articles or materials	631
6	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	621
7	A47G	Household or table equipment	596
8	A63B	Apparatus for physical training, gymnastics, swimming, climbing, or fencing; ball games; training equipment	392
9	A47C	Chairs; sofas; beds	348
10	A47J	Kitchen equipment; coffee mills; spice mills; apparatus for making beverages	335
11	E06B	Shutter	323
12	A47B	Tables; desks; office furniture; cabinets; drawers; general details of furniture	300
13	B25B	Tools or bench devices	297
14	A01K	Animal husbandry; care of birds, fishes, insects; fishing; rearing or breeding animals, not otherwise provided for; new breeds of animals	233
15	A01G	Horticulture; cultivation of vegetables, flowers, rice, fruit, vines, hops, or seaweed; forestry; watering	231
15	A45D	Hairdressing or shaving equipment; manicuring or other cosmetic treatment	231
17	B01D	Separation	230
18	B62J	Cycle saddles or seats; accessories peculiar to cycles and not otherwise provided for	225
19	F16B	Devices for fastening or securing constructional elements or machine parts together; joints or jointing	224
20	F21S	Non-portable lighting devices or systems thereof	215

■ Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of grants in 2011, from most to least.  
2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2011.01.



### 9. Design Grants by International Classification for Industrial Design System (LOC) in 2011 (TOP 20)

Rank	LOC	LOC Subject	Total
1	13-03	Equipment for distribution or control of electric power	427
2	14-03	Communications equipment, wireless remote controls and radio amplifiers	271
3	14-02	Data processing equipment as well as peripheral apparatus and devices	269
4	12-16	Parts, equipment and accessories for vehicles, not included in other classes or subclasses	253
5	14-99	Miscellaneous (equipment)	222
6	09-01	Bottles, flasks, pots, carboys, demijohns, and containers with dynamic dispensing means	219
7	26-04	Luminous sources, electrical or not	207
8	23-01	Fluid distribution equipment	166
9	28-03	Toilet articles and beauty parlor equipment	159
10	16-06	Optical articles	158
11	14-01	Equipment for the recording or reproduction of sounds or pictures	151
12	26-05	Lamps, standard lamps, chandeliers, wall and ceiling fixtures, lampshades, reflectors, photographic and cinematographic projector lamps	144
13	21-01	Games and toys	131
14	12-11	Cycles and motorcycles	124
15	26-06	Luminous devices for vehicles	119
16	07-02	Cooking appliances, utensils and containers	116
17	25-02	Building parts (prefabricated or pre-assembled)	109
18	06-01	Seats	108
19	02-04	Footwear, socks and stockings	98
19	23-04	Ventilation and air-conditioning equipment	98

■ Note: The order of placement is arranged by the number of grants in 2011, from most to least.

## 10. Patent Applications by Nationality (2011)

Nationality	Application				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	23,518	24,094	4,609	52,221	62.93
JAPAN	11,833	91	1,442	13,366	16.11
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	7,088	133	494	7,715	9.30
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,664	21	102	1,787	2.15
GERMANY	1,349	28	212	1,589	1.91
MAINLAND CHINA	698	501	130	1,329	1.60
SWITZERLAND	540	5	147	692	0.83
NETHERLANDS	507	0	111	618	0.74
HONG KONG	318	145	125	588	0.71
FRANCE	390	11	65	466	0.56
UNITED KINGDOM	251	12	27	290	0.35
SINGAPORE	249	5	9	263	0.32
SWEDEN	141	4	47	192	0.23
ITALY	117	2	61	180	0.22
CANADA	151	7	6	164	0.20
CAYMAN ISLANDS	139	20	3	162	0.20
BELGIUM	137	0	2	139	0.17
FINLAND	119	1	17	137	0.17
AUSTRALIA	92	6	11	109	0.13
BERMUDA	83	12	0	95	0.11
AUSTRIA	78	0	4	82	0.10
SPAIN	53	2	25	80	0.10
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	51	15	6	72	0.09
LUXEMBOURG	66	0	1	67	0.08
LIECHTENSTEIN	45	0	17	62	0.07
ISRAEL	51	2	3	56	0.07
MALAYSIA	18	8	15	41	0.05
DENMARK	32	0	4	36	0.04
INDIA	35	0	0	35	0.04
NORWAY	14	3	6	23	0.03
NEW ZEALAND	19	3	0	22	0.03
SAMOA	9	11	0	20	0.02
BARBADOS	17	0	1	18	0.02
CYPRUS	9	0	9	18	0.02
IRELAND	18	0	0	18	0.02
HUNGARY	14	0	0	14	0.02
SEYCHELLES	9	3	0	12	0.01
THAILAND	5	6	1	12	0.01
BRUNEI	5	2	1	8	0.01
BRAZIL	6	1	1	8	0.01
POLAND	8	0	0	8	0.01
SAUDI ARABIA	8	0	0	8	0.01
TURKEY	2	0	5	7	0.01
MEXICO	4	0	2	6	0.01
BELIZE	1	4	0	5	0.01
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	3	1	1	5	0.01
OTHERS	118	11	14	143	0.17
Total	50,082	25,170	7,736	82,988	100.00

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



## 11. Pre-grant Publications by Nationality (2011)

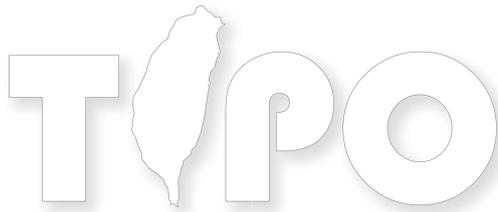
Nationality	Pre-grant Publication	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	21,989	47.64
JAPAN	9,842	21.32
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	7,448	16.14
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,484	3.22
GERMANY	1,323	2.87
NETHERLANDS	623	1.35
SWITZERLAND	500	1.08
MAINLAND CHINA	406	0.88
HONG KONG	388	0.84
FRANCE	319	0.69
SINGAPORE	244	0.53
UNITED KINGDOM	240	0.52
SWEDEN	187	0.41
CAYMAN ISLANDS	169	0.37
ITALY	101	0.22
BELGIUM	97	0.21
CANADA	89	0.19
FINLAND	86	0.19
AUSTRIA	83	0.18
AUSTRALIA	79	0.17
BERMUDA	52	0.11
ISRAEL	46	0.10
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	46	0.10
SPAIN	43	0.09
LUXEMBOURG	41	0.09
DENMARK	34	0.07
MALAYSIA	28	0.06
INDIA	23	0.05
BARBADOS	22	0.05
IRELAND	13	0.03
LIECHTENSTEIN	13	0.03
NORWAY	11	0.02
SAMOA	11	0.02
BRUNEI	8	0.02
THAILAND	7	0.02
SAUDI ARABIA	6	0.01
CYPRUS	5	0.01
HUNGARY	5	0.01
OTHERS	46	0.10
Total	46,157	100.00

