



TIPO

Annual Report 2013

Intellectual
Property
Office





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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

The year 2013 was a fine year of significant breakthroughs for TIPO in terms of examination efficacy, international cooperation, and digitizing our services. Because of the dedicated efforts of all TIPO staff, we are now able to reap the fruits of groundbreaking progress.

Strengthening examination efficacy was our foremost mission in 2013. We have since 2009 implemented numerous measures to expedite examination. These measures have been very successful and they helped us achieve last year's unprecedented performance. Invention patents, for instance, reached a record annual conclusion rate of over 67,000 cases. By the end of 2013, average first office action pendency was reduced to 28.46 months, and average time for disposal was down to 38.12 months. This is the second year running that concluded cases outnumbered substantive examination requests, further reducing the number of pending cases from 152,509 in 2012 to 128,902. Trademark was no exception. Last year, 74,258 cases were concluded, with average first office action pendency being reduced to 5.81 months. This is the first time we have the number of conclusions and average first office action pendency both marking record performance in patent and trademark. Such exceptional accomplishment would not have been possible without our dedication to examination quality and endeavor for excellence.

Another highlight of this past year was our international participation. On October 1, 2013, we launched the PPH Mottainai pilot program with Spain. This pilot is an enhanced version of the PPH programs TIPO co-launched with the USPTO and JPO and is our first such cooperation with a European country. To step up IPR protection and application, Taiwan signed an



MOU on IPR cooperation with the United Kingdom following the economic partnership agreements with New Zealand and Singapore. We are now looking to more diversified exchanges with international counterparts in the US, the EU and Asia. Our efforts in examination cooperation and international participation are bringing us closer towards the goals of resource sharing and harmonization of patent regimes.

In recent years, much effort has gone to improving TIPO's online service efficiency and information transparency. On November 5, 2013, we signed an MOU on Priority Document Exchange (PDX) program with Japan. This MOU allows TIPO and JPO to exchange electronic priority documents directly to simplify application process and lower costs. It also benefits applicants in claiming their rights and building their overseas portfolios. In addition, we have upgraded our online functions by providing friendlier and more convenient services to the public, while our inhouse information systems enable effective processing of patent and trademark cases. We will continue to promote digital services to improve public service in both quality and quantity, while at the same time enhancing inhouse operational efficacy.

The year 2013 was indeed a year of earnest hardwork and outstanding performance. We will uphold our spirit of innovation and practical operation, and sustain the momentum to provide a qualitatively and quantitatively sound IPR service.



Director General
Intellectual Property Office, MOEA



*Intellectual Property Office
Ministry Of Economic Affairs*



BUDGET AND HUMAN RESOURCES

I. BUDGET AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Budget

2013 Annual Revenue

Unit: NT\$1 Million; %

Item	Amount	Percentage
Patent fees (application, certification, registration)	944	25.32%
Trademark fees (application, certification, registration)	717	19.23%
Patent Annuity	2,048	54.94%
Others	19	0.51%
Total	3,728	100.00%

2013 Annual Expenditure

Unit: NT\$1 Million; %

Item	Amount	Percentage
IPR Technological Development	181	10.73%
Promotion of IPR Protection	346	20.51%
General Administration	1,160	68.76%
Total	1,687	100.00%

Annual Budget for 2009-2013

Unit: NT\$1 Million

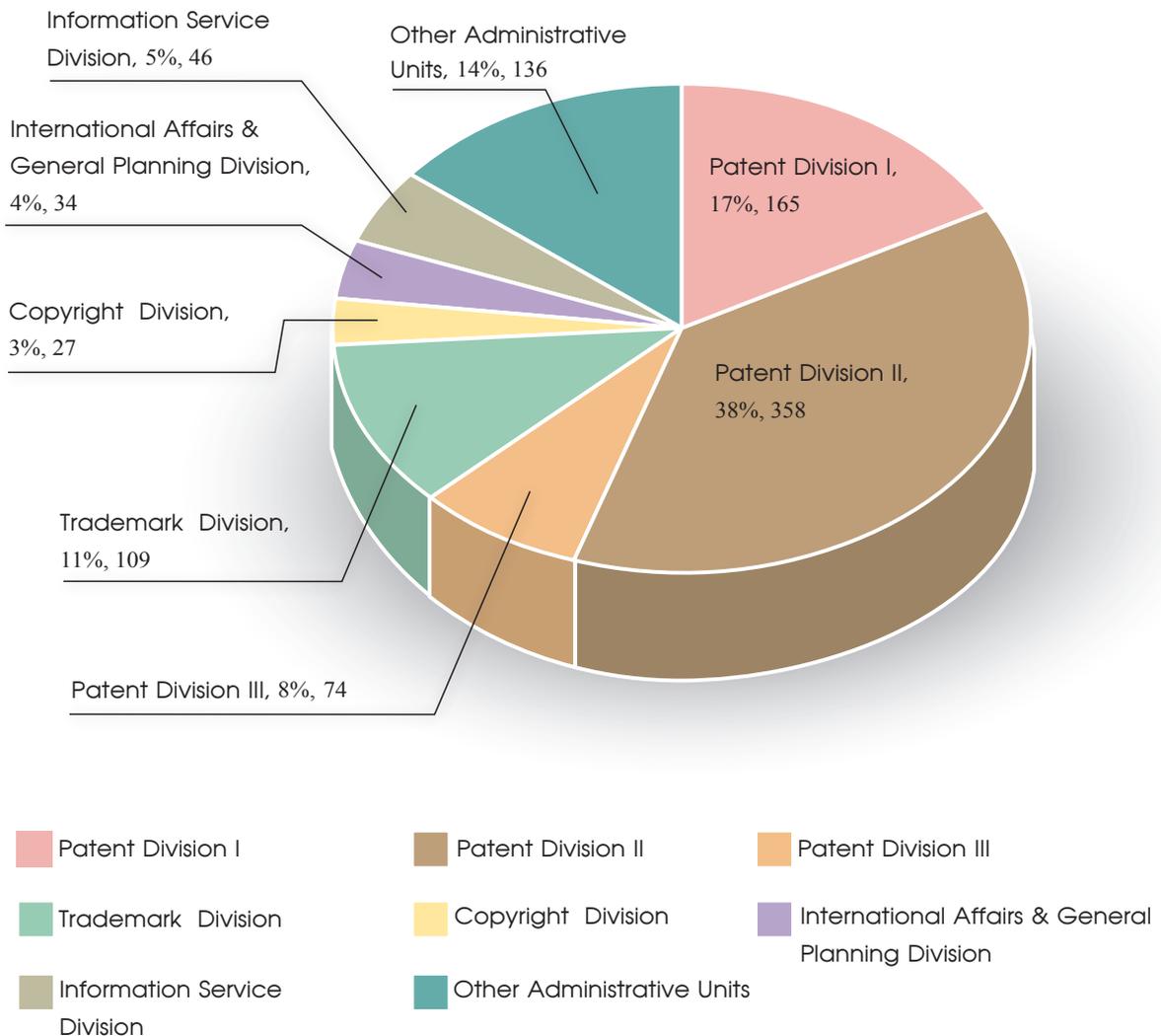
Year	Revenue	Expenditure
2009	2,902	1,317
2010	3,112	1,409
2011	3,280	1,419
2012	3,495	1,624
2013	3,728	1,687



Human Resources

TIPO has an administrative body of 949 staff as of end of December 2013; breakdown for each division is as follows:

Department	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 Staff	165	358	74	109	27	34	46	136	949





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IPR LAWS IN SYNC WITH GLOBAL TRENDS

II. IPR LAWS IN SYNC WITH GLOBAL TRENDS

TIPO spares no effort in examining existing laws and regulations for more comprehensive protection of IPR. The new Patent Act and related regulations are now in effect, and changes to the Examination Guidelines were made accordingly to be in compliance with these legislations. In addition, the new Trade Secrets Act now imposes criminal liability and heavy penalty on using trade secrets in foreign jurisdictions to provide better protection of corporate trade secrets. Also, we frequently held consultation meetings to ensure that draft to the Copyright Act is in compliance with international conventions.

Patent Act

In 2011, the Patent Act underwent a thorough revision. It was promulgated and went into force on January 1, 2013, after a year of preparation. Eight of its related regulations, namely, the Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act, Regulations Governing Submission of Foreign Language Application Documents, Regulations of Patent Fees, Regulations for the Deposit of Biological Material for Patent Application, Regulations for Ratifying Patent Term Extension, Regulations Governing Invention and Creation Awards, Regulations for Reduction and Exemption of Patent Annuities, Regulations Governing the Implementation

of Filing Patent Applications by Electronic Means also took effect simultaneously.

To further strengthen patent rights protection, the Patent Act underwent another revision that went into effect on June 13, 2013. Highlights of the revision are:

1. Allowing for the continuation of rights on an invention patent and utility model patent of the same creation: The same patent applicant filing on the same date an invention application and a utility model application of the same creation, and also claiming such at the time of application may choose to have either one of the patents when the competent patent authority has approved the utility model and deemed the invention patent application patentable. If the applicant chooses the invention patent, then the utility model patent will be extinguished at the time the invention patent is published. Before the amendment, utility model application of such case was deemed non-existent ab initio.
2. Introduction of punitive damages: In the event of intentional infringement of patent right, the court may, upon request from the right holder and on the basis of the severity of the infringement, award the damages greater than the loss suffered but not exceeding three times the proven loss.



3. Right holder of a utility model patent shall not make a warning without first presenting the technical evaluation report of that utility model patent.

Patent Examination Guidelines

In compliance with the enacted new Patent Act and Enforcement Rules of January 1, 2013, most of the revisions to Chapter One on Procedural Examination and Patent Rights Management, Chapter Two on Substantive Examination of Invention Patent, Chapter Three on Substantive Examination of Design Patent, Chapter Four on Formality Examination of Utility Model Patent, and Chapter Five on Examination Guidelines for Invalidation were made accordingly in 2012. Further revisions completed in 2013 include the following:

1. Sections 17 and 18 of Chapter One on Procedural Examination and Patent Rights Management: Inserting samples for calculating the fee for reinstatement of rights, revising the requirements of applicants requesting for patent rights extension, and stipulating required documents.
2. Sections 11, 13 and 15 of Chapter Two on Substantive Examination of Invention Patent: Stipulating the types of patents that cannot be extended, amending the verification principles for foreign and domestic pharmaceuticals clinical trials and agrochemicals field trial periods and

certifications, and adopting the doctrine of absolute novelty to require that new medical use of the known pharmaceutical products may only be claimed using Swiss-type claim format.

3. Section 12 of Chapter Two on Substantive Examination of Invention Patent: Adjusting the definition for computer software invention, stipulating that specifications for means-plus-function claims are obliged to have corresponding disclosure and must contain detailed explanation of the conditions for enablement. In the section on inventive step, “features not contributing to the technical character” is inserted. Said section also explains the examination process and relationship between every statutory requirement for patentability.

Also, related provisions in the Examination Guidelines revised to be in compliance with the June 11, 2013, revision of the Patent Act on “two applications for same creation” and “continuation of rights” include the following:

1. Sections 2, 17, and 22 of Chapter One on Procedural Examination and Patent Rights Management: Stipulating when filing two applications for the same creation, the applicant must state the facts for filing two applications, and the applicant is obliged to maintain the effectiveness of the utility model patent rights until the invention patent is published.

2. Section 3 of Chapter Two on Substantive Examination of Invention Patent on “patentability”: Amending the first-to-file principle to govern that Article 32 of the old Patent Act on selecting one type of rights applies to applicants filing two applications for the same creation prior to June 13, 2013. For applicants who filed after June 13, 2013, Article 32 of the revised Patent Act on continuation of rights applies. Also, corresponding provisions on “two applications for same creation” and “continuation of rights” in Section 1 of Chapter 5 on Examination Guidelines for Invalidation were also revised accordingly.

Trade Secrets Act

Amendments to the Trade Secrets Act came into effect on February 1, 2013. The revisions include adding criminal liability, heavy penalty on using trade secrets in foreign jurisdictions, requirements for prosecution, and combined criminal penalty and fine. A handbook on trade secrets protection was published in November 2013 for public reference; the digital file of the handbook is also available on TIPO’s website.

Copyright Act

In 2013, TIPO hosted 19 consultation meetings on the Copyright Act amendments. In addition to adjusting protection for performers and persons with visual or hearing impairments to be in line with international conventions, issues related to moral rights, work made for hire, fair use, technology protection measures were also reviewed and included in the draft amendments.





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**SOPHISTICATED IPR
SERVICES**

III. SOPHISTICATED IPR SERVICES

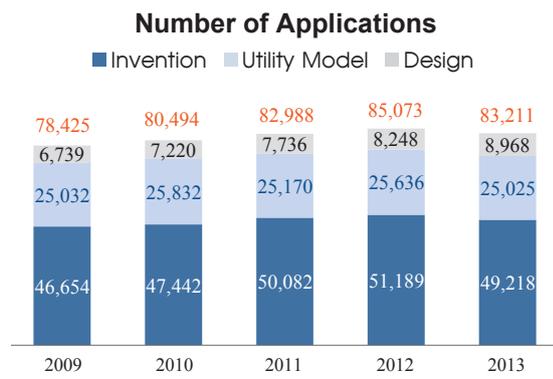
In response to global market competition and the needs of applicants to obtain IPRs quickly, TIPO seeks to balance quality and quantity IPR services. TIPO endeavors to improve examination efficacy, examination quality, and administrative efficiency for a more sophisticated patent, trademark, and copyright services.

dropped by 2.38%, but design patent applications (8,968 cases) increased by 8.73%. The overall decrease in applications was the result of decline in invention and utility model applications.

IPR Applications and Certifications Analysis

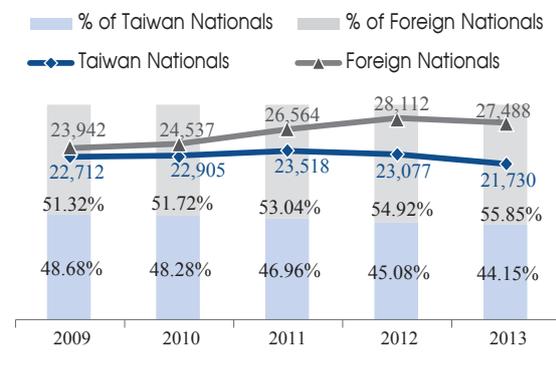
Patent

Patent Applications



In 2013, TIPO received 83,211 patent applications, which was a slight drop of 2.19% from the previous year. This is the first time TIPO experienced a drop in patent applications since the financial crisis. Specifically, invention patent applications (49,218 cases) dropped by 3.85%, utility model patent applications (20,025 cases)

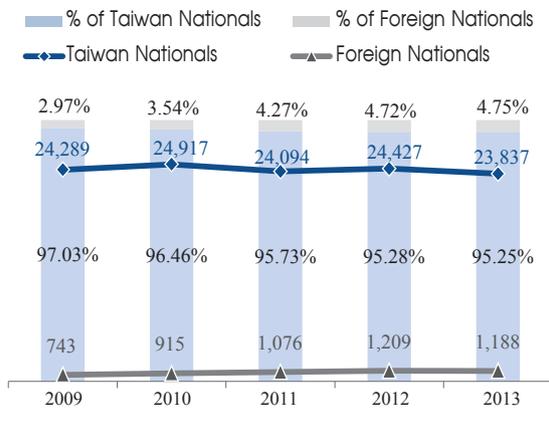
Distribution of Invention Applications



There was a slight decrease of 5.84% and 2.22% in the respective number of Taiwan nationals (21,730 cases) and foreign nationals (27,488 cases) applying for invention patents. There were more foreign nationals (55.85%) applying for invention patents than Taiwan nationals (44.15%). This gap between Taiwan nationals and foreign nationals applying for invention patents is increasing as the filing number of Taiwan nationals continues to decrease.

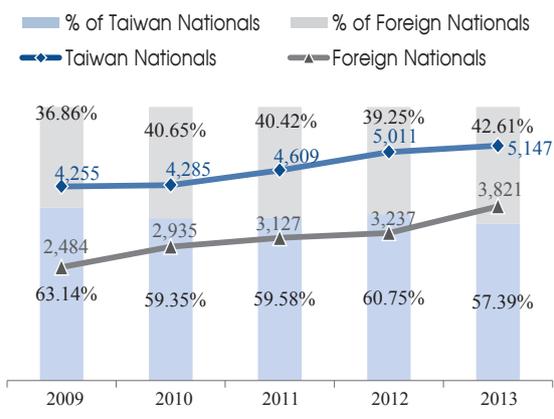


Distribution of Utility Model Applications



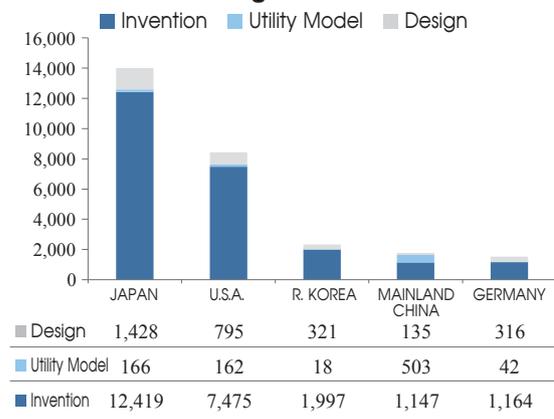
There was also a slight decrease of 2.42% and 1.74% in the respective number of Taiwan nationals (23,837 cases) and foreign nationals (1,188 cases) applying for utility model patents from the previous year. The number of Taiwan nationals (95.25%) applying for utility model patents was much greater than foreign nationals (4.75%). Though this gap is slowly closing in during the past five years, the number of Taiwan nationals applying for utility model patents still has absolute advantage over the number of foreign nationals.

Distribution of Design Applications



On the contrary, there was an increase of 2.71% and 18.04% in the respective number of Taiwan nationals (5,147 cases) and foreign nationals (3,821 cases) applying for design patents from the previous year. Increase in the number of foreign nationals applying for design patents was the most apparent among all three types of patent applications. Though the number of Taiwan nationals (57.39%) applying for design patents was higher than foreign nationals (42.61%), this was the smallest gap seen in the past five years.

2013 Top Five Nations (Regions) Applying Patent Rights in Taiwan

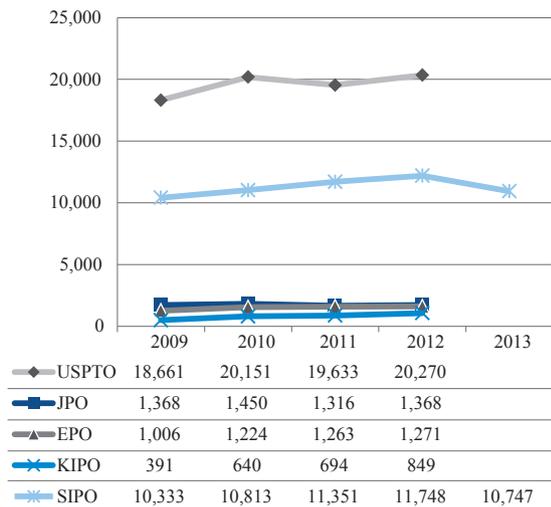


Japan (14,013 cases) and the United States (8,432 cases) remain the top two most proactive nations in building patent portfolios in Taiwan, though in average, the number of applications is slightly declining. Republic of Korea surpassed mainland China (1,785 cases) with 2,336 cases and ranked third. In terms of patent types, Japan's 12,419 cases of invention patents outnumbered those of the remaining four nations (regions)

combined. The number of Japan's design patents (1,428 cases) also topped the other nations, suggesting the country's dynamic investment of high technology and innovation in Taiwan. Mainland China, on the other hand, significantly outnumbered other nations in their number of utility model applications, totaling to 503 cases.

