

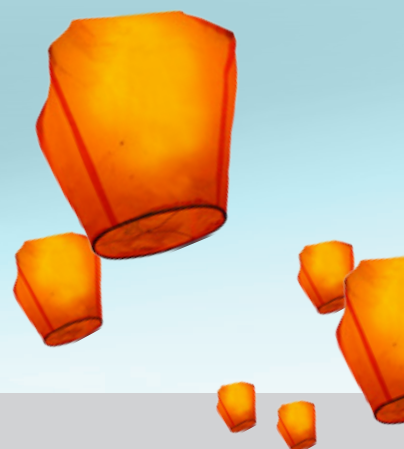


Annual Report 2014

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE



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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

Under the liberation of global economy and a fast growing environment for technological innovation, it is vital for TIPO to sustain its efficient examination work, while at the same time endeavors to help businesses obtain their rights for dynamic use of patents and trademarks. In fact, carrying out duties, moving forward, and supporting businesses are the core values of our work in 2014, and also our goals for the future.

The year 2014 was a year of diligence for patent and trademark examiners. We surpassed our original goals by lowering the average pendency for patent first office action to 21.2 months and average pendency for disposal to 29.7 months. The average pendency for trademark first office action and disposal was also lowered to 5.7 and 7.8 months, respectively. Expediting patent and trademark examinations does not lower the excellent quality of our work, and upholding quality examination is an assurance our examiners give to all applicants. As such, we relentlessly strengthen trainings for our examiners, conduct examination reviews, and maintain open and positive dialogues with the public for feedback.

It is our obligation to create better IPR regimes for rights holders and investors. Last year, we added stronger border control provisions to the Patent Act, revised our Patent Examination Guidelines, and at the same time, reviewed our regulations to relax patent grace period and extend design patent term of protection. We also proposed a revision to the Patent Attorney Act, which is currently under review at the Legislative Yuan. Though revisions to the Copyright Act drew tremendous public attention and the process was challenging, we upheld our determination in order to create a better regime.

We moved forward to face the many challenges in intellectual property rights. To better appreciate the needs within the business sector, we organized 15 customized information sessions on corporations filing patent applications and mapping out patent portfolios. To resolve the public problems of licensing for use in computer karaoke machines, we were successful at establishing a one-stop window to handle licensing matters. To help with the development of regional products, we provided guidance and support to local governments and indigenous peoples on the filing for and use of geographical certification marks.



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In the future, we will employ the spirit of “house call service” by visiting businesses and patent agencies on our own initiatives to provide more innovative and convenient services.

We also moved forward in our international and cross-strait cooperation. The success of the TIPO-JPO PPH Pilot Program brought about an extended cooperation of three years under the stronger framework of MOTTAINAI. Taiwan and Japan also signed an agreement to mutually recognize deposits of biological materials, benefitting applicants in filing patents within both countries. Cross-strait IPR protection cooperation also enjoyed frequent interactions and exchanges. Under the coordination assistance mechanism, 327 dispute cases were resolved. We will continue to step up PPH and PDX cooperation with other major IP offices around the world.

We maintained our position to stay abreast of domestic patent and trademark trends. Though commercial activities boosted our trademark applications, patent applications dropped. This directed us to conduct surveys and host industrial forums to find out the cause to such changes. We discovered while businesses strived to maintain their existing patents under limited budget, cutting back on new patent applications is the most direct way to cut costs. Patent is an important defense in businesses competitiveness. Strong defense must also be accompanied by powerful functions. Therefore, it is our responsibility to assist businesses to upgrade their patent values; it is when quality and volume are both achieved then will we be able to manifest our patent advantages.

In this coming new year, we will continue to strive for shorter first office action and disposal pendency, improve examination quality, and provide better services to applicants. Furthermore, we will provide customized courses to enhance patent quality and volume, establish search platform for key communications patents, provide more efficient and convenient e-filing environment, and break new grounds for more international cooperation. We will manifest our innovative thinking with our applicants toward a better IPR environment.

TIPO, GO!