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

## 12. Certificates Issued by Nationality (2011)

Nationality	Certificate Issued				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	10,113	23,101	3,717	36,931	73.40%
JAPAN	4,536	89	1,121	5,746	11.42%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	2,736	165	360	3,261	6.48%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	862	18	107	987	1.96%
GERMANY	388	28	236	652	1.30%
MAINLAND CHINA	92	371	44	507	1.01%
NETHERLANDS	205	0	119	324	0.64%
SWITZERLAND	219	2	102	323	0.64%
HONG KONG	74	134	89	297	0.59%
FRANCE	132	5	46	183	0.36%
UNITED KINGDOM	111	3	26	140	0.28%
SWEDEN	60	2	44	106	0.21%
ITALY	56	0	49	105	0.21%
SINGAPORE	73	3	11	87	0.17%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	47	34	3	84	0.17%
CANADA	54	3	18	75	0.15%
AUSTRALIA	26	6	19	51	0.10%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	20	23	7	50	0.10%
FINLAND	30	0	15	45	0.09%
BERMUDA	17	17	2	36	0.07%
DENMARK	16	0	12	28	0.06%
AUSTRIA	21	0	6	27	0.05%
BELGIUM	21	1	5	27	0.05%
ISRAEL	24	2	0	26	0.05%
LIECHTENSTEIN	2	0	24	26	0.05%
MALAYSIA	2	5	15	22	0.04%
SPAIN	9	3	6	18	0.04%
LUXEMBOURG	15	0	2	17	0.03%
SAMOA	7	9	1	17	0.03%
BARBADOS	15	0	1	16	0.03%
INDIA	3	0	10	13	0.03%
IRELAND	11	0	0	11	0.02%
MAURITIUS	10	1	0	11	0.02%
NORWAY	1	1	9	11	0.02%
BELIZE	0	7	0	7	0.01%
BRUNEI	3	0	3	6	0.01%
BAHAMAS	0	0	6	6	0.01%
THAILAND	3	3	0	6	0.01%
OTHERS	14	7	8	29	0.06%
Total	20,028	24,043	6,243	50,314	100.00%

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



## 13. Residents Patent Applications in 2011 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Applications			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	3,417	433	118	3,968
2	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	750	10	2	762
3	AU OPTRONICS CORP.	537	1	2	540
4	WISTRON CORP.	341	144	0	485
5	FAR EAST UNIVERSITY	62	396	0	458
6	CHENG UEI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	6	280	155	441
7	ACER INCORPORATED	391	19	22	432
8	INVENTEC CORPORATION	322	2	0	324
9	NATIONAL CHENG KUNG UNIVERSITY	282	4	1	287
10	HTC CORPORATION	254	4	6	264
11	SOUTHERN TAIWAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	68	157	7	232
12	UNITED MICROELECTRONICS CORP.	213	4	0	217
13	CHUNGHWA TELECOM CO., LTD.	149	58	5	212
14	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	180	10	18	208
15	CHUNGHW PICTURE TUBES, LTD.	132	67	0	199
16	CHIMEI INNOLUX CORPORATION	181	0	0	181
16	DARFON ELECTRONICS CORP.	34	142	5	181
18	CHINA STEEL CORPORATION	129	49	0	178
19	LEXTAR ELECTRONICS CROPORTION	115	22	36	173
20	MEDIATEK INCORPORATION.	163	0	0	163

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

## 14. Residents Patent Grants in 2011 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Grants			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	856	681	184	1,721
2	FAR EAST UNIVERSITY	23	510	0	533
3	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	449	11	3	463
4	AU OPTRONICS CORP.	398	0	0	398
5	CHIMEI INNOLUX CORPORATION	395	1	0	396
6	CHENG UEI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	7	198	136	341
7	INVENTEC CORPORATION	188	107	6	301
8	CHUNGHWA PICTURE TUBES, LTD.	103	85	0	188
9	MEDIATEK INCORPORATION.	178	0	0	178
10	SOUTHERN TAIWAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	46	116	8	170
10	DARFON ELECTRONICS CORP.	16	154	0	170
12	WISTRON CORP.	48	118	1	167
13	ASUSTEK COMPUTER INCORPORATED	155	0	1	156
14	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	129	5	18	152
15	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.	146	0	0	146
16	WUFENG UNIVERSITY	0	130	0	130
17	REALTEK SEMICONDUCTOR CORP.	116	0	0	116
18	SHU TE UNIVERSITY	18	74	21	113
19	KUN SHAN UNIVERSITY	6	96	9	111
20	VIA TECHNOLOGIES INC	101	4	2	107

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.



## 15. Non-Residents Patent Applications in 2011 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Applications			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	SONY CORPORATION	470	0	58	528
2	SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LABORATORY CO., LTD.	469	0	0	469
3	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	413	0	0	413
4	SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	405	0	0	405
5	TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED	351	0	17	368
6	INTEL CORPORATION	358	0	0	358
7	KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA	323	0	16	339
8	KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.	236	0	84	320
9	NITTO DENKO CORPORATION	309	0	2	311
10	APPLIED MATERIALS, INC	284	0	2	286
11	SAMSUNG MOBILE DISPLAY CO., LTD.	255	0	0	255
12	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION	253	0	0	253
13	FUJIFILM CORPORATION	236	2	6	244
14	mitsubishi electric corporation	203	0	32	235
15	3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY	190	1	36	227
16	PANASONIC CORPORATION	172	0	39	211
17	ASAHI GLASS COMPANY, LIMITED	208	2	0	210
18	PANASONIC ELECTRIC WORKS CO., LTD.	157	1	48	206
19	FIH (HONG KONG) LIMITED	146	11	48	205
20	APPLE INC.	143	4	42	189

