



Annual Report 2012 Intellectual Property Office



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ABOUT TIPO

TIPO was formerly the National Bureau of Standards, which was the competent authority for standards, metrology, patent, and trademark affairs. Due to vigorous development of the economy, IPR protection became more and more vital to innovation and R&D, as well as to economic growth. In 1993, the Executive Yuan ratified the Action Guidelines for Comprehensive Protection of IPR, which stipulated the establishment of a competent authority for intellectual property rights. In addition to patent and trademark, this authority was to also be responsible for copyright affairs that was under the jurisdiction of the Copyright Committee of the Ministry of the Interior (MOI), trade secrets affairs that was under the Department of Commerce of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA), as well as infringement inspection affairs that was under the Anti-counterfeiting Task Force of the MOEA. This consolidation of related IPR affairs under one competent authority would allow the government to carry out IPR policies more effectively, which in turn would foster economic, trade, and industrial development. After years of preparation and inter-agency restructuring, the Intellectual Property Office was established on January 26, 1999. The founding of TIPO marked a historical moment for Taiwan, as it was a milestone toward becoming a developed country.

Establishing a comprehensive IPR legislation is TIPO's long-term and continuous goal. It is our hope to create a sound IPR environment, and our responsibility to improve examination quality and efficacy to safeguard industrial R&D and competitiveness. Our active involvement in international affairs keeps us abreast of international developments and fosters international cooperation. We thrive to promote new measures to enhance patent and trademark examination quality and efficiency, established branch offices to serve regional public better and promote awareness, and established the IPR Police for year-round inspection of infringement cases. All these measures and actions demonstrate the determination that our government has on IPR protection. Our efforts are rewarded- market competition orders are maintained, we are recognized by rights holders, R&D work are protected- turning Taiwan into a base for innovation and R&D, with our legislations being inline and in harmony with international standards. As the competent authority in IPR affairs, TIPO carries the responsibility of technological innovation, and will contribute our efforts to boost industrial development and international cooperation.



MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

The new Trademark Act and Patent Act went into effect respectively in July 2012 and January 2013. Changes made to these two Acts are comprehensive and unprecedented, implicating the time and energy that was involved in reviewing and revising their related regulations and measures. The year 2012 was a vigorous year for TIPO, as we prepared ourselves for the implementation of these two Acts, we also occupied ourselves with amending related enforcement rules and regulations. To discern public view on these amendments, we held over 30 public hearings within the span of a year. Though the process was lengthy and weighty, implementation of these changes took off smoothly with the assistance from many sectors, and turned a new chapter in Taiwan's IPR regime. In addition, we have started planning for an overall amendment to copyright legislations, setting the pace for amendments to the Copyright Act. It is our endeavor to establish a comprehensive legal system and build a sound IPR protection environment.

In 2012, patent and trademark registrations set a new record high, with 85,073 patent cases and 95,435 trademark classes filed. This is a 2.51% and 11.03% respective growth from the previous year. We are delighted that applicants are becoming more and more aware of the importance of IPR protection; however, as the number of applications climbs each year, so does our examination loading and pressure. While our patent examiners continued to carry out the patent backlog reduction project on the one hand, our trademark examiners also spared no efforts in the processing of trademark registration. The addition of new patent examiners in 2012 relieved some of the pressure we had over the years with regard to shortage in human resources. The Patent Search Center, established under contributions from the MOEA, vitalized our examination effort, as it assists TIPO in conducting prior art search and has shown satisfactory results during its initial stage of operation. Under the relentless effort of our examiners and the influx of resources, concluded patent applications reached 52,425 cases, and concluded trademark applications for registration reached 92,685 classes. This marks a tremendous leap of 43.13% and


20.19%, respectively, from the year before, and is also the highest within the last decade. At the same time, while pending invention cases were on the rise over the last four years, for the first time in patent examination, the total number of concluded cases in 2012 exceeded the number of requests for substantive examination. Pending cases are showing signs of decline, which is an enormous inspiration to our effort.

TIPO has also been successful in the area of bilateral cooperation on patent examination. Following our success of the PPH Pilot Program with the USPTO, we signed an agreement with JPO to launch a similar PPH pilot program. This program gives applicants from both countries a new choice in expedited examination, and is a major breakthrough for Taiwan and Japan with respect to patent cooperation and exchange. Furthermore, in September 2012, PPH program with the USPTO became official and permanent, taking our bilateral relationship yet another step forward.

The year 2012 was indeed a fruitful and strikingly successful year for TIPO. Contributors to such achievements are our colleagues, who despite the pressure to clear backlogs still exerted their energy and effort to adjust their daily practices to be in compliance with the many new changes and amendments. Time has proved that our efforts are not to no avail; with the addition of manpower and other resources, we will continue to uphold our quality and excellent services to the public, and promote Taiwan's brand and innovation to the world.



Director General
Intellectual Property Office, MOEA



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE
MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS



BUDGET AND HUMAN RESOURCES



I. BUDGET AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Budget

2012 Annual Revenue

Unit: NT\$ Million

Item	Amount	Percentage (%)
Patent Fees (Application Fee, Certificate Fee, Registration Fee)	876	25.07
Trademark Fees (Application Fee, Certificate Fee, Registration Fee)	692	19.80
Patent Annuity	1,914	54.76
Others	13	0.37
Total	3,495	100.00

2012 Annual Expenditures

Unit: NT\$ Million

Item	Amount	Percentage (%)
IPR Technological Development	202	12.44
Promotion of IPR Protection	324	19.95
General Administration	1,098	67.61
Total	1,624	100.00

Annual Budget for 2008-2012

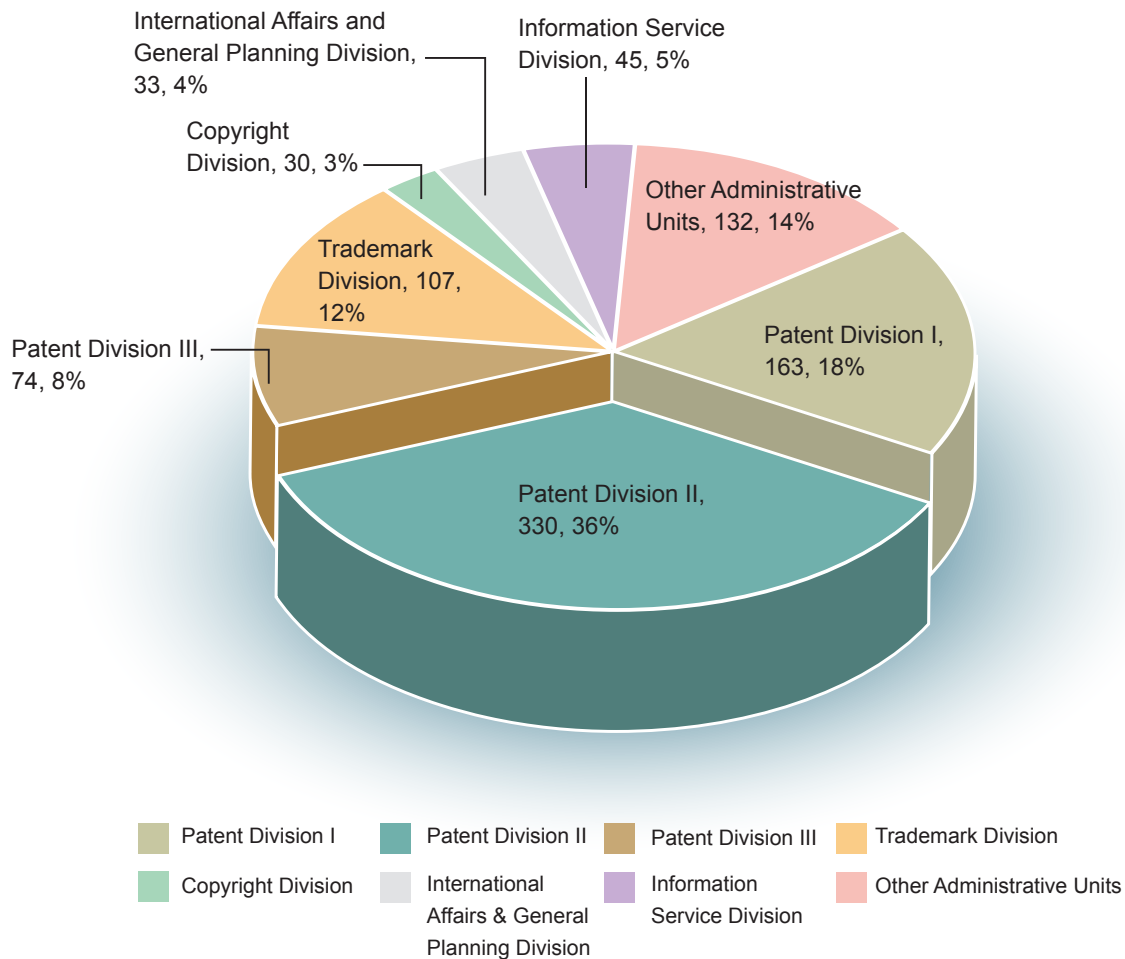
Unit: NT\$ Million

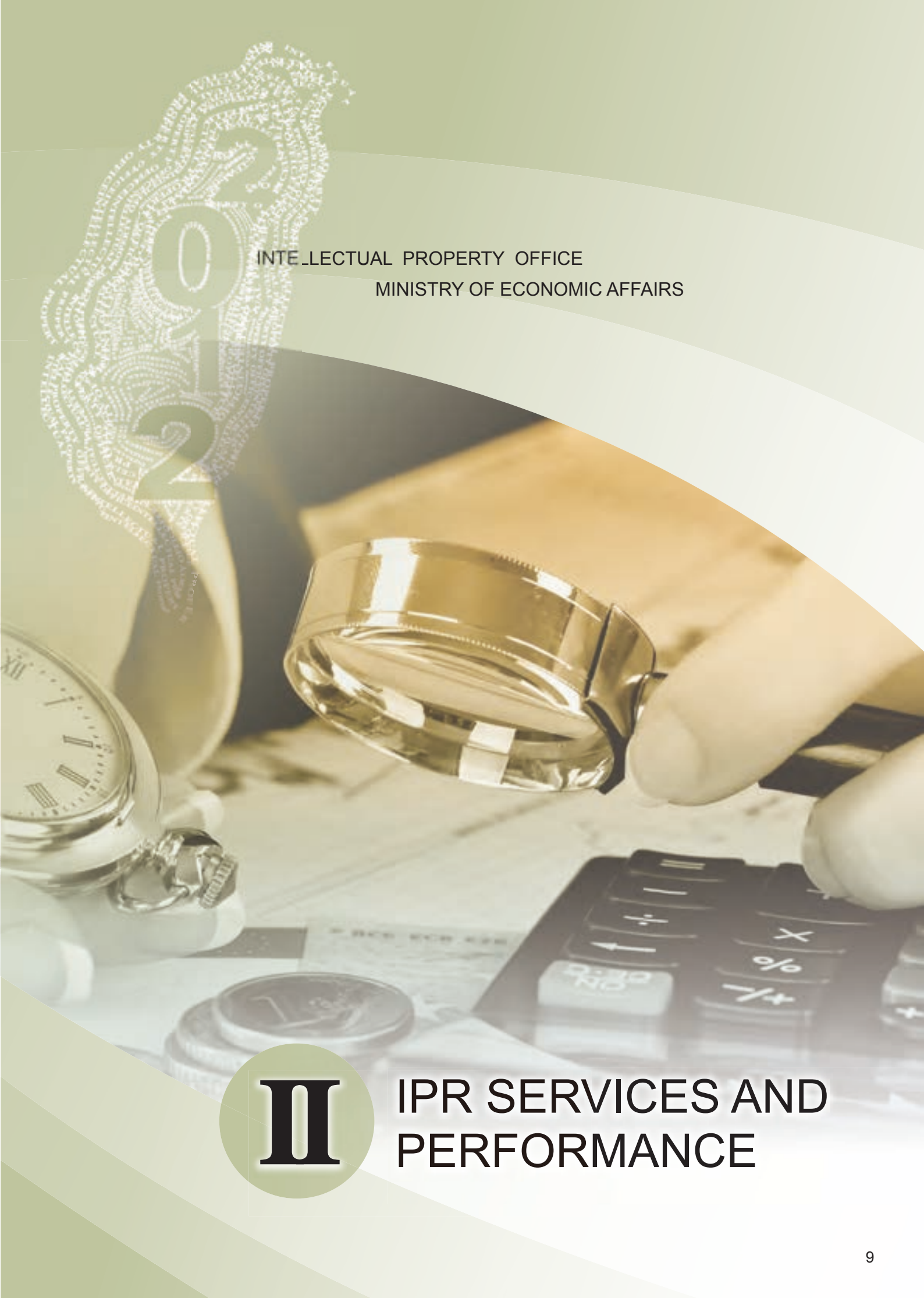
Year	Revenue	Expenditure
2008	3,020	1,300
2009	2,902	1,317
2010	3,112	1,409
2011	3,280	1,419
2012	3,495	1,624

Human Resources

TIPO has an administrative body of 914 staff as of end of December 2012; breakdown for each department is as follows:

Unit	Patent Division I	Patent Division II	Patent Division III	Trademark Division	Copyright Division	International Affairs & General Planning Division	Information Service Division	Other Administrative Units	Total
No. of Employees	163	330	74	107	30	33	45	132	914





INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE
MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

II

IPR SERVICES AND PERFORMANCE

II. IPR SERVICES AND PERFORMANCE

The year 2012 is a vigorous and productive year for TIPO with respect to its IPR services and performance. Though the year is filled with the multiple challenges of major regulatory changes as well as an increasing amount of applications, our administration spares no efforts in its core examination affairs. In addition to expediting examination of patent and trademark applications, we also ensure that our examiners are given solid training and that the examination process is carefully controlled and monitored to improve examination quality. It is also our endeavor to make certain that services provided at TIPO are innovative and diverse to meet the needs of applicants. Most certainly, we are zealous in sharing examination experiences and engage in examination cooperation at the international level.

Examination Services

© Performance in Patent Examination

TIPO received 51,189 invention patent applications in 2012. This marked an increase of 1,107 cases (+2.21%) from the 50,082 applications in 2011. A total of 44,457 requests for substantive examination were filed, which amounted to 929 (+2.13%) more than

the 43,528 requests filed in 2011. This is also the largest amount of substantive examinations in four years.

To tackle the increasing loading of examination cases, TIPO expanded its pool of examiners and enhanced examination capacity to reach the goal of reducing patent backlog that the Executive Yuan set forth. Under the endeavor of our staff, we were able to step up examination efficacy and attain an impressive result. In 2012, we concluded 52,425 invention patent applications; this is a tremendous jump of 15,798 cases (+43.13%) from the previous year, and is also a record high in ten years. Moreover, for the first time, the number of concluded patent applications exceeded the number of incoming substantive examination requests. The number of pending cases also, after a continuous four-year incline, began to slide from its peak of 160,479 cases to 152,509 cases. The average time it took to dispose a case also dropped to 45.13 months. An increase was also noted in the issuance of office actions. In 2012, TIPO issued 54,453 office actions, which is an increase of 35.21% (14,179 cases) from the previous year. Average time for first office action was 39.67 months, marking a 1.3 months improvement from the previous year. This improvement sets a solid foundation for a stable and continuing examination efficacy. TIPO performed



just as impressively with respect to reexaminations. The average time for first office action in reexamination was 13.28 months, which is 3.75 months less than the needed time in 2011. Though pending reexamination cases increased

by 550 cases (+12.84%) from the previous year to 4,834, the average time for disposal dropped from 22.64 months to 17.14 months. (See table below for an overview of examination cases.)

Processing Status for Patent Examination and Reexamination

	2011	2012	Rate of Change (%)
Concluded Examination for Invention Patent (cases)	36,627	52,425	+43.13
Office Action for Invention Patent Application (cases)	40,274	54,453	+35.21
Approval Rate of Invention Patent Examination (%)	57.4	58.8	+1.40
Average Time for First Office Action of Invention Patent Examination (months)	40.97	39.67	-3.17
Average Time for Disposal of Invention Patent (months)	45.12	46.14	+2.26
Pending Invention Patent Examination (cases)	160,479	152,509	-4.97
Concluded Reexamination for Invention Patent (cases)	3,179	3,633	+14.28
Average Time for First Office Action of Invention Patent Reexamination (months)	17.03	13.28	-22.02
Average Time for Disposal of Invention Patent Reexamination (months)	22.64	17.14	-24.29
Pending Invention Patent Reexamination (cases)	4,284	4,834	+12.84
Technical Evaluation Report of Utility Model Patent (cases)	2,824	2,574	-8.85
Average Time for Disposal of Utility Model Patent (months)	4.52	3.8	-15.93
Average Time for Disposal of Design Patent (months)	10.08	9.17	-9.03

◎ Measures for Reducing Backlog

TIPO continues to carry out the Executive Yuan's ratified "Patent Backlog Reduction Project" to speed up the process of reducing pending

patent cases and to shorten the average time for invention patent disposal. As such, we filed for a request with the Executive Yuan to increase the number of examiners, and in addition,

to expedite examination and ensure smooth operation of examination cooperation, we also established a Patent Search Center and recruited R&D alternative military draftees to enhance prior art search. In 2012, our concluded examination for invention patent exceeded the target goal of 49,630 cases by 5.6% to a total of 52,425 cases.

● Increasing the number of examiners

Examination manpower is the heart of examination affairs. New examiners were hired in 2012 in accordance with our new Organization Act. Starting on March 23 and ending on June 1, 170 new examiners on five-year contracts reported to duty. On top of these new additions, we also had 32 new examiners via Civil Service Special Examination

joined us in January 2013. Furthermore, to enhance patent search, 63 R&D alternative military draftees were enlisted in August 2012. This increase in human resources is a positive direction toward examination efficacy.

● Enhancing examination efficacy

- Continuously promoting Accelerated Examination Program (AEP)

Compare to the PPH, TIPO's AEP is more flexible and contains fewer restrictions. Under the parallel mechanism of PPH and AEP, the applicant has the option to choose which program is more beneficial to them and shorten the time needed for examination. In 2012, 1,041 cases were filed for accelerated examination

Unit: Cases

Nationality	Condition 1	Condition 2	Condition 3	Subtotal
Taiwan	374	17	162	553
Japan	243	6	9	258
U.S.A	102	2	3	107
Singapore	21	0	0	21
Switzerland	13	2	2	17
Republic of Korea	10	1	0	11
Germany	10	1	0	11
Netherlands	10	0	0	10
United Kingdom	9	0	0	9
Finland	6	1	0	7
Others	33	4	0	37
Total	831	34	176	1,041



PPH Programs	Period of Application	Nationality		Total
		Taiwan	Foreign	
TIPO-USPTO	September 2011-December 2012	20	271	291
TIPO-JPO	May 2012-December 2012	0	208	208

under AEP. Of these, 831 were filed under condition 1 (which being the application's foreign counterpart has been granted under substantive examination by a foreign patent office), 34 were filed under condition 2 (which is having an OA from the EPO, JPO or USPTO during substantive examination but the application's foreign counterpart has yet to be allowed), and 176 were filed under condition 3 (which being the invention application is essential to commercial exploitation).

- Promoting Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH)

On May 1, 2012, TIPO and the JPO began the TIPO-JPO PPH pilot program. On September 1, TIPO went into permanent PPH cooperation with the USPTO. As of the end of 2012, the TIPO-USPTO PPH had received 291 applications, while the TIPO-JPO PPH had received 208 applications. This shows that applicants highly welcome these cooperation programs.

- TW-SUPA

We began a pilot program of the TW-Support Using the PPH Agreement (TW-SUPA) on March 1, 2012. Under this

program, TIPO provides search and examination results to assist patent examination work at the international level. If the applicant files their invention patent application with TIPO as the office of first action, and after which files a foreign counterpart with a patent office that has PPH cooperation with TIPO, then the applicant may file for TW-SUPA. TIPO will issue a disposal within six months of the request. This will in turn allow the applicant to obtain his foreign patent sooner. As of December 31, 2012, TIPO had received seven such applications, and six of which had received their office actions.

- Establishing Patent Search Center

The Patent Search Center was officially in operation in April 2012. Its role is to assist TIPO in handling prior art search. By May, it was in full swing, beginning an influx of search capacity. In the future, the center will expand its search scope, which will be of great benefit to sustaining examination efficacy.

- Implementing Collective Interviews for Relevant Invention Patent Applications

In June 2011, TIPO began the Collective Interview Pilot Program

to allow applicants to request one collective interview for relevant invention patents under the same product (or industrial technology). In the one year of the implementation of the pilot program, TIPO received 99 requests, 50 of which were allowed. The average time it took for an office action from the day of receiving the request was 77 days.

On October 1, 2012, this collective interview program was officially launched, and is now open for request to all applicants or patent agents.

◎ Measures and Performance in Improving Patent Examination Quality

To improve examination quality, TIPO continues to carry out existing measures such as having examination quality review, holding Examination Quality Consultation Committee meetings, and offering frequent educational training.