● Taiwan Nationals Applying for Patents at IP5

Taiwan Nationals Applying for Patents at IP5

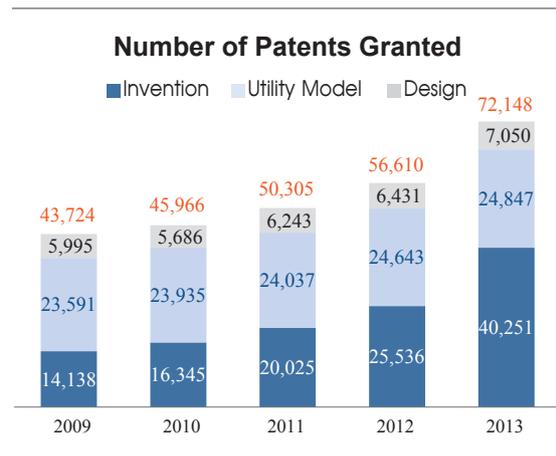


Note: 1. Sources: USPTO website, JPO Annual Report, EPO Annual Report, KIPO Annual Report, and SIPO Annual Report.
 2. USPTO, JPO, EPO, and KIPO have yet to publish their figures for 2013.

Taiwan nationals have always been active with their overseas patent portfolios, especially with applying for patents at IP5. The United States and mainland China are by far the two most valued markets, with patent applications numbering to 20,270 cases in 2012 with USPTO and 10,747 cases in 2013 with SIPO. However, patent applications

with SIPO declined for the first time in the past five years. Applications with KIPO are seeing a tremendous increase in the recent three years, reaching an unmatched growth of 22.33% in 2012 (849 cases) among IP5. On the other hand, applications with EPO are leveling off.

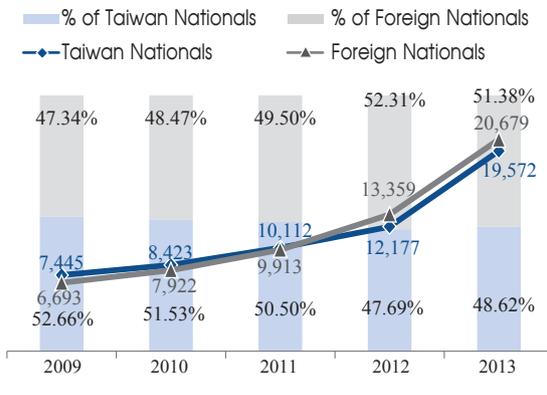
● Patents Granted



A total of 72,148 patents were granted in 2013, marking a 27.45% increase from the previous year. Of these, invention patents leaped by 57.62% (40,251 cases), while utility model patents saw a marginal increase of 0.83% (24,847 cases), and design patents were up by 9.63% (7,050 cases). The tremendous increase in the number of disposals for invention patent applications led to this overall surge in the number of granted patents.

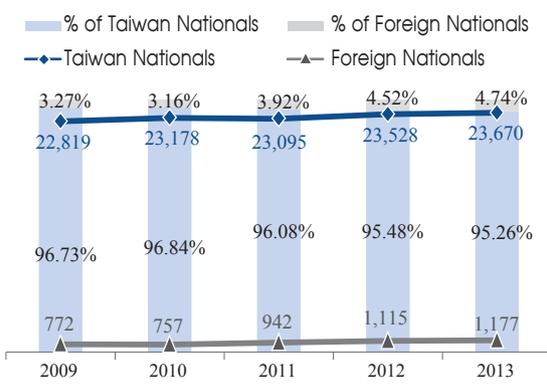


Distribution of Granted Invention Patents



With respect to the nationality of granted patents, there was a big leap of 60.73% (19,572 cases) in invention patents for Taiwan nationals and 54.79% (20,679 cases) for foreign nationals. Foreign nationals made up 51.38% of all granted invention patents, which was slightly higher than the 48.62% that belonged to Taiwan nationals.

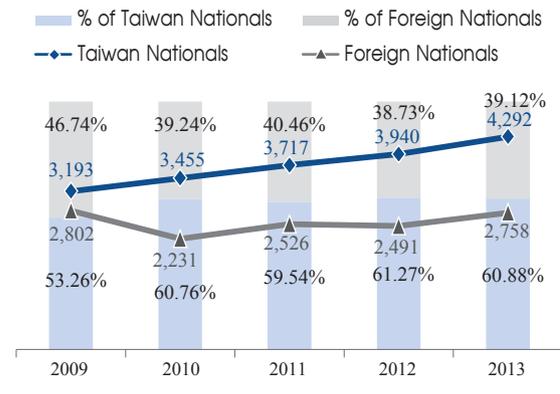
Distribution of Granted Utility Model Patents



Granted utility model patents also saw a slim increase for both Taiwan and foreign nationals, standing at 0.60% (23,670 cases) and 5.56% (1,177 cases) respectively. Taiwan nationals made up 95.26% of all granted

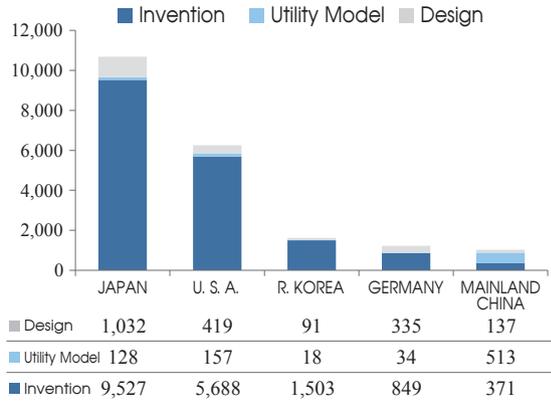
utility model patents, far surpassing the 4.74% that belonged to foreign nationals.

Distribution of Granted Design Patents



Granted design patents also experienced an impressive increase from the previous year, with Taiwan nationals gaining 8.93% (4,292 cases) and foreign nationals gaining 10.72% (2,758 cases). Taiwan nationals made up 60.88% of all granted design patents, surpassing the 39.12% that belonged to foreign nationals. Taiwan nationals are marking a steady growth in the number of granted design patents in the last five years and maintaining a relative advantage in the overall number of granted design patents, whereas foreign nationals experienced some ups and downs, though sustaining their relative numbers.

2013 Issued Patent Certificates of Top Five Nations (Regions) in Taiwan

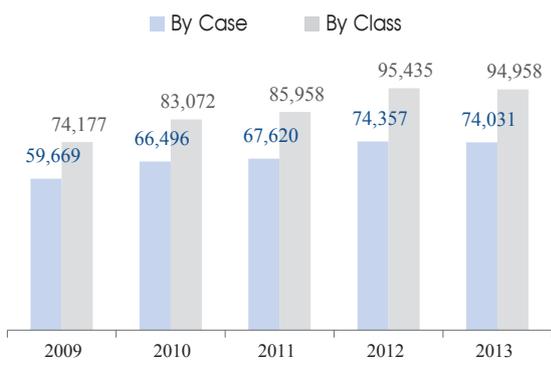


Japan (10,687 cases) and United States (6,264 cases) nationals remained the top two nations having the most patent certificates issued in Taiwan, with Republic of Korea (1,612 cases) placed at third. With respect to the types of patents, Japan still led the remaining countries with 9,527 cases of invention patents and 1,032 cases of design patents, though mainland China excelled in utility model patents with 513 cases.

■ Trademark

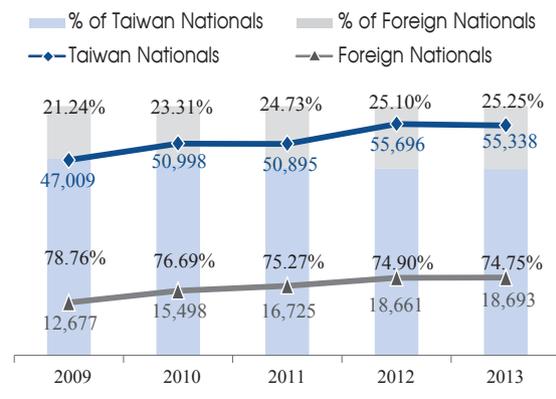
● Trademark Registrations

Trademark Registrations by Case/Class



TIPO received 74,031 cases, or 94,958 classes, of trademark registrations in 2013. This is a respective decrease of 0.44% and 0.50% from the previous year, marking the first plateau after four years of extensive growth.

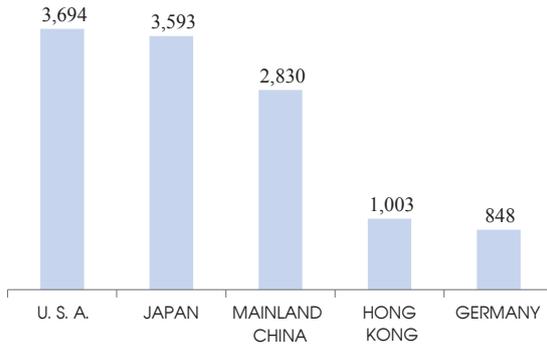
Distribution of Trademark Registrations by Case



Applications for trademark registration (by case) dropped slightly for Taiwan nationals (55,338 cases) by 0.64%, but increased for foreign nationals (18,693 cases) by 0.17% from the previous year. Applications by Taiwan nationals made up 74.75% of the total received (the percentage for foreign nationals was 25.25%), indicating applications for trademark registration are still mainly dominated by domestic applicants, though the application number of foreign nationals is growing steadily.



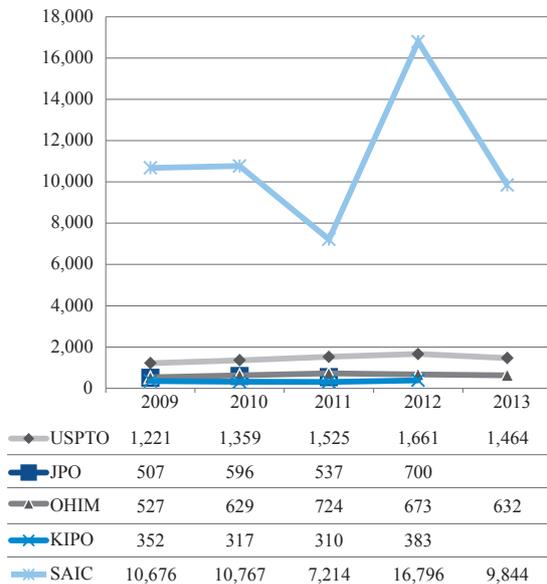
2013 Top Five Nations (Regions) Applying Trademark Registration in Taiwan (by case)



Applications from the United States and Japan topped all countries with 3,694 cases and 3,593 cases respectively, while mainland China maintained its third place with 2,830 cases.

- Taiwan Nationals Applying for Trademark Registration at TM5

Taiwan Nationals Applying for Trademark Registration at TM5



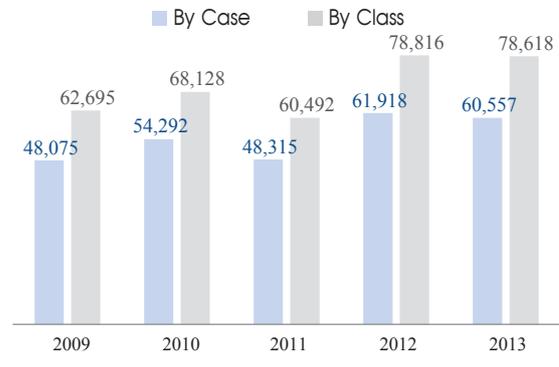
Note: 1. Source: USPTO Performance and Accountability Report, JPO Annual Report, OHIM's website, KIPO Annual Report, and SAIC's website.

2. Statistics from OHIM's website indicate the number of cases received.
3. JPO and KIPO have yet to publish their figures for 2013.

Our data indicates that applications for trademark registration by Taiwan nationals at TM5 are mostly concentrated in mainland China, suggesting Taiwanese interests in the business potentials that the Chinese market promises. However, applications for trademark registration with SAIC plunged from 16,796 cases in 2012 to 9,844 cases in 2013. Applications with USPTO also dropped for the first time in five years to 1,464 cases. Similar trend is also displayed with OHIM, regressing in the last two years to 632 cases in 2013. On the contrary, applications with JPO soared 30.35% in 2012 (700 cases), and growing rapidly with KIPO (383 cases in 2012).

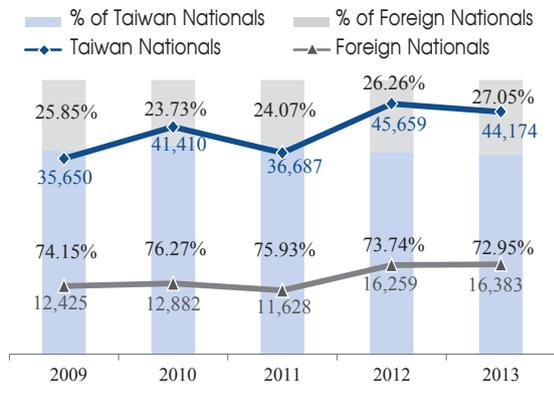
- Published Trademark Registrations

Published Trademark Registrations by Case/Class



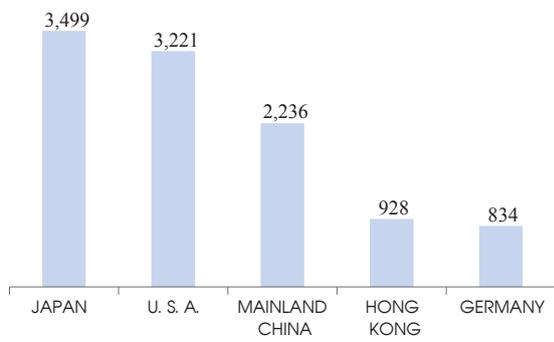
A total of 60,557 cases, or 78,618 classes, of trademark registrations were published in 2013, which was a respective drop of 2.20% and 0.25% from the previous year.

Distribution of Published Trademark Registrations by Case



With respect to the nationality of published trademark registrations, there was a slight drop for Taiwan nationals (44,174 cases, -3.25%) and a minute increase for foreign nationals (16,383 cases, +0.76%) from the previous year. Taiwan nationals made up 72.95% of all published trademark registrations, which was significantly higher than the 27.05% of foreign nationals.

2013 Published Trademark Registrations of Top Five Nations (Regions) in Taiwan (by case)



Japan (3,499 cases) and United States (3,221 cases) nationals remained the top two nations having the most published trademark registrations in Taiwan, with mainland China (2,236 cases) placed at third.

Patent Examination Performance

■ Patent Examination in 2013

Under the zealous examination efforts of our patent examiners, we are seeing excellent results in the reduction of patent backlog. TIPO reached record highs for the first time in five years in terms of the number of invention patent disposals, office actions, utility model patent disposals, and reexamination disposals of invention patents. Also, the number of pending invention patents, average first office action pendency for invention patents, average time for disposal of utility model and design patents, average time for first office action and average time for disposal of invention patent reexamination reached a record low in five years.



● Invention Patent Examination

Invention Patent Examination



In 2013, 43,395 cases of invention patents filed for substantive examination, which was a drop of 2.39% from the previous year. The number of invention patent concluded, however, soared 28.46% to 67,346 cases. With the outstanding performance in patent examination, the number of pending cases declined from the peak in 2011 and reached a record low in five years to 128,902 cases in 2013.

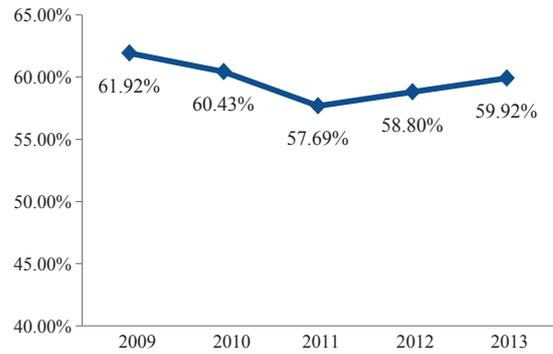
Types of Invention Patent Concluded

Unit: case, %

		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Approval	Cases	13,142	15,301	19,555	29,129	38,563
	Percentage	56.21%	53.64%	53.39%	55.56%	57.26%
Rejection	Cases	8,081	10,018	14,344	20,407	25,798
	Percentage	34.56%	35.12%	39.16%	38.93%	38.31%
Others (Including Withdrawal)	Cases	2,159	3,207	2,728	2,889	2,985
	Percentage	9.23%	11.24%	7.45%	5.51%	4.43%

Note: 1. Percentage is derived using the number of conclusions as the denominator and approval, rejection, and others as the numerators.
 2. The number of conclusions includes approval, rejection, and others.

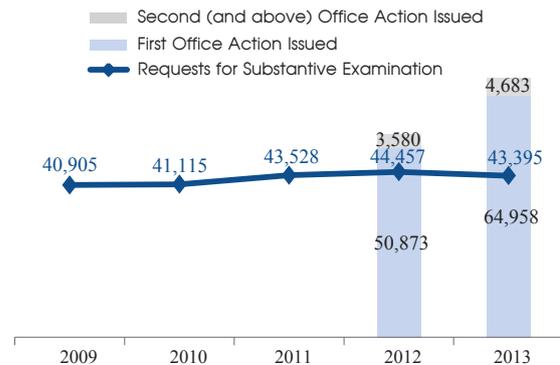
Rate of Invention Patent Approval



Note: Percentage is derived from the equation: number of approval / (approval + rejection)

For 2009-2013, the types of invention patent conclusions averaged at 55.2% for approval, 37.2% for rejection, and 7.6% for others (including withdrawal). The approval rate of invention patent maintained at an approximate average of 60% for those same five years.

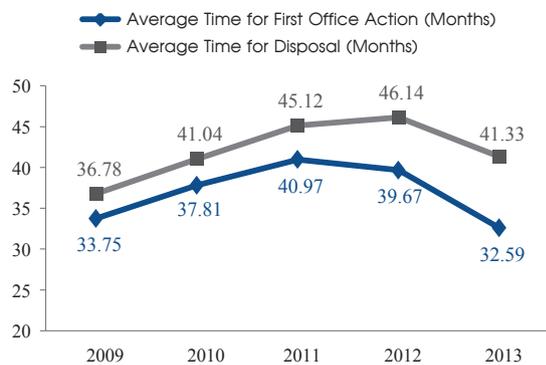
Number of Office Actions for Invention Patent Examination



Note: TIPO's patent administration system began to differentiate first and second actions of invention patent examinations in 2012.

A total of 69,641 office actions were issued in 2013 for invention patent examination, which was a 27.89% increase (54,453 cases) from the previous year. The number of first office actions (64,958 cases) of these cases increased by 27.69%, which was significantly more than the number of requests for substantive examination (43,395 cases).

Processing Time for Invention Patent Examination

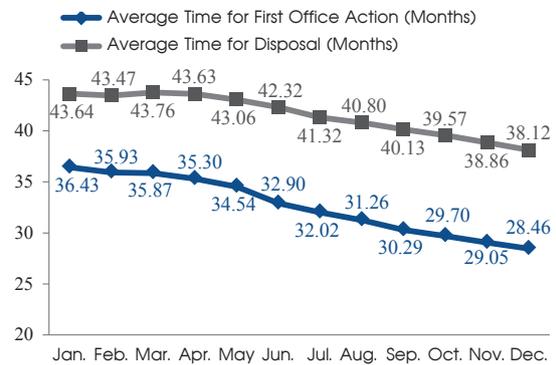


- Note: 1. "Average time for first office action" refers to the average time it takes to process a case from the time the substantive examination request is made to the time the office action is issued.
2. "Average time for disposal" refers to the average time it takes to process a case from the time the substantive examination request is made to the time the written decision is issued.
3. All figures in this chart are average processing times as of each year's end.