## 16. Non-Residents Patent Grants in 2011 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Patent Grants			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	SONY CORPORATION	293	0	16	309
2	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	199	0	0	199
3	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION	176	0	0	176
3	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	167	0	9	176
5	INTEL CORPORATION	170	1	0	171
6	KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.	70	0	93	163
7	PANASONIC CORPORATION	117	0	35	152
8	LG ELECTRONICS INC.	93	0	47	140
9	BAYERISCHE MOTOREN WERKE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	0	0	126	126
10	LG CHEM, LTD	125	0	0	125
11	TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED	112	0	7	119
12	KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA	87	0	28	115
13	APPLIED MATERIALS, INC	107	0	4	111
14	INTERDIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION	106	0	0	106
15	HONDA MOTOR CO., LTD.	38	3	53	94
16	TOP VICTORY INVESTMENTS LTD.	1	58	31	90
17	LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.	89	0	0	89
18	NITTO DENKO CORPORATION	88	0	0	88
19	PANASONIC ELECTRIC WORKS CO., LTD.	63	0	23	86
20	MOLEX INCORPORATED	3	76	4	83

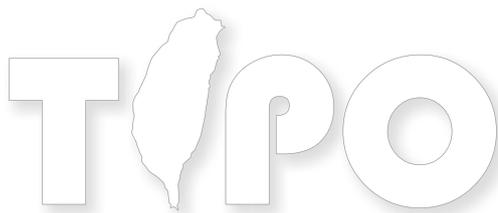
■ Note: Applicants with the same total of grants are given the same ranking, but the order of placement is arranged by the number of invention patents, from most to least.



## 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)	64	566	31	13	674	1.53%
Foods & Tobacco	A21-A24	54	167	57	3	281	0.64%
Domestic Articles	A41-A47	134	3,350	99	60	3,643	8.27%
Pharmaceutical & Entertainment	A61-A63, (exclude A61K,A61P,A61Q)	253	1,726	191	60	2,230	5.06%
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	128	50	196	0	374	0.85%
Preparation for Medical, Dental or Toilet Purposes	A61(exclude 35/66-35/76,38,39,47/42,48,49/14,49/16,51/08,51/10), A61Q	86	49	348	2	485	1.10%
Separation & Mixing	B01-B09	215	590	259	15	1,079	2.45%
Working of Metal	B21-B32, (exclude B31)	570	1,642	418	34	2,664	6.04%
Printing	B41-B44	104	428	97	13	642	1.46%
Transporting	B60-B68	508	2,526	396	103	3,533	8.02%
Micro-structural technology; nano-technology	B81-B82	34	1	20	0	55	0.12%
Inorganic Chemistry, Treatment of Waste Water	C01-C05,C30	110	76	178	10	374	0.85%
Organic Chemistry	C07, (exclude C07K, C07M)	40	0	458	0	498	1.13%
Organic Macromolecular Compound	C08	92	3	292	1	388	0.88%
Dyes, Petroleum, Animal or Vegetable Oils	C09-C11	75	31	283	0	389	0.88%
Sugar Industries & Pelts/Leather	C13-C14	1	1	0	0	2	0.00%
Metallurgy, Coating Metallic Material & Alloys	C21-C23,C25 (exclude C22K )	92	86	203	4	385	0.87%
Textiles & Flexible Materials	D01-D07	118	263	157	6	544	1.23%

Type of Industry	Corresponding International Patent Classification	Residents		Non-Residents		Total	
		Invention	Utility Model	Invention	Utility Model	No. of Certificates Issued	Percentage
Paper Making & Making Paper Articles	D21,B31	7	21	24	0	52	0.12%
Fixed Constructions	E01-E06	152	1,318	79	12	1,561	3.54%
Mining or Quarrying	E21	3	4	5	0	12	0.03%
Engines and Pumps	F01-F04	128	440	118	11	697	1.58%
Hydraulics or Pneumatics in General	F15-F17	182	890	174	17	1,263	2.87%
Lighting; Heating	F21-F28	256	1,646	122	51	2,075	4.71%
Weapons; Explosive Charges	F41-F42,C06	8	81	6	1	96	0.22%
Optics	G01-G03 (exclude G01N33)	1,267	993	1,030	68	3,358	7.62%
Measuring	G04-G08 (exclude G06F,G06Q)	274	437	200	15	926	2.10%
Semi-Conductor Applications	G09-G12	749	412	624	19	1,804	4.09%
Nuclear Engineering	G21	14	2	11	0	27	0.06%
Electric Power; Generation, Distribution or Conversion of Electric Power, Electric Heating	H02,H05	797	1,188	476	70	2,531	5.74%
Basic Electronic Elements	H01,(exclude H01L)	605	2,055	500	187	3,347	7.59%
Semiconductor Devices	H01L	996	584	1,185	37	2,802	6.36%
Basic Electronic Circuitry; Electric Communication Technique	H03,H04	1,104	516	1,136	57	2,813	6.38%
Electric Digital Data Processing	G06F (exclude 17/60)	822	848	524	70	2,264	5.14%
E-business	G06F17/60,G06Q	71	111	18	3	203	0.46%
Others		0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Total		10,113	23,101	9,915	942	44,071	100.00%



## 18. Statistics for Valid Patent Invention & Utility Model

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
A01	1,177	2,442
A21	100	215
A22	15	30
A23	579	465
A24	104	80
A41	135	1,122
A42	35	435
A43	138	868
A44	272	523
A45	161	1,954
A46	50	197
A47	951	9,036
A61	5,370	4,986
A62	93	427
A63	1,151	3,399
A99	0	0
B01	1,891	1,346
B02	85	212
B03	64	34
B04	18	29
B05	843	816
B06	16	6
B07	48	165
B08	283	238
B09	126	52
B21	788	598
B22	491	100
B23	1,748	2,387
B24	969	707
B25	1,399	2,881
B26	271	673

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
B27	148	390
B28	81	92
B29	1,481	1,280
B30	114	107
B31	51	110
B32	1,007	554
B41	1,668	640
B42	90	454
B43	109	523
B44	116	302
B60	1,576	3,828
B61	88	26
B62	1,647	4,062
B63	146	240
B64	31	38
B65	2,442	5,621
B66	414	395
B67	72	132
B68	1	7
B81	264	23
B82	46	2
C01	822	52
C02	427	297
C03	613	79
C04	514	13
C05	41	17
C06	7	10
C07	4,359	1
C08	4,624	27
C09	2,517	71
C10	343	17