● Patent Quality Review Mechanism

Each quarter, we randomly select examination, reexamination and technical evaluation report cases according to our review guidelines to give them a thorough review. We sometimes would add more or reduce review cases depending on the quality of the selected ones to control the quality of examination. Model cases are later selected and included in training materials, or are used as reference for amending related examination regulations.

● In-House Trainings for patent examiners

In 2012, TIPO continued to provide trainings to strengthen professional knowledge and increase experience sharing among examiners. The trainings we provided included, one training session for assistant patent examiners, nine seminar sessions on patent examination case study, nine lecture sessions on new technology know-how, three experience sharing sessions on overseas training, four experience sharing sessions on patent examination practices, nine in-house training sessions for alternative military draftees, three in-house training sessions for the 170 contract patent examiners, four seminar sessions on patent examination practices, three case study sessions on the cancellation of administrative patent litigation, three case analysis sessions on administrative litigation, eight presentations on patent projects,



▲ Training session for senior examiners on June 21, 2012



and nine communications-related technical courses given by Qualcomm Incorporated. In addition, to familiarize our examiners with the newly revised examination guidelines, 32 training sessions on patent examination guidelines and two sessions on invalidation guidelines were held.

● Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee

Two consultation committee meetings were held in 2012 to discuss various project timelines, backlog reduction updates and TW-SUPA. In addition, suggestions were made on how to improve examination quality. Recent public concerns on certain specific cases were addressed and TIPO's responses were explained. Also, five suggestions on enhancing invalidation examination quality based on the meeting resolutions between the Intellectual Property Court and Petitions and Appeals Committee, MOEA were proposed and discussed. While committee members acknowledged TIPO's long-term endeavor in improving examination quality, they also proposed a few solutions as to how to improve examination process on certain specific cases. The suggestions given by committee members will be used as reference for future examination guideline revision.



▲ Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee meeting on November 19, 2012.

◎ Performance in Trademark Examination

The number of trademark applications took a big jump in 2012. Despite the increase in examination loading, TIPO spared no efforts to deliver results, allowing applicants to obtain their trademark rights as quickly as possible and to put such trademark into commercial activities to boost competitiveness.

● Concluded cases

TIPO received a total of 74,357 trademark applications or 95,435 classes in 2012, marking a respective increase of 9.96% and 11.03% from the year before. In spite of the increased workload, our concluded cases increased 20.19%, from 77,114 to 92,685 classes.

● Average time for first office action

The average time for first office action shrank 0.15 months from 2011 to 5.8 months in 2012.

● Non-traditional marks

The new Trademark Act went into

effect on July 1, 2012. One of the new features of the new law is the expansion of protectable subject matter. In 2012, TIPO received a total of 134 non-traditional mark applications, 119 of which were for 3D marks, 3 for color marks, 2 for sound marks, 2 for hologram marks, 1 for motion mark, 6 for scent mark, and 1 for feel mark.

◎ **Measures and Performance in Improving Trademark Examination Quality**

TIPO promotes a series of measures to maintain examination quality while at the same time expediting examination process:

● **Examination review mechanism**

In accordance with the Guidelines for Quality Sampling of Trademark Applications for Registration, 2,008 disposals (2.77% of the total) were randomly selected for review. Any application that needed improvement on quality was monitored, or training was provided to help examiners improve on examination quality.

● **Examination meetings**

Four examination meetings for examiners were held in 2012 whereby the latest resolutions or important instructions on examination were delivered and reminded.

● **Examination improvement projects and research**

Improvement projects and research on fourteen relevant issues on

examination practices in Taiwan and abroad were proposed separately to strengthen examination work.

● **Training for assistant examiners**

To familiarize new assistant examiners with trademark laws and provide them with a comprehensive understanding of examination practices, a 120-hour training program was given. The training was delivered by senior examiners, experts and scholars in trademark affairs. All participants were required to take an end-of-course assessment.

● **Seminar on new Trademark Act practices**

TIPO invited five experts to the seminar to give in-depth discussion on how the new Trademark Act applies to the Administrative Procedure Act or other interpretation issues toward the Act. This seminar was beneficial to the effective administration of trademark system and examination.

● **Experience sharing on trademark practices**

TIPO held six training sessions for examiners on topics related to major amendments in the Trademark Act, examination guidelines for certification mark, collective trademark and collective mark, and examination guidelines for disclaimer and non-traditional mark.

● **Trademark Monthly**

TIPO's *Trademark Monthly* is a journal on trademark-related topics. Each



month, the latest trademark information from other countries is selected for translation into Chinese and published for examiners to enhance their professional knowledge. A total of 32 such articles were reviewed by trademark examiners in 2012.

Copyright Services

© Expediting CMO's Royalty Rate Review for a Sound Copyright Exploitation Market

In 2012, TIPO completed 13 types of royalty rate review covering eight categories. These included analog televisions, satellite and cable televisions, radio stations, cable and satellite broadcastings, concerts, hotels and hospitals, computer karaoke machines, and public transmissions. We have also begun to review rates for per-use-per-work.

© Drafting Copyright Act Amendment in Response to International Conventions

Nine consultation meetings were held in 2012 regarding Copyright Act amendment. In addition to consolidating and revising related copyright regulations, issues relating to protection standards for visual-audio performers and reasonable use were reviewed, including revising regulations on reasonable use for educational purposes.

© Copyright-related Applications

In 2012, TIPO received 1 application

for setting up a copyright management organization (CMO), 1 application from CMO to increase service category, 1 application for plate right registration, 5 applications for pledge rights related registration (2 for creation, 1 for alteration, and 1 for distinguishment). We also received 39,530 applications for electronic verification of copyright licenses.

© Diverse Copyright Information for Public Reference

In response to three music CMOs failing to set up joint tariff for computer karaoke machines within the specific time given by TIPO, we uploaded an explanation on CMO's one-stop shop service and joint tariff as well as one on Copyright Collective Management Organization Act for public reference. Moreover, we have compiled 292 items explaining important copyright concepts to help answer any questions the public might have.

Legislative Reforms

© Patent-related Regulations

In compliance with the new Patent Act that went into effect on January 1, 2013, eight related regulations were also amended. These include, Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act, Regulations Governing Submission of Foreign Language Application Documents, Regulations of Patent Fees, Regulations for the Deposit of Biological Materials

for Patent Application, Regulations for Ratifying Patent Term Extension, Regulations Governing Invention and Creation Awards, Regulations for Reduction and Exemption of Patent Annuities, and Regulations Governing the Implementation of Filing Patent Applications by Electronic Means. Revisions to these regulations went into effect on the same date the Patent Act does. Major revisions are as follows:

● **Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act**

- In compliance with the revisions on patentability stipulations in the new Patent Act, a few insertions are added. These include, standards for determining the date of patentability examination, and defining terminologies such as publication, person having ordinary skills, and subject of behavior.

- Revising provisions on determining the respective application dates for invention patent, utility model patent and design patent when patent specifications or drawings are missing.

- For priority claim documents that may be obtained via electronic means under the governance of cooperation agreements, we consider such documents having been submitted by the applicant.

- In compliance with new regulations in correcting mistranslation, procedures thereof are added.

- In compliance with changes in invalidation system, we added

regulations to govern the process, decision, and examination plan for invalidation request, consolidating examination of corrections and invalidation, and consolidating examination of multiple invalidations.

- In compliance with the new insertion in the Patent Act on design patent applications pertaining to computer-generated icons and GUIs used in articles and set of articles, related provision in priority claim is added in that the date of priority claim may not be earlier than the date the Patent Act took effect. If the priority claim is before the date the Patent Act went into effect, the date thereof should be the same as the date the Act went into force.

● **Regulations Governing Submission of Foreign Language Application Documents**

When the patent is filed in a foreign language, the languages of the application shall be limited to Arabic, English, French, German, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Russian or Spanish.

● **Regulations of Patent Fees**

Fees for reexamination of invention patents, invalidation of invention patents and utility model patents, and technical evaluation reports of utility model patents are charged per individual claim. New fees are added for reinstatement of rights, correction of mistranslation, alteration to partial design or derivative design.



● Regulations for the Deposit of Biological Materials for Patent Application

In compliance with the new Patent Act that adopts the principle of having the applicant deposit their biological materials, depositories will issue a certificate of deposit after viability test is completed. A separate viability statement will not be issued. Stipulations for transition between new and old certificate of deposit are also added.

● Regulations for Ratifying Patent Term Extension

Requests for extension of patent terms under the condition of conducting tests domestically or abroad are limited to clinical trials or field tests submitted by the Specific Patent Agency to the central competent authorities in charge of the business for having the need to issue pharmaceutical approvals or agrochemical approvals.

◎ Patent Examination Guidelines

In compliance with the amendments to the Patent Act and the Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act, revisions were also made to the Patent Examination Guidelines to be entered into force on January 1, 2013. Major revisions are as follows:

- Section One with respect to procedural examination and management of patent rights: The revision discarded the structure of the existing guideline and arranged the

writing in the order of actual examination process, including filing of application, extinguishment of rights, cancellation, and reinstatement.

- Section Two Chapters 1 to 11 and 13 to 15 with respect to guidelines for substantive examination of invention patents: In compliance with the grace period of new Patent Act, applicability of substantive examination is expanded to include novelty and inventive step. Grounds for grace period claims are added. Revisions are made to the clearly define the applicability of patentability and unity of invention. Provisions on two new systems, namely, last notice and correction of mistranslation are added. Revisions are made to the verification principles of documentation and testing periods for clinical trials of pharmaceutical products and field tests of agricultural chemical products in Taiwan and foreign countries. Revised related provisions on examination and calculation of allowed extension of terms, as well as related provisions on extension of terms. With conjunction to the General Provisions, we now adopt the concept of absolute novelty of substance. For known pharmaceutical compounds that have new pharmaceutical use, the subject matter claimed can only be for use claim, and must be written in the form of Swiss claim. Unclear, inappropriate and easily misinterpreted portions on this matter are rewritten or revised.

- Section Three with respect to guidelines for substantive examination of design patents: The term “new design patent” is changed to “design patent” to match the internationally used English term. The term “image file” is changed to patent specifications and drawings, and “partial design”, “icon”, and “a set of articles for design” are added to protected subject matters. Associated new design patent is now abolished and derivative patent is added.
- Section Four with respect to examination guidelines for utility model patent: Relaxing the standards for determining subject matter of utility model, inserting conditions for formality examination when a correction exceeds the scope of notification, and inserting standards for determining correction of mistranslation.
- Section Five with respect to examination guidelines for invalidation action: Revisions are made to the grounds for invalidation, and also stipulated that the grounds for invalidation should be related to the nature of the matter, but in addition must also comply with regulations at the time of the examination decision. Insertions are made to allow invalidation to partial claim, invalidation examination may be carried out by ex officio action, and invalidation may be withdrawn before consolidated examinations, consolidated decisions

and invalidation decision are made.

Revision to Chapter 12 of Section Two on computer software related invention guidelines is now being drafted and is expected to be completed by 2013.

◎ **Draft Amendment of the Patent Attorney Act**

The Patent Attorney Act has been in effect since January 11, 2008, and many of its provisions are in need of review and revision. These include the scope of practice, type of practice, compulsory agency, training, switching over between patent examiner and patent attorney, and patent attorney association and penalty. A revision committee formed by the Patent Attorney Association and TIPO and has met eight times to discuss the drafting of the revision.

◎ **Draft Amendment of the Trade Secrets Act**

In light of the inadequacy of current regulations in resolving infringements and disputes that are trade secrets related, amendments to the Trade Secrets Act was drafted. Seminars and public hearings were held to discuss the content of the draft, and a final version was submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval. The amendments passed the third reading at the Legislative Yuan on January 11, 2013, and were promulgated by Presidential Order on January 30. Major revisions to the Trade Secrets Act are: a) any illegal obtainment, usage, or disclosure of trade secrets by means of



▲ Public hearing at the Trade Secrets Act amendment, April 27, 2012

theft or unauthorized reproduction is liable to a maximum of five years imprisonment and a possible fine of NT\$1 million to NT\$10 million. In addition, when the profit gained exceeds the maximum fine, the court may increase the fine to within three times of the profit gained; b) for trade secrets that are obtained through theft and are intended for use overseas, the punishment is higher. Prison term for such violation is one to ten years, and in addition, a fine between NT\$3 million and NT\$50 million. However, if the profit gained exceeds the maximum fine, the court may increase the fine to within two to ten times of the profit gained.

© Trademark-related Regulations

The new Trademark Act was promulgated by Presidential Order on June 29, 2011 and went into effect on July 1, 2012. This is a comprehensive revision to the Trademark Act, as over half of its articles were amended. Major revisions to the Trademark Act include: a) expanding the scope of protected subject matter, b) stipulating the types of trademark use, c) abolishing two-installment payment of

trademark registration fee, d) stipulating unpaid registration fee that is not intentional may apply for reinstatement, e) inserting request for invalidation or revocation of third party trademark where the cited trademark is over three years old must supply proof of actual use, f) increasing protection for well-known trademarks, g) inserting liability for contributory trademark infringement, h) stipulating for investigation or prosecution purposes, the Customs may provide information on the infringed goods, or a sample of the infringed goods may be requested if the trademark owner pays a collateral, i) stipulating registration mechanism and related infringement liabilities for geographical certification marks and geographical collective trademarks. These amendments will be beneficial to boosting commercial activities. Furthermore, in compliance with the new Trademark Act, the Enforcement Rules of the Trademark Act, Standards of Trademark Fees, Implementation Regulations for Customs to Detain Articles Infringing the Rights in the Trademark, and Regulations for e-Filing of Trademark were also revised; all eleven examination guidelines and other notices were also revised, including Examination Guidelines on Non-Traditional Trademarks, Examination Guidelines on Disclaimers, Examination Guidelines for Certification Mark, Collective Trademark and Collective Mark, and Examination Guidelines on Distinctiveness of Trademarks.

e-Services

◎ TIPONet

To enable a friendlier and easier user interface, TIPONet took on a complete new look starting on January 31, 2012. The new TIPONet now adopts a horizontal scrolling design similar to that of a smart device, and the interface may also be customized.



▲ TIPONet portal

◎ New e-Filing System

It has been almost five years since the launching of our e-Filing system in 2008. We have since received many suggestions and comments from users for a better and easier use of the editing device; as such, a new e-Filing software is developed and is now available for download. The new software includes E-SET, for quick bundling, and HTML2PDF, which is a PDF converter. The new system also allows the use of Microsoft Word or Open Office to edit application material. All our database searches are also integrated into the system; users can perform all their searches on one

website. Existing users may use this new system in conjunction with the old one for faster and more convenient searches.

◎ File Wrapper Search for Patent

To enhance examination transparency, TIPO began to phase in file wrapper searches for patent cases in 2011. In March 2012, we added an online Japanese and English translation function and file wrapper download. In May, processing information of utility model patent was made available.

◎ Taiwan Patent Search System and Global Patent Information Retrieval System

The search engine for the Taiwan Patent Search System has been upgraded to reduce the time it takes to repeatedly call up databases. On May 1, a "quick search" function is added to allow quick access of patent information and download of patent specification images. For full-text search, users may use the "full search" page. This division of search purposes would speed up search results and improve system services.

We have completed the distributed computing search framework for the Global Patent Information Retrieval System; database from each country is now computed in parallel distribution, and with the search mainframe server being expanded, retrieval of search results is improved tremendously. We have also completed storage management of patent cases,



▲ How E-SET works.

integration of mainland China's patent database, citation search and link to patent family of EPO. All these changes will enhance prior art search efficiency for patent examiners.

© **EPOQUE.Net Will Be Officially Online**

TIPO has since January 2012 been using EPOQUE.Net on a trial basis; EPO also has sent their senior examiners to TIPO to introduce the system to our examiners. After careful assessment, we have decided to officially launch EPOQUE.Net, given its comprehensive collection of global patent databases, and connectivity to outside non-patent literature databases. This search engine is powerful and will surely increase our patent search efficacy.

Knowledge-sharing

© **Handbook on Optimizing Patent Litigations in the United States**

TIPO has published a Handbook on Optimizing Patent Litigations in the

United States that contains detailed analysis and explanations of sample cases carried out by the USPTO, ITC (International Trade Commission), and U.S. Federal Courts. This handbook can help businesses understand the patent litigation system in the United States, and through which can apply some of the litigation procedures and techniques to strengthen their management of litigation strategies.

© **Detailed Explanations for the Trademark Act**

To give the public a better understanding of the new Trademark Act, we have compiled an explanation document that provides interpretation to each article. In addition to explaining revisions and new insertions to the Act, this document also contains trademark theories, trademark practices, major judicial rulings, and judicial interpretation on trademark practices. This document is now available on TIPO's website.

© Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services

In compliance with the 10th edition of Nice Classification, TIPO has also revised its Classification and Cross Reference Index for Goods and Services, search system, and goods and services codes for e-filing.

© Trademark Q&A

The Trademark Q&A contains a total of 207 questions that have been revised based on inquiries that we have collected or questions that could arise with respect to the new Trademark Act. This Q&A is published on our website for public reference.

© Patent and Trademark Judicial Rulings

Selective criminal, civil, and administrative patent and trademark rulings are compiled and analyzed by related regulations, keynotes in rulings, and ruling excerpts. These rulings are available online for public reference.

© Special Research Topics on IPR

We have completed the Research Project on the Deliverables of Information Technology Patent Trends and Litigation Analysis; this project contains the latest key developments in patent and can serve as a reference for businesses in patent R&D and litigation. The Project on Calculation Standards for Trademark Infringement Compensation was also completed; this project gives insight to reasonable

compensation system as it examines calculation methods that are used in other countries, as well as deciding factors and standards for the amount of compensation. Research on Copyright Laws and Rulings in mainland China focuses on current regulations and implementation of copyright laws in mainland China; this is beneficial to bilateral exchanges and serves as a good reference to the revision of our own Copyright Act. Research on mainland China's Copyright Management Organizations and Their Practices gives insight to CMO practices in mainland China and is beneficial to future exchanges of CMOs between both parties. Research on Reasonable Use of Copyright Practices was completed to examine some of the major rulings dealing with reasonable use; this will be of good reference for future Copyright Act amendment and for the public in judging what reasonable use should entail.

Public Services

© Bundled Trademark Registration Fees Payable Online

Beginning in May 2012, trademark registration fees may be bundled and uploaded using CSV file for online payment. Trademark owners or agents who have registered their membership on TIPONet may use this function; payment could be made either through debit from designated bank account or eATM.



◎ Paperless Payment of Large Number of Annuities

For payment of large number of annuities at the TIPO's counters, applicants need only to produce an electronic file that conforms to TIPO's format and complete the payments on the spot; TIPO will issue a receipt thereof. This new system would increase payment efficiency and reduce the amount of papers used.

◎ Revising Patent and Trademark Request Forms

In compliance with the new Trademark Act, 45 different request forms are revised. Also in compliance with the new Patent Act and related revised regulations, 51 request forms and request guidelines are revised. Furthermore, in compliance with the grace period for design patent, three types of request forms are published for use during the grace period. Namely, Request Form for

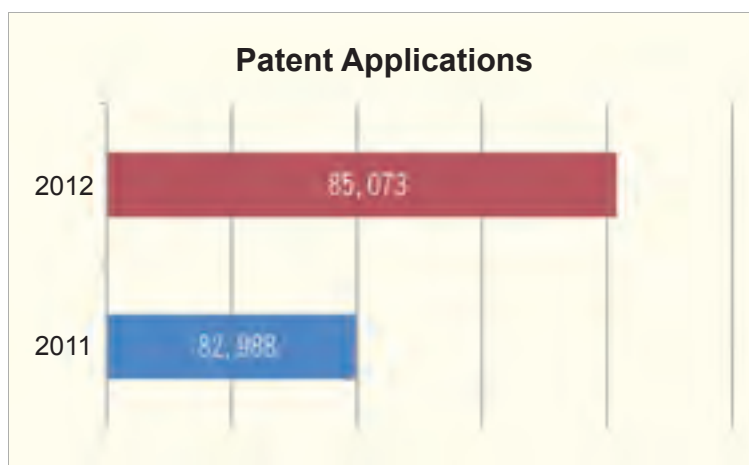
Changing Design Patent to Partial Design Patent, Request Form for Changing Associated Design Patent to Derivative Design Patent, and Request Form for Changing Associated Design Patent to Design Patent. All forms are available online for download.