In 2011, the average time for first office action of invention patent examination reached an all-time peak. The same held true in 2012 for the average time of patent decision. However, these figures dropped after 2012 as TIPO welcomed 170 patent examiners on five-year contracts and 32 patent examiners from Civil Service

Examination. With the assistance of recruits from the R&D alternative military draftees in patent search and the official operation of the Patent Search Center, as well as the promotion of many measures to expedite patent examinations, the average time for first office action (32.59 months) and average time for patent disposal (41.33 months) dropped a respective 7.08 months and 4.81 months from 2012 to 2013. The average time for first office action dropped to an all-time low in five years.

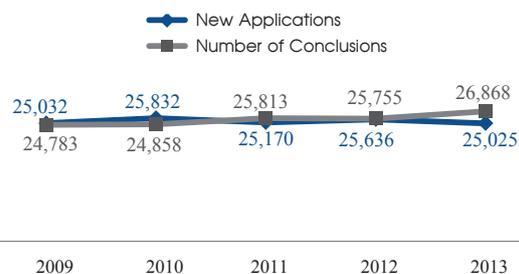
2013 Monthly Average for Invention Patent Examination



Note: All figures in this chart are average processing times as of each month's end.

Utility Model Patent Examination

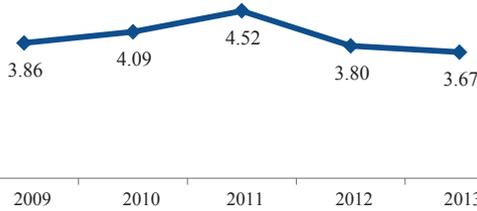
Utility Model Patent Examination



Note: The number of conclusions includes approval, rejection, and others (withdrawal and not accepted).



Average Time for Disposals of Utility Model Patents (Months)



Note: All figures in this chart are average processing times as of each year's end.

In 2013, TIPO received 25,025 cases of utility model patent applications, which was a slight drop of 2.38% from the previous year. The number of conclusions increased by 4.32% from the previous year to 26,868 cases. The average time for utility model patent disposals reached a record low in five years to 3.67 months for 2013.

● Design Patent Examination

Types of Design Patent Concluded

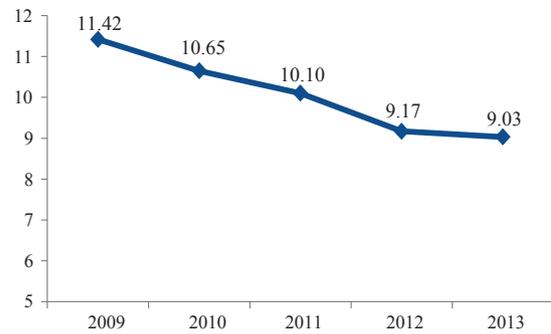
Unit: case, %

		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Approval	Cases	6,637	6,068	6,794	7,215	7,393
	Percentage	85.00%	87.02%	87.97%	88.90%	85.19%
Rejection	Cases	1,036	817	676	606	733
	Percentage	13.27%	11.72%	8.75%	7.47%	8.45%
Others (Including Withdrawal and not accepted)	Cases	135	88	253	295	552
	Percentage	1.73%	1.26%	3.28%	3.63%	6.36%

Note: 1. Percentage is derived using the number of conclusions as the denominator and approval, rejection, and others as the numerators.
2. The number of conclusions includes approval, rejection, and others.

For 2009-2013, the types of concluded design patent averaged at 87% for approval and 10% for rejection. These figures indicate that effective training of patent examiners is the key to understanding and accurate decision of patentability, which in turn allows for consistency of approval and rejection standards.

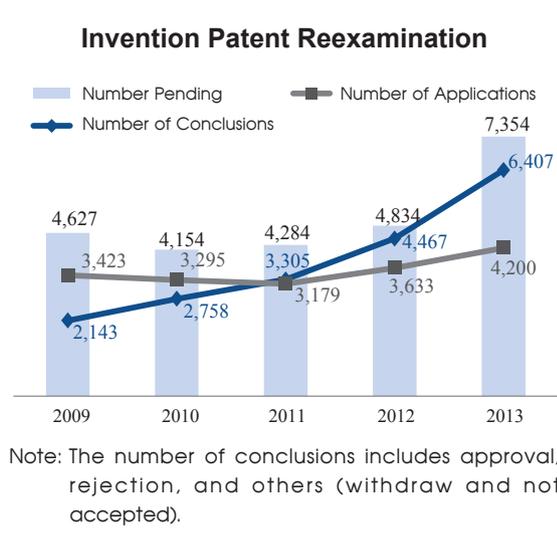
Average Time for Disposals of Design Patents (Months)



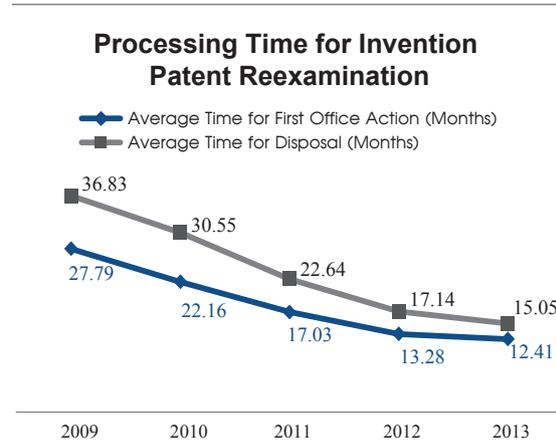
Note: All figures in this chart are average processing times as of each year's end.

The average time for design patent disposals reached a five-year all time low in 2013 at 9.03 months. The scope of design patent protection was also broadened in 2013 to be in harmony with international standards, including partial design, icon design, design for a set of articles and derivative design.

● Reexamination, Invalidation, and Administrative Remedy

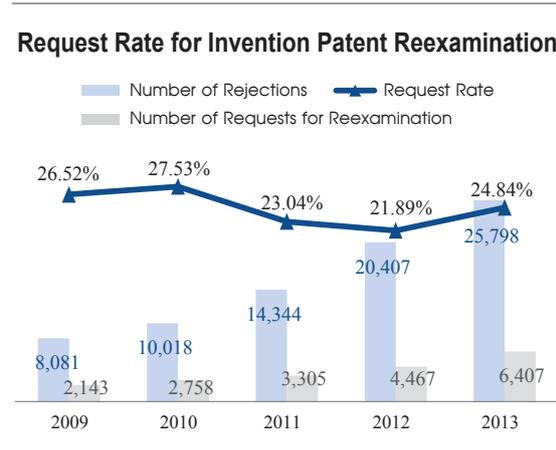


Requests for invention patent reexamination grew by 35.16% in 2012 and 43.43% in 2103 as the number of disposals increased. To effectively increase the number of patent reexamination disposals, TIPO redistributed patent examination manpower according to examiners' expertise. As a result, the number of conclusions for 2012 and 2013 increased by 14.28% and 15.61% from their respective previous years. However, as there are more influx of applications than there are conclusions, pending applications are still on the rise.



Note: 1. "Average time for first office action" refers to the average time it takes to process a case from the time reexamination request is made to the time the office action is issued.
 2. "Average time for disposal" refers to the average time it takes to process a case from the time reexamination request is made to the time the written decision is issued.

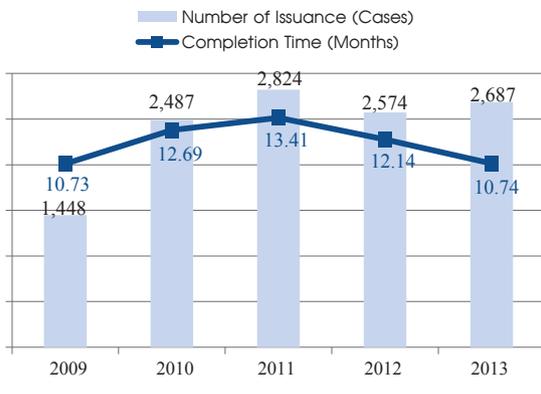
The average time for first office action of invention patent reexamination and average time for disposal dropped consecutively for five years to 12.41 months and 15.05 months, respectively.





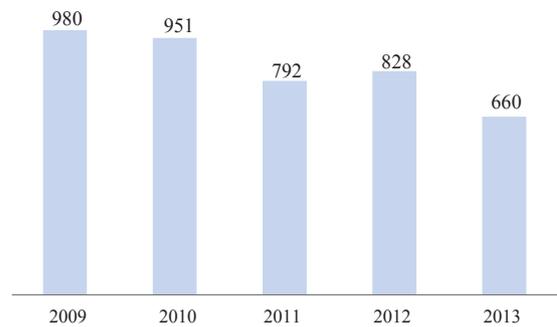
The ratio between rejected applications and requests for reexamination showed very little difference in the last three years, despite a slight increase in 2013. A total of 14,344, 20,407, and 25,798 cases of invention patents were rejected for 2011 to 2013; respectively, 23.04%, 21.89%, and 24.84% requested for reexamination.

Issuance of Technical Evaluation Reports for Utility Model Patent/Completion Time



The number of completed technical evaluation reports for utility model patent remained relatively the same in the last three years, averaging to approximately 2,700 cases. The amount of time it took to complete the technical evaluation reports declined over the three years by 2.67 months, from 13.41 months in 2011 and 12.14 months in 2012 to 10.74 months in 2013.

Requests for Invalidation

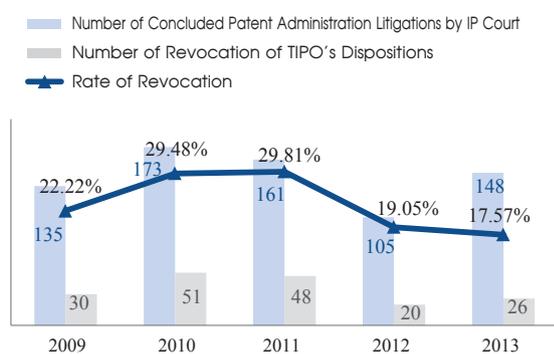


Since defendants of patent infringement civil lawsuits may counterplead the invalidity of the patent in question, this practice indirectly and gradually reduced the number of invalidation requests over the past five years. TIPO approved a total of 193,892 patent cases between 2011 and 2013; the number of invalidity requests for the same period was 2,280 cases, or 1.18% of the total approval. This low percentage suggests that the public is in general satisfied with the professional decision of TIPO patent examiners.

Requests for Administrative Remedy



Rate of Revocation of TIPO's Disposition



The number of patent appeals declined consecutively for a few years and rose again in 2012. Appeal requests totaled to 1,208 cases for 2011 to 2013, or 378, 386, and 444 cases for each respective year. The number of reexamination rejections and invalidation disposals for the same period totaled to 4,478 cases (1,560, 1,472, 1,446 cases for each respective year). Objections to TIPO's disposition and appeals to the Ministry of Economic Affairs stood at 26.98%. Revocation of TIPO's original disposition by the Ministry from 2011 to 2013 stood at 7.41%, 7.67%, and 9.42%.

Between 2011 and 2013, the IP Court accepted a respective total of 135, 126, and 133 patent administrative litigations. The number of concluded cases for those three years stood at 161, 105, and 148 cases respectively. Of these, 48, 20, and 26 cases were revocation of TIPO's original disposition (including in favor of the plaintiff and partly winning and partly losing), with respective revocation rates of 29.81%, 19.05%, and

17.57%. This continuous decline in revocation rates indicates that TIPO's adoption of reviewing revocation cases individually and adjusting examination practices in timely manner or revising examination guidelines are effective toward improving examination quality.

Measures to Reduce Patent Backlogs

To expedite the reduction of pending applications, TIPO invested a tremendous effort to increase its examination manpower and promote accelerated examination programs that would allow eligible applicants to obtain their patents in reduced time. These measures have been proven effective toward reducing patent backlogs.

Accelerated Examination Program (AEP)

The Accelerated Examination Program (AEP) is in its fifth year running since its launch in 2009. Since the program is relatively flexible and broadly applicable, it is the most widely used accelerated examination mechanism at TIPO. There were 902 patent cases applied for AEP in 2013. Of these, 670 cases applied under condition 1 (which being the application's foreign counterpart has been granted under substantive examination by a foreign patent authority), 26 cases applied under condition 2 (which being EPO, JPO or USPTO has issued an office action and a search report but yet to allow application's foreign counterpart), and 206 cases applied



under condition 3 (which being the patent application is essential to commercial exploitation). As of end of December 2013, the average time for first office action was 73.7 days for applications of condition 1, 79.5 days for condition 2, and 141.8 days for condition 3.

Unit: Case

Nationality	Condition 1	Condition 2	Condition 3	Subtotal
Taiwan (TW)	324	6	196	526
Japan (JP)	134	5	3	142
U.S.A. (US)	81	8	1	90
R. Korea (KR)	24	1	0	25
Switzerland (CH)	18	1	1	20
Germany (DE)	15	2	1	18
Netherlands (NL)	18	0	0	18
France (FR)	11	0	0	11
Canada (CA)	7	0	0	7
Spain (ES)	6	0	0	6
Others	32	3	4	39
Total	670	26	206	902

● Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH)

Following the PPH program between TIPO and USPTO and PPH program between TIPO and JPO, TIPO and SPTO also began a PPH pilot program on October 1, 2013. As of the end of 2013, 562 requests for TIPO-USPTO PPH and 701 requests for TIPO-JPO PPH had been received. The average time for first office action was less than two months, which was 50.2 days for TIPO-USPTO PPH and 53.1 days for TIPO-JPO PPH. The average time for decision was approximately four months, which was 120 days for TIPO-USPTO PPH and 108 days for TIPO-JPO PPH.

Unit: Case

PPH Programs	Time of Filing	Nationality		Total
		Taiwan	Foreign	
TIPO-USPTO	September-December 2011	3	36	562
	2012	17	235	
	2013	17	254	
TIPO-JPO	May-December 2012	0	208	701
	2013	4	489	

● Program on Collective Interviews for Relevant Invention Patent Applications

The Program on Collective Interviews for Relevant Invention Patent Applications was announced by TIPO on October 1, 2012 and revised for implementation on May 10, 2013. This program allows the same applicant to file for a collective interview on two or more related patents of the same technology that have filed for substantive examination, and early publication cases that have not been issued an office action by TIPO.

After the collective interview request is made, the examiner will issue a written decision upon completion of the collective interview or within three months of the written reply and correction. TIPO received 26 requests for collective interview as of December 31, 2013. For 2013, the average time to complete a collective interview request was 45 days from the day the request was received, and the average time for a written decision was 18 days from the day the interview was completed.

● Patent Search Center

Since it began operation in April 2012, the Patent Search Center has recruited talents from all industries to undergo patent search training and cultivation. The year 2013 was a challenging year for the newly established Center as it must take on the responsibility of reducing the number of pending applications. In 2013, the Center completed 9,429 prior art searches.

● Current Examination Manpower

In order to implement the patent backlog reduction project, the Executive Yuan approved to have TIPO increase its number of staff. In 2012, TIPO recruited 170 patent examiners on five-year contract and 29 permanent patent examiners. Starting July 2013, 42 R&D alternative military draftees also joined TIPO to help with patent search work. At present, TIPO has 536 patent examiners and 105 patent assistants.

Distribution of Patent Examination Manpower

Job Title \ Division	Patent Div. I	Patent Div. II	Patent Div. III	Total
Senior Examiner	5	7	7	19
Examiner	24	47	40	111
Assistant Examiner	52	146	5	203
Contracted Examiner (including on 5-yr contract)	37	152	14	203
Patent Assistant (R&D alternative military draftees)	21	84	0	105



DG Wang with recipients of Outstanding Examiner Award, July 16, 2013.

■ Measures to Optimize Examination Quality

Optimizing patent examination quality is an ongoing endeavor of TIPO. In 2013, many quality control measures were carried out to ensure that examination quality was upheld.

● Review Mechanism for Patent Examinations

Implementing review mechanism for patent examinations is an important approach to ensure examination quality. In 2013, TIPO did a random review on 672 examinations, reexaminations, and technical reports. Examiners whose cases found to be flawed were asked to improve on their performance or were given educational training to avoid future errors. Cases that can be used as good references were incorporated into training materials or as references for revising the examination guidelines. This is done to ensure a positive cycle of examination quality.



- Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee

The Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee convenes to assemble public opinions for the improvement of patent examination quality. In 2013, the Committee met to report and discuss issues related to e-filing consultation service agreement and electronic transmission of patent and trademark documents. With respect to TIPO's campaign to digitize patent and trademark operations, the Committee provided valuable recommendations that would allow easy manipulation of the user interface.

The Committee also clarified questions on patent application, examination related requests, and individual cases that the public reflected. On the other hand, TIPO explained its position on proposals that the Committee put forth, including correcting the scope of rights erred from mistranslation after the patent was published, whether patent practice be overly strict after the implementation of the new Patent Act, and patent scope description (interpretation of transition to be precise). The Committee expressed great satisfaction toward TIPO's effort in enhancing examination quality.



Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee convened on November 6, 2013.

- Patent Examination Improvement Project

1. In May 2013, a one-stop patent examination communication service was set up to allow patent applicants and patent agents to express their opinions and raise questions on examination practices. By December, this service received 118 patent examination related questions. Relevant questions and replies are put on TIPO's website and used as reference to improve examination quality.
2. To improve the accuracy and consistency of answers that the patent service hotline gives, TIPO made available an online FAQ titled "Patent Service Handbook" in December 2013 for public use.
3. TIPO established a patent management digital dashboard with integrated

interface to give examiners full access to dynamic information of patent cases and administrators immediate information on decisions made. The scope of management for this system includes the monitoring and auditing of AEP and PPH requests, from the time the request is made to the time of disposal. In addition, to enhance the efficacy of prior art search at the Patent Search Center, the system also monitors the processing status of each case so that timely adjustment can be made. This would help link examination with patent search and enhance examination efficacy.

● In-house Trainings

To strengthen examiners' professional capacity and experience exchange, TIPO in 2013 held the following in-house trainings:

1. Information sessions on patent examination guidelines were held to ensure examiners are familiar with and can accurately apply the examination guidelines.
2. Examination case studies and examination practices seminars were given to target common questions on examination guidelines and mistakes found in examination reviews. Case study database was also set up for examiners to access.
3. Seminars on cancellation of patent administrative disputes were held to

discuss issues related to cancellation cases of administrative litigations.

4. In compliance with the new Patent Act amendments, examination practices seminars were held to familiarize part-time examiners with the new regulations, examination guidelines and practices.
5. Invited foreign and local experts in technical fields to TIPO to give lectures or present at seminars.
6. Examiners who attended training programs abroad were required to present their experiences to colleagues upon their return.



Professor Tetsuya Obuchi of Tokyo University Faculty of Law presenting at TIPO on March 29, 2013.



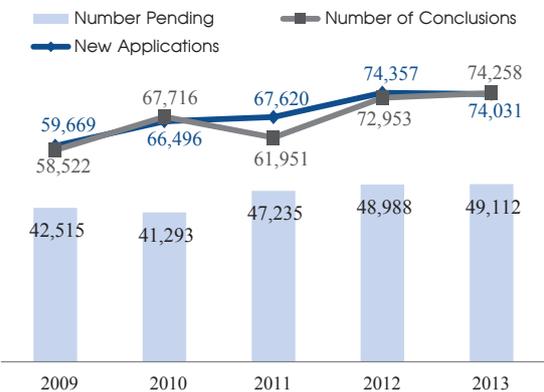
Trademark Examination Performance

■ Trademark Examination in 2013

In 2012, applications for trademark registration increased by 11.03%. Although TIPO received 94,958 classes of trademark registration applications in 2013, which was less than the 95,435 classes received in 2012, this was still a rather large amount of applications. In order to effectively monitor the number of trademark disposals, monthly disposal statistics are compiled. In addition, monthly progress toward the year's target is also tracked to ensure that target is met.