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
C11	260	41
C12	946	77
C13	5	2
C14	11	4
C21	324	38
C22	587	8
C23	1,720	145
C25	550	209
C30	414	33
C40	0	0
D01	387	102
D02	72	39
D03	149	128
D04	372	352
D05	316	376
D06	579	440
D07	8	20
D21	194	31
E01	106	230
E02	174	377
E03	106	584
E04	546	2,441
E05	448	1,891
E06	200	1,899
E21	51	34
F01	325	292
F02	613	408
F03	121	491
F04	756	1,189
F15	127	75
F16	2,403	4,732

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
F17	129	149
F21	659	3,539
F22	34	26
F23	346	486
F24	617	2,346
F25	432	338
F26	71	113
F27	106	69
F28	451	341
F41	107	351
F42	27	69
G01	5,631	2,538
G02	9,537	2,823
G03	3,910	867
G04	147	176
G05	1,024	250
G06	14,664	6,569
G07	324	337
G08	449	678
G09	4,530	1,128
G10	661	351
G11	7,851	915
G12	30	53
G21	244	19
G99	0	1
H01	42,065	16,329
H02	3,405	2,385
H03	3,899	271
H04	13,730	3,670
H05	5,683	5,203
Total	178,863	124,911

Note: The figures above are calculated based on existing patents as of December 31, 2011.



## Design

Classification	Design
01	63
02	830
03	498
04	213
05	184
06	1,349
07	916
08	1,629
09	1,906
10	961
11	517
12	3,388
13	2,690
14	5,587
15	1,544
16	1,230
17	95
18	101
19	685
20	163
21	1,034
22	157
23	1,876
24	694
25	746
26	2,035

Classification	Design
27	94
28	900
29	34
30	86
31	160
32	14
33	2
34	15
35	4
36	1
37	15
38	3
39	0
40	1
41	0
42	3
44	1
45	1
46	28
47	2
48	3
49	2
50	14
99	153
Total	32,627

Note: The figures above are calculated based on existing patents as of December 31, 2011.

## 19. Statistics of Pending Patent Applications for Examination (2004-2011)

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
2011	160,318	7,060	6,224	4,284	74	0	0	0	346	1,049	80	2,383	181,818

- 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; 2011: 12,671)  
 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%	12,315	23.73%	260	0.50%	46,257	89.11%
2009	46,654	28,528	61.15%	1,390	2.98%	2,400	5.14%	481	1.03%	32,799	70.30%
2010	47,442	27,829	58.66%	725	1.53%	56	0.12%	468	0.99%	29,078	61.29%
2011	50,082	28,222	56.35%	20	0.04%	60	0.12%	619	1.24%	28,921	57.75%

Date Jan. 10, 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
2011	144	120



## ➔ II. Trademark Cases Filed & Disposed

### A. General Statistics of Trademark Cases (1987-2011)

Year \ Item	Application	Registration	Approval	Rejection
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
<b>2011</b>	<b>67,620</b>	<b>48,315</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,480</b>

- 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 (2002-2011)

### 1. Statistics of Applications

Year \ Item	Application		Opposition	Invalidation	Revocation
	By case	By class			
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
<b>2011</b>	<b>67,620</b>	<b>85,958</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>441</b>

Year \ Item	Renewal	License	Assignment	Alteration
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
<b>2011</b>	<b>37,530</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>8,743</b>	<b>7,848</b>

- 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
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
<b>2011</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>260</b>

- 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
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
<b>2011</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>122</b>

- 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
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
<b>2011</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>112</b>

- 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 - 2011

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%
<b>2011</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4.77%</b>

- 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	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
<b>2011</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>217</b>

- Note: 1. The above statistics are provided by the Intellectual Property Court. "Plaintiff Won" and "Partially Sustained" include appeals filed against the Ministry of Economic Affairs whose appeal decisions were revoked.  
2. "Settlements" refer to cases concluded by the IP court after the litigants' mutual concession to the disputes and the reaching of an agreement.

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

Year	Residents	Non-Residents
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
<b>2011</b>	<b>50,895</b>	<b>16,725</b>

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

Year	Residents	Non-Residents
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
<b>2011</b>	<b>36,687</b>	<b>11,628</b>

- 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.

## C. Statistics of Trademarks by Class and Nationality

### 1. Trademark Applications and Registrations by Class (2009-2011)

Class	Application			Registration		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Total	74,077	82,956	85,824	62,627	68,034	60,415
1	1,128	1,279	1,337	1,007	1,204	906
2	296	360	394	330	314	253
3	4,614	5,356	5,384	3,441	4,105	3,704
4	499	493	482	426	449	337
5	5,330	5,616	5,414	4,063	4,717	3,954
6	855	911	980	824	931	727
7	1,348	1,783	1,884	1,597	1,437	1,357
8	527	601	655	514	544	462
9	5,634	6,401	7,100	5,574	5,258	4,787
10	1,049	1,242	1,264	916	1,047	975
11	1,749	1,878	1,989	1,540	1,629	1,494
12	1,558	1,694	1,617	1,511	1,452	1,287
13	43	46	49	73	32	36
14	1,046	1,236	1,440	1,124	1,055	964
15	118	102	138	110	100	92
16	2,457	2,562	2,340	2,257	2,157	1,869
17	414	630	631	523	510	519
18	2,087	2,478	2,603	1,641	2,085	1,736
19	446	505	490	434	445	411
20	1,036	1,322	1,324	912	1,113	954
21	1,324	1,578	1,495	1,127	1,294	1,080
22	116	134	184	134	125	130
23	76	75	102	95	71	52
24	783	977	1,011	728	783	737
25	5,043	5,698	5,439	4,166	4,528	3,891
26	351	389	372	332	357	322
27	122	162	238	136	131	148
28	1,574	1,588	1,665	1,460	1,454	1,278
29	2,744	2,834	2,964	1,875	2,384	1,981
30	5,015	5,562	5,710	3,301	4,288	3,817
31	970	984	956	753	860	684
32	1,651	1,472	1,405	1,192	1,307	948
33	790	813	1,088	586	690	554
34	269	302	285	307	249	210
35	6,942	8,158	8,923	5,592	6,415	6,225
36	923	1,181	1,245	923	886	884
37	851	1,126	1,123	789	940	876
38	864	944	996	834	812	704
39	577	518	689	564	505	419
40	395	527	558	396	429	390
41	2,777	3,084	3,202	2,441	2,433	2,306
42	2,074	2,332	2,450	1,896	1,943	1,676
43	4,013	4,296	4,223	2,800	3,155	2,884
44	1,043	1,143	1,320	889	906	941
45	556	584	666	494	505	454