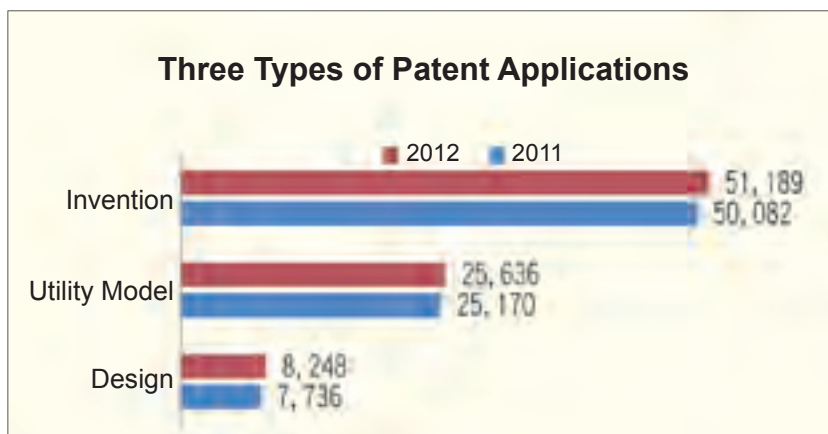
Application Statistics

◎ Patent

● Patent applications

In 2012, TIPO received a combined total of 85,073 new applications for all three types of patent. This is an increase of 2.51% from the previous year. Of these, 51,189 were for invention patent, 25,636 were for utility model patent, and 8,248 for design patent; each marked a respective increase of 2.21%, 1.85% and 6.62% from the previous year. Breakdown of the total is 60.17% for invention patent, 30.13% and 9.70% for utility model patent and design patent, respectively.

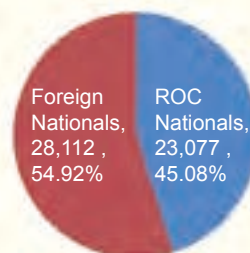




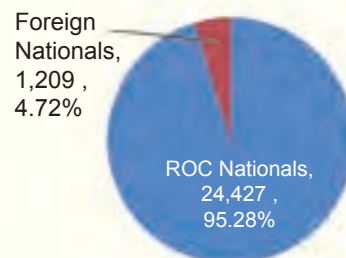
Invention patent took on a slight growth of 2.21% from 2011 (from 50,082 to 51,189 cases). We have more foreign applications (totaling 28,112) than domestic applications (totaling 23,077) with respect to the applicant's nationality. In other words, 54.92% of all invention patent applications were filed by foreign nationals; this is 9.84% more than the 45.08% cases from R.O.C. nationals. This indicates that foreign applicants are assertive with their patent portfolios in Taiwan. However, the opposite is true for utility model patents and design patents. 95.28% of all utility model patents (24,427 cases) were filed by R.O.C. nationals, and 60.75% of all design patents (5,011 cases) were also filed by R.O.C. nationals.

With respect to the breakdown of foreign nationality for all three types of patents, Japan led the United States with 13,978 to 8,286 cases, followed by mainland China with 1,945 cases. Japan also had the most number of applications in terms of invention patent, leading the

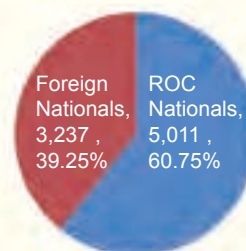
Invention Patent by Nationality



Utility Model Patent by Nationality



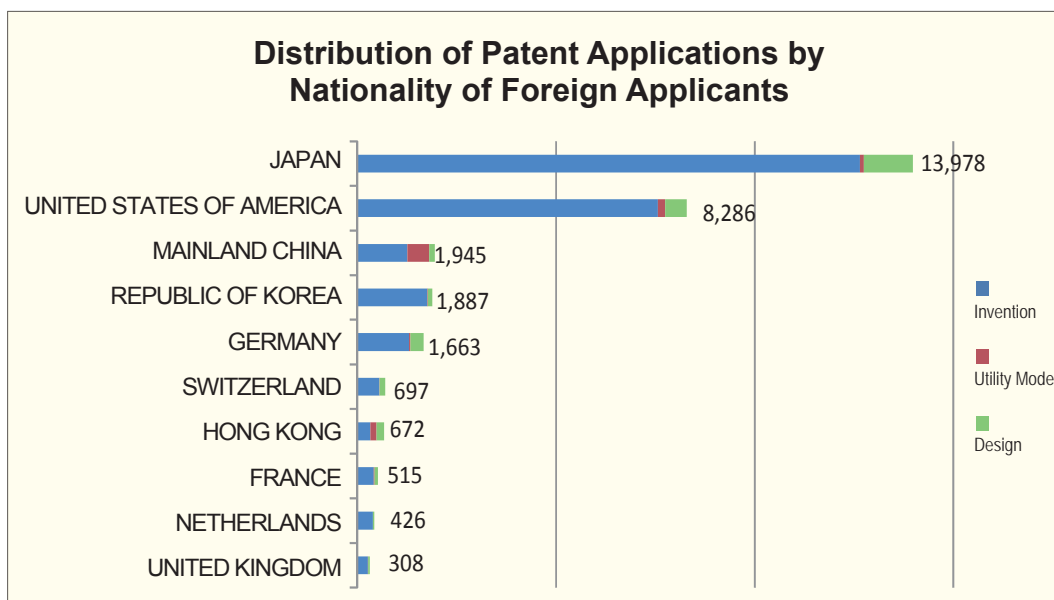
Design Patent by Nationality





United States (7,560 cases) and Republic of Korea (1,756 cases) as well as other regions with a large margin of 12,646 cases. These figures indicate that patent applications from foreign nationals are concentrated

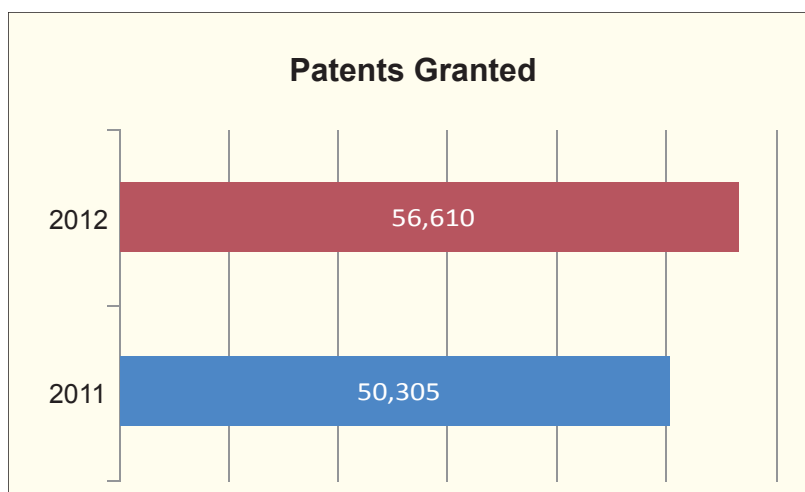
in invention patent, which calls for high technical capacity; and Japan and the United States are the two most assertive countries with their patent portfolios in Taiwan.

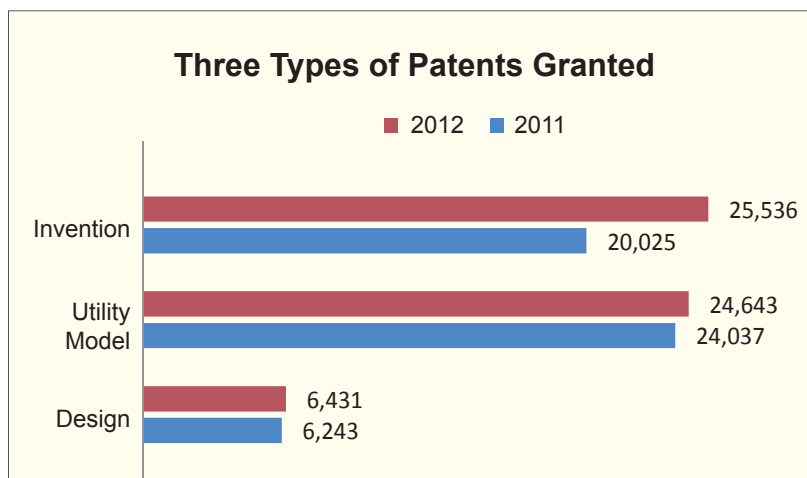


● Patents Granted

In 2012, TIPO issued 56,610 patent grant certificates; this is an increase of 12.53% from the previous year. Of these, 25,536 were for invention patent, 24,643

were for utility model patent, and 6,431 were for design patent. Their respective increases from 2011 are 27.52%, 2.52%, and 3.01%; with invention patent having the most growth.

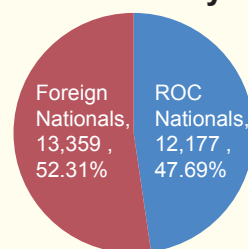




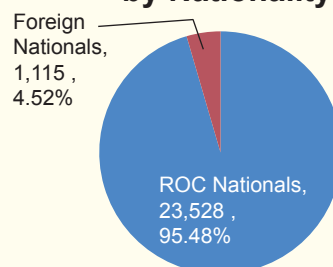
With respect to granted invention patents, in 2012 we granted 25,536 cases; this is a tremendous increase of 27.52% from the 20,025 cases in 2011. There were more certificates issued to foreign nationals (13,359 cases) than to R.O.C. nationals (12,177 cases). In other words, 52.31% of all patent grant certificates were issued to foreign nationals, compared to the 47.69% issued to R.O.C. nationals, marking a slight gap of 4.62%. On the contrary, R.O.C. nationals made up most of the granted utility model patents and design patents. As much as 95.48% of all utility model patent certificates were issued to R.O.C. nationals (23,528 cases); and 61.27% of all design patent certificates were issued to R.O.C. nationals (3,940 cases).

With respect to the breakdown of foreign nationality for all three types of patent grant certificates issued, Japan led the United States with 7,398 to 4,188 cases, followed by Republic of Korea with 1,257 cases.

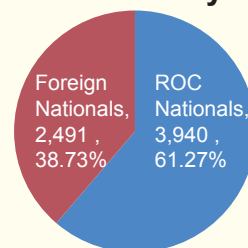
Granted Invention Patents by Nationality

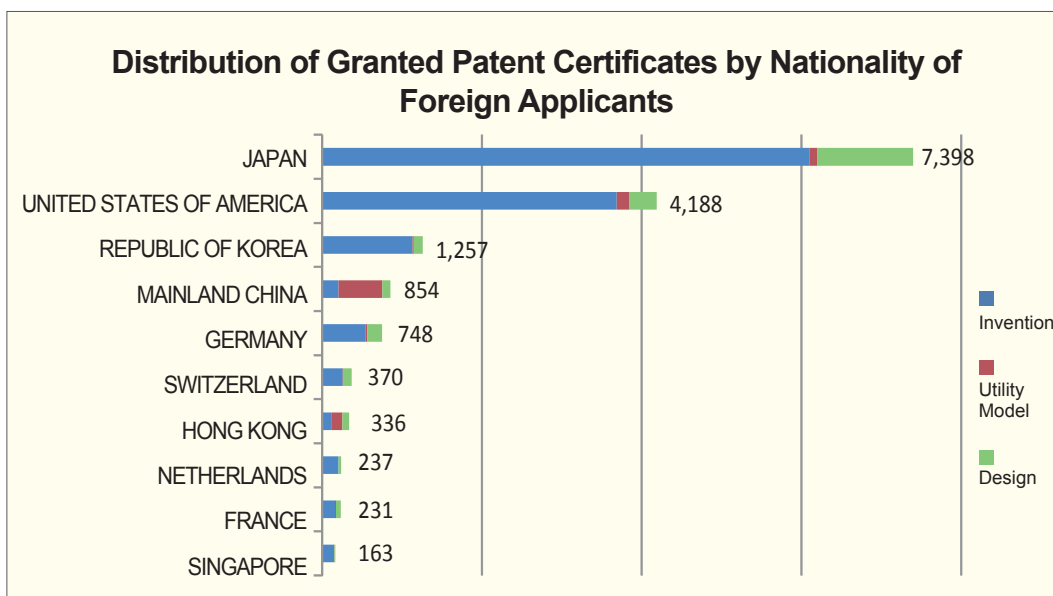


Granted Utility Model Patents by Nationality



Granted Design Patents by Nationality



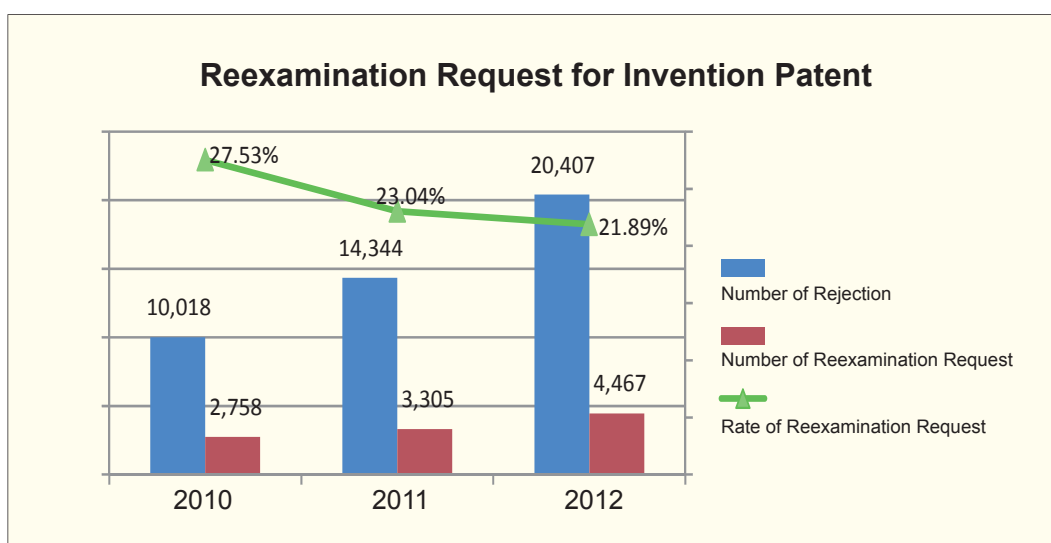


Reexamination cases

As the number of rejections doubled from 10,018 cases in 2010 to 20,407 cases in 2012, the number of reexamination requests has also inclined for three consecutive years. In 2010, we had 2,758 cases of reexamination requests, but by 2012, that number has jumped to 4,467

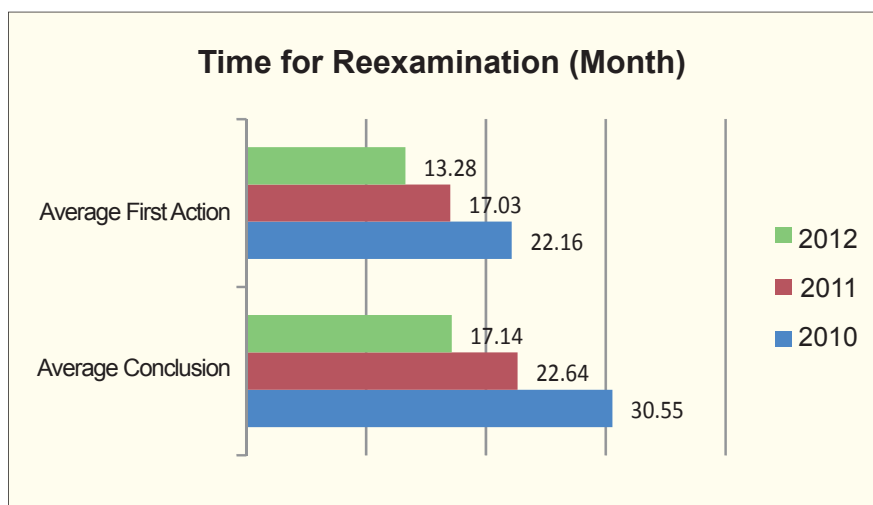
cases; that is a vast increase of 61.97%. However, reexamination requests from objections declined from 27.53% in 2010 to 21.89% in 2012.

As we continue to engage our effort to reduce patent backlog, the average time it takes for first office action of reexamination and disposal continues to



shorten. In 2012, the average time for first office action of reexamination dropped significantly to 13.28 months, compared

to the 22.16 months it took on average in 2010. The average time for disposal also shrunk from 30.55 months to 17.14 months.

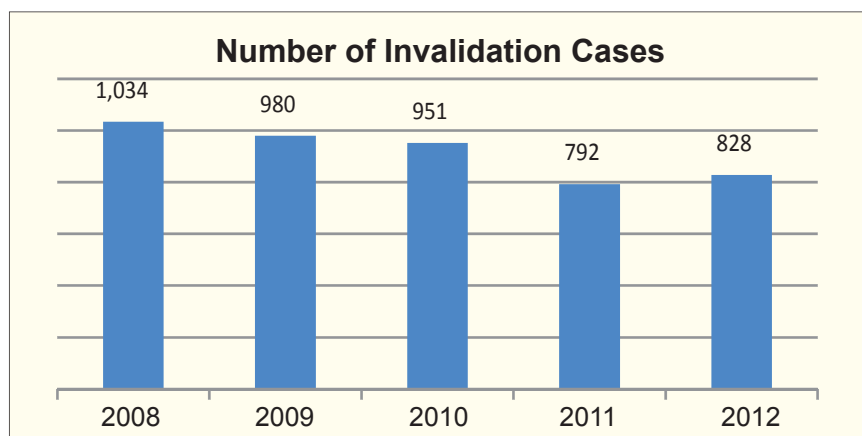


Invalidations

Requests for invalidation have seen a gradual drop in recent years, with the exception of a slight 4.55% (828 cases) increase in 2012. Since it is stipulated in the IP Case Adjudication Act that the contesting party to an infringement may plea a patent invalid in court, this has indirectly led to the reduced number of

invalidation requests submitted to TIPO.

In terms of the number of invalidation cases to the number of patent grant certificates issued, the rate of such cases remains relatively low. Between 2008 and 2012, TIPO issued a total of 258,500 patent grant certificates, but only 4,585 invalidation requests were made; this is only 1.77% of the total certificates issued.

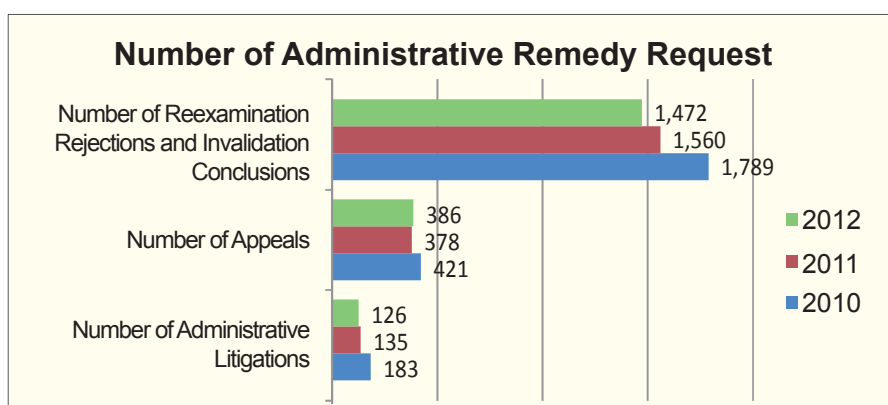




Administrative remedies

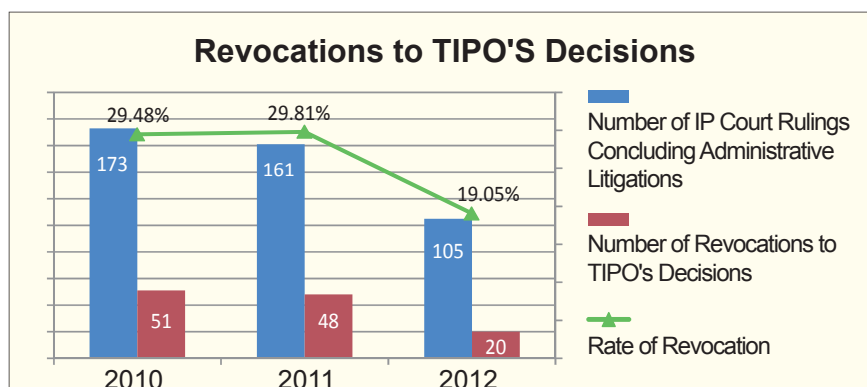
Administrative remedy cases for patent had declined for a few consecutive years, and maintained a steady rate in 2012. Between 2010 and 2012, a total of 1,185 patent appeals were filed, and 444 cases went through administrative litigation. During that

same period, the combined total for reexamination rejection and invalidation disposal was 4,821 cases, 24.58% of which objected to TIPO's decision and appealed to the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA), and 9.21% further filed administrative litigation with the IP Court.



For three consecutive years, the rate of revocation to TIPO's decision by the MOEA maintained at approximately 7.5%. In 2012, the rate of revocation to TIPO's decision by the IP Court also dropped. The main reason for revocation is still related to interpretation differences in identifying technology. Another reason for revocation is related to the use of proof or differences

in the interpretation of regulations. Between 2010 and 2012, the number of IP Court rulings concluding administrative litigations had dropped from 29.48% to 19.05%. TIPO's continued effort in reviewing each revocation cases and amending related examination guidelines or adjusting related practices proved to be effective in reducing revocation cases.



Note: The number of revocation includes the number of plaintiff's winning cases and partially sustained cases.