Director General

Intellectual Property Office, MOEA



BUDGET AND MANPOWER

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BUDGET AND MANPOWER

Budget

2014 Revenue

Unit: NT\$1 Million; %

Item	Amount	Percentage
Patent fees (application, certification, recordation)	924	24.50%
Trademark fees (application, certification, registration, recordation)	725	19.23%
Patent Annuity	2,110	55.95%
Others	12	0.32%
Total	3,771	100.00%

2014 Expenditure

Unit: NT\$1 Million; %

Item	Amount	Percentage
IPR Technological Development	195	11.70%
Promotion of IPR Protection	282	16.93%
General Administration	1,189	71.37%
Total	1,666	100.00%

Budget for 2010-2014

Unit: NT\$1 Million

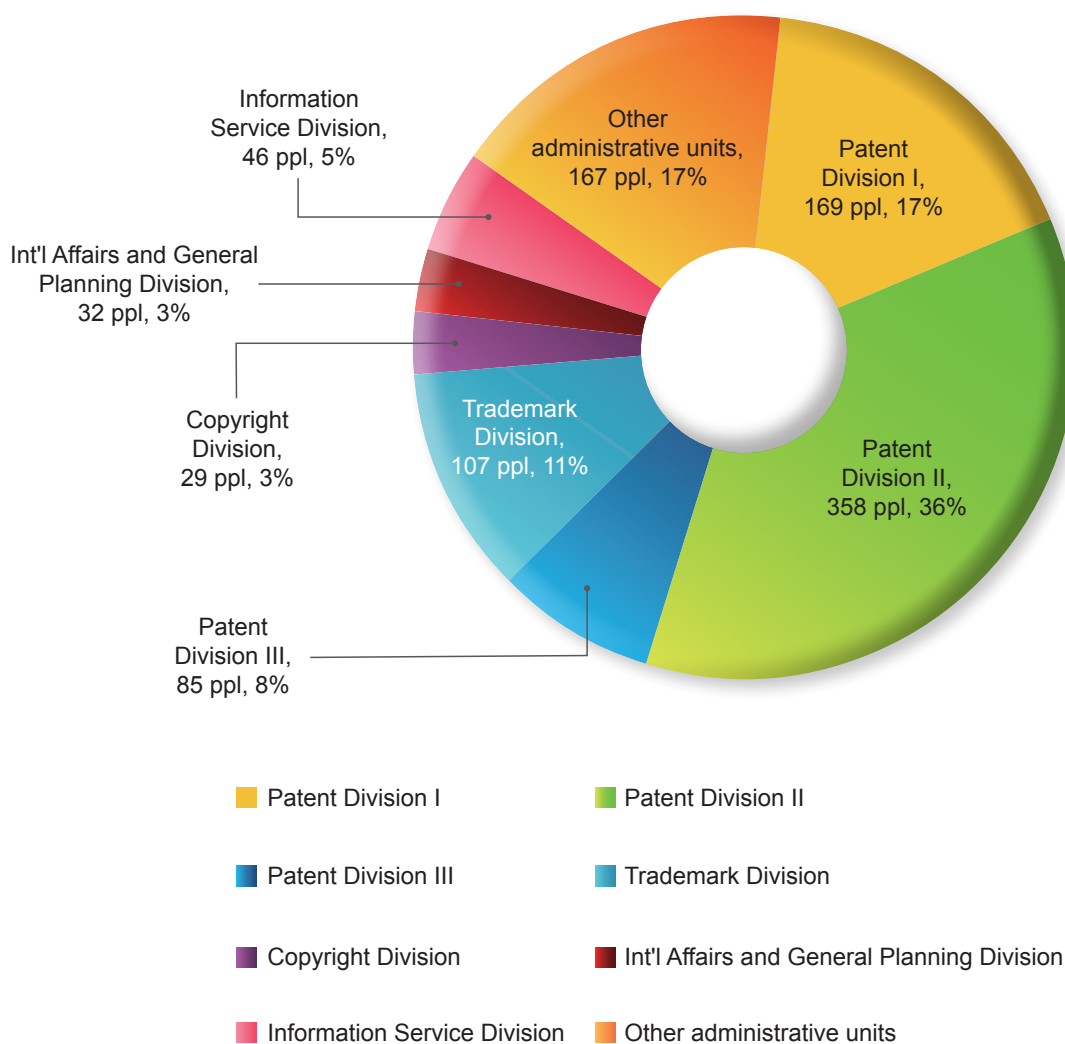
Year	Revenue	Expenditure
2010	3,112	1,409
2011	3,280	1,419
2012	3,495	1,624
2013	3,728	1,687
2014	3,771	1,666



2 Manpower

Department	Patent Division I	Patent Division II	Patent Division III	Trademark Division	Copyright Division	International Affairs and General Planning Division	Information Service Division	Other administrative units	Total
No. of Staffs	169	358	85	107	29	32	46	167	993

Note: The 104 alternative military draftees were not included in the table.