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



## 2. Trademark Applications by Nationality in 2011 (By Case)

Nationality	Application	Percentage	Nationality	Application	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	50,895	75.27	PHILIPPINES	31	0.05
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,737	5.53	SAMOA	31	0.05
JAPAN	3,542	5.24	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	27	0.04
MAINLAND CHINA	1,968	2.91	CYPRUS	26	0.04
GERMANY	946	1.40	BERMUDA	25	0.04
HONG KONG	866	1.28	MEXICO	25	0.04
FRANCE	678	1.00	TURKEY	25	0.04
SWITZERLAND	608	0.90	SOUTH AFRICA	25	0.04
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	580	0.86	ISRAEL	22	0.03
UNITED KINGDOM	446	0.66	NORWAY	18	0.03
ITALY	398	0.59	VIETNAM	18	0.03
CAYMAN ISLANDS	332	0.49	MACAO	16	0.02
SINGAPORE	275	0.41	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	14	0.02
NETHERLANDS	262	0.39	BULGARIA	13	0.02
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	229	0.34	CZECH REPUBLIC	12	0.02
CANADA	166	0.25	ARGENTINA	9	0.01
SPAIN	155	0.23	AMERICAN SAMOA	9	0.01
AUSTRALIA	128	0.19	BARBADOS	9	0.01
SWEDEN	92	0.14	LIECHTENSTEIN	9	0.01
MALAYSIA	89	0.13	MAURITIUS	8	0.01
LUXEMBOURG	78	0.12	BAHAMAS	7	0.01
DENMARK	67	0.10	BELARUS	7	0.01
INDIA	61	0.09	IRAN	7	0.01
THAILAND	60	0.09	MONACO	7	0.01
INDONESIA	48	0.07	SAUDI ARABIA	7	0.01
IRELAND	46	0.07	SEYCHELLES	7	0.01
NEW ZEALAND	46	0.07	OTHERS	168	0.25
BELGIUM	43	0.06			
BRAZIL	36	0.05			
BELIZE	34	0.05			
FINLAND	34	0.05			
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	31	0.05			
AUSTRIA	31	0.05			
CHILE	31	0.05			

	Subtotal	Ratio
Residents	50,895	75.27%
Non-Residents	16,725	24.73%
Total	67,620	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 2011 (By Case)

Nationality	Registration	Percentage	Nationality	Registration	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	36,687	75.93	CHILE	12	0.02
JAPAN	2,801	5.80	MACAO	12	0.02
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	2,610	5.40	BERMUDA	11	0.02
MAINLAND CHINA	1,252	2.59	PORTUGAL	11	0.02
SWITZERLAND	540	1.12	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	9	0.02
GERMANY	540	1.12	BULGARIA	9	0.02
HONG KONG	479	0.99	BRAZIL	9	0.02
FRANCE	449	0.93	ISRAEL	9	0.02
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	422	0.87	NORWAY	8	0.02
UNITED KINGDOM	369	0.76	PHILIPPINES	8	0.02
ITALY	237	0.49	SOUTH AFRICA	8	0.02
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	215	0.44	ARGENTINA	7	0.01
SINGAPORE	207	0.43	CYPRUS	7	0.01
NETHERLANDS	202	0.42	CZECH REPUBLIC	7	0.01
CAYMAN ISLANDS	118	0.24	BARBADOS	6	0.01
SPAIN	112	0.23	GREECE	6	0.01
MALAYSIA	86	0.18	MARSHALL ISLANDS	6	0.01
AUSTRALIA	76	0.16	PANAMA	6	0.01
SWEDEN	75	0.16	POLAND	6	0.01
CANADA	72	0.15	SAUDI ARABIA	6	0.01
DENMARK	52	0.11	OTHERS	84	0.17
INDIA	45	0.09			
LUXEMBOURG	44	0.09			
BELGIUM	43	0.09			
NEW ZEALAND	39	0.08			
AUSTRIA	36	0.07			
IRELAND	36	0.07			
INDONESIA	35	0.07			
FINLAND	31	0.06			
BELIZE	28	0.06			
THAILAND	27	0.06			
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	16	0.03			
SEYCHELLES	16	0.03			
SAMOA	16	0.03			
MEXICO	14	0.03			
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	14	0.03			
TURKEY	14	0.03			
VIETNAM	13	0.03			
Subtotal			Ratio		
Residents	36,687		75.93%		
Non-Residents	11,628		24.07%		
Total	48,315		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
<b>2011</b>		<b>64</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>56</b>



## II. Calendar of Events

# 1

- 1/1 Formally implemented the Ninth Edition of Locarno Classification to replace the Eighth Edition of Locarno Classification on January 1, 2011.
- 1/1 Published the amendment of Chapter 2- Principles of Patent Applicants Management in “Patent Examination Guidelines Volume One—Guidelines for Initial Patent Examination and Patent Rights Management” on October 21, 2010, and the amendment took effect on January 1, 2011.

# 2

- 2/1 With the enforcement of Articles 2, 4 and 8 of the newly-amended Regulations of Trademark Fees, trademark holders who have withdrawn their applications before receiving approval may request for a refund. Also, to improve the efficiency of trademark examination, applicants who have filed their applications in the TIPONet e-filing system are entitled to a fee reduction of NTD300 per application.
- 2/16 In order to resolve controversies arising from examining the amendment to granted patents, TIPO held two public hearings on the Draft Revision of Examination Guidelines for Amendments to Granted Patents, respectively on February 16 and February 23, 2011. Issues discussed included: relaxing examination guidelines for amendment matters and relaxing guidelines for substantially altering the scope of patent claims. Sample cases were included to substantiate the discussion.
- 2/18 “The patent application e-payment function” was added as an integral part of online e-filing systems. This will help applicants pay fees conveniently.
- 2/22 TIPO convened the 1st 2011 International Economic and Trade Strategic Alliance Arrangement Task Force/IPR Working Group Meeting and invited representatives from Council of Agriculture, Council of Indigenous Peoples, Office of Trade Negotiations, and Bureau of Foreign Trade to engage in discussions over key international IPR issues with the Permanent Mission of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu to the WTO via synchronous digital videoconferencing system.