● Trademark Examination

Trademark Registration Examination (by case)

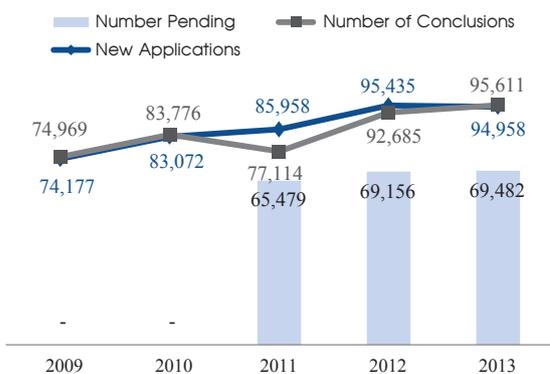


Note: Number of conclusions includes number of approvals, rejections, and others. Number pending refers to number as of December 31 of each year.

In 2013, TIPO received a total of 74,031 trademark registration applications, which was a slight drop of 0.4% from 2012. The total

applications concluded in 2013 were 74,258 cases, an increase of 1.8% from the previous year and also the highest amount in five years. This was also the first time in three years that the number of application conclusions exceeded the number of new applications. As a result, pending trademark cases (49,122) remained relatively the same as the previous year. In other words, pending trademark cases were within control of 50,000 cases.

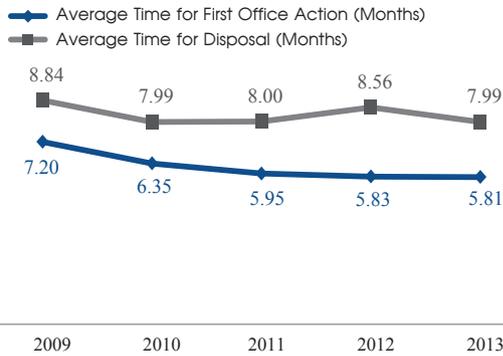
Trademark Registration Examination (by class)



Note: 1. In 2011, trademark administration system was updated to tally pending by class.
2. Number of conclusions includes number of approvals, rejections, and others. Number pending refers to number as of December 31 of each year.

In 2013, TIPO received a total of 94,958 classes of trademark registrations, which was a slight drop of 0.5% from 2012. The total trademark applications concluded in 2013 were 95,611 classes, an increase of 3.2% from the previous year. Pending trademark (69,482) classes remained relatively the same as the previous year at approximately 69,000 classes.

Processing Time for Trademark Registration



Note: "Average time for first office action" refers to the average time it takes to process a case from the time the application is filed to the time the office action is issued.

Through examiner training, simplifying examination procedure, and enhancement of computer-assisted system, the average time for first office action dropped to an all-time low of 5.81 months in five years, and the average time for disposal was 7.99 months.

● Non-traditional Marks

The current Trademark Act came into force on July 1, 2012, to expand the protectable subject matter that includes any mark with distinctiveness such as motion marks and holograms. In 2013, application for registration of non-traditional marks included 109 cases of 3-D marks, 5 cases of sound marks, 38 cases of color marks, 4 cases of holograms, 5 cases of motion marks, and 6 cases of other types of marks.

■ Measures to Optimize Examination Quality

While TIPO endeavored to increase the number of disposals for trademark registration, numerous measures were carried out to maintain consistency for examination quality.

● Review Mechanism for Trademark Examinations

In 2013, TIPO did a random review of 1,848 trademark registration disposals. This was a review rate of 2.69%. Examiners whose cases found to be flawed were asked to improve on their performance.

● Trademark Examination SOP and Dispute Resolution Guidelines

TIPO published an "SOP for Examination of Trademark Registration" and "Guidelines for Filing and Response to Trademark Disputes" to improve examination quality and efficiency, as well as to clarify disputed matters in trademark dispute cases and to reduce the time for trademark examination. Improvement proposals on registration and dispute procedures and examination practices were also made available for examiners to follow.

● In-house Trainings

New examiners received intensive training courses conducted by senior examiners, professionals from the industries and academia, and judges from the IP Court to help them familiarize with the



Trademark Act and trademark practices. The Trademark Examination Improvement Working Group also conducts meetings to update examiners on the latest business practices, products developments, and new examination practices. In 2013, in addition to having examiners present on topics related to examination practices, TIPO also invited for the first time experts from the SME Administration and Institute for Information Industry to present on One Town One Product, incorporating IPR management regulations in SMEs, and other related topics on trademark examination practices.

Copyright Services

■ Establishing Comprehensive Collective Management Organization Market Mechanism

In 2013, seven types of royalty rates were reviewed, including licensing singles for public performance on computer karaoke machines, and blanket license for public broadcast on satellite and cable televisions. TIPO made an unprecedented move to commission a marketing research company to conduct sampling survey so that rate reviews on public broadcast on satellite televisions were more objective and the interests of all parties were taken into account.

■ Establishing Search Platform

In April 2013, an integrated search platform for collective management of music copyright information was completed. This platform connects the database of three music copyright collective management organizations, and can synchronize their updates. Users of this platform can simultaneously search for copyright information of all three CMOs, allowing for access of accurate information and efficient search.

In December 2013, search platform for radio station using CMOs to manage copyright went online. This search platform allows the public to search for the actual usage of CMOs by radio stations and radio station proprietors to use the information as basis to pay for royalty. This platform will go on trial use in 2014. With this platform available, market transparency and fare payment mechanism will become accessible to copyright licensing market.

■ Copyright Related Applications

In 2013, TIPO received one application for setting up a CMO, one application for registration of plate rights, one application for compulsory license of music right (already approved), and three applications for copyright pledges. There were also 35,475 applications for electronic verification of copyright licenses.



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**CONVENIENT INFORMATION
SYSTEMS AND SERVICES**



IV. CONVENIENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND SERVICES

The year 2013 was a year of upgrading public service quality and sophisticating digital operation. New public services include new e-filing system with stronger functions, electronic delivery, e-filing services promotion and education, online payment of all trademark fees, and new TIPO website with integrated social platforms. Digital operation includes improving patent and trademark procedures, progressive integration of online examination, and digital dashboard for administration and regular staff.

Information Systems at TIPO

■ TIPONet

TIPONet was launched in August 2008 as a portal to IPR searches, but also as a one-stop online filing for patent and trademark. TIPONet is a fully functional online service for e-filing, payment of fees, digital document, progress tracking, telephone customer service, online gazettes, and searches. New functions are added from time to time to better our services to the public.

- In 2009, "My Files" was made available for online reading of digital documents; EATM services were added to online payment of fees.

- In 2010, all subsequent patent and trademark documents were digitized; automatic transfer of fees can be set up at any bank in Taiwan; began online payment and search function for patent annuity.
- In 2011, file wrapping search for invention patent went online; began online payment and search function for trademark registration fees.
- In 2012, file wrapping search for utility model patent went online; integrated automatic translation functions, trademark online gazette, new TIPONet, and new e-filing system also went online. (TIPO no longer publishes hardcopies of Trademark Gazette).
- In 2013, file wrapping search for design patent went online; online patent gazette replaced hardcopy gazettes; began PDX with JPO; all trademark fees payment went online.

■ e-Filing Systems

TIPO's e-filing systems were developed based on the experience of JPO, EPO, and KIPO. Since e-filing was developed under different periods and with different users' needs in mind, there are now two running

e-filing systems in Taiwan.

Applicants using the old system developed in 2008 must install a special software provided by TIPO to complete their application documents. The advantage of this system is that the software reduces the electronic format nuisances and checks the content for mistakes.

In 2012, TIPO began to adopt the Common Application Format (CAF) and revised its electronic application files for the new e-filing system. Applicants using this new system can complete their application using any type of document software. Once completed, the applicants then use a file converter to convert their documents into e-filing document format for submission. Also, the TIPONet is now accessible from personal computers, making e-filing and searches easier for all users. Under the new system, document completion, calculation of fees, document submission, payment, progress history, and document delivery can all be done with one software.

In view of the fact that most businesses and industries in Taiwan are in general familiar with Microsoft Word, in 2013, TIPO developed an add-on function with built-in Word software and interface. This new function will greatly reduce the difficulties applicants run into in completing the forms and will also ensure the contents of the documents are consistent. The new add-on function will be available online in 2014 and

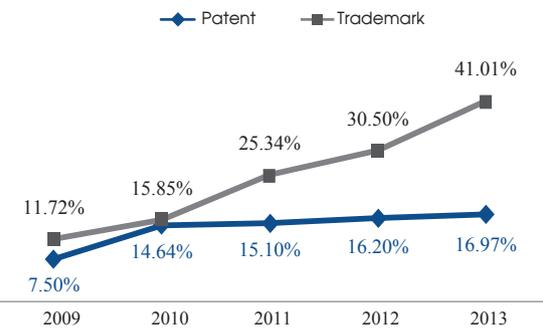
will be integrated with the new e-filing system. The system will be automatically updated periodically for better performance.

To provide excellent and convenient services to the public, TIPO began to deliver relevant documents to applicants or agents electronically. Patent and trademark applications and other procedural documents are now delivered electronically. This will shorten delivery time and allow applicants to manage their files in digital format. There are approximately 600,000 hardcopy documents that can be delivered electronically each year. This will have tremendous impact on efficiency and management.

	Digital Document	Hardcopy Document
Time for delivery	Can be accessed the day after the document is issued.	Delivered 3-4 days after the document is issued.
Flexibility	Can be received any time before expiration date.	May only be received at set time.
Data use	Document may be exported for use.	Document may not be used.
Reissuance	May request for reissuance.	Reissuance is not available.
File space	Requires only electronic storage space.	Requires actual storage space.
Forwarding efficiency	May be forwarded anytime.	Must be mailed separately.



Percentage of Patent and Trademark e-Filing



Note: 1. All figures are based on new application cases.
2. Percentage is calculated using the number of hardcopies and electronic applications as denominator, and electronic applications as numerator.

To promote public use of the online filing of patent and trademark registration, TIPO continued to visit patent and trademark agents to exchange views with relevant managements. As of the end of December 2013, 16.97% of all patent applications were filed through the e-filing system whereas 41.01% of trademark registrations were filed electronically. Though e-filing of trademark registration is growing rapidly, the number of patent e-filing is comparatively low. Hopefully with the new add-on function in place, there will be more patent e-filings in the future.

■ Search Systems

The Taiwan Patent Search System for public access was upgraded with three advanced functions in July 2013. These include subscription on special topics, case analysis, and assisted reading device. Users using the subscription function can set up

their own search parameters, and the system will automatically send the search results to the users. The case analysis function provides graphic analysis of search results by international classification number, year, inventor, and applicant. The assisted reading device enables users to quickly discriminate and select their required cases.

The Global Patent Information Retrieval System for examiners was upgraded also to incorporate a continual increase of patent information. In addition to optimizing the system's efficiency, 16 other functions were added, including customized interface, world patent text database, traditional Chinese and simplified Chinese text conversion, allowing for more search results, and distributed monitoring system.

■ TIPO Website

TIPO began to use Web 2.0 technology to give its official website a brand new look in 2013. The new TIPO website contains video clips, pictures, and social network of government agencies to give the public easy access to TIPO's policies and services, and to also allow for IPR awareness and public opinions.

International Cooperation

■ TIPO-JPO PDX Program

The PDX program between Taiwan and Japan officially began on December 2, 2013. This program allows patent offices

of both countries to gain access to priority document via electronic transmission. This would simplify application procedure from home country to the other country and save postal costs. For TIPO and JPO, this program is beneficial to the synchronicity of patent family information, helps to expedite examination, achieving the objective of providing patent protection in a timely manner.

According to the agreement, document exchange is to be conducted once every two weeks. The two offices had completed two such exchanges by the end of 2013. TIPO requested and received a total of 23 priority documents from the JPO.

■ Officially Introducing EPOQUE.Net

EPOQUE.Net is the main patent search tool used by EPO and its 38 member states. After many years of discussions with the EPO, EPOQUE.Net was finally introduced in July 2013. Agreement on terms of use was reached after many exchanges of documents. This successful introduction of EPOQUE.Net was a remarkable milestone for Taiwan and EPO bilateral exchange.

The availability of EPOQUE.Net to TIPO allows search resources at TIPO to be in sync internationally, and also satisfies the objective of harmonizing search resources that the IP5 set forth. This system will help improve patent examination quality at TIPO and hasten

TIPO's promotion of Patent Prosecution Highway.

■ Harmonizing Patent and Trademark Classification

In compliance with the revision (deletion and addition) of the International Patent Classification, TIPO published the changes accordingly in May 2013. The new classification is applicable retrospectively to all patent cases.

TIPO published the 2014 revision to 10th edition of Nice Classification in 2013 with adjustments made to 474 goods/services. The new version takes effect on January 1, 2014. In compliance with this change, the Classification and Cross Reference Index for Goods and Services was also revised and will take effect on January 1, 2014.





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**ADVANCING IPR INNOVATION
AND APPLICATION**

V. ADVANCING IPR INNOVATION AND APPLICATION

Today, in the face of fast changing market environment and fierce competition, enterprises must rely on IPR portfolio strategies and commercial application to fortify their foothold. TIPO provides various channels to cultivate IP professionals and offers up to date professional information to assist enterprises in their strategic plotting and to strengthen their competitiveness.

Patent Strategies and Applications

Taiwan is a major manufacturing and export country in technological products, and is also a technology import country. As such, it relies heavily on foreign technology. Since patent portfolio, protection of R&D results, and litigation strategies are vital to business management and international competitiveness, TIPO sponsors conferences and research projects as a channel to provide and share know-how for business needs.

■ International Conference on IPR Development Trends

The 2013 International Conference on IPR Development Trends was held in October with experts from the United States, Japan, and Germany to present on topics related to recent reforms in proof of

patent damage in the United States, top ten patent litigation decisions in the United States, patent legislations and reforms in Japan, and litigations in Europe. As part of the conference, a symposium was held to discuss recent developments in the US International Trade Commission and patent litigations, strategies for Taiwan enterprises facing international patent litigations, and risk management and contingency planning for Taiwan industries involved in patent litigations.



DG Wang opens at the 2013 International Conference on IPR Development Trends on October 18, 2013.

■ Patent Summit

The 2013 Patent Summit-Patent Portfolio in the New Century was held in May. A total of 151 high-ranking executives from 68 enterprises attended the event for in-depth discussion on practical experiences in corporate patent portfolio in respect of



operation strategies, protective schemes for R&D results, patent strategies involving application, licensing and litigation, as well as the issues regarding NPEs.



2013 Patent Summit—Patent Portfolio in the New Century of May 13, 2013.

■ Analysis of Patent Trends and Patent Litigations in Major Industries

Implementation of the project on the “Analytical Research Project for Patent Trends and Litigations in Communications Industry” resulted in the completion of 2,200 entries on communications industries in Asia, 1,000 entries on non-practicing entities (NPE), and long-term evolution (LTE) related US patent search analysis and reading reports. The project also completed six case analyses of communications industry patent lawsuits in the US (such as Apple Inc. vs. MOTOROLA) and one case analysis in the UK, as well as the completion of a litigation interview and a handbook on global communications and standard strategies for patent litigations.

■ Conference on the Application of Patent Biological Materials and Licensing

Starting 2012, biological materials deposited in Taiwan were given information added value and technology guidance in order to promote their added value and application, and to boost IP innovation in biotechnology industries. TIPO also studied related measures for patent deposit regulations. In 2013, 8 more cases of added value technology guidance were completed, 2 benchmark cases were established, and a total of NT\$71.1 million investment was reached. The benefits expected to be derived could exceed NT\$80 million.

Between September and December 2013, TIPO held four seminars and achievement reports to help all sectors learn more about related application strategies and practices in biological material transfer and licensing. Discussion at the seminars included regulations in the Patent Act on exclusive and non-exclusive licensing, guidelines for drafting material transfer agreement, biological material deposit and accession, as well as strategies for commercializing patent biological materials and added value technology guidance achievements.

Commercialization of Patents

To increase the application of patent technology in related industries, TIPO would periodically supply updates and success stories of commercialized patents in Taiwan and other countries on the patent commercialization information and education website. TIPO also would provide experience sharing essays on technology transfer and set up a patent technology matching platform. This platform would automatically matches registered individual inventors with interested businesses, or allowing businesses to search for individual inventions. The platform is also linked to the Taiwan Technology Marketplace website of the Industrial Development Bureau for subsequent counseling and trading opportunities.

Invention Show

Each year, TIPO hosts an invention show and an invention award to encourage innovation and invention, to enhance industrial technology, as well as to make good use of the invention show platform to attract potential buyers, consumers, and to link invention and investment to boost technological trading.

■ Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart

In September, the 2013 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart took

place under the theme of “smart living.” This year’s event showcased over 2,000 patented inventions and technologies from 23 countries (regions). The four-day event attracted 91,772 buyers and consumers. The event also showcased a record-high 999 entries from the invention competition.

To provide counseling service on patent industrialization and commercialization, TIPO and Industrial Development Bureau co-organized the Joint Counseling Area where a group of advisors from various government agencies was stationed to provide the public with answers to government measures in R&D guidance.



Vice President Wu Den-yih, MOEA Vice Minister Cho Shih-chao, and officials from the organizers at the 2013 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart opening ceremony on September 26, 2013.

■ National Invention and Creation Award

The 2013 National Invention and Creation Award hosted 534 entries, awarding a total of NT\$11.6 million to award recipients. This year’s awarded entries included inventions



in energy saving, smart living, and health and medical care. Most of these entries already had their technology transferred or were under development with interested companies. The amount of investment resulted from these cooperation exceeded NT\$1 billion.

An awarded entry exhibition was also held to publicize the works and to attract local and foreign investors to increase trade opportunities.

Trademark Application Guidance

To help the public gain a deeper understanding of the commercial benefits in promoting goods and services of a registered trademark, TIPO set up an indigenous people service group to provide guidance in applying for trademark registration and invested efforts to promote geographical certification marks and collective marks of well-known local products. The service group is a cooperation project with the Council of Indigenous Peoples to provide individual guidance to indigenous businesses and assistance in applying for trademark registration. Municipalities or public media interested in promoting their products or were unsuccessful with previous registrations were given guidance and consultation services on the registration of geographical certification marks and collective marks. This service is beneficial to the commercial development of local industries and economy.

Professional Trainings

■ IP Professional Training

TIPO held numerous IP professional training courses in 2013 for industrial professionals, judges and prosecutors, and school teachers. Training courses for industrial professionals had a total of 780 participants. The co-sponsored Ministry of Justice training courses trained a total of 40 lead prosecutors, prosecutors, and prosecution investigators. The jointly sponsored Judicial Yuan training courses trained a total of 30 people, including director-generals and judges. School teacher training courses held jointly with the Ministry of Education and local government trained a total of 67 junior high and elementary school teachers. TIPO also held for the first time training courses for R&D centers of universities, training a total of 68 people. Training course for international IP litigation professionals was held with 21 participants, and advance training for IP instructors was held with cumulative 394 participants.

■ Proficiency Certificates for IP Professionals

Three different types of proficiency exams were held in August, one each for patent technology engineering, patent procedure monitoring, and patent search analysis and application of added values. A total of 168 passed the exam and received their certification this year, totaling the number of certifications issued to 533 people.