I

IPR APPLICATIONS

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I. IPR APPLICATIONS

There was a decline in the overall number of patent applications in 2014 from 2013. Taiwan nationals not only applied for fewer patent applications for all three types of patents, but they were also conservative toward their overseas

patent portfolio. This new development in patent portfolio deserves more attention. Trademark applications, on the contrary, increased from 2013; domestic and overseas trademark portfolios by Taiwan nationals also increased.

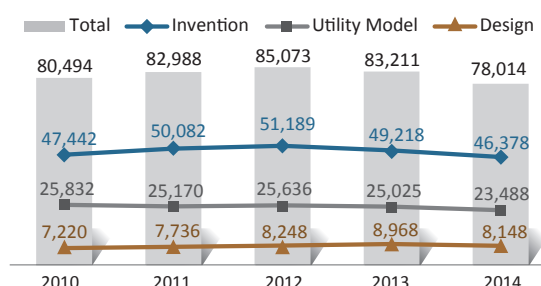
Patent

Patent Applications

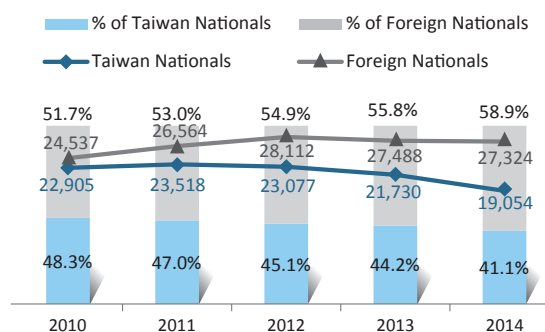
In 2014, TIPO received 78,014 patent applications, which was a drop of 6.2% from the previous year. Of these, the number of invention patent applications (46,378 cases) was down by 5.8%. This decrease was the greatest among the three main types of applications and accounted for 2,840 cases less than 2013.

There was a decrease of 12.3% in the number of invention applications by Taiwan nationals (19,054 cases) in 2014. Though the number of invention applications by foreign nationals (27,324 cases) decreased slightly by 0.6%, it was an increase with respect to the total invention applications received.

Trend of Applications

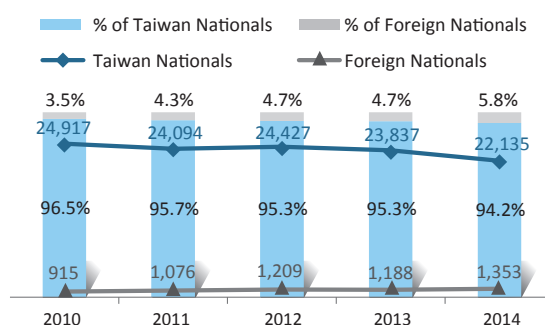


Trend of Invention Applications



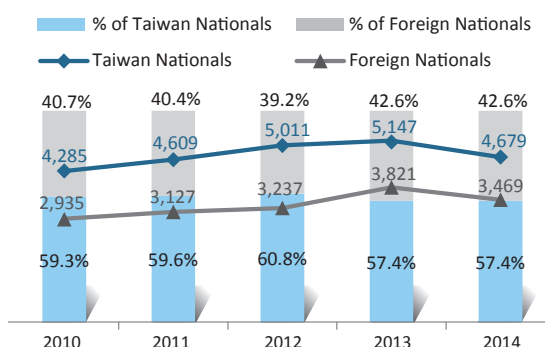
Though the number of utility model applications by Taiwan nationals (22,135 cases) accounted for more than 90% of the utility model applications received, and is the highest percentage among all three types of patent applications, the number of applications still dropped by 7.1% from the previous year. Applications from foreign nationals (1,353 cases), however, increased by 13.9%.

Trend of Utility Model Applications



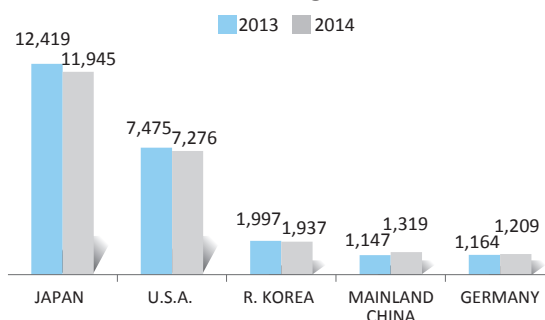
There was a decrease of 9.1% and 9.2% in the respective number of design applications by Taiwan nationals (4,679 cases) and foreign nationals (3,469 cases) from the previous year. However, the ratios of Taiwan and foreign applications to overall design applications were the same as 2013.