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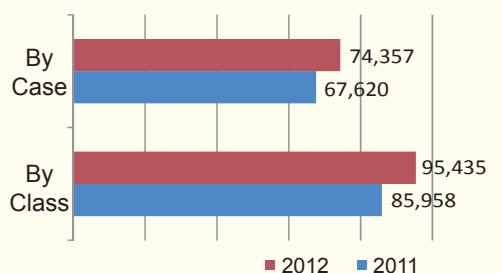
● Applications for Registration

In 2012, TIPO received a total of 74,357 trademark applications for registration; this is an increase of 9.96% from 2011. There were a total of 95,435 classes being filed, marking an increase of 11.03% from the year before. This is a record high in trademark applications regardless of whether these applications are calculated by case or by class.

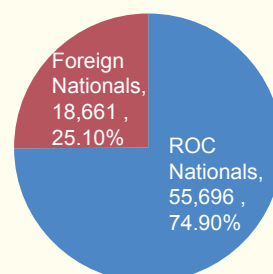
In terms of the applicant's nationality,

the number of applications filed by R.O.C. nationals exceeded the number filed by foreign nationals (55,696 to 18,661 cases). This accounted for 74.90% of the total number filed (25.10% for foreign nationals, a difference of 49.80%). Most of foreign applicants are Japanese nationals (4,270 cases), followed by the United States (3,841) and mainland China (2,544); these three countries (regions) are the most assertive in using trademark strategies to compete in Taiwan's market.

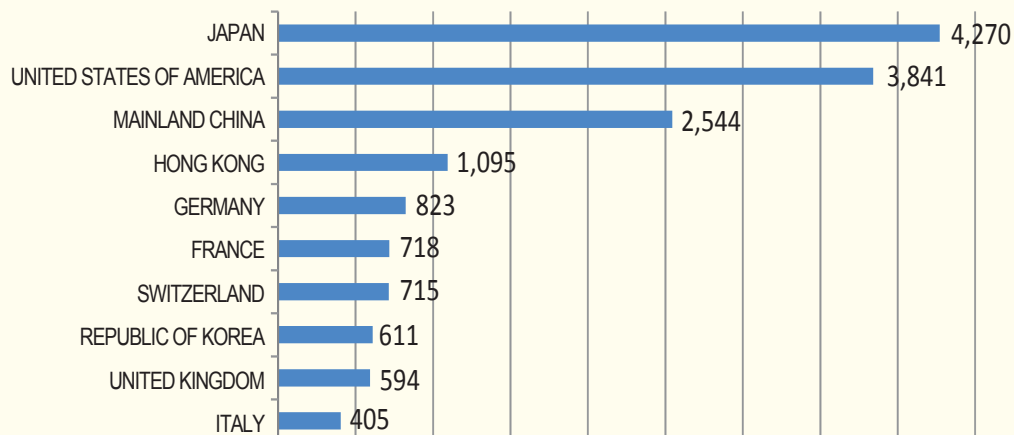
Number of Trademark Applications for Registrations



Application for Trademark Registration by Nationality



Distribution of Application for Trademark Registration by Nationality of Foreign Applicants





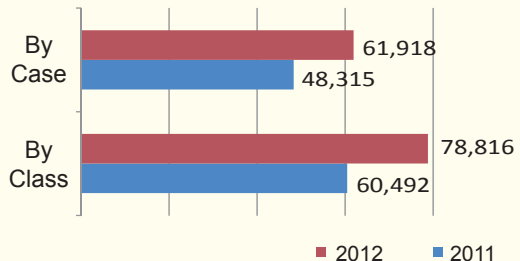
● Registrations

The number of trademark published and registered totaled 61,918 cases in 2012, marking an increase of 28.15% from the previous year. By class, there were 78,816 classes being filed, showing an increase of 30.29% from 2011. This is a record high in trademark publication regardless of whether these are calculated by case or by class.

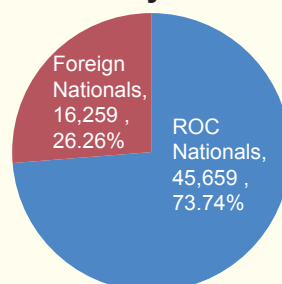
In terms of the applicant's nationality, the number of published registrations for

R.O.C. nationals exceeded the number published for foreign nationals (45,659 to 16,259 cases). This accounted for 73.74% of the total number published (26.26% for foreign nationals, a difference of 47.48%). Most of published registrations for foreign nationals are Japanese nationals (3,619 cases), followed by the United States (3,570) and mainland China (2,061).

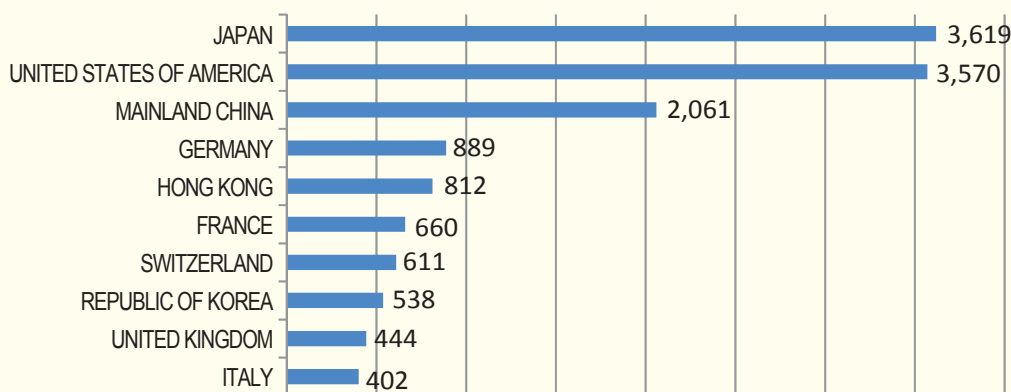
Number of Published Trademark Registrations



Published Trademark Registration by Nationality



Distribution of Published Trademark Registration by Nationality of Foreign Applicants





INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE
MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS



III

IPR INNOVATION AND APPLICATION



III. IPR INNOVATION AND APPLICATION

In 2012, TIPO held numerous seminars on experience sharing and analysis of IPR trends to address many of the concerns that the industries have. We also hosted the invention show and related promotional activities to encourage the public to engage in innovation and R&D. Furthermore, we provided services to help inventors to commercialize their patents and trainings for professionals to enhance their IPR capacity. Through these, we hope to foster IPR innovation and application, and meet the needs of the industries.

Applying Patent Strategies

Technological innovation in Taiwan plays a crucial role in the global market, however, in recent years, many of our industries are plagued with patent infringements, litigations and out of court settlements that burden the industries each year with over NT\$100 billion in royalties. This is an indication that our industries are at a disadvantage when it comes to applying IPR strategies. In light of such, TIPO held a few seminars in 2012 to address the concerns on patent trends and litigations; we hope that these seminars would give enterprises insights to strengthen their patent strategy

application and management, as well as to help them break through patent litigation dilemma.

◎ International Symposium on International Trends of Patent Laws and Patent Strategies

In April 2012, TIPO held the 2012 International Symposium on International Trends of Patent Laws and Patent Strategies, with a theme on “countermeasures and prospects for enterprises in dealing with international patent litigation.” The symposium focused on how enterprises should establish their patent analysis capacity, how to deal with international patent litigations, and what strategies should be applied when dealing with non-practicing entities. Patent experts from the U.S. and mainland China gave in-depth analysis and detailed explanation of sample cases on AIA patent amendments and PCT international application.



▲ Guest speakers at the 2012 International Symposium on International Trends of Patent Law and Patent Strategies, April 30, 2012.

◎ CEO Summit on Patent Strategies

In June 2012, TIPO invited renowned entrepreneurs from Taiwan and other countries to the CEO Summit on Patent Strategies to share their successful patent strategies with local enterprises. This summit aimed to help local enterprises in strengthening their patent portfolios that are necessary for breakthroughs in international patent litigations.



▲ With guests at the June 1, 2012, CEO Summit on Patent Strategies

◎ Analysis on Patent Trends and Litigations in Major Industries

A project to analyze patent trends and litigations in IT industry was completed in 2012. This project contains two parts, one focuses on touch industry, which has analyses of 3,000 patent searches in Taiwan and 1,000 patent searches in the U.S., as well as report on reading patents; and the other on completing an advanced Handbook on Optimizing Patent Litigations in the United States targeting analysis and interviews of ten IT patent litigation cases in the United States. The project was publicized at six seminars

and is now available online for public reference and use.

Patent Commercialization

To promote industrial application of patent technology, TIPO provides a patent technology matching platform on its patent commercialization promotion website. We also substantiate successful cases and experiences in technology transfer to give technology provider and user an increased opportunity to cooperate with each other.

◎ Patent Technology Matching Service

There are 407 invention patents seeking commercialization registered on the “technology supplier” section of our patent commercialization promotion website. Once registered, our system would perform an automatic match for technology seeker, or the technology seeker could do a search on their own. The registered technology data is also converted for the Industrial Development Bureau to be put on their Taiwan Technology Marketplace (TWTM) website for posting and technology guidance, as well as to broaden the chances of technology trading.

◎ Experience Sharing of Successful Cases and Technology Transfer

We have added two articles on Analysis of Excellent/Popular Technological Trends, two articles on Quality Technology Transfers, twelve articles on Successful Cases of Patent Commercialization, twelve



articles on Patent Commercialization at Home and Abroad, 56 articles on the winning entries of the 2012 National Invention Award, and four articles on successful technology transfer cases at the National Science Council and Department of Industrial Technology for public reference and use.

Invention Show

As in previous years, in 2012, TIPO continued to sponsor the Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart and the National Invention and Creation Award to encourage R.O.C. nationals in research, innovation, and invention, and to establish autonomous key technology for industrial upgrade and increase international visibility.

◎ Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart

The 2012 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart showcased over 2,000 patented inventions and technologies from 25 countries (Taiwan included). It was the largest show ever in Taiwan and attracted 95,278 visitors during its four-day exhibition. This year's event added a platinum award category to its invention competition with a bigger award ceremony hosted.

For the first time in the history of the show, TIPO and the Industrial Development Bureau jointly set up an Invention Patent Commercialization Counseling Service Area to provide



▲ Vice President Den-yih Wu, Deputy Minister of MOEA Francis Kuo-hsin Liang and other heads of government departments attending the opening ceremony on September 20, 2012.

counseling services. There were also eight joint informational meetings to inform the public of relevant innovation and R&D guidance measures.

◎ National Invention and Creation Award

The 2012 National Invention and Creation Award received a total 384 entries, setting yet another record high since its commencement in 2005. A total of NT\$13.6 million prize money was awarded. Most of the winning entries have either undergone technology transfer or have entered into development agreement with buyers, fostering over NT\$1 billion in investment.

These winning entries were showcased at the TIPO Innovative Invention Pavilion during the 2012 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart. Award winning enterprises, groups, and individuals were commended at the 2012 MOEA Industrial Innovation Achievement Joint Award Ceremony.



▲ Minister Yen-shiang Shih and the winners at the MOEA Industrial Innovation Achievement Joint Award Ceremony on October 23, 2012.

Professional Trainings

To enhance the capacity of our IP professionals, TIPO provides trainings and certification programs for IP professionals, as well as pre-trainings for patent attorneys. By providing excellent channels of professional trainings, we are building a bank of IP professionals for the enhancement of our national competitiveness.

◎ Training of IPR Professionals

Our programs for training of IPR professionals contain entry and intermediate level classes as well as one for entrepreneurs; a combined total of 924 people attended these classes. We also had a special class for judges that was jointly offered with the Judicial Yuan; 40 judges attended this class. A special class for prosecutors was jointly offered with the Ministry of Justice; 39 prosecutors and administrative prosecutors attended this class. Together with the Ministry of Education and local governments, special classes were offered to primary

and secondary school teachers; a total of 115 teachers attended these classes. Furthermore, IP instructor training courses and courses in patent law and patent examination guidelines were also offered.

◎ Pre-training for Patent Attorneys and Occupational Competency Analysis

To ensure that the content of the patent attorney exam is in agreement with patent practices, a patent attorney occupational competency analysis working group was formed by the Patent Attorneys Association, patent experts, and industrial representatives to derive a competency evaluation for the Ministry of Examination. On January 7, 2013, the Examination Yuan published the Regulations for Senior Examination of Professionals and Technologists for Patent Attorneys concerning changes made to examination subjects and question formats.

◎ Capacity Certification for IP Professionals

Capacity examination for patent technological engineering, patent program control, and patent search analysis and added-value application were held on August 11 and 12; a total of 173 people passed the capacity certification exam.

IPR Awareness

◎ Patent

● Seminar on the newly amended Patent Act

Six seminar sessions were held to



▲ Seminar on examination and invalidation standards for invention patent, November 22, 2012.

raise awareness for the newly amended Patent Act; a total of 742 people attended the seminar sessions.

● **Seminar on examination and invalidation standards for invention patent**

Five seminar sessions were held to introduce examination and invalidation standards that have been revised in compliance with the new Patent Act; a total of 637 people attended the seminar sessions.

● **Seminar on revised patent-related regulations and examination standards for design patent**

Five sessions were held to help public understand the major revisions to the Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act, Examination Guidelines for Patent, and Examination Guidelines for Design Patent; a total of 456 people attended.

● **Seminar on patent searches and usage**

Nine sessions were held whereby IP experts and scholars shared their practical experiences with the participants; a total of 632 people attended. Video of the

PowerPoint presentation is available on TIPO's patent commercialization website for public reference and use.

◎ **Trademark**

● **Seminar on the implementation of the newly amended Trademark Act**

Five seminar sessions were held to raise awareness for the newly amended Trademark Act; a total of 486 people attended.

● **Seminar on examination guidelines for certification marks, collective trademarks, and collective membership marks**

Two sessions of this seminar were held, whereby the participants exchanged opinions on detail examination practices in hope to strengthen the protection mechanism for GI as certification mark and collective trademark; a total of 149 people attended these sessions.

● **Trademark policies and knowledge awareness**

A total of 23 awareness courses were held for government agencies, academic institutions, and private organizations to promote awareness to the Trademark Act and introduce trademark registration practices.



▲ Seminar on the newly amended Trademark Act, May 30, 2012.

© Copyright

● Copyright awareness for cultural and creative industry

Seven seminar sessions on publication (electronic books included) copyright and copyright system in mainland China were held. The Cross-strait Agreement on IPR Protection and Cooperation was also explained at these sessions; a total of 409 people attended.

● Promoting copyright concepts

The Promotion for Creative Brainstorming activity was held four times at colleges and universities to enhance proper copyright concepts in students. The Campus IPR Assistance Team visited 105 primary and secondary schools in 2012 to promote proper IPR concepts. With respect to Internet copyright awareness, TIPO developed its very own smart device App called "Smart IPR" that contains IPR awareness videos and is free to download. We also have set up a Facebook page with the assistance of 48 celebrities in promoting copyright concepts; any questions on copyright that users posted are answered by



▲ Seminar on copyright system in mainland China, August 30, 2012.



▲ 2012 My Video contest startup ceremony

IPR attorneys. The media is also utilized to promote IPR awareness; we have awareness shorts on radio stations and other broadcasting media to heighten copyright recognition.

● Seminar on copyright laws and awareness

Thirteen awareness seminar sessions with the themes "Internet copyright," "copyright at business venues," "copyright on campus," and "how to legally use software at government and state-owned enterprises" were held in 2012. Also, 230 sessions of IPR regulations seminar were delivered by the IPR Service Group at the request of businesses and enterprises.

● "My Video"

TIPO and the Hong Kong Intellectual Property Department co-directed the Taiwan Foundation Against Copyright Theft (TFA©T) and the Hong Kong Intellectual Property Society to host the 2012 Hong Kong and Taiwan "My Video" Competition. This year's themes were on "Say No to Internet Infringement," "Say No to Unauthorized Photocopying of

Textbooks,” and “Say No to Camcording in Movie Theaters.” A total of 258 videos entered the competition and 15 were selected to be awarded. An award ceremony was held on October 13, and the winning entries were showcased at the Taipei Artist Village.

● “Support Originality, Talk Art: Carnival for Creative Masters”

On September 22, the public was attracted to the “Support Originality, Talk Art: Carnival for Creative Masters” to interact with artists and enjoy performances and artwork. At the carnival was also a prize winning trivia contest that aimed to deepen public awareness and respect for copyright.

◎ Others

● World IP Day

In conjunction with the celebration of World IP Day, the 2012 World IP Day Exposition was held on April 21 in Ximending, Taipei. Street performers and performing arts groups from universities were invited to give their best artistic and creative feats. The exposition also included an online IP trivia contest



▲ Seminar for CMO personnel, September 20, 2012.



▲ IPR Symposium in Kaohsiung, July 10, 2012.

and voting for the most popular street performance group. These activities aimed to promote proper concepts for IPR protection.

● Enhance professional capacity for CMOs

On September 20, 2012, TIPO organized a seminar on Copyright Act, Copyright Collective Management Organization Act, and matters regarding copyright licensing agreement for CMO personnel; a total of 28 CMO personnel attended the lecture.

● IPR symposiums

TIPO held a series of five IPR Symposiums in Taipei, Taichung, Hsinchu, Tainan and Kaohsiung in June and July, where exchanges were made among those attended on “major revisions to related regulations with respect to the new Patent Act,” “information on patent and trademark affairs,” and “new functions in e-filing”. A total of 292 business representatives and agents attended the symposiums. Content of the symposium and meeting records are available online for public reference.



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INTERNATIONAL AND CROSS-STRAIT IPR COOPERATION



IV. INTERNATIONAL AND CROSS-STRAIT IPR COOPERATION

Sustaining friendly and interactive relationship with IPR authorities of other nations and regions is one of TIPO's endeavors toward a better IPR environment. In addition to our frequent cooperation and exchanges with the USPTO, JPO, and EPO, exchanges between IPR authorities and private organizations are on the rise since the signing of the Cross-strait Agreement on IPR Protection and Cooperation.

Cooperation in Examination

© TIPO-USPTO PPH Pilot Program

The TIPO-USPTO PPH Pilot Program was launched on September 1, 2011, for a period of one year. Given its phenomenal success, both parties decided to implement the program officially when the trial period expired on September 1, 2012. This is an indication that examination work at TIPO is highly recognized internationally. Taiwan and the United States have long enjoyed a close economic and trade relationship. Given the growing exchanges in economic and trades between both parties, U.S. nationals are among the top foreign applicants filing for patent in Taiwan. This program offers applicants from both countries yet another channel for expedited examination. This meets

the expectation of the applicants and is a milestone toward promoting a long-term and stable exchange between both countries. As for end of 2012, 291 cases applied for examination through this program.

© TIPO-JPO PPH Pilot Program

On April 11, representatives from the Association of East Asian Relations and Interchange Association of Japan signed an agreement to launch the TIPO-JPO PPH Pilot Program. Director General Wang and TIPO colleagues attended the signing ceremony and the press conference that followed. Given the close exchanges in economic and trades between both parties, Japan nationals are the top foreign applicants filing for patent in Taiwan. This program offers applicants from both countries yet another channel for expedited examination, while at the same time allowing patent authorities of both parties to share and use search and examination results to expedite examination and improve examination quality. The launching of this pilot program is a major breakthrough since the signing of the "Arrangement for the Mutual Cooperation on the Liberalization, Promotion and Protection of Investment" and the establishment of the Taiwan-Japan Industrial Collaboration Promotion Office. As for end of 2012, 208 cases applied for examination through this program.

◎TW-SUPA

To promote international cooperation in patent examination, and to encourage applicants to take advantage of expedited examination under the PPH pilot program, we began a pilot program of the TW-Support Using the PPH Agreement (TW-SUPA) on March 1, 2012. Trial period for this pilot program was extended for a year starting September 1. Under this program, if the applicant files their invention patent application with TIPO as the office of first action, and after which files a foreign counterpart with a patent office that has PPH cooperation with TIPO, then the applicant may file for TW-SUPA, allowing for quick examination of the patent application. This program allows the applicant to obtain their patent at a foreign country through the use of PPH, and to also allow TIPO to provide search and examination results to assist patent examination work at the international level. As of December 31, 2012, 7 cases applied for examination through this program.

Exchange of Examiners

◎JPO

Four patent examiners from JPO visited TIPO on February 13 to 24, and on September 2 to 15, four patent examiners, as well as on November 15 to December 1, two trademark examiners went to JPO for exchanges in examination practices. Through comparison and explanation of actual cases, both sides were able to



▲JPO patent examiner presenting on classification principle and search methods on February 13, 2012.

foster understanding and exchange of examination practices.

◎USPTO

Two of our trademark examiners and one IT personnel went to the USPTO on November 6 to 8 to participate in the online trademark examination training. This training gave us a better understanding on online examination and practices.

International Cooperation

◎Multilateral Cooperation

●WTO/TRIPS

TIPO delegation attended the regular meetings and special sessions of the Council for TRIPS, and participated in other IPR-related seminars and workshops. We continue to take part in the development on issues such as establishing multilateral system of notification and registration of Geographical Indications (GIs) for wines and spirits, GI extension, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

●APEC/IPEG

TIPO participated in the 34th and 35th APEC/IPEG meeting and reported on

the patent backlog reduction project and its expected results, preparations for the implementation of new Trademark Act, introduction to the amendment of the Enforcement Rules of Trademark Act, and measures for expedited invention patent examination. Exchanges and experience sharing were also carried out with attending members.