■ Prevocational Trainings for Patent Attorneys

According to the Patent Attorney Act, patent attorneys who passed the patent attorney exam must undergo and pass a prevocational training, register with the competent authority, and become a member of the Taiwan Patent Attorneys Association before they can commence practice. This year's patent attorney prevocational training was held between May and June with a total of 38 participants. All participants passed the training course.

IPR Awareness

■ Legislation Information Sessions

- In March, 3 information sessions were held on the patent examination guidelines for patent term extension, pharmaceuticals, biological materials, and Chinese herbs and medicine. The purpose of the sessions was to introduce to the participants related revisions to the examination guidelines.
- In March, 10 information sessions on the Trade Secrets Act amendments were held. Questions from the sessions were compiled into a Q&A list and PowerPoint file for public access on TIPO's website.



Trade Secrets Act information session on March 21, 2013

- In May, 4 information sessions on trademark regulations were held to introduce trademark legislations in mainland China and Japan. As the number of Taiwan nationals applying for trademark registrations in other countries is on the rise, these sessions gave applicants a better understanding of foreign trademark laws and practices.
- In October, TIPO sponsored an information session on government agencies and state-owned enterprises applying for trademark registration in mainland China. The session offered explanations to the working of the Cross-strait Trademark Coordination Assistance Mechanism and trademark system in mainland China. TIPO also shared with the participants actual problems that government agencies and state-owned enterprises ran into when applying for trademark registration in mainland China and provided suggestions for handling those problems.



- In May, an awareness session for CMO operators was held with lectures on Copyright Act amendments, Copyright Collective Management Organization Act and practices, and Personal Information Protection Act. A symposium was also organized to allow discussion and questioning among participants and the lecturers.
- Fifteen awareness sessions were held in 2013 on copyright system in mainland China, Internet copyright, copyright at business locations, karaoke machine copyright, and the legal use of software at government offices and state-owned enterprises.
- In response to the needs of business and industrial organizations, the IPR Service Group conducted a total of 218 IPR information sessions on IPR legislations around the country.

■ Symposium on IPR Practices

A symposium on IPR practices was held in June and July to deliver information on “two applications for one creation” regulations in the revised Patent Act, as well as issues related to the reinstatement of trademark rights. The purpose of this symposium was to give the public a fuller understanding of the latest development of IP practices at TIPO and to solicit opinions from different sectors.



Symposium on IPR Practices (Taipei session) of June 24, 2013.

■ Conference on Database Search

Eleven sessions of the conference on database search and application were held at universities and industries throughout Taiwan. The conference provided information and knowledge on how to make best use of the patent database and helped participants understand the significance of the database.

■ IPR Contests and Awareness

● World IP Day

On April 27, an invention and creation exhibition was held at the courtyard of the Tamsui MRT station. On display were inventions from schools that had won national or international invention awards. Inventors were present at the exhibition to share with the public their invention experiences and show how an invention materializes from sketch to finish product. The purpose of the exhibition was also to raise public awareness to respect and protect IPR.

- “My Video” Competition

TIPO and the Hong Kong Intellectual Property Department co-directed the Taiwan International Screen Foundation and the Hong Kong Intellectual Property Society to host the 2013 Hong Kong and Taiwan “My Video” Competition. Contestants for this year’s contest competed against themes such as “say no to Internet infringement,” “say no to unauthorized photocopying of textbooks,” and “say no to camcording in movie theaters.” A total of 15 videos were awarded.

- Campus Awareness

To help university and senior/vocational high school students cultivate IPR awareness, TIPO held two rounds of “Copyright Camp 2013” through professional knowledge courses on campus and Internet copyright, inviting popular innovators to share their creative experiences with the participants, group activities, and visits. Also, the Campus IPR Assistance Team whose members consist of students from 21 universities went to 110 elementary and junior high schools in 2013 to promote IPR awareness.



Participants of the Copyright Camp 2013 in Taichung, August 16, 2013.

- Internet Copyright Awareness

Smart IPR App for Android was developed for both smart phone and tablet devices; the app contains free videos on IPR awareness for download. A LINE account with the public ID of “Smart IPR” was also set up to give updated IPR awareness information. These videos and information are also uploaded to TIPO’s Facebook community page for public access.



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**DIVERSE INTERNATIONAL
EXCHANGE AND
COOPERATION**

VI. DIVERSE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE AND COOPERATION

The year 2013 was a fruitful year for TIPO in international exchanges and bilateral cooperation. In addition to signing the Taiwan-UK MOU on cooperation in IPR, TIPO-SPTO MOU on PPH Mottainai, and Taiwan-Japan MOU on PDX, TIPO also held IPR conferences with the National Institute of Industrial Property of France and the Italian Directorate General for Combating Counterfeiting-Patent and Trademark Office. In the future, TIPO will continue to deepen its ties and cooperation with IPR offices of each country.

Examination Cooperation

■ Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) Pilot Program

On September 20, 2013, DG Wang and Director General Patricia Garcia-Escudero Márquez of SPTO completed the signing of an MOU on PPH pilot program. The agreement would allow TIPO and SPTO to mutually use searches and examination results to expedite patent examinations and improve examination quality.

This pilot program, called PPH Mottainai, will run on trial for two years. This is the first time TIPO signed a PPH cooperation program using the PPH Mottainai approach. This approach relaxes some of the restrictions

of a general PPH program. TIPO hopes this milestone in bilateral cooperation will lead the way to further patent examination cooperation with other countries.



Signing of the TIPO-SPTO MOU on PPH pilot program on September 20, 2013.

■ Exchange of Patent Examiners

● USPTO

In December, USPTO design patent experts Mr. Joel Sincavage and Mr. David Gerk visited TIPO to give presentations on US design patent system, direction of future legislative revisions for the protection of industrial designs, and case studies on design patent examination practices.

● JPO

JPO sent four patent examiners to TIPO between the second half of January and February for experience exchanges.



In October, two additional trademark examiners came to TIPO for experience sharing on trademark distinctiveness, protection of well-known trademarks, GI as certification marks, geographical collective trademarks, and retail services. TIPO also sent four patent examiners between the second half of September and October to JPO for exchange.

- Cross-strait

Exchanges between Taiwan and mainland China turned a new page in 2013, with TIPO sending three patent examiners to mainland China in September to deepen understanding in quality control of patent examination procedures, examination practices, and patent legislations. In November, four additional trademark examiners went to mainland China to learn about regulations relating to Taiwan trademark agents practicing trademark affairs in mainland China.

International Cooperation

■ Multilateral Cooperation

- WTO/TRIPS

TIPO continued to participate in WTO/TRIPS issues negotiations and attended TRIPS Council Meeting. TIPO also fulfilled its obligation of notifying TRIPS of any new development in legislative changes. However, since TRIPS has not convened any negotiation meeting since March 2012, discussion on Multilateral System

of Notification and the Registration of Geographical Indications for Wines and Spirits has come to a standstill. TIPO will continue to participate in the discussion of GI extension and patent applications involving genetic resources and traditional knowledge sources. TIPO petitioned the United States' proposal on positive benefits of IPR and innovations at the council meeting, and shared with member economies valuable related policy measures and experiences of Taiwan.

- APEC/IPEG

TIPO attended the 36th and 37th APEC/IPEG meeting to report on expanding the scope of design patent protection, amendments to the Trade Secrets Act, blocking major foreign rogue websites, and handling of malicious trademark applications.

■ Bilateral Cooperation

- Taiwan-U.S.

The Taiwan-US Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) talks and working-level meeting were held on March 10-12, 2013. Both sides exchanged opinions on issues of copyright protection with respect to Internet infringement and cooperation potentials after the amendments of the Trade Secrets Act.

- Taiwan-Japan

DG Wang was invited by the Interchange Association, Japan (IAJ) to Tokyo in March to

exchange with JPO officials and Japanese industries on IPR issues. Delegation from JPO also came to TIPO during the 37th Taiwan-Japan Economic and Trade Conference to discuss the current implementation of TW-SUPA and cooperation potential among TIPO, JPO, and Taiwan/Japan users. On November 5, 2013, the Association of East Asian Relations and Interchange Association Japan signed an MOU on PDX, which began implementation on December 2.



Signing of the MOU on PDX, November 5, 2013.

● Taiwan-EU

The Taiwan-EU IPR Working Group Videoconference was held in April and October to exchange on IPR-related legislative amendments, the status of IPR enforcement, geographical indication (GI) and bilateral cooperation on IPR. In August, officials from the EU DG Trade of the European Commission visited TIPO to discuss measures for deterring foreign rogue sites and Cross-strait Coordination Assistance Mechanism.

● Taiwan-U.K.

The 4th Taiwan-UK Videoconference on intellectual property right was held in March to exchange dialogues regarding the signing of an MOU on IPR cooperation. On September 17, DG Wang and UKIPO Chief Executive Officer and Comptroller General John Alty jointly witnessed the signing of the MOU on IPR cooperation between Taipei Representative Office (TRO) in the UK and British Trade and Cultural Office (BTCO). The signing of this MOU is expected to further bilateral IPR exchange and cooperation for both sides.



DG Wang and Comptroller General John Alty witness the signing of the MOU by TRO Representative, Dr. Shen Lyu-shun on September 17, 2013.

● Taiwan-France

In September, DG Wang and Mr. Yves Lapiere, Director General of National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI), exchanged views at the 10th Taiwan-France Industrial Property Right Conference on GI protection, plain cigarette packaging, patent e-filing system



and SMEs guidance mechanism, exploring possibilities for future cooperation in these areas.

- Taiwan-Italy

The 2nd Taiwan-Italy IPR Conference was held at TIPO in April with Ms. Simona Marzetti, Head of Unit for IP Promotion and International Affairs, Italian Patent and Trademark Office attending the conference. Both sides shared and exchanged valuable experiences and opinions on EU's unitary patent system, promotion of IPR, enforcement and mechanisms for combating counterfeiting and piracy.

- Taiwan-Czech Republic

The Taiwan-Czech Republic MOU on IPR cooperation was signed on September 13, 2010 with terms of agreement of three years. The agreement was extended for an additional three years with the renewal of the agreement signed on October 25, 2013.

- Taiwan-Singapore

The Taiwan-Singapore Agreement on Economic Partnership (ASTEP) was signed in Singapore on November 7 to strengthen IP talents cultivation, and academic, information, and policy exchange and cooperation.

- Taiwan-New Zealand

The Taiwan-New Zealand Agreement on Economic Partnership (ANZTEC) went into effect on December 1. This agreement includes 25 chapters on IPR to specified

cooperation approaches. The signing of this agreement will greatly deepen IPR protection and exchange for both sides.

Cross-strait Exchange

■ Implementation of Cross-strait Agreement on IPR Protection and Cooperation

Results in 2013 of implementing the Cross-strait Agreement on IPR Protection and Cooperation were:

- Mutually Accepting Priority Rights

From the time both sides began to mutually accept priority right claims in November 22, 2010 to the end of 2013, mainland China had accepted a total 15,681 patent cases, 143 trademark cases, and 3 variety rights cases from Taiwan; Taiwan had accepted 10,742 patent cases and 292 trademark cases from mainland China.

- Coordination Assistance Mechanism

From the time the cross-strait agreement went into effect on September 12, 2010 to end of 2013, TIPO had reported 412 cases to the competent Chinese coordination assistance authority and 237 of these cases were processed.

- Copyright Authentication in Taiwan Shortened Market Entry

The Taiwan Association for Copyrights

Protection (TACP) began to certify audio-visual works entering mainland on December 16, 2010. As of end of 2013, the association had received 535 authentication requests, including 519 requests for recorded work and 16 for film and TV production.

● Periodic Working Group Meetings

Trademark, patent, and copyright working groups met respectively in April, June, and October 2013 to discuss strengthening the coordination assistance mechanism, future working group operation, and priority examination. Both parties will continue to periodically review the implementation of the agreement to deepen examination cooperation and exchanges. TIPO will also continue to remain highly alert of the problems that Taiwanese encounter in mainland China and assist our nationals via the coordination assistance mechanism in a timely manner.

■ Cross-strait IPR Forum

● The 2013 Cross-strait Trademark Forum was held in Taipei in April to discuss trademark law amendments and practices at trademark office, trademark law amendments and adjudication committee, and trademark protection and remedies. Both sides were highly concerned with the effect of the new PRPC Trademark Law on trademark squatting and conflicting business names and how to resolve such problems.



DG Wang addresses at the Cross-strait Trademark Forum on April 16, 2013.

- The 6th Cross-strait Copyright Working-level Forum took place in Taipei in October with government officials, scholars and industry representatives from both sides exchanging views on copyright authentication, notice/take down system, CMOs, electronic books, digital industries, and cross-strait licensing.
- In November, the Fujian-Taiwan Geographical Indication (GI) and Trademark Seminar was held in Fujian Province, mainland China, to exchange views on cross-strait GI registration, use and management.
- In November, the 6th Annual Cross-strait Patent Forum was held in Shandong Province, mainland China to exchange views with representatives from SIPO and private sectors on Taiwan's latest IPR development, changes in the design patent legal systems and key practices involving patent examinations.



■ **Subsidizing the Chinese National Federation of Industries (CNFI) in Hosting Cross-strait IPR Exchanges and Industrial Innovation Activities**

Cross-strait IPR exchanges and industrial innovation activities in 2013 included:

- Attended the 2013 6th Annual Cross-strait IPR Forum in June; hosted the 2013 6th Annual Cross-strait Patent Forum in November to deepen cross-strait IPR exchange and cooperation.
- Continued operation of the IPR service network for Taiwan businesses in mainland China. This information service provides Taiwanese investors in mainland China with information on IPR and for them to exchange questions.
- Hosted 9 conferences on cross-strait patent litigations, market-oriented high value patent portfolio, developments in IPR litigations in the United States, competitive strategies for corporate patent portfolio, and international patent licenses.





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**COMPREHENSIVE IPR
PROTECTION ENVIRONMENT**



VII. COMPREHENSIVE IPR PROTECTION ENVIRONMENT

Strengthening IPR protection policy is a significant issue in promoting economic development and free trade with other countries, and is also an indicator of a nation's competitiveness. In 2013, Taiwan's enforcement of IPR protection attained excellent achievements in counterfeit and piracy inspection, border control and OD

factory inspection. In the future, TIPO will continue to build on the existing foundation and carry out the IPR Action Plan of 2012-2104, and begin to formulate the next stage of action plan (2015-2017) by coordinating with other government agencies to promote IPR protection work.

Piracy and Counterfeit Inspection

■ Taiwan High Prosecutors Office (THPO)

IPR investigation and protection coordination meetings were held to map out enforcement strategies. The following

table shows the numbers of concluded and confirmed IPR infringement cases from all district prosecutors offices in 2013:

Unit: Case

Year	Concluded Investigations	Outcome				
		Indicted (Ordinary Procedure)	Indicted (Summary Judgment)	Deferred	Not Indicted	Others
2013	7,794	712	1,057	2,077	2,900	1,048
2012	7,763	799	995	2,073	2,754	1,142
Rate of Change (%)	0.40%	-10.89%	6.23%	0.19%	5.30%	-8.23%

■ 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 2013 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 Infringements
	Cases	Suspects	Cases	Suspects	Cases	Suspects	No. of Disks	Cases
2013	5,730	6,623	3,475	3,983	2,255	2,640	99,608	3,535
2012	5,484	6,342	3,260	3,716	2,224	2,626	131,648	2,892
Rate of Change (%)	4.49%	4.43%	6.60%	7.19%	1.39%	0.53%	-24.34%	22.23%

■ IPR Police, National Policy Agency

The IPR Police is the competent police authority for the implementation of counterfeiting and piracy inspection. Given their professional training, they

produced yet another year of phenomenal accomplishment. Statistics for infringement cases in 2013 are classified below:

Unit: Case

Year	Total cases	Types of Cases					
		Internet	Markets	Storefronts	Flyers	Factories	Others
2013	2,754	1,803	370	551	2	2	27
2012	2,567	1,570	402	562	3	6	24
Rate of Change (%)	7.28%	14.84%	-7.96%	-1.96%	-33.33%	-66.67%	12.50%

■ IPR Police Restructured: Criminal Investigation Brigade

In compliance with the government restructuring scheme, the IPR Police will be restructured on January 1, 2014 to the Criminal Investigation Brigade (CIBr). CIBr will continue to handle IPR infringement investigations, but this restructuring would increase officers' ranks, salary, and benefits. This would be an incentive to attract excellent officers to the force. CIBr will have

investigation teams in Taipei, Taichung, and Kaohsiung to work closely with rights holder organizations, commercial associations, and the Criminal Investigation Bureau to combat Internet infringement and other forms of IP crimes.



Inspection of OD manufacturing Plants

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. In 2013, a total of 700 OD facilities were inspected (380 during the day and 320 at night); 66 facilities received written audits. No major violations were found in 2013, indicating that under the tight inspection of JODE, we have successfully and effectively control manufacturing at the source. In addition, given the increase in Internet infringement crime, JODE also aids the IPR Police in strengthening Internet inspection. A total of 752 suspected websites were found by JODE and handed over to the IPR Police for further investigation.

Capacity Training for Law Enforcement Officers

An IPR training course was offered in May and June for police officers island-wide who are responsible for investigating IPR infringement cases in order to enhance their professional knowledge and enforcement capacity; a total of 75 police officers took part in the course.



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FUTURE PROSPECTS



VIII. FUTURE PROSPECTS

To use IPR as the competitive soft power internationally, Taiwan needs to use its innovative hard skills and integrated disciplines built upon a solid foundation of patent, trade secrets, trademark, and copyright legislation, while at the same time fully grasping the strategic know-hows of R&D, application, usage, and litigation strategy of patent technology. In December 2013, the Executive Yuan approved six major action plans to the National Guidelines for IP Strategies, which TIPO will coordinate with other relevant agencies to develop IP measures that are beneficial to Taiwan's investment environment.

TIPO endeavors to enhance patent and trademark examination efficacy to help enterprises quickly obtain their IP rights for effective planning and application. TIPO projects that concluded invention patent will remain over 60,000 cases a year starting in 2014. Substantive examination performance

in recent years shows that by the end of 2016, the number of pending applications will have fallen to 76,000 cases. As the number of pending applications decreases, the average time for disposal is projected to be 37 months for 2014, 28 months for 2015, and 22 months for 2016. With respect to trademark, TIPO is looking positively toward the goal of less than 5 months for average first office action by 2017.

IPR system is not a fixed system; it must always evolve with the world economy and technological advancement. Changes to patent legislations will be made to be in compliance with the 2013 new Patent Act. These changes include revising the Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act, Regulations of Patent Fees, and drafting of the Regulations Governing Customs Detaining Goods Suspected of Patent Infringement with the Ministry of Finance. In addition, as the Patent Attorney Act was

passed in 2008, provisions on the scope and mode of practice, patent examiners becoming patent attorneys or vice versa, patent attorney association, and disciplinary policies are in need of revision. TIPO will begin such drafts and organize public hearings to expedite the amendment process. Public hearings for the Copyright Act revision will also be held immediately when the draft amendment is completed. TIPO will continue to review CMO royalty rates toward the goal of a comprehensive copyright licensing market mechanism.

Providing efficient and friendly Internet service is another goal TIPO aims for. In 2014, TIPO will launch the Web Service interface, which will allow applicants and agents to use their company or patent/trademark firm's search function to search for the status of their applications or download electronic documents. In addition, in order to enhance examination efficacy and quality, TIPO will

begin to develop online patent examination system, and online trademark examination will begin to go on trial in the very near future.