Trend of Design Applications



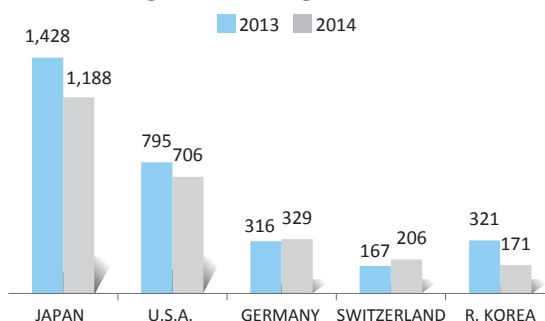
The top three nations applying for invention patents in Taiwan in 2014 were Japan (11,945 cases), the USA (7,276 cases), and Korea (1,937 cases), with respective decrease of approximately 2.7% to 3.8%.

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



In design applications, Japan topped all nations with 1,188 cases, and the USA followed with 706 cases. However, both countries had a respective decrease of 16.8% and 11.2%.

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





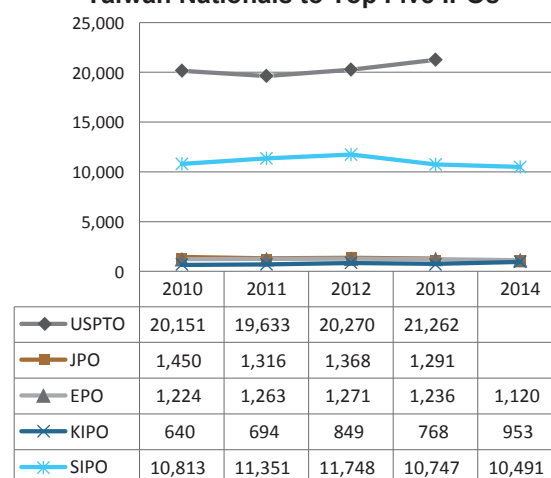
Seeing the continuous decline in the number of patent applications by Taiwan nationals over the past few years, TIPO in September 2014 conducted a survey targeting major enterprises, universities, research institutes, and patent law firms, as well as organizing a consultation meeting to understand the cause behind such decrease. In order

to foster higher patent values, TIPO also convened an Enhancing Taiwan's Patent Value Strategic Summit in January 2015 to encourage experience sharing. Furthermore, to help industries and academia in strengthening the applications of their R&D cooperation, TIPO will come up with concrete measures as one of its major operations in 2015.

◎ Patent Applications of Taiwan Nationals to Top Five Offices

Invention patent applications of Taiwan nationals to the top five IPOs were mainly concentrated at the USPTO (21,262 cases in 2013) and SIPO (10,491 cases). Published data shows that with the exception of an increase in applications to the USPTO and KIPO, applications to the remaining three IPOs dropped 2.4-9.4%.

Invention Patent Applications of Taiwan Nationals to Top Five IPOs



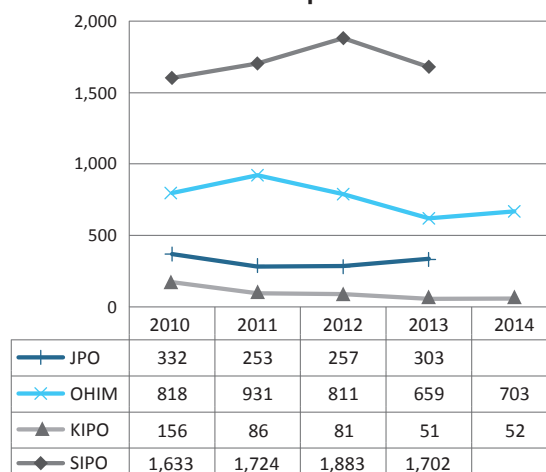
Note 1. Sources: USPTO website, JPO Annual Report, EPO Annual Report, KIPO Annual Report, and SIPO website.

2. USPTO and JPO have not published their figures for 2014.



Overseas design patent portfolio by Taiwan nationals tends to be highest in mainland China (1,702 cases in 2013). Though this number is a drop of 9.6% from the previous year, it is still much higher than applications to the remaining top four IPOs. Furthermore, applications to OHIM increased by 6.7% (703 cases).