◎ Bilateral Cooperation

● Taiwan-U.S.

On October 24, TIFA working group meeting- IPR working group was convened. At the meeting, representatives from both parties discussed in details the legislation and enforcement of IPR issues relating to Internet infringement, progress of the Trade Secrets Act amendment and its legislative emphasis, and on the establishment of an electronic exchange mechanism for priority claim documents.

● Taiwan-Japan

2012 was a fruitful year for TIPO in terms of its frequent exchanges with Japan. In February, Director General Wang visited Japan to deliver presentations to foster understanding of Taiwan's IPR system. During her stay in Japan, DG Wang also visited the JPO, Japan Patent Attorneys Association (JPAA), and Japan Intellectual Property Association (JIPA). In April, Taiwan and Japan signed an MOU in PPH cooperation. In June, a delegation from TIPO attended the Taiwan-Japan Economic and Trade Conference Mid-term Review in Tokyo and visited



▲ DG Wang and Vice President Kenichi Osonoe with staff at JIPA, February 28, 2012.

the JPO to brief on our latest patent examination measures. In November, JPO representatives came to Taiwan for the 37th Taiwan-Japan Economic and Trade Conference and visited TIPO to discuss and exchange views on IPR-related issues.

● Taiwan-EU

Taiwan-EU IPR Working Group held two videoconferences in 2012 to discuss the latest developments in legislative amendments, enforcements, GI, and agrochemical trademark protection. Resolutions of the IPR Working Group were reported at the 24th Taiwan-EU Consultation Meeting.

● TIPO-EPO

Seven examiners from TIPO were sent to EPO separately in three phases to participate in the EPO patent examiner training course. EPO also sent examiners to Taiwan to instruct TIPO examiners on the use of EPOQUE.Net.

● Taiwan-U.K.

The third Taiwan-U.K. videoconference was held in January to exchange the latest development in trademark legislations and to discuss future cooperation opportunities.

● Taiwan-France

In February, TIPO and the Directorate General of Customs along with the French Customs co-hosted a conference on anti-counterfeiting. Main focus of the conference was on France's anti-counterfeiting policies, the role of French Customs in cooperating and combating against counterfeits, techniques in identifying authentic and counterfeiting goods, and IPR protection policies and actions in Taiwan.

● Taiwan-Philippines

The 18th Taiwan-Philippines Economic Cooperation Conference was held in August in Taipei. With respect to IPR issues, we agreed to the Philippines' request in sending representatives to visit our IPR Police and IP Court. We also expressed our enthusiasm to go to the Philippines and share our experience on how to be removed from the Special 301 List.

◎ Exchanges Among Non-government Chambers of Commerce

TIPO continues to maintain friendly relationship with the American Chamber of Commerce, Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan. In 2012, we also received many important guests and rights holder groups (totaling nine delegations or 73 people) such as Interchange Association of Japan, Osaka Institute of Technology, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Japan Intellectual Property Association (JIPA), Motion Picture Association International (MPA-I), the American

Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA), and EPO Appeal Commission.

Cross-strait IPR Exchanges

◎ Implementation Achievements for the Cross-strait Agreement on IPR Protection and Cooperation

Implementation achievements for the Cross-strait Agreement on IPR Protection and Cooperation in 2012 are as follows:

● Mutually accepting priority claims

Mainland China and Taiwan began to mutually accept priority claims on November 22, 2010. Since then to the end of 2012, mainland China had accepted 10,235 patent priority claims, 82 trademark priority claims, and 3 species priority claims from Taiwan; Taiwan on the other hand, had accepted 6,929 patent priority claims and 257 trademark priority claims from mainland China.

● Coordination assistance

Since the time this Cross-strait Agreement took effect on September 12, 2010, to the end of 2012, 178 cases had been decided by TIPO to meet the requirements for coordination assistance. These cases were reported to the competent authorities in mainland China for assistance in negotiation; a total of 66 cases were concluded under this system.

● Copyright authentication is carried out in Taiwan; this process significantly reduces the time it takes to enter mainland China's market. Beginning on December 16, 2010, the Taiwan Association for Copyright



▲ Guests from AIPLA on April 23, 2012.

Protection (TACP) became the official copyright authentication organization for audio-visual products seeking entrance to mainland China's market. As of end of 2012, TACP had received 327 requests for copyright authentication. Of these, 314 were for recording products, and 13 were for film and television products.

● Working-level meetings

Copyright, patent, and trademark working groups each held their meetings respectively in August, September and November to discuss issues on strengthening coordination assistance mechanism, future work within each group, and prioritizing examination exchanges in the future. Consensus was reached with respect to a few issues discussed.

In the future, both parties will periodically review the implementation results of this agreement to deepen exchanges in operation affairs and examination cooperation. In addition, TIPO will continue to follow up on problems that our enterprises and nationals encounter in mainland China, and will, when necessary, initiate communication channel and request for coordination assistance with mainland China to help businesses resolve their difficulties.

◎ Supervising Cross-strait IPR Exchanges and Assisting Industrial Innovation

There were many active IPR exchanges in 2012 between Taiwan and mainland China, such as:

- Organizing a delegation to attend the 5th Cross-strait IPR Forum in June; the 1st Cross-strait Patent Agent Exchange and Cooperation Forum was held in July to deepen cooperation and exchange.
- Operating an "IPR Service Network for Taiwan Businesses in mainland China." This is an exchange platform that provides IPR information for Taiwan businesses and answers questions pertaining to IP rights; it is a consultation window for Taiwan businesses in mainland China.
- Hosting six seminars and forums on patent reexamination in mainland China, administrative litigation of patent and trademark in mainland China, administrative enforcement and judicial protection practices in mainland China with respect to infringement disputes, patent litigation practices in the United States, and international patent licensing.

◎ Cross-strait Non-government Exchanges

● Cross-strait Copyright Forum

The 2012 Cross-strait Copyright Forum was held in Xi'an, mainland China in August. The forum discussed issues relating to copyright law amendments, copyright protection for the sharing of audio and visual performances, implementation results of the IPR agreement and its challenges, infringement on the National Palace Museum collection—"Dwelling in the Fuchun Mountains," establishing mechanism and contact window for the exchange of intelligence and investigation of copyright infringement crimes, and infringement problems faced by Taiwan cultural and creative industries in mainland China.

● Cross-strait Trademark Forum

The 2012 Cross-strait Trademark Forum was held in Wuxi, mainland China in November. The forum discussed issues relating to the new Trademark Act, behavior patterns of trademark infringements, and using evidence for trademark rights. Enterprises from both parties also shared their experience in

creating innovative brand names.

● Cross-strait Patent Forum

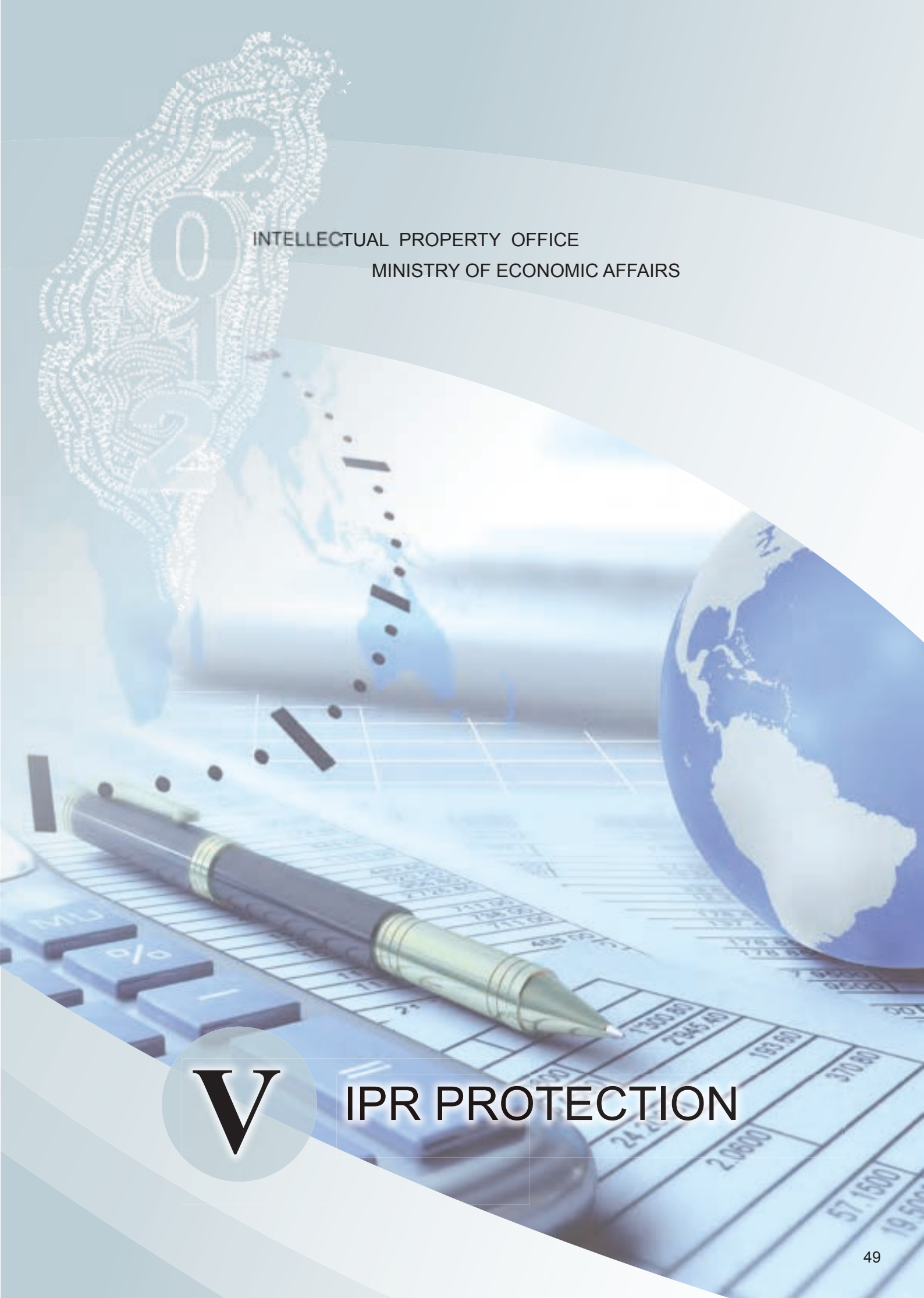
The 2012 Cross-strait Patent Forum was held in Taipei in December. The forum discussed issues relating to new changes in patent legislations, developments in examination practices, and current practices and developments in administrative remedies and patent litigations. Through extensive exchanges of ideas and sharing of experiences, both parties agreed to deepen cooperation in patent issues and to assist enterprises on both sides with their patent portfolios to meet future challenges and transformations.

Training Programs

- To strengthen information exchange with international IPR bodies, TIPO invited Dr. Jasemine Chambers, Deputy Administrator of the Office of Policy and External Affairs, USPTO, for a visit to TIPO to lecture on the following topics: updates on Biotechnology Patent Law, USPTO's implementation of the America Invents Act (AIA), and implications of the AIA on international patent harmonization efforts.
- Dr. Beda Bischof of Switzerland's Federal Institute of intellectual Property paid a visit to TIPO for experience sharing with TIPO's examiners on the use of EPOQUE.Net.
- Japanese attorney Mr. Sukenori Nojo gave a lecture on exploitation behavior of trademark and trademark practices in Japan.



▲ DG Wang delivering her opening remarks at the Cross-strait Patent Forum on December 4, 2012.



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE
MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

V

IPR PROTECTION

V. IPR PROTECTION

IPR protection is crucial to a nation's economic development and overall competitiveness, as well as to the nation's effort in attracting foreign investments. Enforcement in 2012 was in all aspects successful and effective, whether in the investigation of piracy and counterfeiting, or control at the borders, or in the inspection of OD factories. We will continue to build upon this foundation of solid enforcement to carry out our IPR Action

Plan 2012-2014. We will also sustain our inter-agency meetings for the overall planning and coordination of IPR protection work.

Enforcement Against Piracy and Counterfeiting

◎ Taiwan High Prosecutors Office

IPR investigation and protection coordination meetings were held to map out enforcement strategies; the following is the statistic for concluded and confirmed IPR infringement cases from all district prosecutors offices:

Unit: case

Year	Concluded Investigations	Outcome				
		Indicted (Ordinary Procedure)	Indicted (Summary Judgment)	Deferred	Not Indicted	Others
2012	7,763	799	995	2,073	2,754	1,142
2011	7,991	861	1,263	2,049	2,575	1,243
Rate of Change (%)	-2.85%	-7.2%	-21.22%	1.17%	6.95%	-8.13%

◎ National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior

The NPA continued to step up on their investigation of all types of IPR infringement in accordance with the

Implementation Plan for Enhancing IPR Protection. Statistics from 2012 on violations to the Trademark Act and Copyright Act, optical disk seizures, and Internet infringements are shown below:

Unit: Case/Suspect/Disk

Year	Total		Trademark Violations		Copyright Violations		OD Seized	Internet Cases
	Cases	Suspects	Cases	Suspects	Cases	Suspects	No. of Disks	Cases
2012	5,484	6,342	3,260	3,716	2,224	2,626	131,648	2,892
2011	5,633	6,505	3,382	3,867	2,251	2,638	615,528	2,986
Rate of Change (%)	-2.65%	-2.51%	-3.61%	-3.90%	-1.20%	-0.45%	-78.61%	-3.15%

© IPR Police, National Police Agency

The IPR Police is the competent police authority for the implementation of counterfeiting and piracy investigation.

Given their professional training, they produced yet another year of phenomenal accomplishment. Statistics for infringement cases in 2012 are classified below:

Unit: case

Year	Total Cases	Types of Cases					
		Internet	Markets	Storefronts	Flyers	Factories	Others
2012	2,567	1,570	402	562	3	6	24
2011	2,243	1,355	205	456	5	9	213
Rate of Change (%)	14.44%	15.87%	96.10%	23.25%	-40.00%	-33.33%	-88.73%

Note: Since many of the cases in the "Others" category involved night markets and vendors, and are similar in nature to "Market", therefore those two subcategories are tallied under "Market." As such, the number of infringements under "Market" category jumped markedly while "Others" dropped drastically.

Factory and Internet Inspection

To strengthen inspection of OD manufacturing plants, the Joint Optical Disk Enforcement Taskforce (JODE) conducts periodic and random inspections of OD plants, printing plate factories, and other OD-related facilities island-wide. They also intensified their inspections at night and on weekends. In 2012, a total of 699 OD facilities were inspected (351 during the day and 348 at night), 133 facilities received written audits. No major violations were found in 2012, indicating that under the tight inspection of JODE, we have successfully and effectively controlled manufacturing at the source. In addition, given the increase in Internet infringement crime, JODE also aided the IPR Police in strengthening Internet inspection. A total of

731 suspected Internet infringements were found by JODE and handed over to the IPR Police for further investigation.

Border Control

In accordance with the Operational Directions for Customs Authorities in Implementing Measures for Protecting the Rights and Interests of Patent, Trademark, and Copyright, the Director General of Customs stepped up their implementation of border control measures. They also enhanced their cooperation with Customs of other countries in the exchange of counterfeit intelligence to effectively hinder the circulation of pirated and counterfeited goods across borders. Statistics of inspection for 2012 are listed below:

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	1	74	0	13	0	0	255	14
Amount	64,800	516,198	0	1,283	0	0	-	150,644

Incentives for Enforcement Officers and Public Rewards

To encourage the public to report suspected acts of IPR infringement and to encourage exemplary inspection officers, infringement cases uncovered by the prosecutors, police, investigation agents, and Customs officers that are indicted will be awarded according to the MOEA Guidelines for Awarding Seizure of Counterfeit Goods. In 2012, a total of NT\$3.5 million reward money was issued.

Capacity Training for Police Officers

To enhance the professional knowledge and enforcement capacity of police officers island-wide, an IPR training course was offered in May and June for police officers who are responsible for investigating IPR infringement cases; a total of 113 police officers took part in the course.



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE
MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

VI

FUTURE PROSPECTS



VI. FUTURE PROSPECTS

Under the long-term endeavor of TIPO, we are gradually moving toward a comprehensive IPR system and a full house of human resources. TIPO is also fully prepared for expedited examination and is assertively mapping out related examination matters.

In the area of patent examination, with the implementation of patent backlog reduction measures, aided by the addition of patent examiners in 2013, we are now looking to a decline in the number of pending cases, with a goal of dropping

to 89,000 cases by the end of 2015, and the average time for conclusion being shortened to 28 months. Furthermore, TIPO will continue to push forward with the amendment of the Patent Attorney Act, and provide support to the IP Court by allocating examiners as technical examination officials to the court. In view of the major changes to our invalidation system, we have formed a review group of senior examiners to conduct periodic review of invalidation cases. In the area of bilateral cooperation, we will continue to work closely with Japan and mainland China in the exchange of patent examiners. We will also continue to promote the collective interview system for invention patent and other expedited patent examination programs so as to foster key industrial development to meet the demand for international portfolio of patented technologies, such as green energy.

In Trademark, our main goal for the coming year is to increase the number of concluded cases for trademark registration and to improve examination quality. In





addition to strengthening educational training and enhance capacity for our trademark examiners, we will also work toward an improvement plan, based on the registration and dispute cases, to shorten examination period. Furthermore, in order to set up a quality search environment for trademark application, we will develop a new trademark search system to boost efficacy. In 2013, we will continue with our examiner exchange with Japan and mainland China, and will conduct working group meetings with mainland China. Last but not least, we will initiate guidance to assist applicants in trademark registration for the purpose of promoting the development of domestic specialty industries.

In copyright, we will complete the draft amendment to the Copyright Act and publish it for public opinion. We will continue to review tariffs set by CMOs for a comprehensive market mechanism for copyright licensing. At the same time, TIPO will use newer and multiple channels to help increase awareness in copyright concepts and to provide the public with

different copyright information.

In compliance with IPR strategic doctrines, we will implement related IPR protection projects. While our major and primary emphasis is to improve patent and trademark examination quality and efficiency, we would also focus our efforts in the training of IP professionals, assist industries and research and academic sectors in R&D, and promote and deepen our cooperation relationship with IP offices around the world.

With respect to information services, we will improve the functions of our e-filing system, set up a new customer service platform and integrate social platforms into our website to enhance public services. We will also establish a new trademark search system and promote online trademark examination for a more refined e-service.

As a service provider, TIPO will continue to be professional and enthusiastic in maintaining a sound IPR environment, and endeavors to stay abreast and move forward with international trends in patent practices.

The background of the page is a close-up photograph of a document. On the left, there is a 3D bar chart with blue bars. To its right, there is a line graph with a blue line. A black pencil with a sharpened lead tip is positioned diagonally across the lower right portion of the page, pointing towards the bottom left. The document itself has some text and arrows, including the word 'BBB' and a blue arrow pointing upwards.

APPENDIX

- I. Annual Statistics
- II. Calendar of Events
- III. Annual Commissioned Research Projects and Publications

I. Annual Statistics



I. Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

A. General Statistics of Patent Cases (1993-2012)

Year \ Item	Application	Approval	Certificate Issued	Grant
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
2012	85,073	0	56,612	56,610

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 2003 to 2012

1. Patent Cases Filed & Disposed

Year \ Item	Application	Reexamination	Opposition	Invalidation	Assignment	Licensing
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
2011	82,988	3,432	-	792	4,367	116
2012	85,073	4,540	-	828	4,926	647

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 from July 1, 2004, 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
2003	35,823	8,194	21,269	8,503	14,354	25,134	21,752	-
2004	41,919	28,917	27,334	5,528	9,216	14,688	28,583	5,766
2005	47,841	41,441	34,488	1,482	4,886	-	20,800	20,626
2006	50,111	44,778	43,348	2,129	6,028	-	23,324	23,228
2007	51,676	46,979	46,093	2,314	5,353	-	22,315	22,218
2008	51,909	50,140	45,938	1,537	5,115	-	12,891	12,867
2009	46,654	52,617	40,905	2,143	8,938	-	14,152	14,138
2010	47,442	44,962	41,115	2,758	10,806	-	16,348	16,345
2011	50,082	46,157	43,528	3,305	14,916	-	20,028	20,025
2012	51,189	51,592	44,457	4,467	20,923	-	25,536	25,536

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 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	Issuance of Technical Evaluation Report
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
2011	25,170	-	319	-	24,043	24,037	2,301	2,824
2012	25,636	-	321	-	24,644	24,643	2,366	2,574

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. "Issuance of Technical Evaluation Report" is the number of requests received and technical evaluation report issued. The system took effect on July 1, 2004.

3. Examination of utility model patent is changed to formality examination since July 1, 2004, thus no reexamination cases from 2005 on.