## 3

- 3/1 Amended and enacted 22 kinds of patent application forms and guidelines for patent application to provide online public file search in order to conform to Personal Information Protection Act.
- 3/3 On March 3-4, TIPO for the first time collaborated with Japan Institute of Invention and Innovation (JIII) to co-host the 2011 International Conference on IP Information Search and Application Promotion. A total of 450 people attended the conference and engaged in an in-depth discussion on the practices and establishment of patent and trademark information search services in Japan, the U.S., and European countries as well as on the directions for future improvements of the existing services.
- 3/3 TIPO sent a delegation to Washington D.C., the United States to attend the 32nd APEC/IPEG Meeting from March 3-5, 2011. During the meeting, the delegation shared with fellow APEC member economies TIPO's recent IPR protection achievements and delivered a series of presentations on "The Abolition of the Trademark Export Monitoring System in Taiwan" and "The Introduction of Recent Legislation on Orphan Work in Taiwan" .
- 3/6 TIPO Director General, Wang, Mei-hua, was invited by the USPTO Director, David Kappos, to attend the Asia-Pacific Patent Cooperation in the 21st Century Forum in Washington D.C., the United States from March 6-8, 2011. During the event, DG Wang exchanged views with representatives from other APEC member economies over patent harmonization and exchanged opinions with USPTO representatives regarding bilateral cooperation on Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) programs.
- 3/10 TIPO held a series of four informational meetings on trademark-related legislation on March 10-23, 2011, to explain to the public on issues regarding the Examination Guidelines for Retail Services, the newly-amended Regulations of Trademark Fees, trademark infringement cases, and the fair use of trademarks.
- 3/18 TIPO convened a meeting of the Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee to give a briefing on the progress made by the Patent Backlog Reduction Project and to consult and exchange views with committee members regarding administrative remedy for patents and improvement on patent examination efficiency. Conclusions were reached based on the discussions.
- 3/22 The 1st 2011 Taiwan-UK digital videoconference on IPR was held to enable in-depth discussion regarding legislation of design patent and examination practices.
- 3/23 A delegation sent by mainland's Quality Brands Protection Committee (QBPC) visited TIPO to exchanges views over issues regarding the formulation of Taiwan's IPR policy, enforcement of counterfeited and pirated goods inspection, as well as the tasks of IP Court and other IPR-related promotional activities.
- 3/24 Mr. Tamas Maczak, Deputy Head of European Economic and Trade Office (EETO) visited TIPO to exchange views on the year's first digital videoconference to be held by Taiwan-EU IPR Working Group and the signing of bilateral IPR agreements.
- 3/30 "E-payment account for patent annuity" was added as a part of e-filing systems to allow applicants and their agents to pay fees online.
- 3/31 Mr. Lindesay Low, the legal advisor and Mr. Martin Bell, international affairs manager of the Scotch Whisky Association (SWA) visited TIPO to explain the latest legislation of the Scotch Whisky Regulations 2009 and to learn about the scope of protection as enforced by the Geographical Certification Mark and Geographical Collective Trademark systems under Taiwan's Trademark Act.

- 4/6 The Economics Committee of Legislative Yuan adopted the draft amendment to the Patent Act as proposed by the Executive Yuan. The revision covers a total of 162 articles (108 articles were amended, 39 articles were added and 15 articles were deleted).
- 4/18 The 2011 Taiwan-EU Consultation Midterm Review Meeting (of economic and trade issues) was held at the Bureau of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Economic Affairs. During the meeting, TIPO's IPR Working Group gave a presentation on the progress made since the 22nd Taiwan-EU Consultation Meeting in 2010 and the expected results for 2011.
- 4/20 TIPO held the "2011 Informational Meeting on Geographical Certification Marks and Geographical Collective Trademarks" .
- 4/23 In celebration of this year's World IP Day, TIPO organized the Creative Dance Exposition to invite young local dance groups to show their best dancing feats and to encourage the younger generation to become more active in artistic creation while promoting a respect for IP rights.



## 5

- 5/1 The revised Examination Guidelines for Amendments to Granted Patent was promulgated and took effect on May 1, 2011. Major points included: relaxing examination guidelines for amendment matters and relaxing guidelines for substantially altering the scope of the patent claims. Sample cases were included to substantiate the discussion.
- 5/10 The 2011 Cross-strait Trademark Forum was held in Taipei.
- 5/10 To deepen understanding of rights holders, users, and related industry associations over IPR laws and regulations, TIPO held three promotional forums on May 10-June 10, 2011 on legislative amendments and introducing the amended Copyright Collective Management Organization Act in 2010. A total of 170 people participated.
- 5/11 Dr. Pedro Osona, head of development for China and Korea of the European Patent Office (EPO), visited TIPO and co-hosted the TIPO-EPO Bilateral Cooperation Project Symposium.
- 5/17 TIPO held five explanatory sessions on the Revised Examination Guidelines for Amendments to Granted Patent from May 17 to May 26. A total of 188 people attended the events.
- 5/17 From May 17 to September 30, 2011, TIPO for the first time held four informational meetings on the copyright of teaching materials to help teachers in senior high/vocational schools and above enhance their knowledge and ability to cope with related problems that may arise in daily teaching scenarios. A total of 250 teachers attended these meetings.
- 5/31 The Draft Amendment to the Trademark Act passed the third reading at the Legislative Yuan.
- 5/31 TIPO Director General Wang, Mei-hua hosted the 2nd 2011 International Economic and Trade Strategic Alliance Arrangement Task Force/IPR Working Group Meeting and discussed with IP experts over issues regarding the system of Geographical Indications for Wines and Spirits, the relationship between IPR and Convention on Biodiversity, as well as the Australian 2011 Plain Cigarette Packaging Act.