TIPO hopes to build an ideal IPR protection environment through the implementation of a timely IPR protection system and efficient examination that values quality and quantity. TIPO also looks to encourage domestic R&D and innovation, strengthening strategies and their application to foster Taiwan's industrial competitiveness and sustainable economy.



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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 (1994-2013)

Year \ Item	Application	Approval	Certificate Issued	Grant
1994	42,412	19,032	15,136	–
1995	43,461	29,707	22,907	–
1996	47,055	29,469	25,529	–
1997	53,164	29,356	26,935	–
1998	54,003	25,051	23,640	–
1999	51,921	29,144	24,338	–
2000	61,231	38,665	31,096	–
2001	67,860	53,789	43,277	–
2002	61,402	45,042	44,101	–
2003	65,742	53,034	42,082	–
2004	72,082	27,717	66,490	21,893
2005	79,442	–	58,306	57,236
2006	80,988	–	49,315	48,774
2007	81,834	–	49,290	49,006
2008	83,613	–	42,366	42,283
2009	78,425	–	43,750	43,724
2010	80,494	–	45,973	45,966
2011	82,988	–	50,314	50,305
2012	85,073	–	56,612	56,610
2013	83,211	–	72,149	72,148

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 2004 to 2013

1. Patent Cases Filed & Disposed

Year \ Item	Application	Reexamination	Opposition	Invalidation	Assignment	Licensing
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
2013	83,211	6,477	-	660	4,734	188

- 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 Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

Year \ Item	Application	Pre-grant Publication	Request for Examination	Reexamination	Rejection	Approval	Certificate Issued	Grant	Invalidation
2004	41,919	28,917	27,334	5,528	9,216	14,688	28,583	5,766	116
2005	47,841	41,441	34,488	1,482	4,886	-	20,800	20,626	190
2006	50,111	44,778	43,348	2,129	6,028	-	23,324	23,228	220
2007	51,676	46,979	46,093	2,314	5,353	-	22,315	22,218	264
2008	51,909	50,140	45,938	1,537	5,115	-	12,891	12,867	205
2009	46,654	52,617	40,905	2,143	8,938	-	14,152	14,138	233
2010	47,442	44,962	41,115	2,758	10,806	-	16,348	16,345	166
2011	50,082	46,157	43,528	3,305	14,916	-	20,028	20,025	122
2012	51,189	51,592	44,457	4,467	20,923	-	25,536	25,536	154
2013	49,218	52,126	43,395	6,407	26,344	-	40,252	40,251	123

- 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 Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

Item Year	Application	Reexamination	Rejection	Approval	Certificate Issued	Grant	Requests for Technical Evaluation Report	Issuance of Technical Evaluation Report	Invalidation
2004	21,518	1,035	3,303	9,492	30,434	14,064	496	0	653
2005	23,226	-	295	-	30,926	30,118	2,431	1,155	1,299
2006	23,279	-	108	-	19,828	19,407	2,278	2,784	1,017
2007	22,715	-	144	-	20,950	20,769	2,578	2,074	846
2008	23,953	-	226	-	23,468	23,411	2,650	2,646	788
2009	25,032	-	218	-	23,603	23,591	2,606	1,448	705
2010	25,832	-	240	-	23,937	23,935	2,566	2,487	739
2011	25,170	-	319	-	24,043	24,037	2,301	2,824	622
2012	25,636	-	321	-	24,644	24,643	2,366	2,574	621
2013	25,025	-	274	-	24,847	24,847	2,274	2,678	481

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 Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

Item Year	Application	Reexamination	Rejection	Approval	Certificate Issued	Grant	Invalidation
2004	8,645	521	1,864	3,537	7,473	2,063	42
2005	8,375	304	1,793	-	6,580	6,492	94
2006	7,598	416	1,758	-	6,163	6,139	57
2007	7,443	293	1,437	-	6,025	6,019	49
2008	7,751	201	1,288	-	6,007	6,005	41
2009	6,739	188	1,098	-	5,995	5,995	42
2010	7,220	109	843	-	5,688	5,686	46
2011	7,736	127	710	-	6,243	6,243	48
2012	8,248	73	630	-	6,432	6,431	53
2013	8,968	70	754	-	7,050	7,050	56

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	Partially Sustained	Denied
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
2013	0	0	429	113	337

Note: 1. The figures are dispositions for patent objections, confirmed invalidations, acquitted invalidations, and partially sustained invalidations of the same year.

2. There are also cancellations, rejections, and not accepted cases in addition to objections, sustained, acquitted, and partially sustained invalidations.

6. Patent Administrative Appeals, 2005 - 2013

Year \ Item	Administrative Appeals					
	Cases Filed	Decisions of Administrative Appeals				
		Original Decisions Revoked	Others	Administrative Appeals Rejected	Other disposals	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%
2013	444	37	2	367	8	9.42%

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

2. Rejections refer to not accepted and rejection of an appeal decision; others refer to partial rejection and partial cancellation cases; other disposals include withdrawal by the appellant, transfer of jurisdiction, and bundled proceeding.

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
2013	133	8	16	111	12	1	0	0	148

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
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
2013	21,730	23,837	5,147	50,714	27,488	1,188	3,821	32,497

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

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

Year \ Item	Residents				Non-Residents			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
2004	2,662	13,637	1,302	17,601	3,104	427	761	4,292
2005	9,124	29,328	3,872	42,324	11,502	790	2,620	14,912
2006	11,431	18,857	3,485	33,773	11,797	550	2,654	15,001
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
2013	19,572	23,670	4,292	47,534	20,679	1,177	2,758	24,614

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		
	2010	2011	2012	2011	2012	2013
A01	376	398	356	133	219	235
A21	25	20	26	11	14	17
A22	1	0	4	5	1	3
A23	249	259	247	85	106	147
A24	48	53	91	10	11	13
A41	68	58	50	18	13	25
A42	18	7	9	4	12	11
A43	66	57	53	10	21	26
A44	82	89	87	18	50	68
A45	86	62	95	18	38	67
A46	27	39	34	7	16	37
A47	367	441	457	158	175	219
A61	2,166	2,395	2,019	789	1,022	1,551
A62	41	54	42	10	10	17
A63	354	319	367	147	270	316
A99	0	1	0	0	0	0

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2010	2011	2012	2011	2012	2013
B01	451	568	603	208	328	403
B02	15	26	21	12	8	15
B03	13	10	11	9	16	7
B04	10	6	10	3	2	2
B05	217	183	232	179	98	93
B06	3	2	3	1	1	5
B07	15	16	12	10	9	23
B08	56	70	86	43	40	56
B09	33	15	31	9	11	24
B21	142	132	166	75	89	55
B22	77	79	93	24	40	75
B23	504	523	504	202	267	382
B24	179	204	204	71	71	130
B25	340	329	396	306	294	326
B26	67	74	76	36	47	39
B27	23	17	20	24	14	18
B28	28	29	36	9	9	25
B29	502	456	469	140	158	372
B30	20	37	31	8	10	9
B31	7	18	8	6	10	7
B32	364	521	535	93	136	273
B41	188	261	265	163	87	142
B42	18	17	16	11	10	10
B43	31	11	24	15	11	19
B44	73	55	44	12	31	24
B60	360	389	508	237	195	220
B61	23	27	51	10	14	32
B62	362	405	450	204	346	348
B63	37	58	44	16	35	28
B64	11	12	18	7	12	9
B65	629	696	668	370	396	483
B66	39	47	56	43	54	51
B67	15	8	20	17	6	20
B68	0	1	0	0	0	1
B81	41	32	44	36	57	35
B82	40	54	90	18	12	39
C01	290	326	351	89	132	245



Classification	Application			Grant		
	2010	2011	2012	2011	2012	2013
C02	143	165	151	39	38	134
C03	292	358	447	76	128	385
C04	147	160	137	43	50	108
C05	8	14	17	2	5	7
C06	0	2	1	1	0	0
C07	1,653	1,576	1,793	540	646	1,084
C08	1,385	1,551	1,675	384	629	1,231
C09	969	1,187	1,270	306	482	875
C10	109	96	81	27	41	88
C11	70	97	65	25	34	65
C12	324	364	381	134	172	274
C13	1	5	2	0	0	3
C14	0	8	5	1	0	5
C21	57	71	73	19	21	75
C22	166	211	268	57	83	223
C23	702	714	667	162	224	588
C25	156	179	213	57	65	154
C30	95	105	136	39	49	127
C40	3	5	10	0	2	2
D01	71	62	91	40	42	42
D02	15	15	11	7	7	11
D03	28	29	20	30	18	21
D04	68	49	53	55	55	41
D05	49	53	46	58	30	46
D06	103	139	84	83	84	94
D07	1	1	2	0	0	2
D21	36	34	31	25	24	31
D99	0	0	1	0	0	0
E01	29	33	31	15	9	16
E02	71	64	56	18	29	22
E03	48	57	40	20	20	17
E04	203	175	155	71	64	80
E05	121	155	171	78	86	107
E06	84	92	73	29	40	55
E21	11	15	6	8	5	10
F01	29	36	48	35	62	20
F02	97	87	75	74	79	72
F03	163	181	142	47	31	42
F04	239	281	282	90	112	189

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2010	2011	2012	2011	2012	2013
F15	16	20	19	8	9	8
F16	708	593	658	335	350	574
F17	33	27	25	13	18	22
F21	685	641	669	144	269	491
F22	9	9	5	2	6	1
F23	70	74	84	29	51	34
F24	207	223	250	69	133	145
F25	70	74	84	57	35	59
F26	16	31	19	11	8	12
F27	33	45	38	15	21	26
F28	151	158	135	51	42	78
F41	31	29	31	12	21	27
F42	5	6	4	1	0	1
G01	1,908	1,940	1,887	657	942	2,100
G02	1,878	2,196	2,315	1,223	1,780	2,316
G03	990	997	1,083	459	663	1,269
G04	34	26	24	16	28	19
G05	339	295	304	165	226	338
G06	5,093	5,245	5,827	1,640	1,912	3,122
G07	54	53	91	31	44	74
G08	203	227	244	57	105	180
G09	937	875	776	606	720	1,437
G10	141	126	136	85	68	167
G11	678	669	652	680	624	879
G12	6	7	3	2	3	8
G21	38	49	51	25	32	52
G99	0	1	1	0	0	0
H01	7,548	8,833	8,734	3,285	4,610	6,675
H02	1,126	1,283	1,288	549	649	1,047
H03	741	571	690	613	481	566
H04	4,033	3,612	3,417	1,627	2,245	3,714
H05	2,115	2,096	1,883	724	941	1,666
H99	0	0	0	0	0	1
X	603	496	819	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		
	2010	2011	2012	2011	2012	2013
A01	651	614	692	584	641	698
A21	68	56	55	43	63	52
A22	5	12	5	8	8	10
A23	128	128	145	98	123	141
A24	27	14	18	21	20	11
A41	279	278	313	236	308	296
A42	104	130	123	100	119	115
A43	215	221	244	205	213	229
A44	105	119	111	110	104	99
A45	575	618	696	578	615	689
A46	56	57	37	58	50	41
A47	2,279	2,120	2,149	2,123	2,065	2,011
A61	1,208	1,128	1,299	1,105	1,171	1,283
A62	112	97	113	90	94	126
A63	720	670	708	644	660	653
A99	0	1	0	0	0	0
B01	278	289	237	275	273	226
B02	49	28	26	42	24	32
B03	5	4	11	4	3	16
B04	7	4	2	7	2	4
B05	171	180	155	189	148	151
B06	2	2	0	1	1	0
B07	36	22	20	29	21	15
B08	55	40	52	45	51	52
B09	14	16	14	13	14	16
B21	111	109	101	116	95	104
B22	17	21	15	14	19	21
B23	366	419	492	399	444	494
B24	101	114	129	116	109	155
B25	554	443	486	465	467	481
B26	154	113	137	122	123	128
B27	59	56	35	49	52	37
B28	17	18	18	20	17	16
B29	278	234	225	221	252	221
B30	23	25	34	23	44	21
B31	14	20	16	17	17	14
B32	119	169	157	131	159	168
B41	112	111	123	108	116	117
B42	112	117	75	108	90	83
B43	146	148	143	152	132	126
B44	75	79	48	73	53	63
B60	812	795	934	755	839	940
B61	5	5	5	5	4	8

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2010	2011	2012	2011	2012	2013
B62	844	723	744	711	723	683
B63	40	59	48	41	54	51
B64	8	10	13	10	8	16
B65	1,117	1,039	1,082	1,006	1,057	1,067
B66	76	70	73	76	73	78
B67	37	22	26	25	27	29
B68	1	2	3	0	3	2
B81	2	2	2	1	1	3
B82	0	2	2	0	2	2
C01	12	6	16	7	14	9
C02	54	44	61	43	58	75
C03	15	24	45	21	30	52
C04	5	4	6	2	3	7
C05	4	5	4	2	4	7
C06	6	1	7	3	4	3
C07	0	0	3	0	1	3
C08	7	6	8	4	6	6
C09	11	12	17	16	13	10
C10	5	5	3	5	3	2
C11	16	13	10	10	11	15
C12	28	19	39	21	26	32
C13	0	1	0	1	0	0
C14	0	0	0	0	0	0
C21	5	8	4	9	3	8
C22	1	3	1	3	0	3
C23	33	37	28	38	29	33
C25	48	43	57	40	50	55
C30	9	13	20	11	16	27
C40	0	0	0	0	0	0
D01	24	15	15	21	16	16
D02	10	6	12	9	9	15
D03	27	19	27	21	21	22
D04	62	67	74	59	66	89
D05	64	74	57	70	63	52
D06	96	100	97	85	101	92
D07	5	3	2	4	3	2
D21	7	7	3	4	5	3
D99	0	0	1	0	0	1
E01	50	53	59	47	51	49
E02	86	84	68	86	76	57
E03	136	140	162	138	134	151
E04	461	464	440	435	411	421
E05	285	294	335	282	330	247



Classification	Application			Grant		
	2010	2011	2012	2011	2012	2013
E06	375	312	315	342	312	289
E21	10	3	6	4	2	10
F01	69	45	55	58	33	75
F02	73	73	88	71	78	91
F03	145	157	164	125	149	144
F04	217	246	280	197	291	260
F15	16	11	19	16	16	19
F16	869	867	850	859	847	864
F17	23	28	26	32	17	23
F21	1,029	991	997	983	971	927
F22	8	6	5	5	4	9
F23	104	77	88	80	86	95
F24	469	482	435	444	445	422
F25	70	55	74	60	67	78
F26	18	24	33	23	23	37
F27	19	16	19	12	19	13
F28	61	80	63	90	63	78
F41	66	76	80	69	75	81
F42	11	11	29	10	20	18
G01	548	524	567	500	557	553
G02	477	479	422	450	433	446
G03	126	159	165	132	169	154
G04	49	42	39	38	42	47
G05	58	55	78	54	55	81
G06	1,227	1,327	1,342	1,170	1,312	1,338
G07	48	58	52	53	48	55
G08	197	202	212	169	207	238
G09	282	229	252	244	216	242
G10	55	75	71	60	66	69
G11	142	113	107	121	108	99
G12	8	6	5	6	4	5
G21	3	4	4	2	5	1
G99	0	0	0	0	0	0
H01	2,895	2,817	2,384	2,859	2,577	2,340
H02	452	482	560	450	497	593
H03	55	27	24	36	28	28
H04	572	542	544	537	532	542
H05	861	905	895	807	941	825
X	204	220	216	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		
	2010	2011	2012	2011	2012	2013
01	23	65	37	12	32	36
02	215	248	317	157	216	337
03	113	126	210	96	124	170
04	44	40	35	38	32	34
05	44	80	66	50	65	65
06	293	372	394	279	329	361
07	317	291	361	265	254	273
08	376	360	356	302	328	356
09	372	460	496	386	420	425
10	148	164	226	119	144	182
11	171	309	275	167	233	221
12	579	601	710	563	506	638
13	644	624	581	513	498	459
14	1,059	1,081	1,176	914	911	1,032
15	324	366	255	245	312	243
16	271	226	300	251	244	226
17	10	1	5	7	3	6
18	14	22	12	17	15	13
19	123	137	120	106	108	91
20	40	41	60	37	36	70
21	249	272	271	223	219	249
22	23	27	31	17	25	21
23	417	426	380	372	330	362
24	133	163	109	101	132	97
25	174	179	182	146	136	135
26	655	646	711	574	495	663
27	15	16	19	11	16	18
28	209	247	224	194	207	212
29	5	5	15	8	7	13
30	33	24	20	15	26	23
31	27	35	22	23	28	19
32	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	50	0	0	35	0	0
x	50	81	272	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 2012 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	6,028
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	4,464
3	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	1,359
4	G02B	Optical elements, systems, or apparatus	1,243
5	H04N	Pictorial communication	1,176
6	G02F	Liquid crystal display (LCD), electrophoresis display (EPD)	1,015
7	A61K	Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	897
8	C07D	Heterocyclic compounds	856
9	H04L	Transmission of digital information	830
10	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	817
11	G03F	Photomechanical production of textured or patterned surfaces; materials therefor; originals therefor; apparatus specially adapted therefor; exposure apparatus	805
12	G06Q	Electronic commerce	802
13	C23C	Coating metallic material; coating material with metallic material	633
14	G01R	Measuring electric variables; measuring magnetic variables	610
15	G09G	Arrangements or circuits for control of indicating devices using static means to present variable information	596
16	C08L	Compositions of Macromolecular Compounds	560
17	G01N	Investigating or analysing materials by determining their chemical or physical properties	554
18	H04W	Wireless communication networks	547
19	H01M	Processes or means for directly converting chemical energy into electrical energy	539
20	B32B	Layered products	535

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of applications in 2012, from most to least.

2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2011.01.

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 2012 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	1,198
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	975
3	F21V	Lighting devices	780
4	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	769
5	B65D	Containers for storage or transport of articles or materials	676
6	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	615
7	A47G	Household or table equipment	593
8	A63B	Apparatus for physical training, gymnastics, swimming, climbing, or fencing; ball games; training equipment	454
9	A47J	Kitchen equipment; coffee mills; spice mills; apparatus for making beverages	414
10	A45C	Purses; luggage; hand carried bags	324
11	A47C	Chairs; sofas; beds	315
12	B25B	Tools or bench devices	314
13	A47B	Tables; desks; office furniture; cabinets; drawers; general details of furniture	313
14	A01G	Horticulture; cultivation of vegetables, flowers, rice, fruit, vines, hops, or seaweed; forestry; watering	302
15	E06B	Shutter	301
16	A01K	Animal husbandry; care of birds, fishes, insects; fishing; rearing or breeding animals, not otherwise provided for; new breeds of animals	260
17	B23Q	Details, components, or accessories for machine tools; machine tools in general, characterised by the construction of particular details or components; combinations or associations of metal-working machines, not directed to a particular result	253
18	B62J	Cycle saddles or seats; accessories peculiar to cycles and not otherwise provided for	242
19	A61H	Physical therapy apparatus	225
20	A61B	Diagnosis; surgery; identification	223
20	G06Q	Electronic commerce	223

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of applications in 2012, from most to least.

2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2011.01.