4. Design Patents Filed & Disposed

Item Year	Application	Reexamination	Rejection	Approval	Certificate Issued	Grant
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
2011	7,736	127	710	-	6,243	6,243
2012	8,248	73	630	-	6,432	6,431

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
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
2011	2	5	480	474
2012	3	2	484	448

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 - 2012

Year \ Item	Administrative Appeals				
	Cases Filed	Decisions of Administrative Appeals			
		Original Decisions Revoked	Administrative Appeals Rejected	Others	Rate of Revocation
2005	1,033	96	880	37	9.48%
2006	737	91	764	22	10.38%
2007	685	45	651	29	6.21%
2008	531	57	512	14	9.78%
2009	508	46	410	16	9.75%
2010	421	39	465	15	7.51%
2011	378	28	342	8	7.41%
2012	386	29	341	8	7.67%

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
2011	135	5	31	102	20	3	0	0	161
2012	126	5	14	73	7	5	0	1	105

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
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
2011	23,518	24,094	4,609	52,221	26,564	1,076	3,127	30,767
2012	23,077	24,427	5,011	52,515	28,112	1,209	3,237	32,558

9. Residents and Non-Residents Patent Approvals (2003-2004)

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

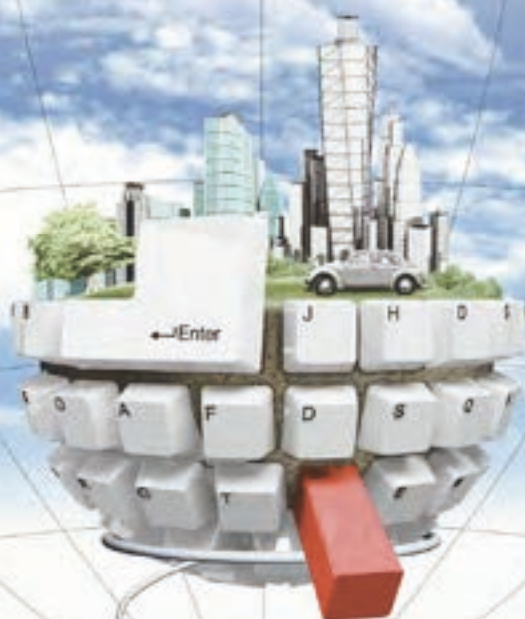
Note: The published approval system was abolished from July 1, 2004.



10. Residents and Non-Residents Patent Grants (2004-2012)

Item 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
2011	10,112	23,095	3,717	36,924	9,913	942	2,526	13,381
2012	12,177	23,528	3,940	39,645	13,359	1,115	2,491	16,965

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		
	2009	2010	2011	2010	2011	2012
A01	372	376	398	114	133	219
A21	31	25	20	1	11	14
A22	2	1	0	2	5	1
A23	241	249	259	61	85	106
A24	40	48	53	11	10	11
A41	53	68	58	17	18	13
A42	13	18	7	2	4	12
A43	61	66	57	10	10	21
A44	60	82	89	19	18	50
A45	65	86	62	17	18	38
A46	31	27	39	3	7	16
A47	388	367	441	116	158	175
A61	2,158	2,166	2,395	571	789	1,022
A62	38	41	54	7	10	10
A63	420	354	319	181	147	270
A99	0	0	1	0	0	0
B01	422	451	568	150	208	328
B02	11	15	26	9	12	8
B03	18	13	10	3	9	16
B04	4	10	6	2	3	2
B05	199	217	183	97	179	98
B06	1	3	2	4	1	1
B07	17	15	16	1	10	9
B08	51	56	70	39	43	40
B09	34	33	15	5	9	11
B21	123	142	132	92	75	89
B22	81	77	79	27	24	40
B23	447	504	523	188	202	267
B24	159	179	204	56	71	71
B25	383	340	329	226	306	294
B26	89	67	74	33	36	47



Classification	Application			Grant		
	2009	2010	2011	2010	2011	2012
B27	34	23	17	20	24	14
B28	22	28	29	9	9	9
B29	460	502	456	107	140	158
B30	13	20	37	14	8	10
B31	8	7	18	5	6	10
B32	294	364	521	111	93	136
B41	179	188	261	179	163	87
B42	21	18	17	16	11	10
B43	40	31	11	24	15	11
B44	62	73	55	26	12	31
B60	355	360	389	229	237	195
B61	27	23	27	10	10	14
B62	447	362	405	187	204	346
B63	33	37	58	11	16	35
B64	5	11	12	3	7	12
B65	591	629	696	333	370	396
B66	43	39	47	18	43	54
B67	22	15	8	8	17	6
B68	0	0	1	0	0	0
B81	69	41	32	16	36	57
B82	50	40	54	8	18	12
C01	282	290	326	64	89	132
C02	125	143	165	32	39	38
C03	198	292	358	70	76	128
C04	120	147	160	34	43	50
C05	19	8	14	2	2	5
C06	1	0	2	0	1	0
C07	1,608	1,653	1,576	548	540	646
C08	1,217	1,385	1,551	334	384	629
C09	821	969	1,187	219	306	482
C10	103	109	96	14	27	41

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2009	2010	2011	2010	2011	2012
C11	68	70	97	17	25	34
C12	287	324	364	145	134	172
C13	8	1	5	0	0	0
C14	3	0	8	0	1	0
C21	54	57	71	20	19	21
C22	142	166	211	41	57	83
C23	545	702	714	156	162	224
C25	145	156	179	50	57	65
C30	126	95	105	28	39	49
C40	5	3	5	0	0	2
D01	63	71	62	43	40	42
D02	9	15	15	8	7	7
D03	30	28	29	12	30	18
D04	56	68	49	33	55	55
D05	42	49	53	20	58	30
D06	95	103	139	51	83	84
D07	2	1	1	0	0	0
D21	42	36	34	20	25	24
D99	0	0	0	0	0	0
E01	34	29	33	7	15	9
E02	53	71	64	27	18	29
E03	33	48	57	17	20	20
E04	165	203	175	89	71	64
E05	112	121	155	73	78	86
E06	81	84	92	27	29	40
E21	8	11	15	8	8	5
F01	38	29	36	43	35	62
F02	95	97	87	77	74	79
F03	180	163	181	14	47	31
F04	189	239	281	120	90	112
F15	8	16	20	13	8	9
F16	755	708	593	322	335	350
F17	30	33	27	4	13	18
F21	712	685	641	109	144	269



Classification	Application			Grant		
	2009	2010	2011	2010	2011	2012
F22	18	9	9	1	2	6
F23	63	70	74	36	29	51
F24	200	207	223	69	69	133
F25	44	70	74	48	57	35
F26	18	16	31	12	11	8
F27	26	33	45	11	15	21
F28	198	151	158	51	51	42
F41	28	31	29	30	12	21
F42	7	5	6	2	1	0
G01	1,908	1,908	1,940	484	657	942
G02	2,088	1,878	2,196	860	1,223	1,780
G03	1,129	990	997	414	459	663
G04	29	34	26	7	16	28
G05	314	339	295	152	165	226
G06	5,151	5,093	5,245	1,325	1,640	1,912
G07	61	54	53	30	31	44
G08	206	203	227	36	57	105
G09	1,021	937	875	332	606	720
G10	151	141	126	50	85	68
G11	871	678	669	587	680	624
G12	16	6	7	3	2	3
G21	46	38	49	7	25	32
G99	0	0	1	0	0	0
H01	7,099	7,548	8,833	2,561	3,285	4,610
H02	961	1,126	1,283	446	549	649
H03	769	741	571	506	613	481
H04	4,423	4,033	3,612	1,358	1,627	2,245
H05	1,743	2,115	2,096	618	724	941
X	570	603	496	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		
	2009	2010	2011	2010	2011	2012
A01	615	651	614	561	584	641
A21	51	68	56	54	43	63
A22	8	5	12	5	8	8
A23	114	128	128	116	98	123
A24	30	27	14	25	21	20
A41	251	279	278	248	236	308
A42	138	104	130	129	100	119
A43	173	215	221	188	205	213
A44	137	105	119	102	110	104
A45	475	575	618	462	578	615
A46	45	56	57	41	58	50
A47	2,121	2,279	2,120	2,002	2,123	2,065
A61	1,028	1,208	1,128	1,092	1,105	1,171
A62	95	112	97	104	90	94
A63	702	720	670	697	644	660
A99	0	0	1	0	0	0
B01	269	278	289	234	275	273
B02	27	49	28	30	42	24
B03	7	5	4	8	4	3
B04	5	7	4	7	7	2
B05	157	171	180	149	189	148
B06	0	2	2	1	1	1
B07	25	36	22	32	29	21
B08	47	55	40	44	45	51
B09	10	14	16	11	13	14
B21	93	111	109	102	116	95
B22	18	17	21	21	14	19
B23	419	366	419	357	399	444
B24	118	101	114	78	116	109
B25	543	554	443	550	465	467
B26	113	154	113	122	122	123
B27	54	59	56	57	49	52
B28	10	17	18	12	20	17
B29	198	278	234	238	221	252
B30	15	23	25	14	23	44
B31	13	14	20	12	17	17
B32	123	119	169	117	131	159
B41	100	112	111	105	108	116
B42	108	112	117	100	108	90
B43	128	146	148	125	152	132
B44	68	75	79	77	73	53
B60	746	812	795	716	755	839



Classification	Application			Grant		
	2009	2010	2011	2010	2011	2012
B61	4	5	5	5	5	4
B62	1,113	844	723	915	711	723
B63	41	40	59	40	41	54
B64	10	8	10	5	10	8
B65	1,135	1,117	1,039	1,071	1,006	1,057
B66	70	76	70	65	76	73
B67	26	37	22	30	25	27
B68	1	1	2	2	0	3
B81	2	2	2	2	1	1
B82	2	0	2	1	0	2
C01	8	12	6	9	7	14
C02	59	54	44	57	43	58
C03	11	15	24	12	21	30
C04	4	5	4	2	2	3
C05	4	4	5	3	2	4
C06	0	6	1	3	3	4
C07	1	0	0	0	0	1
C08	8	7	6	7	4	6
C09	21	11	12	7	16	13
C10	4	5	5	4	5	3
C11	16	16	13	14	10	11
C12	14	28	19	20	21	26
C13	0	0	1	0	1	0
C14	0	0	0	0	0	0
C21	2	5	8	2	9	3
C22	3	1	3	0	3	0
C23	17	33	37	22	38	29
C25	40	48	43	51	40	50
C30	5	9	13	8	11	16
C40	0	0	0	0	0	0
D01	17	24	15	20	21	16
D02	8	10	6	6	9	9
D03	28	27	19	31	21	21
D04	76	62	67	83	59	66
D05	67	64	74	64	70	63
D06	100	96	100	98	85	101
D07	3	5	3	6	4	3
D21	7	7	7	8	4	5
D99	0	0	0	0	0	0
E01	46	50	53	53	47	51
E02	94	86	84	73	86	76
E03	132	136	140	115	138	134
E04	505	461	464	479	435	411
E05	314	285	294	266	282	330

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2009	2010	2011	2010	2011	2012
E06	319	375	312	316	342	312
E21	9	10	3	11	4	2
F01	61	69	45	61	58	33
F02	96	73	73	71	71	78
F03	151	145	157	157	125	149
F04	214	217	246	222	197	291
F15	12	16	11	11	16	16
F16	855	869	867	822	859	847
F17	27	23	28	27	32	17
F21	976	1,029	991	953	983	971
F22	4	8	6	7	5	4
F23	80	104	77	85	80	86
F24	491	469	482	439	444	445
F25	78	70	55	77	60	67
F26	13	18	24	13	23	23
F27	10	19	16	19	12	19
F28	65	61	80	48	90	63
F41	70	66	76	62	69	75
F42	6	11	11	12	10	20
G01	474	548	524	497	500	557
G02	535	477	479	522	450	433
G03	144	126	159	118	132	169
G04	40	49	42	42	38	42
G05	48	58	55	52	54	55
G06	1,102	1,227	1,327	1,145	1,170	1,312
G07	80	48	58	73	53	48
G08	169	197	202	180	169	207
G09	267	282	229	238	244	216
G10	91	55	75	73	60	66
G11	184	142	113	159	121	108
G12	12	8	6	11	6	4
G21	3	3	4	5	2	5
G99	1	0	0	1	0	0
H01	2,817	2,895	2,817	2,730	2,859	2,577
H02	453	452	482	432	450	497
H03	62	55	27	56	36	28
H04	561	572	542	549	537	532
H05	870	861	905	835	807	941
X	167	204	220	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		
	2009	2010	2011	2010	2011	2012
01	29	23	65	19	12	32
02	231	215	248	207	157	216
03	121	113	126	96	96	124
04	39	44	40	17	38	32
05	51	44	80	23	50	65
06	299	293	372	251	279	329
07	218	317	291	158	265	254
08	278	376	360	230	302	328
09	381	372	460	299	386	420
10	145	148	164	143	119	144
11	152	171	309	112	167	233
12	543	579	601	498	563	506
13	560	644	624	509	513	498
14	1,077	1,059	1,081	1,037	914	911
15	242	324	366	220	245	312
16	285	271	226	238	251	244
17	17	10	1	10	7	3
18	11	14	22	8	17	15
19	109	123	137	88	106	108
20	30	40	41	25	37	36
21	180	249	272	155	223	219
22	16	23	27	16	17	25
23	396	417	426	339	372	330
24	121	133	163	131	101	132
25	201	174	179	180	146	136
26	635	655	646	438	574	495
27	14	15	16	16	11	16
28	204	209	247	151	194	207
29	8	5	5	7	8	7
30	19	33	24	10	15	26
31	31	27	35	23	23	28
99	45	50	0	32	35	0
x	51	50	81	0	0	0

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

4. Invention Applications by International Patent Classification (IPC) in 2011 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	6,190
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	4,118
3	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	1,506
4	G02B	Optical elements, systems, or apparatus	1,191
5	A61K	Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	1,164
6	H04N	Pictorial communication	1,138
7	G02F	Liquid crystal display (LCD), electrophoresis display (EPD)	957
8	C07D	Heterocyclic compounds	903
9	H04L	Transmission of digital information	862
10	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	773
11	H04W	Wireless communication networks	729
12	G03F	Photomechanical production of textured or patterned surfaces; materials therefor; originals therefor; apparatus specially adapted therefor; exposure apparatus	685
13	G09G	Arrangements or circuits for control of indicating devices using static means to present variable information	672
14	C23C	Coating metallic material; coating material with metallic material	667
15	G06Q	Electronic commerce	607
16	G01N	Investigating or analysing materials by determining their chemical or physical properties	592
17	G01R	Measuring electric variables; measuring magnetic variables	582
18	H01M	Processes or means for directly converting chemical energy into electrical energy	579
19	B32B	Layered products	521
20	H05B	Electric heating; electric lighting not otherwise provided for; organic light emitting diodes (OLED)	499

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

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	1,470
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	1,016
3	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	770
4	F21V	Lighting devices	725
5	B65D	Containers for storage or transport of articles or materials	673
6	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	658
7	A47G	Household or table equipment	591
8	A63B	Apparatus for physical training, gymnastics, swimming, climbing, or fencing; ball games; training equipment	402
9	A47J	Kitchen equipment; coffee mills; spice mills; apparatus for making beverages	344
10	A47C	Chairs; sofas; beds	323
11	A47B	Tables; desks; office furniture; cabinets; drawers; general details of furniture	316
12	E06B	Shutter	301
13	A45C	Purses; luggage; hand carried bags	265
14	A01K	Animal husbandry; care of birds, fishes, insects; fishing; rearing or breeding animals, not otherwise provided for; new breeds of animals	251
15	B25B	Tools or bench devices	247
16	B62J	Cycle saddles or seats; accessories peculiar to cycles and not otherwise provided for	244
17	B01D	Separation	239
18	A01G	Horticulture; cultivation of vegetables, flowers, rice, fruit, vines, hops, or seaweed; forestry; watering	235
19	A61H	Physical therapy apparatus	215
20	A45D	Hairdressing or shaving equipment; manicuring or other cosmetic treatment	213

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

Rank	LOC	LOC Subject	Total
1	13-03	Equipment for distribution or control of electric power	464
2	14-03	Communications equipment, wireless remote controls and radio amplifiers	388
3	14-02	Data processing equipment as well as peripheral apparatus and devices	368
4	12-16	Parts, equipment and accessories for vehicles, not included in other classes or subclasses	280
5	09-01	Bottles, flasks, pots, carboys, demijohns, and containers with dynamic dispensing means	238
6	28-03	Toilet articles and beauty parlor equipment	211
7	26-04	Luminous sources, electrical or not	189
8	26-06	Luminous devices for vehicles	186
9	14-99	miscellaneous (equipment)	185
10	26-05	Lamps, standard lamps, chandeliers, wall and ceiling fixtures, lampshades, reflectors, photographic and cinematographic projector lamps	181
11	11-02	Trinkets, table, mantel and wall ornaments, flower vases and pots	174
12	21-01	Games and toys	167
13	23-01	Fluid distribution equipment	161
14	16-06	Optical articles	154
15	23-04	Ventilation and air-conditioning equipment	143
16	14-01	Equipment for the recording or reproduction of sounds or pictures	140
17	12-11	Cycles and motorcycles	137
18	11-01	Jewellery	131
19	09-03	Boxes, cases, containers, (preserve) tins or cans	126
20	13-02	Power transformers, rectifiers, batteries and accumulators	124
20	25-02	Building parts (prefabricated or pre-assembled)	124

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of applications in 2011, 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 2012 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	3,082
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	1,467
3	G02F	Liquid crystal display (LCD), electrophoresis display (EPD)	1,286
4	H04L	Transmission of digital information	700
5	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	625
6	G09G	Arrangements or circuits for control of indicating devices using static means to present variable information	621
7	A61K	Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	608
8	H04N	Pictorial communication	523
9	G02B	Optical elements, systems, or apparatus	476
10	H04B	Transmission	472
11	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	446
12	G03F	Photomechanical production of textured or patterned surfaces; materials therefor; originals therefor; apparatus specially adapted therefor; exposure apparatus	383
13	G01R	Measuring electric variables; measuring magnetic variables	368
14	G11B	Information storage based on relative movement between record carrier and transducer	331
15	C07D	Heterocyclic compounds	318
16	G11C	Static stores	293
17	H01M	Processes or means for directly converting chemical energy into electrical energy	286
18	H05B	Electric heating; electric lighting not otherwise provided for; organic light emitting diodes (OLED)	274
19	G03B	apparatus or arrangements for taking photographs or for projecting or viewing them; accessories therefor	254
20	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	245

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of grants in 2012, 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 2012 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	1,305
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	987
3	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	818
4	F21V	Lighting devices	726
5	B65D	Containers for storage or transport of articles or materials	662
6	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	620
7	A47G	Household or table equipment	540
8	A63B	Apparatus for physical training, gymnastics, swimming, climbing, or fencing; ball games; training equipment	418
9	A47J	Kitchen equipment; coffee mills; spice mills; apparatus for making beverages	359
10	A47C	Chairs; sofas; beds	332
11	A47B	Tables; desks; office furniture; cabinets; drawers; general details of furniture	308
12	E06B	Shutter	298
13	B25B	Tools or bench devices	285
14	A45C	Purses; luggage; hand carried bags	271
15	A01G	Horticulture; cultivation of vegetables, flowers, rice, fruit, vines, hops, or seaweed; forestry; watering	263
16	A01K	Animal husbandry; care of birds, fishes, insects; fishing; rearing or breeding animals, not otherwise provided for; new breeds of animals	260
17	B62J	Cycle saddles or seats; accessories peculiar to cycles and not otherwise provided for	241
18	A61H	Physical therapy apparatus	228
19	B29C	Shaping or joining of plastics; shaping of substances in a plastic state, in general; after-treatment of the shaped products	226
20	B01D	Separation	225

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of grants in 2012, 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 2012 (TOP 20)

Rank	LOC	LOC Subject	Total
1	13-03	Equipment for distribution or control of electric power	397
2	14-03	Communications equipment, wireless remote controls and radio amplifiers	331
3	14-02	Data processing equipment as well as peripheral apparatus and devices	290
4	12-16	Parts, equipment and accessories for vehicles, not included in other classes or subclasses	254
5	09-01	Bottles, flasks, pots, carboys, demijohns, and containers with dynamic dispensing means	217
6	28-03	Toilet articles and beauty parlor equipment	179
6	16-06	Optical articles	179
8	26-04	Luminous sources, electrical or not	160
9	11-02	Trinkets, table, mantel and wall ornaments, flower vases and pots	158
10	14-99	Miscellaneous (equipment)	149
11	26-06	Luminous devices for vehicles	148
12	14-01	Equipment for the recording or reproduction of sounds or pictures	141
13	21-01	Games and toys	136
14	06-01	Seats	128
15	26-05	Lamps, standard lamps, chandeliers, wall and ceiling fixtures, lampshades, reflectors, photographic and cinematographic projector lamps	120
16	03-01	trunks, suitcases, briefcases, handbags, keyholders, cases specially designed for their contents, wallets and similar articles	117
17	23-04	Ventilation and air-conditioning equipment	116
18	02-04	Footwear, socks and stockings	115
19	12-11	Cycles and motorcycles	111
20	09-03	Boxes, cases, containers, (preserve) tins or cans	110

Note: The order of placement is arranged by the number of grants in 2012, from most to least.