# 6

- 6/7 TIPO invited representatives from the Ministry of Justice, the IP Branch of Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, IPR Police Team, and National Police Agency of the Ministry of the Interior to study recent criminal copyright infringement cases and to exchange views on a proposed amendment to the procedures of IPR investigation and enforcement upon karaoke establishments, restaurants, hotels, and computer karaoke machines in various retail business venues. Initial agreement was reached regarding the said amendment.
- 6/8、9 The cross-strait trademark working-level group meeting and workshop on the exchange of trademark examination practices were held for the first time on June 8-9, 2011.
- 6/20 The then Premier Wu, Den-yih met with group representatives and gold medal recipients who, during the second half of 2010 and the first half of 2011, participated in the Invention & New Product Exposition (U.S.), International Trade Fair: Ideas-Inventions-New Products (Germany), the Seoul International Invention Fair (South Korea), the Moscow International Salon of Industrial Property “Archimedes” (Russia), Exhibition of Inventions Geneva-Palexpo (Switzerland), Concours Lépine (France), and Malaysia International Invention, Innovation and Technology Exhibition. Premier Wu acknowledged their continued dedication to R&D and congratulated them on the achievements that had won honor for the country. After the meeting, the Premier instructed that relevant government bodies coordinate opinions of the recipients and implement measures accordingly.
- 6/23 Amended and published the Patent Fees Application Form, Patent Certification and Patent Publishing Suspension Form and the Notes for Patent Certification and Patent Publishing Suspension, and enacted the said amendment on July 1, 2011.
- 6/24 The 1st 2011 Taiwan-EU IPR Working Group digital videoconference was held on June 24. During the conference, the EU side learned from Taiwan about recent IPR legislative amendment progress and the enforcement by IP Branch of Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, the Customs, and IPR Police Team. The two sides then shared views on Geographic Indications and trademark protection of agrochemical products and explored new avenues for IPR-related cooperation in the future.
- 6/29 The Amendment to the Trademark Act passed the third reading at the Legislative Yuan on May 31, 2011, and was promulgated by Presidential Order on June 29, 2011. The enforcement date of the Act will be decided by the Executive Yuan.
- 6/30 The 35th Taiwan- Japan Economic and Trade Conference Midterm Review was organized by TIPO's IP Working Group and convened at the Association of East Asian Relations (AEAR) in Taipei. The meeting revealed 19 proposals by the Japanese delegation and 11 by the Taiwan side, with progress updates presented by both parties on past cooperation items.

## 7

- 7/1 A partial amendment to Regulation of Patent Fees was enacted. The amended legislation grants a 46.32% reduction in design patent annuities and a 62.11% reduction in annuities for natural persons, schools, or small and medium enterprises who meet prescribed eligibility requirements.
- 7/1 The amendment to “Accelerated Examination Program” (AEP) went into effect, adding the requirement that the patent application must be laid-open. When applying for the patent in compliance with condition 3— the invention application being essential to commercial exploitation—an additional NT\$4,000 fee is to be charged.
- 7/1 Beginning from July 1, 2011, applicants who submit priority claim documents contained in CD-ROM disk issued by USPTO do not need to print a hardcopy thereof.
- 7/5 The Cross-strait Working-Level Meeting on Patent Affairs was held from July 5-9, 2011. During the meeting, both sides discussed issues regarding exchanges of information on patent examination practices and patent e-filing affairs, exchange of IPR-related publications, concerns by Taiwanese businesses/ individuals over patent applications in mainland, as well as new topics for future cross-strait patent affairs meetings.
- 7/13 TIPO invited six CMOs for a meeting to explain details on “Copyright Collective Management Organization Act” and “royalty rates setting of CMOs”
- 7/18 TIPO held a training seminar for part-time patent examiners dealing with examination practices on July 18-19, 2011. Discussion covered topics such as patent search and case study for patent administrative litigations. 63 participants attended the seminar.
- 7/26 International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property (AIPPI) President Yoon Bae Kim visited TIPO to exchange views regarding TIPO’s participation in AIPPI meetings and related events and to share his thoughts on Taiwan’s current efforts in the area of IPR protection.





- 8/1 E-filing service was available from 8 am to 9 pm, Monday to Friday, for a trial period between August 1 and November 30 2011, to provide the public with more convenient services.
- 8/12 On August 12, a public hearing to address concerns over the expansion of patent protection to plant and animal patents was held. Party caucuses from the Legislative Yuan as well as representatives from related industries, government agencies and academic institutes were invited to the public hearing.
- 8/22 TIPO organized the “Cross-strait Copyright Working Group Meeting” on August 22, 2011, and the preliminary consensus was reached on promoting cross-strait negotiation and information exchange mechanism for investigation against piracy. In the future, when it comes to copyright infringement cases that are significant or under public scrutiny, both sides can mutually exchange information dealing with the infringements in accordance with each party's laws and regulations.
- 8/22 Paying of patent annuity in bundle was added as a part of e-filing systems. This allows the patentees and agents to pay annuities easily and quickly.
- 8/23 The 2011 Cross-strait Copyright Forum was held where views were exchanged regarding anti-infringement system and the development of copyright system in Taiwan and mainland. Approximately 200 people from related industries, government agencies and academic institutes attended the forum.
- 8/24 TIPO convened the second 2011 meeting of the Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee to exchange views with invited committee members from the industries and academia on issues regarding e-filing for patent application, patent attorney eligibility examination, progress made in the legalization of plant's patentability in the proposed amendment to the Patent Act, the status of Patent Backlog Reduction Project, and the pilot project for Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) between Taiwan and the United States.
- 8/25 The online trademark gazette service is opened to all users.
- 8/26 Patent affairs and e-filing service share same hotline number: (02)8176-9009. Business hours: 8:30 am to 5:30 pm, Monday to Friday.
- 8/30 A public hearing on the draft amendment to the “Examination Guidelines for Disclaimers” was held on August 30, 2011.
- 8/31 Mr. Tamas Maczak, Deputy Head of European Economic and Trade Office (EETO), visited TIPO to exchange views on IPR cooperation for the second half of 2011.