Design Patent Applications of Taiwan Nationals to Top Five IPOs



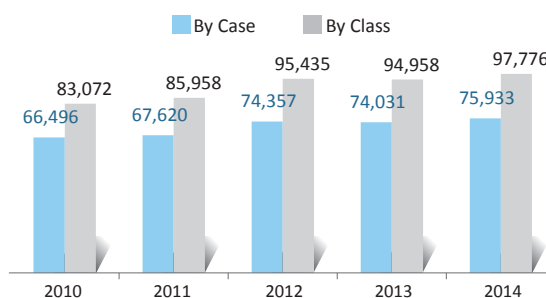
Note 1. Sources: JPO Annual Report, OHIM website, KIPO Annual Report, and SIPO Annual Report.
2. USPTO does not publish related data; JPO and SIPO have not published their figures for 2014.

2 Trademark

Trademark Applications

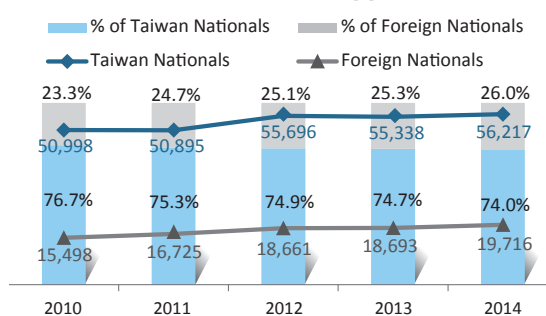
TIPO received 75,933 cases, or 97,776 classes, of trademark applications in 2014. This is a respective increase of 2.6% and 3.0% from the previous year.

Trademark Applications by Case/Class



Trademark applications (by case) by both Taiwan nationals (56,217 cases) and foreign nationals (19,716 cases) increased respectively by 1.6% and 5.5% from the previous year. Applications by Taiwan nationals took up 74.0% of the total received in 2014, remaining relatively unchanged compared to the 74.7% in 2013.

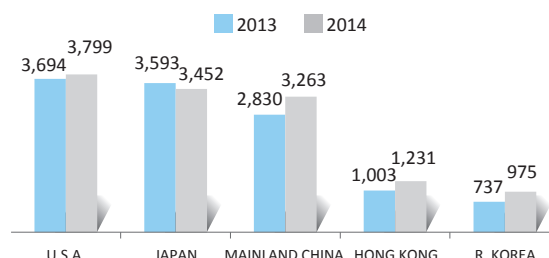
Trend of Trademark Applications





Further analysis reveals that trademark applications by US nationals were the highest among the top five nations (regions), accounting for 3,799 cases. While all top five countries had an increase in trademark applications except Japan (3,452 cases), which decreased by 3.9%, mainland China had the most apparent increase of 15.3% (from 2,830 cases in 2013 to 3,263 cases in 2014).

Trademark Applications from Top Five Nations (Regions) in Taiwan (by case)



The current Trademark Act came into force on July 1, 2012, to expand the protectable subject matters including any signs with distinctiveness such as motions and holograms. In 2014, non-traditional trademark applications totaled 173 cases, marking an increase of 3.6% from the previous year. Of these, 3D trademarks totaled 116 cases, topping all non-traditional trademark applications. This is due to the fact that 3D trademarks are easily incorporated in goods for marketing, thus making them highly distinctive.

Non-traditional Trademark Applications

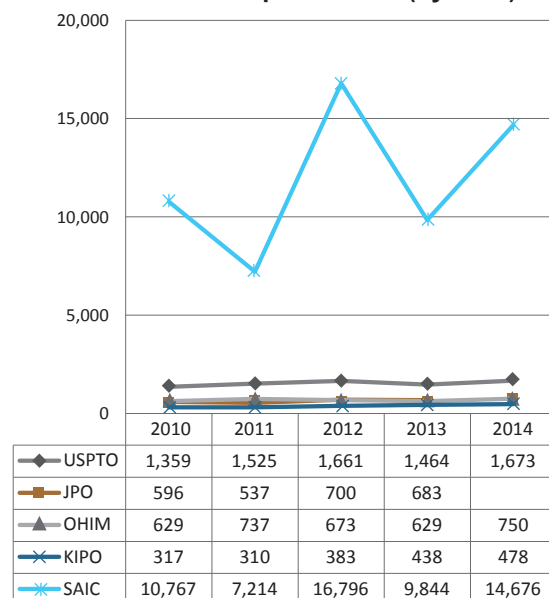
Unit: Case

Type	2013	2014
3D	109	116
Sound	5	13
Color	38	21
Hologram	4	2
Motion	5	15
Others	6	6
Total	167	173