10. Patent Applications by Nationality (2012)

Nationality	Application				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	23,077	24,427	5,011	52,515	61.73%
JAPAN	12,646	103	1,229	13,978	16.43%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	7,560	183	543	8,286	9.74%
MAINLAND CHINA	1,254	551	140	1,945	2.29%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,756	17	114	1,887	2.22%
GERMANY	1,301	35	327	1,663	1.95%
SWITZERLAND	553	2	142	697	0.82%
HONG KONG	327	153	192	672	0.79%
FRANCE	412	17	86	515	0.61%
NETHERLANDS	389	0	37	426	0.50%
UNITED KINGDOM	262	7	39	308	0.36%
SINGAPORE	200	8	17	225	0.26%
SWEDEN	126	1	89	216	0.25%
ITALY	122	0	88	210	0.25%
CANADA	126	26	10	162	0.19%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	146	12	3	161	0.19%
BELGIUM	105	1	11	117	0.14%
FINLAND	85	0	17	102	0.12%
AUSTRIA	82	1	5	88	0.10%
AUSTRALIA	57	4	23	84	0.10%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	56	17	6	79	0.09%
MALAYSIA	22	13	23	58	0.07%
ISRAEL	52	0	4	56	0.07%
DENMARK	30	1	14	45	0.05%
NORWAY	23	5	17	45	0.05%
SPAIN	31	0	13	44	0.05%
LIECHTENSTEIN	27	0	13	40	0.05%
BERMUDA	26	9	1	36	0.04%
BRAZIL	33	1	1	35	0.04%
INDIA	31	1	1	33	0.04%
LUXEMBOURG	32	0	1	33	0.04%
SAMOA	16	17	0	33	0.04%
IRELAND	28	0	0	28	0.03%
BARBADOS	25	0	0	25	0.03%
SEYCHELLES	16	4	2	22	0.03%
NEW ZEALAND	11	0	1	12	0.01%
THAILAND	6	0	3	9	0.01%
PHILIPPINES	8	0	0	8	0.01%
VIET NAM	3	1	3	7	0.01%
SOUTH AFRICA	4	0	3	7	0.01%
BELIZE	2	4	0	6	0.01%
INDONESIA	2	2	2	6	0.01%
HUNGARY	5	0	0	5	0.01%
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	3	1	1	5	0.01%
OTHERS	111	12	16	139	0.16%
Total	51,189	25,636	8,248	85,073	100.00%

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



11. Pre-grant Publications by Nationality (2012)

Nationality	Pre-grant Publication	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	23,262	45.09%
JAPAN	12,997	25.19%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	7,643	14.81%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,661	3.22%
GERMANY	1,444	2.80%
MAINLAND CHINA	683	1.32%
NETHERLANDS	553	1.07%
SWITZERLAND	504	0.98%
FRANCE	426	0.83%
HONG KONG	273	0.53%
UNITED KINGDOM	264	0.51%
SINGAPORE	262	0.51%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	168	0.33%
CANADA	162	0.31%
SWEDEN	143	0.28%
BELGIUM	132	0.26%
ITALY	130	0.25%
FINLAND	127	0.25%
AUSTRALIA	82	0.16%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	65	0.13%
AUSTRIA	62	0.12%
BERMUDA	60	0.12%
LUXEMBOURG	59	0.11%
ISRAEL	51	0.10%
SPAIN	45	0.09%
LIECHTENSTEIN	42	0.08%
INDIA	32	0.06%
DENMARK	28	0.05%
NEW ZEALAND	22	0.04%
MALAYSIA	19	0.04%
BARBADOS	18	0.03%
NORWAY	17	0.03%
HUNGARY	14	0.03%
SEYCHELLES	13	0.03%
THAILAND	13	0.03%
IRELAND	11	0.02%
BRAZIL	10	0.02%
SAMOA	9	0.02%
POLAND	8	0.02%
SAUDI ARABIA	8	0.02%
ANGUILLA	6	0.01%
BRUNEI	6	0.01%
CYPRUS	6	0.01%
PHILIPPINES	6	0.01%
SOUTH AFRICA	6	0.01%
AMERICAN SAMOA	5	0.01%
MEXICO	5	0.01%
OTHERS	30	0.06%
Total	51,592	100.00%

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

12. Certificates Issued by Nationality (2012)

Nationality	Certificate Issued				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	12,177	23,529	3,941	39,647	70.03%
JAPAN	6,103	91	1,204	7,398	13.07%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,688	157	343	4,188	7.40%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,129	16	112	1,257	2.22%
MAINLAND CHINA	205	550	99	854	1.51%
GERMANY	543	20	185	748	1.32%
SWITZERLAND	257	4	109	370	0.65%
HONG KONG	122	130	84	336	0.59%
NETHERLANDS	206	0	31	237	0.42%
FRANCE	160	13	58	231	0.41%
SINGAPORE	148	4	11	163	0.29%
UNITED KINGDOM	117	9	24	150	0.26%
SWEDEN	81	4	40	125	0.22%
ITALY	65	1	56	122	0.22%
CANADA	63	17	8	88	0.16%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	66	10	1	77	0.14%
FINLAND	44	1	24	69	0.12%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	42	17	5	64	0.11%
BELGIUM	46	0	2	48	0.08%
BERMUDA	32	14	0	46	0.08%
ISRAEL	31	0	4	35	0.06%
DENMARK	29	0	5	34	0.06%
LUXEMBOURG	34	0	0	34	0.06%
MALAYSIA	6	9	15	30	0.05%
AUSTRALIA	10	7	9	26	0.05%
AUSTRIA	22	0	3	25	0.04%
SPAIN	14	2	9	25	0.04%
SAMOA	6	15	0	21	0.04%
LIECHTENSTEIN	2	0	18	20	0.04%
NORWAY	6	5	7	18	0.03%
BARBADOS	13	0	1	14	0.02%
IRELAND	11	0	0	11	0.02%
THAILAND	4	3	3	10	0.02%
BRUNEI	5	2	2	9	0.02%
BRAZIL	5	1	3	9	0.02%
INDIA	9	0	0	9	0.02%
NEW ZEALAND	6	2	0	8	0.01%
INDONESIA	1	2	4	7	0.01%
BELIZE	2	3	0	5	0.01%
OTHERS	26	6	12	44	0.08%
Total	25,536	24,644	6,432	56,612	100.00%

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



13. Residents Patent Applications in 2012 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Applications			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	2,999	278	90	3,367
2	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	774	24	2	800
3	WISTRON CORP.	463	102	2	567
4	FAR EAST UNIVERSITY	51	433	0	484
5	ACER INCORPORATED	389	45	39	473
6	AU OPTRONICS CORP.	414	2	5	421
7	INVENTEC CORPORATION	351	0	0	351
8	SOUTHERN TAIWAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	63	198	7	268
9	HTC CORPORATION	232	1	13	246
10	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	200	11	10	221
11	CHENG UEI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	5	107	105	217
12	NATIONAL CHENG KUNG UNIVERSITY	192	19	1	212
13	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.	210	0	0	210
14	CHUNGHWA TELECOM CO., LTD.	152	29	12	193
15	CHINA STEEL CORPORATION	130	53	0	183
16	LEXTAR ELECTRONICS CROPORTION	125	24	25	174
17	NATIONAL TAIWAN UNIVERSITY	165	7	1	173
18	CHI MEI COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS, INC.	120	15	37	172
19	UNITED MICROELECTRONICS CORP.	170	1	0	171
20	CHING YUN UNIVERSITY	24	135	4	163

14. Residents Patent Grants in 2012 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Grants			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	1,003	278	116	1,397
2	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	620	9	1	630
3	AU OPTRONICS CORP.	507	0	3	510
4	CHIMEI INNOLUX CORPORATION	457	1	0	458
5	CHENG UEI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	5	235	155	395
6	FAR EAST UNIVERSITY	30	358	0	388
7	WISTRON CORP.	91	134	0	225
8	SOUTHERN TAIWAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	27	170	8	205
9	MEDIATEK INCORPORATION	183	0	0	183
10	WUFENG UNIVERSITY	0	172	0	172
11	NATIONAL TAIWAN UNIVERSITY	154	9	1	164
12	CHUNGHWA PICTURE TUBES, LTD.	104	47	0	151
13	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	128	11	10	149
14	INVENTEC CORPORATION	140	0	0	140
15	HTC CORPORATION	128	2	5	135
16	CHUNGHWA TELECOM CO., LTD.	81	46	4	131
17	KWANG YANG MOTOR CO., LTD	80	37	13	130
18	CHINA STEEL CORPORATION	73	50	0	123
19	ADVANCED SEMICONDUCTOR ENGINEERING, INC.	119	0	1	120
20	ASUSTEK COMPUTER INCORPORATED	112	0	3	115



15. Non-Residents Patent Applications in 2012 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Applications			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	INTEL CORPORATION	684	8	0	692
2	TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED	434	0	17	451
3	SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	433	0	3	436
4	SONY CORPORATION	340	0	69	409
5	NITTO DENKO CORPORATION	391	0	1	392
6	PANASONIC CORPORATION	312	0	50	362
7	SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LABORATORY CO., LTD.	329	0	0	329
8	APPLE INC.	273	3	40	316
9	APPLIED MATERIALS, INC	289	5	4	298
10	KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA	266	0	28	294
11	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	257	0	34	291
12	FUJIFILM CORPORATION	274	0	3	277
13	FIH (HONG KONG) LIMITED	121	6	127	254
14	BROADCOM CORPORATION	249	0	0	249
15	SHARP KABUSHIKI KAISHA	243	0	6	249
16	SAMSUNG DISPLAY CO., LTD.	239	0	0	239
17	INNOCOM TECHNOLOGY (SHENZHEN) CO., LTD.	232	0	0	232
18	3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY	195	7	29	231
19	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	218	0	0	218
20	ASAHI GLASS COMPANY, LIMITED	213	0	0	213

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

16. Non-Residents Patent Grants in 2012 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Patent Grants			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	SONY CORPORATION	406	0	20	426
2	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	369	0	0	369
3	PANASONIC CORPORATION	173	0	45	218
4	TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED	195	0	15	210
5	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	150	0	30	180
6	APPLIED MATERIALS, INC	163	0	6	169
7	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION	163	0	0	163
8	HONDA MOTOR CO., LTD.	63	0	89	152
9	INTEL CORPORATION	143	0	0	143
10	NITTO DENKO CORPORATION	132	0	1	133
11	SAMSUNG DISPLAY CO., LTD.	128	0	0	128
12	LG ELECTRONICS INC.	93	0	28	121
13	MICROSOFT CORPORATION	105	0	15	120
14	KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA	102	0	17	119
14	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	99	0	20	119
16	HYNIX SEMICONDUCTOR INC.	111	0	0	111
17	YAMAHA HATSUDOKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA	93	2	5	100
18	FIH (HONG KONG) LIMITED	72	11	12	95
19	LG CHEM, LTD	87	0	0	87
19	LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.	87	0	0	87

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)	73	619	44	14	750	1.49%
Foods & Tobacco	A21-A24	44	211	88	3	346	0.69%
Domestic Articles	A41-A47	174	3,402	151	72	3,799	7.57%
Pharmaceutical & Entertainment	A61-A63, (exclude A61K & A61P,A61Q)	376	1,827	309	60	2,572	5.13%
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,	215	60	261	1	537	1.07%
Preparation for Medical, Dental or Toilet Purposes	A61K (exclude 35/66-35/76,38,39,47/42,48,49/14,49/16,51/08,51/10) , A61Q	157	36	372	2	567	1.13%
Separation & Mixing	B01-B09	193	523	320	14	1,050	2.09%
Working of Metal	B21-B32, (exclude B31)	608	1,733	527	48	2,916	5.81%
Printing	B41-B44	69	375	70	16	530	1.06%
Transporting	B60-B68	549	2,675	509	113	3,846	7.66%
Micro-structural technology; nano-technology	B81-B82	37	3	32	0	72	0.14%
Inorganic Chemistry, Treatment of Waste Water	C01-C05,C30	132	122	270	3	527	1.05%
Organic Chemistry	C07, (exclude C07K、C07M)	66	1	528	0	595	1.19%
Organic Macromolecular Compound	C08	107	6	522	0	635	1.27%
Dyes, Petroleum, Animal or Vegetable Oils	C09-C11	121	25	436	2	584	1.16%

Type of Industry	Corresponding International Patent Classification	Residents		Non-Residents		Total	
		Invention	Utility Model	Invention	Utility Model	No. of Certificates Issued	Percentage
Sugar Industries & Pelts/Leather	C13-C14	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Metallurgy, Coating Metallic Material & Alloys	C21-C23,C25 (exclude C22K)	97	77	296	5	475	0.95%
Textiles & Flexible Materials	D01-D07	68	269	168	10	515	1.03%
Paper Making & Making Paper Articles	D21,B31	11	22	23	0	56	0.11%
Fixed Constructions	E01-E06	164	1,288	84	26	1,562	3.11%
Mining or Quarrying	E21	4	2	1	0	7	0.01%
Engines and Pumps	F01-F04	150	532	134	19	835	1.66%
Hydraulics or Pneumatics in General	F15-F17	183	854	194	26	1,257	2.50%
Lighting; Heating	F21-F28	386	1,610	179	68	2,243	4.47%
Weapons; Explosive Charges	F41-F42,C06	15	99	6	0	120	0.24%
Optics	G01-G03 , (exclude G01N33)	1,727	1,077	1,598	56	4,458	8.88%
Measuring	G04-G08, (exclude G06F,G06Q)	440	472	270	12	1,194	2.38%
Semi-Conductor Applications	G09-G12	756	375	659	19	1,809	3.61%
Nuclear Engineering	G21	7	5	25	0	37	0.07%
Electric Power; Generation, Distribution or Conversion of Electric Power, Electric Heating	H02,H05	976	1,329	614	109	3,028	6.03%
Basic Electronic Elements	H 01, (exclude H01L)	780	1,746	748	211	3,485	6.94%
Semiconductor Devices	H01L	1,230	576	1,852	44	3,702	7.38%



Type of Industry	Corresponding International Patent Classification	Residents		Non-Residents		Total	
		Invention	Utility Model	Invention	Utility Model	No. of Certificates Issued	Percentage
Basic Electronic Circuitry; Electric Communication Technique	H03,H04	1,216	518	1,510	42	3,286	6.55%
Electric Digital Data Processing	G06F (exclude 17/60)	950	871	517	116	2,454	4.89%
E-business	G06F 17/60,G06Q	96	189	42	4	331	0.66%
Others		0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Total		12,177	23,529	13,359	1,115	50,180	100.00%



18. Statistics for Valid Patent Invention & Utility Model

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
A01	1,286	2,643
A21	101	244
A22	15	33
A23	637	540
A24	108	79
A41	140	1,212
A42	45	460
A43	144	923
A44	279	520
A45	178	2,185
A46	61	202
A47	1,012	9,282
A61	5,936	5,265
A62	88	452
A63	1,309	3,379
B01	2,058	1,373
B02	86	185
B03	76	32
B04	20	27
B05	881	811
B06	13	3
B07	55	158
B08	303	249
B09	127	64
B21	808	609
B22	489	105
B23	1,893	2,499
B24	1,000	701
B25	1,599	2,844
B26	300	651
B27	148	368

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
B28	86	90
B29	1,531	1,298
B30	111	134
B31	55	108
B32	1,063	636
B41	1,538	643
B42	86	447
B43	110	533
B44	136	306
B60	1,618	3,919
B61	98	24
B62	1,862	4,048
B63	158	252
B64	41	40
B65	2,644	5,642
B66	407	399
B67	72	135
B68	1	5
B81	305	19
B82	57	2
C01	896	54
C02	425	307
C03	714	94
C04	526	12
C05	41	19
C06	7	11
C07	4,430	2
C08	4,932	30
C09	2,833	75
C10	331	16
C11	279	45



Classification	Invention	Utility Model
C12	1,053	93
C13	5	2
C14	9	3
C21	322	37
C22	636	8
C23	1,853	152
C25	591	241
C30	452	49
C40	2	0
D01	401	104
D02	71	43
D03	156	135
D04	396	353
D05	335	378
D06	630	461
D07	4	19
D21	190	30
D99	0	0
E01	102	245
E02	174	389
E03	113	611
E04	563	2,433
E05	492	1,879
E06	224	1,857
E21	51	25
F01	349	270
F02	627	416
F03	145	554
F04	790	1,291
F15	127	73
F16	2,565	4,807

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
F17	143	141
F21	869	3,874
F22	38	25
F23	373	478
F24	682	2,369
F25	426	347
F26	74	116
F27	121	84
F28	416	337
F41	114	358
F42	21	78
G01	6,213	2,717
G02	10,875	2,850
G03	4,363	929
G04	139	186
G05	1,196	267
G06	15,650	6,837
G07	333	311
G08	528	776
G09	5,081	1,129
G10	673	348
G11	7,986	811
G12	33	48
G21	230	21
G99	0	1
H01	44,622	16,220
H02	3,856	2,464
H03	4,234	249
H04	15,004	3,589
H05	6,257	5,280
Total	192,566	127,641

Note: The figures above are calculated based on existing patents as of December 31, 2012.

Design

Classification	Design	Classification	Design
01	94	20	189
02	941	21	1,104
03	548	22	163
04	227	23	1,988
05	225	24	774
06	1,508	25	791
07	1,075	26	2,268
08	1,782	27	87
09	2,115	28	1,005
10	982	29	37
11	667	30	86
12	3,692	31	176
13	2,656	32	1
14	5,758	40	1
15	1,702	46	2
16	1,338	50	1
17	35	99	125
18	95	Total	34,927
19	689		

Note: The figures above are calculated based on existing patents as of December 31, 2012.

19. Statistics of Pending Patent Applications for Examination (2004~2012)

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	-	411	2,028	73	1,204	89,654
2007	90,824	7,340	7,029	7,641	291	1	4	-	501	1,703	85	1,693	117,112
2008	123,123	6,161	7,103	5,907	180	1	-	-	517	1,595	67	1,732	146,386
2009	140,646	6,410	6,034	4,627	124	-	1	-	461	1,244	37	2,873	162,457
2010	153,691	7,609	6,202	4,154	115	-	1	-	428	1,176	56	2,918	176,350
2011	160,479	8,556	6,224	4,284	74	-	-	-	346	1,049	80	2,383	181,818
2012	152,509	8,365	6,395	4,834	34	-	-	-	334	981	68	2,161	175,681

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; 2012: 10,932)

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	28,508	61.11%	1,390	2.98%	11,528	24.71%	466	1.00%	41,892	89.79%
2010	47,442	27,829	58.66%	1,669	3.52%	2,169	4.57%	359	0.76%	32,026	67.51%
2011	50,082	29,089	58.08%	625	1.25%	78	0.16%	513	1.02%	30,305	60.51%
2012	51,189	29,795	58.05%	37	0.07%	83	0.16%	781	1.52%	30,696	59.80%

Date: Jan. 11, 2013

- Note: 1. The number of requests for examination (including new applications, divisional applications, and conversion applications) refers to the number of requests for examination according to the provisions of Article 38.1 and 2 of the new Patent Act of the ROC.
2. Except for the divisional applications and conversion applications conforming to the provisions of Article 34 or 108 of the new Patent Act, the invention applications failing to be submitted a request for examination within three years from the filing date are deemed to have been withdrawn.
3. The percentage of requests for examination refers to the percentage of the total number of the requests for examination in each year within three years from the filing dates, divisional and conversion applications divided or converted in 30 days from the filing date according to the provisions of Articles 34 and 108 of the new Patent Act, to the total number of new applications for invention.
4. The total number of invention applications in each year, besides the new applications filed in the year, further includes the number of the divisional applications and the number of conversion applications divided or converted in the year but originally filed before the year.

E. Statistics for IC Layout Applications and Certificates Issued

Year	Application	Certificate Issued
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
2012	160	124

➔ II. Trademark Cases Filed & Disposed

A. General Statistics of Trademark Cases (1993-2012)

Year \ Item	Application	Registration	Approval	Rejection
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
2011	67,620	48,315	-	6,480
2012	74,357	61,918	-	8,724

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



B. Statistics of Trademark (2003-2012)

1. Statistics of Applications

Item Year	Application		Opposition	Invalidation	Revocation
	By case	By class			
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
2011	67,620	85,958	881	444	441
2012	74,357	95,435	1,009	345	570

Item Year	Renewal	License	Assignment	Alteration
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
2011	37,530	1,082	8,743	7,848
2012	35,547	1,077	9,188	8,808

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

2. The term "Application" includes applications for certification mark, collective membership mark and collective trademark.

3. The term "License" includes applications for sub-license.

4. The term "Alteration" includes applications for "goods/service reduction".

5. Beginning from November 28, 2003, applications for trademark registration may contain two more types of goods or services, thus the number of applications and the number of classes are not the same.