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 2012 (TOP 20)

Rank	LOC	LOC Subject	Total
1	14-03	Communications equipment, wireless remote controls and radio amplifiers	514
2	12-16	Parts, equipment and accessories for vehicles, not included in other classes or subclasses	422
3	13-03	Equipment for distribution or control of electric power	380
4	14-02	Data processing equipment as well as peripheral apparatus and devices	370
5	26-06	Luminous devices for vehicles	269
6	09-01	Bottles, flasks, pots, carboys, demijohns, and containers with dynamic dispensing means	259
7	16-06	Optical articles	228
8	28-03	Toilet articles and beauty parlor equipment	207
9	03-01	Trunks, suitcases, briefcases, handbags, keyholders, cases specially designed for their contents, wallets and similar articles	200
10	26-04	Luminous sources, electrical or not	186
11	11-02	Trinkets, table, mantel and wall ornaments, flower vases and pots	181
12	06-01	Seats	180
13	14-01	Equipment for the recording or reproduction of sounds or pictures	168
14	21-01	Games and toys	151
14	26-05	Lamps, standard lamps, chandeliers, wall and ceiling fixtures, lampshades, reflectors, photographic and cinematographic projector lamps	151
16	07-02	Cooking appliances, utensils and containers	150
17	09-03	Boxes, cases, containers, (preserve) tins or cans	148
17	13-02	Power transformers, rectifiers, batteries and accumulators	148
19	07-01	China, glassware, dishes and other articles of a similar nature	147
20	02-07	Haberdashery and clothing accessories	137

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of applications in 2012, 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 2013 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	4,627
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	2,500
3	G02F	Liquid crystal display (LCD), electrophoresis display (EPD)	1,364
4	G09G	Arrangements or circuits for control of indicating devices using static means to present variable information	1,234
5	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	1,141
6	H04L	Transmission of digital information	1,059
7	H04N	Pictorial communication	982
8	G02B	Optical elements, systems, or apparatus	924
9	A61K	Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	886
10	G01R	Measuring electric variables; measuring magnetic variables	871
11	G03F	Photomechanical production of textured or patterned surfaces; materials therefor; originals therefor; apparatus specially adapted therefor; exposure apparatus	824
12	H04W	Wireless communication networks	580
13	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	579
14	C07D	Heterocyclic compounds	567
15	H04B	Transmission	560
16	C23C	Coating metallic material; coating material with metallic material	550
17	G11C	Static stores	501
18	H05B	Electric heating; electric lighting not otherwise provided for; organic light emitting diodes (OLED)	410
19	G01N	Investigating or analysing materials by determining their chemical or physical properties	405
20	C08L	Compositions of Macromolecular Compounds	402

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of grants in 2013, from most to least.
2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2012.01.



8. Utility Model Grants by International Patent Classification (IPC) in 2013 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	1,206
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	966
3	F21V	Lighting devices	717
4	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	699
5	B65D	Containers for storage or transport of articles or materials	664
6	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	589
7	A47G	Household or table equipment	572
8	A63B	Apparatus for physical training, gymnastics, swimming, climbing, or fencing; ball games; training equipment	443
9	A47J	Kitchen equipment; coffee mills; spice mills; apparatus for making beverages	388
10	A45C	Purses; luggage; hand carried bags	326
11	B25B	Tools or bench devices	297
12	A01G	Horticulture; cultivation of vegetables, flowers, rice, fruit, vines, hops, or seaweed; forestry; watering	290
13	A47C	Chairs; sofas; beds	285
14	A47B	Tables; desks; office furniture; cabinets; drawers; general details of furniture	284
15	E06B	Shutter	277
16	A01K	Animal husbandry; care of birds, fishes, insects; fishing; rearing or breeding animals, not otherwise provided for; new breeds of animals	266
17	B23Q	Details, components, or accessories for machine tools; machine tools in general, characterised by the construction of particular details or components; combinations or associations of metal-working machines, not directed to a particular result	248
18	B60R	Vehicles, vehicle fittings, or vehicle parts, not otherwise provided for	236
19	G06Q	Electronic commerce	234
20	A61H	Physical therapy apparatus	228

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of grants in 2013, from most to least.
 2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2012.01.

9. Design Grants by International Classification for Industrial Design System (LOC) in 2013 (TOP 20)

Rank	LOC	LOC Subject	Total
1	14-03	Communications equipment, wireless remote controls and radio amplifiers	459
2	12-16	Parts, equipment and accessories for vehicles, not included in other classes or subclasses	380
3	14-02	Data processing equipment as well as peripheral apparatus and devices	318
4	13-03	Equipment for distribution or control of electric power	301
5	09-01	Bottles, flasks, pots, carboys, demijohns, and containers with dynamic dispensing means	250
5	26-06	Luminous devices for vehicles	250
7	28-03	Toilet articles and beauty parlor equipment	199
8	16-06	Optical articles	176
9	03-01	Trunks, suitcases, briefcases, handbags, keyholders, cases specially designed for their contents, wallets and similar articles	160
10	26-04	Luminous sources, electrical or not	157
11	21-01	Games and toys	156
12	06-01	Seats	152
13	02-07	Haberdashery and clothing accessories	151
14	11-02	Trinkets, table, mantel and wall ornaments, flower vases and pots	147
15	26-05	Lamps, standard lamps, chandeliers, wall and ceiling fixtures, lampshades, reflectors, photographic and cinematographic projector lamps	142
16	02-04	Footwear, socks and stockings	137
17	14-99	Miscellaneous (equipment)	130
18	23-04	Ventilation and air-conditioning equipment	129
19	14-01	Equipment for the recording or reproduction of sounds or pictures	125
20	08-05	Other tools and implements	123

Note: The order of placement is arranged by the number of grants in 2013, from most to least.



10. Patent Applications by Nationality (2013)

Nationality	Application				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	21,730	23,837	5,147	50,714	60.95%
JAPAN	12,419	166	1,428	14,013	16.84%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	7,475	162	795	8,432	10.13%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,997	18	321	2,336	2.81%
MAINLAND CHINA	1,147	503	135	1,785	2.15%
GERMANY	1,164	42	316	1,522	1.83%
SWITZERLAND	517	8	167	692	0.83%
HONG KONG	357	101	36	494	0.59%
FRANCE	381	7	92	480	0.58%
UNITED KINGDOM	241	21	60	322	0.39%
SINGAPORE	225	13	39	277	0.33%
NETHERLANDS	241	0	34	275	0.33%
ITALY	105	6	106	217	0.26%
SWEDEN	87	2	118	207	0.25%
CANADA	110	22	16	148	0.18%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	125	14	1	140	0.17%
FINLAND	81	0	22	103	0.12%
AUSTRALIA	57	14	30	101	0.12%
AUSTRIA	81	1	10	92	0.11%
LUXEMBOURG	70	14	0	84	0.10%
BELGIUM	76	0	6	82	0.10%
ISRAEL	64	1	10	75	0.09%
SPAIN	44	1	5	50	0.06%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	24	12	7	43	0.05%
SAMOA	21	13	7	41	0.05%
LIECHTENSTEIN	35	0	3	38	0.05%
DENMARK	27	0	10	37	0.04%
NORWAY	26	1	10	37	0.04%
BARBADOS	31	1	3	35	0.04%
MALAYSIA	20	9	5	34	0.04%
INDIA	27	0	0	27	0.03%
BERMUDA	20	3	0	23	0.03%
MALTA	20	1	1	22	0.03%
SEYCHELLES	18	2	0	20	0.02%
BELIZE	5	13	1	19	0.02%
IRELAND	19	0	0	19	0.02%
BRAZIL	14	1	0	15	0.02%
SAUDI ARABIA	13	0	0	13	0.02%
THAILAND	8	1	2	11	0.01%
NEW ZEALAND	7	0	2	9	0.01%
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	2	4	3	9	0.01%
OTHER	87	11	20	118	0.14%
Total	49,218	25,025	8,968	83,211	100.00%

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

11. Pre-grant Publications by Nationality (2013)

Nationality	Pre-grant Publication	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	23,429	44.95%
JAPAN	12,754	24.47%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	7,962	15.27%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,819	3.49%
GERMANY	1,244	2.39%
MAINLAND CHINA	1,200	2.30%
SWITZERLAND	596	1.14%
FRANCE	448	0.86%
HONG KONG	377	0.72%
NETHERLANDS	339	0.65%
UNITED KINGDOM	278	0.53%
SINGAPORE	224	0.43%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	151	0.29%
CANADA	139	0.27%
SWEDEN	125	0.24%
ITALY	117	0.22%
BELGIUM	110	0.21%
FINLAND	87	0.17%
AUSTRIA	86	0.16%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	70	0.13%
AUSTRALIA	61	0.12%
ISRAEL	54	0.10%
SPAIN	45	0.09%
LUXEMBOURG	45	0.09%
INDIA	42	0.08%
IRELAND	36	0.07%
BRAZIL	29	0.06%
DENMARK	29	0.06%
BERMUDA	27	0.05%
LIECHTENSTEIN	27	0.05%
MALAYSIA	25	0.05%
NORWAY	23	0.04%
BARBADOS	22	0.04%
SAMOA	21	0.04%
NEW ZEALAND	12	0.02%
SEYCHELLES	9	0.02%
PHILIPPINES	7	0.01%
OTHER	57	0.11%
Total	52,126	100.00%

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



12. Certificates Issued by Nationality (2013)

Nationality	Certificate Issued				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	19,572	23,670	4,292	47,534	65.88%
JAPAN	9,527	128	1,032	10,687	14.81%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	5,688	157	419	6,264	8.68%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,503	18	91	1,612	2.23%
GERMANY	849	34	335	1,218	1.69%
MAINLAND CHINA	371	513	137	1,021	1.42%
HONG KONG	234	144	202	580	0.80%
SWITZERLAND	425	10	107	542	0.75%
NETHERLANDS	337	0	30	367	0.51%
FRANCE	256	9	77	342	0.47%
UNITED KINGDOM	204	24	32	260	0.36%
SWEDEN	121	1	76	198	0.27%
ITALY	93	1	81	175	0.24%
SINGAPORE	150	11	13	174	0.24%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	144	13	2	159	0.22%
CANADA	89	24	7	120	0.17%
BELGIUM	83	1	9	93	0.13%
FINLAND	69	0	18	87	0.12%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	57	11	8	76	0.11%
AUSTRALIA	49	8	12	69	0.10%
ISRAEL	63	0	6	69	0.10%
BERMUDA	59	9	0	68	0.09%
LUXEMBOURG	66	0	1	67	0.09%
BARBADOS	62	1	0	63	0.09%
AUSTRIA	34	2	1	37	0.05%
MALAYSIA	9	11	16	36	0.05%
SPAIN	24	1	4	29	0.04%
SAMOA	6	19	0	25	0.03%
DENMARK	13	0	10	23	0.03%
IRELAND	16	0	0	16	0.02%
LIECHTENSTEIN	8	0	8	16	0.02%
BELIZE	5	8	0	13	0.02%
INDIA	9	1	1	11	0.02%
MEXICO	8	1	2	11	0.02%
NORWAY	2	1	6	9	0.01%
SEYCHELLES	2	5	1	8	0.01%
THAILAND	3	1	3	7	0.01%
BRUNEI	5	1	0	6	0.01%
NEW ZEALAND	5	0	1	6	0.01%
OTHER	32	9	10	51	0.07%
Total	40,252	24,847	7,050	72,149	100.00%

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

13. Residents Patent Applications in 2013 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Applications			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	2,756	206	124	3,086
2	WISTRON CORP.	476	121	1	598
3	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	563	18	3	584
4	ACER INCORPORATED	430	74	57	561
5	INVENTEC CORPORATION	353	101	0	454
6	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.	433	0	0	433
7	AU OPTRONICS CORP	342	5	8	355
8	FAR EAST UNIVERSITY	30	316	0	346
9	HTC CORPORATION	225	0	47	272
10	SOUTHERN TAIWAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	141	114	0	255
11	WINTEK CORPORATION	145	74	7	226
12	CHINA STEEL CORPORATION	143	77	0	220
13	LEXTAR ELECTRONICS CROPORTION	177	20	11	208
14	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	152	18	24	194
15	CHUNGHWA TELECOM CO., LTD.	173	9	4	186
16	CHIEN HSIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	37	142	2	181
17	TAIPEI CHENGSHIH UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	11	168	1	180
18	NATIONAL TAIWAN UNIVERSITY	159	4	1	164
18	NATIONAL CHENG-KONG UNIVERSITY	146	18	0	164
20	CHENG UEI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	15	91	47	153

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



14. Residents Patent Grants in 2013 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Grants			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	1,856	228	83	2,167
2	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	903	25	3	931
3	AU OPTRONICS CORP	813	4	5	822
4	INNOLUX CORPORATION	363	0	0	363
5	FAR EAST UNIVERSITY	48	288	0	336
6	MEDIATEK INC.	294	2	0	296
6	INVENTEC CORPORATION	196	100	0	296
8	SOUTHERN TAIWAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	64	204	6	274
9	WISTRON CORP.	171	96	2	269
10	CHUNGHWA PICTURE TUBES, LTD.	234	25	0	259
11	HTC CORPORATION	215	0	18	233
12	NATIONAL TAIWAN UNIVERSITY	230	2	0	232
13	NATIONAL CHENG-KONG UNIVERSITY	198	21	1	220
14	ACER INCORPORATED	130	56	26	212
15	CHIEN HSIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	0	195	3	198
16	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	175	15	7	197
17	UNIMICRON TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION	152	39	1	192
18	NATIONAL CHUNG-HSING UNIVERSITY	189	2	0	191
19	CHINA STEEL CORPORATION	116	74	0	190
20	CHENG UEI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	17	89	83	189

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.

15. Non-Residents Patent Applications in 2013 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Applications			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	APPLE INC.	410	1	170	581
2	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	221	0	237	458
3	SAMSUNG DISPLAY CO., LTD.	425	0	0	425
4	TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED	382	2	14	398
5	NITTO DENKO CORPORATION	393	0	3	396
6	FUJIFILM CORPORATION	339	10	10	359
7	INTEL CORPORATION	348	7	0	355
8	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	348	0	0	348
9	APPLIED MATERIALS, INC.	338	3	4	345
10	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	297	0	36	333
11	NVIDIA CORPORATION	304	0	0	304
12	KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA	273	0	26	299
13	PANASONIC CORPORATION	230	0	46	276
14	SONY CORPORATION	257	0	4	261
15	LG CHEM, LTD	227	0	0	227
16	ASAHI GLASS COMPANY, LIMITED	217	1	0	218
17	3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY	175	2	36	213
18	SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LABORATORY CO., LTD.	207	0	0	207
19	CORNING INCORPORATED	199	0	0	199
20	TORAY INDUSTRIES, INC.	170	0	3	173



16. Non-Residents Patent Grants in 2013 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Patent Grants			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	597	0	0	597
2	SONY CORPORATION	451	0	20	471
3	TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED	352	1	14	367
4	FIH (HONG KONG) LIMITED	159	5	152	316
5	SAMSUNG DISPLAY CO., LTD.	261	0	0	261
6	PANASONIC CORPORATION	211	0	37	248
7	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION	212	0	0	212
8	KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA	191	0	16	207
9	SHIN-ETSU CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	206	0	0	206
10	INTEL CORPORATION	200	5	0	205
11	NITTO DENKO CORPORATION	192	0	0	192
12	APPLIED MATERIALS, INC.	162	5	4	171
12	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	140	0	31	171
14	INTERDIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION	165	0	0	165
15	MICRON TECHNOLOGY, INC.	162	0	0	162
16	ADVANTEST CORPORATION	159	0	0	159
17	LG ELECTRONICS INC.	156	0	2	158
18	FUJIFILM CORPORATION	141	2	4	147
19	LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.	145	0	0	145
20	SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LABORATORY CO., LTD.	140	0	0	140

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)	67	683	45	7	802	1.23%
Foods & Tobacco	A21-A24	36	213	144	1	394	0.61%
Domestic Articles	A41-A47	228	3,390	225	90	3,933	6.04%
Pharmaceutical & Entertainment	A61-A63, (exclude A61K&A61P,A61Q)	578	1,954	407	56	2,995	4.60%
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	360	74	346	1	781	1.20%
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	228	47	535	2	812	1.25%
Separation & Mixing	B01-B09	248	499	381	13	1,141	1.75%
Working of Metal	B21-B32, (exclude B31)	792	1,782	912	64	3,550	5.45%
Printing	B41-B44	86	376	109	13	584	0.90%
Transporting	B60-B68	630	2,737	562	137	4,066	6.25%
Micro-structural technology; nano-technology	B81-B82	57	5	17	0	79	0.12%
Inorganic Chemistry, Treatment of Waste Water	C01-C05,C30	275	168	731	9	1,183	1.82%
Organic Chemistry	C07, (exclude C07K、C07M)	145	2	857	0	1,004	1.54%
Organic Macromolecular Compound	C08	241	6	990	0	1,237	1.90%
Dyes, Petroleum, Animal or Vegetable Oils	C09-C11	206	26	822	1	1,055	1.62%
Sugar Industries & Pelts/Leather	C13-C14	4	0	4	0	8	0.01%
Metallurgy, Coating Metallic Material & Alloys	C21-C23,C25(exclude C22K)	344	84	696	15	1,139	1.75%
Textiles & Flexible Materials	D01-D07	84	276	173	12	545	0.84%



Type of Industry	Corresponding International Patent Classification	Residents		Non-Residents		Total	
		Invention	Utility Model	Invention	Utility Model	No. of Certificates Issued	Percentage
Paper Making & Making Paper Articles	D21,B31	10	16	28	1	55	0.08%
Fixed Constructions	E01-E06	166	1,203	131	11	1,511	2.32%
Mining or Quarrying	E21	2	10	8	0	20	0.03%
Engines and Pumps	F01-F04	204	538	119	32	893	1.37%
Hydraulics or Pneumatics in General	F15-F17	362	875	242	31	1,510	2.32%
Lighting; Heating	F21-F28	627	1,609	219	50	2,505	3.85%
Weapons; Explosive Charges	F41-F42,C06	17	101	11	1	130	0.20%
Optics	G01-G03 ,(exclude G01N33)	2,992	1,040	2,604	82	6,718	10.32%
Measuring	G04-G08,(exclude G06F,G06Q)	694	548	341	11	1,594	2.45%
Semi-Conductor Applications	G09-G12	1,392	397	1,099	18	2,906	4.46%
Nuclear Engineering	G21	19	1	33	0	53	0.08%
Electric Power; Generation, Distribution or Conversion of Electric Power, Electric Heating	H02,H05	1,781	1,308	932	110	4,131	6.35%
Basic Electronic Elements	H01,(exclude H01L)	982	1,544	1,066	207	3,799	5.84%
Semiconductor Devices	H01L	1,806	540	2,821	49	5,216	8.01%
Basic Electronic Circuitry; Electric Communication Technique	H03,H04	2,071	527	2,209	43	4,850	7.45%
Electric Digital Data Processing	G06F (exclude 17/60)	1,709	861	791	105	3,466	5.32%
E-business	G06F17/60,G06Q	128	229	70	5	432	0.66%
Others		1	1	0	0	2	0.00%
Total		19,572	23,670	20,680	1,177	65,099	100.00%

18. Statistics for Valid Patent

Invention & Utility Model

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
A01	1,404	2,801
A21	108	244
A22	16	39
A23	742	580
A24	117	71
A41	150	1,255
A42	50	478
A43	152	950
A44	329	496
A45	226	2,395
A46	96	196
A47	1,143	9,278
A61	7,009	5,555
A62	95	501
A63	1,505	3,294
A99	0	0
B01	2,291	1,336
B02	98	173
B03	79	44
B04	21	24
B05	910	807
B06	18	3
B07	74	137
B08	335	262
B09	129	69
B21	792	597
B22	520	99
B23	2,144	2,588
B24	1,075	713
B25	1,797	2,761
B26	316	669
B27	148	326
B28	99	85
B29	1,751	1,227
B30	110	138
B31	57	93
B32	1,256	701

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
B41	1,535	637
B42	85	407
B43	123	534
B44	149	298
B60	1,686	4,138
B61	128	25
B62	2,067	3,868
B63	174	246
B64	47	46
B65	2,923	5,617
B66	406	408
B67	88	138
B68	2	6
B81	325	18
B82	94	4
C01	1,087	55
C02	531	307
C03	1,056	138
C04	595	16
C05	45	25
C06	7	12
C07	4,959	4
C08	5,828	30
C09	3,524	73
C10	387	15
C11	320	47
C12	1,258	113
C13	7	2
C14	13	3
C21	368	40
C22	825	10
C23	2,334	151
C25	712	253
C30	555	75
C40	4	0
D01	413	101
D02	74	51



Classification	Invention	Utility Model
D03	157	134
D04	398	382
D05	352	360
D06	671	485
D07	5	17
D21	192	26
D99	0	1
E01	109	239
E02	171	361
E03	115	621
E04	581	2,381
E05	565	1,770
E06	260	1,784
E21	56	32
F01	336	292
F02	646	424
F03	172	582
F04	915	1,295
F15	129	78
F16	2,954	4,912
F17	155	122
F21	1,276	4,074
F22	33	30
F23	376	477
F24	763	2,312
F25	439	369
F26	82	133
F27	137	86
F28	432	358
F41	120	367
F42	19	82
G01	7,907	2,783
G02	12,501	2,879
G03	5,358	911
G04	132	181
G05	1,473	306
G06	17,603	6,888

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
G07	373	303
G08	670	871
G09	6,153	1,102
G10	776	342
G11	8,109	685
G12	37	45
G21	256	20
G99	0	1
H01	48,302	15,504
H02	4,647	2,588
H03	4,474	223
H04	17,752	3,440
H05	7,438	5,072
H99	1	0
Total	218,474	127,626

Note: The figures above are calculated based on existing patents as of December 31, 2013.