- 9/1 TIPO launched one-year Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) Pilot Program with the USPTO on September 1, 2011.
- 9/1 "Patent and trademark online inquiry" was added as part of the online e-filing systems. This provides applicants and agents to track their application status online.
- 9/6 The 9th Taiwan-France Industrial Property Conference was jointly hosted by TIPO's Director General Wang, Mei-hua and INPI's Director General Yves Lapierre on September 6, 2011. Both sides exchanged updates on the latest development in IPR and shared views on areas for future cooperation.
- 9/6 TIPO and INPI jointly organized the Seminar on SMEs IPR Management and Cultivation which attracted nearly 200 audiences to presentations on diagnosis of French SMEs IP, promotion and achievements of Taiwan IP Management System (TIPS), and strategies to promote Taiwanese SMEs IP innovations.
- 9/14 Three representatives from TIPO attended the 33rd APEC/IPEG held in San Francisco, the United States, from September 14-17 and gave presentations on plant patent of Patent Act Amendment, as well as on Taiwan's experience in promoting invention and innovative activities. Experiences were shared and exchanged between TIPO's representatives and their counterparts from other member economies during the event.
- 9/15 An exhibition was held to publicize the 50 winning entries and the 6 winning domestic enterprises of this year's National Invention and Creation Award. During the exhibition, the award recipients and their patented inventions were introduced to and covered by the media for their contribution to innovation and R&D.
- 9/16 Patent applications filed after September 16, 2011, will be classified in accordance with the International Patent Classification (2011.01); Patent Gazette and Patent Application Publication Gazette will adopt new IPC edition as of November 1, 2011.
- 9/17 The award ceremony for the 2011 My Video Contest was held on September 17. This year's contest awarded a gold, silver, and bronze prize along with two meritorious prizes in each of the three categories: senior/vocational high school, college/university, and the general public.
- 9/23 TIPO Director General Wang, Mei-hua visited Spain and jointly hosted the 2nd Taiwan-Spain IPR Conference with the Director of Spain Patent and Trademark Office. This visit was aimed at strengthening bilateral IPR cooperation and renewing the terms of agreement as contained in the Taiwan-Spain IPR MOU.
- 9/26 TIPO Director General Wang, Mei-hua visited Italy and jointly hosted the 1st Taiwan-Italy IPR Conference with the Director of Italy Patent and Trademark Office. This visit was aimed at strengthening bilateral IPR exchange to fully implement the terms of agreement as contained in the Taiwan-Italy IPR MOU.
- 9/29 The 2011 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart was held at the Taipei World Trade Center from September 29 to October 2, 2011. The show displayed over 2,000 creative works and technologies, with inventors and enterprises coming from over 22 countries. A total of 94,673 people were drawn to this four-day show that included 14 rounds of Technological Business Discussion that effectively contributed to business opportunity matchmaking.

# 10

- 10/5 Ms. Fleur Willson, Head of the Political and Economic Section of the British Trade and Cultural Office Taipei visited TIPO to exchange views on cross-strait IPR Cooperation Agreement, the U.K.'s international IPR policy, and strengthening Taiwan-U.K. IPR cooperation.
- 10/6 The 2nd Taiwan-EU IPR Working Group digital videoconference was held. Issues discussed included IPR legislative amendment progress, enforcement by IP Court, prosecutors' offices, the Customs, IPR Police Team, as well as GI and strengthening Taiwan-EU IPR-related cooperation.
- 10/13 The "2011 International Symposium on Trademark Administrative Management" was held on October 13-14, 2011. During the meeting, participants exchanged updates and shared views on the future development of trademark administrative management.
- 10/24 Mr. Raymond Chen, USPTO's Deputy General Counsel for Intellectual Property Law and Solicitor, was invited to visit TIPO to give a presentation on the U.S. patent law amendment and patent litigation practices. Representatives from local industries were invited to a seminar where they were debriefed on USPTO's patent-related measures for future implementation.
- 10/25 At the 23rd Taiwan-EU Consultation Meeting (of economic and trade issues), TIPO submitted the 2011 IPR Working Group Report on major meetings, progress of activities, and expected results.
- 10/31 TIPO and the European Economic and Trade Office (EETO) jointly organized the 2011 Taiwan-EU Seminar on Internet Copyright Protection.





# 11

- 11/29 A public hearing on the Amendment to the Examination Guidelines for Certification Marks, Collective Trademarks and Collective Membership Marks was held on November 29, 2011.

# 12

- 12/1 Online status review of reexamination requests dealing with invention patent applications was added and launched as part of e-filing systems on December 1, 2011.
- 12/1 TIPO's e-filing system provides e-payment services and virtual account payment mechanism to allow the users to pay trademark registration fee easily. Users can also access the system to check the payment status of trademark registration fees within the last 7 months. Users can also pay their fees from their online account or through eATM.
- 12/5 Ms. Helena Konig, Head of Unit for the Trade Relations with Far East of the Directorate General for Trade of the European Commission visited TIPO to learn about compulsory license provisions in Taiwan's Patent Act and to exchange views regarding the status of Taiwan's cross-strait cooperative relations with Mainland China since the signing of Cross-strait Agreement on IPR Protection and Cooperation.
- 12/5 Mr. Valentin Mir, Director of International Affairs of European Patent Office, visited TIPO to discuss issues concerning patent examiners exchange program, EPOQUE.Net trial use and utilization, and information exchange.
- 12/9 The Department of Industrial Technology of MOEA and TIPO jointly organized the 2011 MOEA Industrial and Technological R&D Joint Award Ceremony and presented awards to the winning enterprises and individuals of the National Invention and Creation Award.
- 12/21 The amendment to the Patent Act was promulgated by Presidential Order and the date of enforcement is to be decided by the Executive Yuan.
- 12/21 The Executive Yuan ratified the IP Action Plan 2012-2014 to continue its support for TIPO's promotion of Intellectual property protection policy.
- 12/28 The TIPO Organization Act was promulgated by Presidential Order on December 28, 2011. This amended Act provides the legal basis for TIPO to obtain approval from the Executive Yuan to recruit additional 170 5-year contract patent examiners.

## III. TIPO Sponsored Publications

### RESEARCH PROJECTS

No.	Title	Publisher
1	A Study on Amendment to Patent Attorney Act and Related Issues	Taiwan Patent Attorneys Association
2	Analysis of Patent Litigations and Patent Trend on Optical-electronic Industry	Taiwan Technology Law Institute
3	On Right of Audiovisual Works	Chang, Yi-yun
4	A Study on Joint Tariff of Copyright Collective Management Organizations	National Taipei University
5	A Study on Fair Use of Copyright	InfoShare Tech Law Office
6	British Copyright Laws and Judgments Studies	Soochow University
7	A Comparative Study of Moral Right in Copyright Law	Lu, Yi-Lin Wang, I-Ping

### PUBLICATIONS

No.	Title	Date of Publication
1	The Internet and Copyright	February 2011
2	Micropedia on Publication/E-books Copyright	December 2011
3	Introduction of Intellectual Property Management and Practices	February 2011
4	Value-adding and Strategic Planning of Patent	February 2011
5	Compilation of Trademark Ruling Cases by the Judicial Yuan's Subordinate Organs 2009-2010	January 2011
6	A Collection of Patent Administration Litigation Cases: 2010-2011	December 2011

### PERIODICALS

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



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