2. Trademark Opposition

Year \ Item	Sustained	Denied	Others
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
2011	436	124	260
2012	324	177	250

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
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
2011	194	50	122
2012	130	70	129

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
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
2011	310	33	112
2012	343	41	116

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 - 2012

Year \ Item	Administrative Appeals					
	Cases Filed	Decisions of Administrative Appeals				
		Original Decisions Revoked	Administrative Appeals Rejected	Others	Other Concluded Cases	Rate of Revocation
2005	1,206	142	972	0	41	12.29%
2006	1,164	136	1,086	0	57	10.63%
2007	1,217	77	1,052	0	41	6.58%
2008	1,054	85	953	0	25	8.00%
2009	1,048	78	920	0	35	7.55%
2010	906	68	930	0	27	6.63%
2011	674	34	648	0	31	4.77%
2012	835	39	770	1	11	4.75%

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

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

3. The "Others" category for concluded appeals refers to partial rejection and partial cancellation.

6. Trademark Administrative Litigation Processed by the Intellectual Property Court

Year \ Item	Cases Received	Cases Concluded							
		Withdrawn	Plaintiff Won	Plaintiff Lost	Partially Sustained	Dismissals	Settlements	Others	Total
Jul. - Dec. 2008	148	3	5	43	3	8	2	2	66
2009	263	10	20	197	11	13	10	1	262
2010	254	14	14	188	14	12	1	0	243
2011	173	9	16	162	16	8	5	1	217
2012	192	8	18	122	19	1	3	0	171

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

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

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

Year \ Item	Residents	Non-Residents
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
2011	50,895	16,725
2012	55,696	18,661

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

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

Year \ Item	Residents	Non-Residents
2009	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
2011	36,687	11,628
2012	45,659	16,259



C. Statistics of Trademarks by Class and Nationality

1. Trademark Applications and Registrations by Class (2010-2012)

Class	Application			Registration		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Total	82,956	85,824	95,327	68,034	60,415	78,735
1	1,279	1,337	1,324	1,204	906	1,284
2	360	394	358	314	253	355
3	5,356	5,384	5,727	4,105	3,704	4,663
4	493	482	551	449	337	460
5	5,616	5,414	5,455	4,717	3,954	4,842
6	911	980	1,009	931	727	889
7	1,783	1,884	1,898	1,437	1,357	1,819
8	601	655	664	544	462	612
9	6,401	7,100	7,730	5,258	4,787	6,775
10	1,242	1,264	1,352	1,047	975	1,251
11	1,878	1,989	2,192	1,629	1,494	1,922
12	1,694	1,617	1,902	1,452	1,287	1,547
13	46	49	36	32	36	39
14	1,236	1,440	1,611	1,055	964	1,357
15	102	138	152	100	92	146
16	2,562	2,340	2,713	2,157	1,869	2,318
17	630	631	611	510	519	589
18	2,478	2,603	2,766	2,085	1,736	2,463
19	505	490	473	445	411	422
20	1,322	1,324	1,530	1,113	954	1,270
21	1,578	1,495	1,907	1,294	1,080	1,536
22	134	184	186	125	130	174
23	75	102	114	71	52	112
24	977	1,011	1,124	783	737	910
25	5,698	5,439	6,001	4,528	3,891	4,814
26	389	372	419	357	322	366
27	162	238	226	131	148	230
28	1,588	1,665	1,813	1,454	1,278	1,606
29	2,834	2,964	3,354	2,384	1,981	2,656
30	5,562	5,710	6,504	4,288	3,817	4,883
31	984	956	1,155	860	684	907
32	1,472	1,405	1,723	1,307	948	1,207
33	813	1,088	1,111	690	554	929
34	302	285	357	249	210	291
35	8,158	8,923	10,471	6,415	6,225	8,284
36	1,181	1,245	1,169	886	884	1,175
37	1,126	1,123	1,253	940	876	1,053
38	944	996	1,087	812	704	906
39	518	689	791	505	419	617
40	527	558	556	429	390	548
41	3,084	3,202	3,704	2,433	2,306	2,892
42	2,332	2,450	2,746	1,943	1,676	2,222
43	4,296	4,223	5,208	3,155	2,884	3,579
44	1,143	1,320	1,567	906	941	1,201
45	584	666	727	505	454	614

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

2. Trademark Applications by Nationality in 2012 (By Case)

Nationality	Application	Percentage	Nationality	Application	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	55,696	74.90	SAMOA	30	0.04
JAPAN	4,270	5.74	ISRAEL	28	0.04
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,841	5.17	INDIA	28	0.04
MAINLAND CHINA	2,544	3.42	TURKEY	26	0.03
HONG KONG	1,095	1.47	FINLAND	25	0.03
GERMANY	823	1.11	BRUNEI	23	0.03
FRANCE	718	0.97	LIECHTENSTEIN	23	0.03
SWITZERLAND	715	0.96	BERMUDA	22	0.03
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	611	0.82	VIETNAM	19	0.03
UNITED KINGDOM	594	0.80	MALTA	16	0.02
ITALY	405	0.54	NORWAY	16	0.02
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	331	0.45	BAHAMAS	15	0.02
CAYMAN ISLANDS	300	0.40	PORTUGAL	15	0.02
SINGAPORE	286	0.38	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	13	0.02
NETHERLANDS	274	0.37	CHILE	13	0.02
AUSTRALIA	181	0.24	MONACO	12	0.02
SPAIN	136	0.18	JORDAN	11	0.01
MALAYSIA	114	0.15	CYPRUS	10	0.01
SWEDEN	88	0.12	MAURITIUS	10	0.01
CANADA	82	0.11	PHILIPPINES	10	0.01
LUXEMBOURG	79	0.11	SAUDI ARABIA	10	0.01
BELGIUM	73	0.10	MACAO	9	0.01
DENMARK	62	0.08	SEYCHELLES	9	0.01
THAILAND	61	0.08	ARGENTINA	8	0.01
NEW ZEALAND	59	0.08	URUGUAY	7	0.01
INDONESIA	53	0.07	PANAMA	6	0.01
SOUTH AFRICA	50	0.07	CZECH REPUBLIC	5	0.01
AUSTRIA	47	0.06	GREECE	5	0.01
IRELAND	41	0.06	SRI LANKA	5	0.01
MEXICO	34	0.05	OTHERS	136	0.18
BRAZIL	33	0.04			
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	33	0.04			
BULGARIA	32	0.04			
BELIZE	31	0.04			

Subtotal		Ratio
Residents	55,696	74.90%
Non-Residents	18,661	25.10%
Total	74,357	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 2012 (By Case)

Nationality	Registration	Percentage	Nationality	Registration	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	45,659	73.74	AUSTRIA	25	0.04
JAPAN	3,619	5.84	TURKEY	25	0.04
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,570	5.77	PHILIPPINES	24	0.04
MAINLAND CHINA	2,061	3.33	BERMUDA	23	0.04
GERMANY	889	1.44	SAMOA	23	0.04
HONG KONG	812	1.31	MEXICO	20	0.03
FRANCE	660	1.07	NORWAY	20	0.03
SWITZERLAND	611	0.99	VIETNAM	19	0.03
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	538	0.87	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	18	0.03
UNITED KINGDOM	444	0.72	BELIZE	18	0.03
ITALY	402	0.65	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	16	0.03
CAYMAN ISLANDS	303	0.49	BULGARIA	15	0.02
SINGAPORE	280	0.45	MACAO	14	0.02
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	258	0.42	SAUDI ARABIA	13	0.02
NETHERLANDS	250	0.40	BARBADOS	11	0.02
CANADA	139	0.22	CZECH REPUBLIC	11	0.02
AUSTRALIA	121	0.20	MONACO	10	0.02
SPAIN	113	0.18	BAHAMAS	9	0.01
SWEDEN	93	0.15	LIECHTENSTEIN	9	0.01
MALAYSIA	78	0.13	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	7	0.01
LUXEMBOURG	65	0.10	IRAN	7	0.01
DENMARK	58	0.09	BRUNEI	6	0.01
NEW ZEALAND	48	0.08	GREECE	6	0.01
THAILAND	48	0.08	MAURITIUS	6	0.01
INDIA	47	0.08	UKRAINE	6	0.01
IRELAND	45	0.07	ARGENTINA	5	0.01
BRAZIL	41	0.07	QATAR	5	0.01
BELGIUM	38	0.06	SEYCHELLES	5	0.01
INDONESIA	35	0.06	OTHERS	75	0.12
CYPRUS	32	0.05			
CHILE	30	0.05			
FINLAND	28	0.05			
ISRAEL	26	0.04			
SOUTH AFRICA	26	0.04			

Subtotal		Ratio
Residents	45,659	73.74%
Non-Residents	16,259	26.26%
Total	61,918	100.00%

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

D. Statistics for Certification Mark and Collective Membership Mark

Item Year	Certification Mark		Collective Membership Mark	
	Application	Registration	Application	Registration
1996	13	3	85	59
1997	8	6	91	73
1998	14	3	95	49
1999	13	10	100	36
2000	29	6	117	76
2001	27	32	110	68
2002	34	14	109	112
2003	36	37	91	83
2004	34	27	61	74
2005	40	33	56	41
2006	29	37	60	44
2007	30	31	55	32
2008	41	40	42	35
2009	43	27	57	41
2010	33	39	83	55
2011	64	21	70	56
2012	37	42	71	39

II. Calendar of Events



II CALENDAR OF EVENTS

1/16

The third Taiwan-U.K. IPR videoconference held.

2/5

Attended the 34th APEC/IPEG meeting.

2/27

DG Wang visited Japan to give lecture on Taiwan's new Patent Act, Trademark Act and related measures.

3/1

Revision to Regulations of Patent Fees went into effect.

1/16

2/5

2/16

2/27

3/1

3/2

3/1

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

2/16

Convened Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) meeting.

3/2

Mr. Frederic Laplanche, Head of the European Economic and Trade Office (EETO) and Mr. Tamas Maczak, Deputy Head, visited TIPO to exchange views on compulsory licensing and Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA).



4/2

Patent Search Center began operation.



4/21

2012 World IP Day Exposition.

4/23

TIPO, the American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA), and Taiwan Patent Attorneys Association co-hosted a seminar on Recent Development of the U.S. IP Law to assist enterprises in understanding patent trends in the United States.

4/2

4/10 4/11

4/21

4/23

4/27

4/30

4/10

The first Taiwan-EU IPR Working Group videoconference held.

4/11

Association of East Asian Relations and Interchange Association of Japan signed an MOU on TIPO-JPO PPH Program.

4/27

Convened public hearing for Trade Secrets Act amendment.

4/30

Hosted the 2012 International Symposium on International Trends of Patent Law and Patent Strategies.



II CALENDAR OF EVENTS

5/28

Convened the first 2012 International Economic and Trade Strategic Alliance Arrangement Task Force/ IPR Working Group Meeting.

5/2

TIPONet added new search function for disclosed utility model patents.

5/1

5/2

5/24

5/28

5/1

TIPO and JPO commenced PPH Pilot Program.

5/1

Trademark registration fees may be paid online using the newly added function for uploading CSV files in large bundles.

5/24

Attended the 35th APEC/IPEG meeting.



6/1

Hosted the CEO Summit on Patent Strategies.

6/7

Mr. Thomas Cottier, Managing Director of the World Trade Institute (WTI) of Bern, Switzerland, and Mr. Niall Meagher, senior attorney of the Advisory Centre on WTO Law (ACWL) visited TIPO to exchange views on IPR implementation in Taiwan and multilateral trade organizations.

6/21

"Smart IPR"
App available for free download.



6/28

Revisions to Standards of Trademark Fees promulgated.

6/1

6/7

6/13

6/21

6/25

6/28 6/29

6/1

Starting on June 1, all new patent applications will be classified according to the new edition (2012.01) of International Patent Classification.

6/13

Mr. Jost Feer, Director of the Trade Office of Swiss Industries in Taipei and Ms. Sunny Hsu, business advisor, visited TIPO to exchange views on IPR cooperation and possible PPH agreement.

6/25

Attended the 2012 Taiwan-EU Consultation Meeting Mid-term Review Meeting.

6/29

Revisions to Enforcement Rules of the Trademark Act and Regulations for e-Filing of Trademark promulgated.

6/13

Convened seminar on Notifying ISP of Infringement and Disposition of Repeated Offenders.



II CALENDAR OF EVENTS

7/1

New patent and trademark **e-filing** system officially accessible to the public.

7/1

New Trademark Act went into effect.

7/3

Regulations Governing Submission of Foreign Language Application Documents promulgated.

7/3

Revisions to Regulations Governing the Implementation of Filing Patent Applications by Electronic Means promulgated.

7/16

Hosted seminar on Japan Design Patent.



7/1

7/3

7/11

7/16

7/23

7/11

Co-hosted Cross-strait Patent Agent Exchange and Cooperation Forum.

7/23

Invited three music CMOs to discuss licensing disputes.

8/31

Invited Mr. Scott Morris of the Australasian Performing Right Association (APRA) and Mr. Ang Kwee Tiang, Director of Asia-Pacific Affairs of International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC) to seminar on royalty for Internet music use.

8/1

Starting on August 1, both *Patent Gazette* and *Patent Application Publication Gazette* will adopt the new edition (2012.01) of International Patent Classification.

9/19

Convened discussion meeting on the feasibility of voluntary copyright registration.

8/1

8/16

8/31

9/19

9/20

8/16

Co-hosted the 18th Taiwan-Philippines Ministerial Meeting on Economic Cooperation.

9/20

Co-organized the 2012 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart.



II CALENDAR OF EVENTS

10/1

The Second Taiwan-EU IPR Working Group videoconference held.

9/22

Hosted “Support Originality, Talk Art: Carnival for Creative Masters” awareness event.

10/9

Hosted seminar on Introduction to Cross-strait Trademark Coordination Assistance Mechanism.

9/22

9/28

10/1

10/2

10/9

10/16

9/28

Attended symposium on Problems with the Application of New Patent Act, Trademark Act, and Examination Standards and Related Case Studies.



10/2

The National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies of Japan visited TIPO to exchange views on IPR policies in Taiwan, trends in invention and utility model patent applications, patent examination mechanism, and new types of trademark; the delegation also observed examination process in action.

10/16

Hosted elite conferences on patent trends and patent litigations, micro-reading touch technology patents, and technology function matrix.

10/23

Co-organized the 2012 Industrial Innovation Achievement Joint Award Ceremony with MOEA's Department of Industrial Technology (DoIT).



11/1

DG Wang led a delegation of "Cross-strait Agreement on IPR Protection and Cooperation Exchange Group" to Beijing.



11/1

Delegation led by Mr. Hirohiko Usui, former President of Japan Intellectual Property Association (JIPA) visited TIPO to exchange views on amendments to related IPR regulations in Taiwan.

10/23

10/25

11/1

11/5

10/25

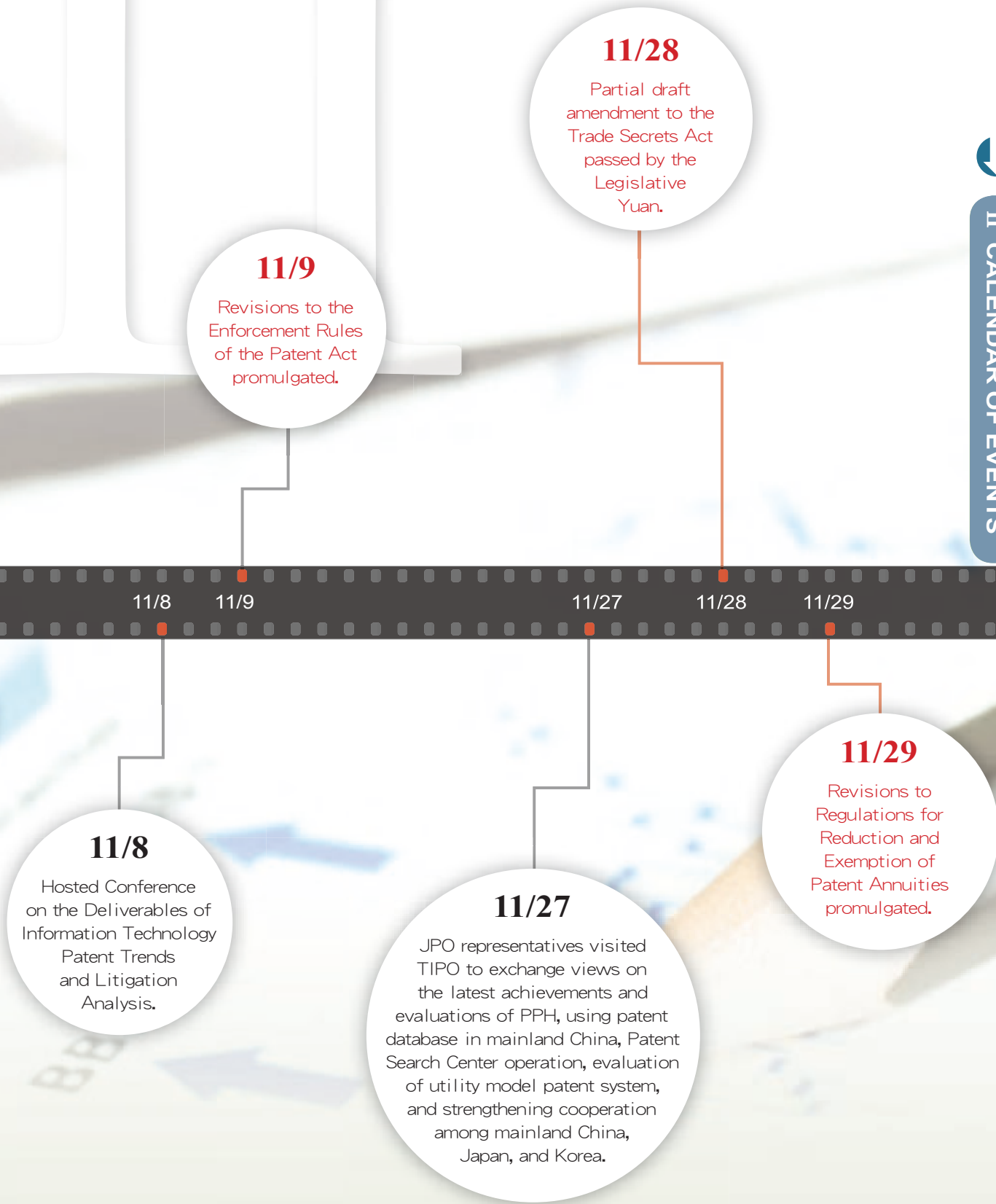
Revisions to Section Two Chapters 1 to 10 of the Patent Examination Guidelines promulgated.

11/5

Attended 2012 Cross-strait Trademark Forum.



II CALENDAR OF EVENTS



12/4

Revisions to Regulations for the Deposit of Biological Material for Patent Application promulgated.

12/4

Co-hosted the 2012 Cross-strait Patent Forum.

12/22

Revisions to Regulations of Patent Fees promulgated.

12/28

Revisions to Regulations for Ratifying Patent Term Extension promulgated.

12/26

Revisions to Regulations Governing Invention and Creation Awards promulgated.

12/21

Jointly issued press release with the USPTO on the success of the PPH Pilot Program; both parties agreed to official launch of the program.

12/4

12/21

12/22

12/26

12/28

III. Annual Commissioned Research Projects and Publications

ANNUAL COMMISSIONED RESEARCH PROJECTS

NO.	Project Title	Implementing Organization
1	Calculation Standards for Trademark Infringement Compensation	Lin & Partners
2	Copyright Laws and Rulings in mainland China	Hsiung-Lin Hsiao, Attorney at Law
3	Deliverables of Information Technology Patent Trends and Litigation Analysis	Taiwan Technology Law Institute
4	Mainland China's Copyright Management Organizations and Their Practices	Dacheng Law Offices
5	Reasonable Use of Copyright Practices	InfoShare Tech Law Office

BOOKS

NO.	TITLE	DATE OF PUBLICATION
1	<i>Handbook on Optimizing Patent Litigations in the United States</i>	March 2012
2	<i>Trademark Act, Enforcement Rules, and Standards of Fees</i>	September 2012
3	<i>Trademark Regulations and Examination Standards</i>	November 2012
4	<i>A Collection of Patent Administration Litigation Cases (2011-2012)</i>	December 2012
5	<i>Detailed Explanation to Trademark Act (2012)</i>	November 2012

PERIODICALS

NO.	TITLE	FREQUENCY
1	<i>Patent Gazette</i> (paper)	Quarterly
2	<i>Patent Gazette</i> (CD-ROM)	Quarterly
3	<i>Trademark Gazette</i> (paper)	Bi-monthly
4	<i>Trademark Gazette</i> (CD-ROM)	Bi-monthly
5	<i>Patent Application Publication Gazette</i> (paper)	Bi-monthly
6	<i>Patent Application Publication Gazette</i> (CD-ROM)	Bi-monthly
7	<i>Intellectual Property Right Monthly</i>	Monthly
8	<i>Annual Report 2011</i> (Chinese)	Annually
9	<i>Annual Report 2011</i> (English)	Annually



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