Design

Classification	Design	Classification	Design
01	119	19	703
02	1,130	20	238
03	657	21	1,154
04	235	22	171
05	256	23	2,108
06	1,660	24	816
07	1,228	25	818
08	1,890	26	2,540
09	2,338	27	88
10	1,059	28	1,088
11	794	29	48
12	3,853	30	101
13	2,655	31	180
14	5,417	99	96
15	1,771	Total	36,738
16	1,400		
17	30		
18	97		

Note: The figures above are calculated based on existing patents as of December 31, 2013.

19. Statistics of Pending Patent Applications for Examination (2004~2013)

Item Year	Application			Reexamination		Opposition			Invalidation			Technical Evaluation Report for Utility Model	Total
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Invention	Design	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Invention	Utility Model	Design		
2004	43,978	14,818	7,901	14,862	371	439	1,649	149	211	874	70	485	85,807
2005	52,757	4,725	8,027	11,046	196	213	474	2	305	1,738	92	1,719	81,294
2006	62,937	6,634	6,703	9,256	335	48	25	-	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
2013	128,902	6,592	6,570	7,354	40	-	-	-	269	819	46	1,752	152,344

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; 2013: 9,959)

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
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	58.80%	1,669	3.53%	11,954	25.26%	419	0.89%	41,871	88.47%
2011	50,082	29,089	58.27%	1,545	3.10%	2,415	4.84%	513	1.03%	33,562	67.23%
2012	51,189	30,520	59.62%	557	1.09%	95	0.19%	803	1.57%	31,975	62.46%
2013	49,218	27,845	56.57%	29	0.06%	152	0.31%	1,016	2.06%	29,042	59.01%

Date: Jan. 8, 2014

- 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
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
2013	146	87

II. Trademark Cases Filed & Disposed

A. General Statistics of Trademark Cases (1994-2013)

Year \ Item	Application	Registration	Approval	Rejection
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
2013	74,031	60,557	–	8,581

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 (2004-2013)

1. Statistics of Applications

Year \ Item	Application		Opposition	Invalidation	Revocation
	By case	By class			
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
2013	74,031	94,958	955	225	513

Year \ Item	Renewal	License	Assignment	Alteration
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
2013	42,536	1,046	9,299	8,358

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
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
2013	421	377	273

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
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
2013	116	130	89

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
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
2013	331	52	136

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 - 2013

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	37	771	1	11	4.51%
2013	811	59	653	14	10	8.02%

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
2013	157	6	21	118	11	6	3	0	165

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
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
2013	55,338	18,693

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
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
2013		44,174	16,383

C. Statistics of Trademarks by Class and Nationality

1. Trademark Applications and Registrations by Class (2011-2013)

Class	Application			Registration		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Total	85,824	95,327	94,853	60,415	78,735	78,534
1	1,337	1,324	1,234	906	1,284	1,192
2	394	358	323	253	355	308
3	5,384	5,727	5,916	3,704	4,663	4,699
4	482	551	484	337	460	411
5	5,414	5,455	5,617	3,954	4,842	4,831
6	980	1,009	880	727	889	938
7	1,884	1,898	1,997	1,357	1,819	1,654
8	655	664	637	462	612	529
9	7,100	7,730	7,392	4,787	6,775	6,141
10	1,264	1,352	1,566	975	1,251	1,261
11	1,989	2,192	1,958	1,494	1,922	1,748
12	1,617	1,902	1,621	1,287	1,547	1,457
13	49	36	44	36	39	32
14	1,440	1,611	1,527	964	1,357	1,292
15	138	152	144	92	146	139
16	2,340	2,713	2,680	1,869	2,318	2,218
17	631	611	649	519	589	605

Class	Application			Registration		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
18	2,603	2,766	2,535	1,736	2,463	2,213
19	490	473	472	411	422	435
20	1,324	1,530	1,300	954	1,270	1,293
21	1,495	1,907	1,884	1,080	1,536	1,546
22	184	186	192	130	174	194
23	102	114	123	52	112	109
24	1,011	1,124	1,004	737	910	964
25	5,439	6,001	5,100	3,891	4,814	4,535
26	372	419	440	322	366	353
27	238	226	212	148	230	192
28	1,665	1,813	1,745	1,278	1,606	1,529
29	2,964	3,354	3,455	1,981	2,656	2,933
30	5,710	6,504	6,812	3,817	4,883	5,721
31	956	1,155	1,186	684	907	1,006
32	1,405	1,723	1,664	948	1,207	1,375
33	1,088	1,111	1,054	554	929	953
34	285	357	383	210	291	300
35	8,923	10,471	10,573	6,225	8,284	8,370
36	1,245	1,169	1,337	884	1,175	953
37	1,123	1,253	1,337	876	1,053	1,068
38	996	1,087	1,062	704	906	866
39	689	791	955	419	617	647
40	558	556	523	390	548	491
41	3,202	3,704	3,954	2,306	2,892	3,024
42	2,450	2,746	2,757	1,676	2,222	2,214
43	4,223	5,208	5,813	2,884	3,579	3,898
44	1,320	1,567	1,565	941	1,201	1,281
45	666	727	747	454	614	616

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



2. Trademark Applications by Nationality in 2013 (By Case)

Nationality	Application	Percentage	Nationality	Application	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	55,338	74.75%	INDIA	36	0.05%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,694	4.99%	MEXICO	30	0.04%
JAPAN	3,593	4.85%	MONACO	29	0.04%
MAINLAND CHINA	2,830	3.82%	BULGARIA	28	0.04%
HONG KONG	1,003	1.35%	CYPRUS	27	0.04%
GERMANY	848	1.15%	MAURITIUS	27	0.04%
SWITZERLAND	755	1.02%	INDONESIA	24	0.03%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	737	1.00%	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	22	0.03%
FRANCE	665	0.90%	BERMUDA	22	0.03%
UNITED KINGDOM	633	0.86%	GREECE	22	0.03%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	464	0.63%	ISRAEL	22	0.03%
ITALY	391	0.53%	TURKEY	20	0.03%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	348	0.47%	VIETNAM	20	0.03%
SINGAPORE	319	0.43%	LIECHTENSTEIN	19	0.03%
NETHERLANDS	281	0.38%	PHILIPPINES	19	0.03%
AUSTRALIA	184	0.25%	SOUTH AFRICA	19	0.03%
MALAYSIA	143	0.19%	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	18	0.02%
SPAIN	140	0.19%	BRUNEI	15	0.02%
SWEDEN	96	0.13%	CHILE	15	0.02%
NEW ZEALAND	92	0.12%	SLOVENIA	15	0.02%
CANADA	91	0.12%	IRAN	14	0.02%
DENMARK	84	0.11%	NORWAY	13	0.02%
LUXEMBOURG	81	0.11%	PANAMA	13	0.02%
IRELAND	75	0.10%	QATAR	12	0.02%
BELGIUM	73	0.10%	POLAND	11	0.01%
AUSTRIA	61	0.08%	BAHAMAS	10	0.01%
THAILAND	59	0.08%	CZECH REPUBLIC	10	0.01%
FINLAND	57	0.08%	ISLE OF MAN	9	0.01%
BELIZE	46	0.06%	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	8	0.01%
BRAZIL	41	0.06%	PORTUGAL	7	0.01%
MALTA	40	0.05%	ANGUILLA	6	0.01%
MACAO	38	0.05%	ICELAND	6	0.01%
SAMOA	38	0.05%	SEYCHELLES	6	0.01%
ARGENTINA	37	0.05%	OTHERS	82	0.11%

	Subtotal	Ratio
Residents	55,338	74.75%
Non-Residents	18,693	25.25%
Total	74,031	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 2013 (By Case)

Nationality	Registration	Percentage	Nationality	Registration	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	44,174	72.95%	BELIZE	34	0.06%
JAPAN	3,499	5.78%	BRAZIL	27	0.04%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,221	5.32%	MONACO	25	0.04%
MAINLAND CHINA	2,236	3.69%	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	23	0.04%
HONG KONG	928	1.53%	INDIA	23	0.04%
GERMANY	834	1.38%	SAMOA	23	0.04%
SWITZERLAND	682	1.13%	ARGENTINA	22	0.04%
FRANCE	658	1.09%	BULGARIA	22	0.04%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	637	1.05%	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	22	0.04%
UNITED KINGDOM	498	0.82%	ISRAEL	21	0.03%
ITALY	361	0.60%	LIECHTENSTEIN	21	0.03%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	321	0.53%	TURKEY	20	0.03%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	312	0.52%	BRUNEI	19	0.03%
SINGAPORE	271	0.45%	MALTA	18	0.03%
NETHERLANDS	239	0.39%	VIETNAM	18	0.03%
AUSTRALIA	133	0.22%	CHILE	17	0.03%
SPAIN	126	0.21%	BERMUDA	15	0.02%
MALAYSIA	112	0.18%	NORWAY	15	0.02%
SWEDEN	82	0.14%	MAURITIUS	12	0.02%
CANADA	76	0.13%	MISCELLANEOUS	11	0.02%
LUXEMBOURG	68	0.11%	MACAO	10	0.02%
BELGIUM	66	0.11%	PHILIPPINES	10	0.02%
DENMARK	66	0.11%	PORTUGAL	10	0.02%
NEW ZEALAND	65	0.11%	CZECH REPUBLIC	9	0.01%
THAILAND	62	0.10%	BAHAMAS	8	0.01%
IRELAND	61	0.10%	CYPRUS	8	0.01%
AUSTRIA	50	0.08%	JORDAN	8	0.01%
INDONESIA	49	0.08%	PANAMA	8	0.01%
MEXICO	37	0.06%	ANGUILLA	5	0.01%
FINLAND	35	0.06%	IRAN	5	0.01%
SOUTH AFRICA	35	0.06%	OTHERS	74	0.12%

	Subtotal	Ratio
Residents	44,174	72.95%
Non-Residents	16,383	27.05%
Total	60,557	100.00%

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



D. Statistics for Certification Mark and Collective Membership Mark

Year \ Item	Certification Mark		Collective Membership Mark	
	Application	Registration	Application	Registration
1996	13	3	85	59
1997	8	6	91	73
1998	14	3	95	49
1999	13	10	100	36
2000	29	6	117	76
2001	27	32	110	68
2002	34	14	109	112
2003	36	37	91	83
2004	34	27	61	74
2005	40	33	56	41
2006	29	37	60	44
2007	30	31	55	32
2008	41	40	42	35
2009	43	27	57	41
2010	33	39	83	55
2011	64	21	70	56
2012	37	42	71	39
2013	41	30	64	54

II. Calendar of Events

January

- 1/1 New patent and trademark e-filing document editing function went online.
- 1/9 DG Wang greeted delegation of 15 from American Chamber of Commerce.
- 1/28 Attended 36th APEC/IPEG in Indonesia on January 28-29; reported on extending the scope of protection for design patent and Trade Secrets Act amendments.
- 1/30 Partial revisions to the Trade Secrets Act promulgated to broaden scope of trade secrets protection; criminal liability added to infringement of trade secrets.





February

2/1

Four patent examiners from JPO visited TIPO for two-week exchange.

2/19

Section 11 Patent Extension Guidelines revised; effective retroactively from January 1, 2013.

2/26

MOEA Vice Minister Cho Shih-chao chaired the 1st 2013 Interagency Meeting on Coordination of Taskforce for IP Enforcement.



March

3/12 Attended Taiwan-US TIFA working-level meeting.

3/12 4th Taiwan-UK IPR videoconference.

3/12 Mr. Ricardo Musashi Okamoto and Mr. Nobuhiko Nishio of Japan Intellectual Property Association (JIPA) visited TIPO.

3/12 DG Wang visited Japanese IP agencies and gave talk on the "Latest development of IPR Policies and Practices in Taiwan."





April

4/11 1st 2013 Taiwan-EU Economic and Trade IPR Working Group Videoconference.

4/16 Attended 2013 8th Cross-strait Trademark Forum.

4/22 2nd Taiwan-Italy IPR Conference held. Ms. Simona Marzetti, Head of Unit for IP Promotion and International Affairs, Italian Patent and Trademark Office, attended the conference to share and exchange experiences and opinions on EU's unitary patent system and IPR protection mechanisms.

4/27 World IP Day Exposition.



May

5/1

American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) Economic Director Alan R. Tousignant and Economic Officer George L. Ward visited TIPO to exchange views on Internet infringement and media box infringement.

5/22

First Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee convened.





June

- 6/1 New edition of International Patent Classification (2013.1) used in classifications for invention and utility model patents.
- 6/10 New search function added to online File Wrapping Inspection for published design patents filed after June 1, 2012.
- 6/10 Director General Young-Sik Son of Republic of Korea's IP Promotion Bureau visited TIPO.
- 6/11 Promulgated Patent Act amendments to Articles 32, 41, 97, 116, and 159: adopts continuation of rights for same creation applying for invention and utility model patents; patent owners may request for no more than three times the amount of confirmed damage.
- 6/24 Five sessions of 2013 Symposium on IPR Practices held between June 24 and July 10.
- 6/28 Attended 37th APEC/IPEG meeting to report on blocking major foreign rogue sites and handling of malicious trademark applications.



August

8/12 Ms. Sarah Kutulakos, Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer of Canada China Business Council (CCBC) visited TIPO.

8/19 Vice president Wu Den-yih met gold medalists who participated in well-known international invention competitions in 2012.

8/23 Mr. Rupert Schlegemilch, Director of Services and Investment, Intellectual Property and Public Procurement, EU DG Trade of the European Commission, visited TIPO.





September

9/17

DG Wang and UKIPO Chief Executive Officer and Comptroller General John Alty jointly witnessed the signing of the MOU on IPR cooperation between Taipei Representative Office (TRO) in the UK and British Trade and Cultural Office (BTCO).

9/19

10th Taiwan-France Industrial Property Meeting held in France to exchange views on GI protection, plain cigarette packaging, patent e-filing system and SMEs guidance mechanism.

9/20

DG Wang and Ms. Patricia Garcia-Escudero Márquez, Director General of SPTO, signed an MOU on PPH (Patent Prosecution Highway) cooperation.

9/26

2013 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart.



October

10/9

TIPO and the Department of Industrial Technology (DoIT) co-organized the 2013 MOEA Industrial Innovation Achievement Joint Award Ceremony to honor recipients of the 2013 National Invention and Creation Award.

10/15

Attended the 2013 Cross-strait Copyright Working-level Forum sponsored by General Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of China; video, music, and publishing sectors exchanged views with mainland China's competent authorities.

10/21

JPO trademark examiners visited TIPO for exchange.

10/22

2nd Taiwan-EU Economic and Trade IPR Working Group Videoconference.





November

11/5

Association of East Asian Relations and Interchange Association Japan signed an MOU on PDX.

11/6

2nd Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee convened.

11/13

Delegation headed by Mr. Allan B. Gepty, Deputy Director General of Intellectual Property Office of Philippines (IPOPIL), visited TIPO, the IPR Police and the IP Court to learn more about IP protection enforcement in Taiwan.

11/17

Attended Fujian-Taiwan Geographical Indication (GI) and Trademark Seminar.

11/19

Attended 2013 6th Cross-strait Patent Forum.

11/19

Mr. Michael N. Schlesinger, International Intellectual Property Alliance (IIPA) legal advisor, visited TIPO.

11/30

The 2013 "My Video" competition co-organized by the Taiwan International Screen Foundation and the Hong Kong Intellectual Property Society under joint supervision of TIPO and the Hong Kong Intellectual Property Department.



December

12/02 Operational Directions Governing Electronic Exchange of Priority Document between the Taiwan Intellectual Property Office and the Japan Patent Office took effect.

12/03 Attended 25th Taiwan-EU Consultation Meeting to exchange views on performance in 2013 and future cooperation.

12/06 Regulations Governing the Implementation of Filing Patent Applications and Services by Electronic Means and Regulations Governing the Implementation of Filing Trademark Applications and Services by Electronic Means revised and promulgated: new provisions on electronic services delivery of document; effective retroactively from December 1, 2013.





III. Annual Commissioned Research Projects and Publications

1. Annual Commissioned Research Projects

NO.	PROJECT TITLE	IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION
1	A study on the Copyright Issues and Strategy for the License Model of Internet Business Abstract	InfoShare Tech Law Office
2	Analytical Research Project for Patent Trends and Litigations in Communications Industry	National Applied Research Laboratories

2. Books

NO.	TITLE	DATE OF PUBLICATION
1	<i>Detailed Explanation to Trademark Act</i>	January 2013
2	<i>Compilation of IPR Laws and Regulations (January 2013 edition)</i>	February 2013
3	<i>Trademark Filing Practices and Examination Guidelines</i>	February 2013
4	<i>Patent Search and Patent Analysis</i>	February 2013
5	<i>Introduction to IPR Laws</i>	February 2013
6	<i>Patent Act</i>	February 2013
7	<i>Trademark Act</i>	February 2013
8	<i>Approaches and Judicial Decisions Regarding Trademark Infringements and Remedies</i>	February 2013
9	<i>Explanations on the Patent Act and Enforcement Rules and Comparison of Old and New Versions thereof</i>	March 2013
10	<i>Handbook on Optimizing Patent Litigations in the United States (advanced)</i>	March 2013
11	<i>Patent Examination Guidelines</i>	May 2013
12	<i>Guideline to the Deposit of Biological Materials for Patent Application</i>	September 2013
13	<i>Trademark Act, Regulations, Examination Guidelines and Others</i>	November 2013
14	<i>A Collection of Patent Administration Litigation Cases (2012-2013)</i>	December 2013

3. Periodicals

NO.	TITLE	FREQUENCY
1	<i>Patent Gazette (CD-ROM)</i>	Quarterly
2	<i>Trademark Gazette (CD-ROM)</i>	Bi-monthly
3	<i>Patent Application Publication Gazette (CD-ROM)</i>	Bi-monthly
4	<i>Intellectual Property Right Monthly (Online)</i>	Monthly
5	<i>Annual Report 2012 (Chinese)</i>	Annually
6	<i>Annual Report 2012 (English)</i>	Annually



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