◎ Trademark Applications of Taiwan Nationals to Top Five Offices

Trademark applications of Taiwan nationals to the top five IPOs in 2014 remained heavily concentrated with SAIC at 14,676 cases. Published data of these trademark offices reveal that, with the exception of a slight drop with JPO, applications with all other trademark offices increased by 9.1% to 49.1%.

Trademark Applications of Taiwan Nationals to Top Five IPOs (by case)



Note 1. Sources: USPTO Performance and Accountability Report, JPO Annual Report, OHIM website, KIPO Annual Report, and SAIC Annual Development Report on China's Trademark Strategy.
2. JPO has not published their figures for 2014.



II

IPR SERVICES

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II. IPR SERVICES

1 Patent Examination

The number of concluded examinations of invention patent applications and that of reexamination applications reached a record high in 2014. Also, the implementation of various control measures has significantly shortened the first

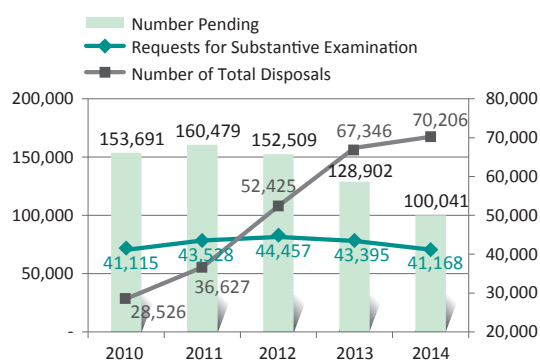
office action pendency for patent applications. The backlog of unexamined patent applications continues dropping and the number of pending invention patent applications has dropped to approximately 100,000.

◎ Status of Patent Examinations

■ Invention Patent Examination

The number of requests for substantive examination was 41,168 in 2014, which was a 5.1% decrease from the previous year. The number of total disposal of invention patent applications, however, increased by 4.2% to 70,206. Since the number of requests for substantive examination dropped for two consecutive years and the number of total disposal continued growing, the number of pending invention patent applications came down to 100,041 in 2014.

Invention Patent Examination



The allowance rate of invention patent applications averaged at 63.2% (44,359 cases), and the rejection rate was 33.9% (23,811 cases) in 2014. At the same time, there were also 2,036 other applications (about 2.9%) including

withdrawals prior to the conclusion of the examination process. The number of decisions to allow an invention patent and the allowance rate both increased in 2014.

Examination Results of Invention Patent Applications

Unit: Case, %

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Allowance	Cases	15,301	19,555	29,129	38,563	44,359
	Percentage	53.7%	53.4%	55.6%	57.3%	63.2%
Rejection	Cases	10,018	14,344	20,407	25,798	23,811
	Percentage	35.1%	39.2%	38.9%	38.3%	33.9%
Others (Including Withdrawals)	Cases	3,207	2,728	2,889	2,985	2,036
	Percentage	11.2%	7.4%	5.5%	4.4%	2.9%

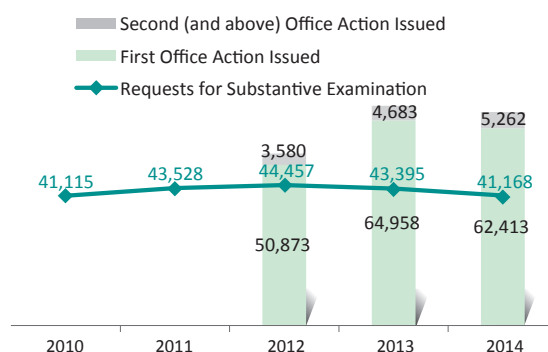
Note 1. Percentage is derived from using the number of total disposals as the denominator and allowance, rejection, and others as the numerators.

2. The number of total disposals includes allowance, rejection, and others.

In 2014, there were a total of 67,675 office actions issued for invention patent applications, which was a 2.8% decrease from the previous year (69,641 cases). There were a total of 5,262 second (and above) office actions issued, which was a 12.4% increase from 2013 (4,683 cases).

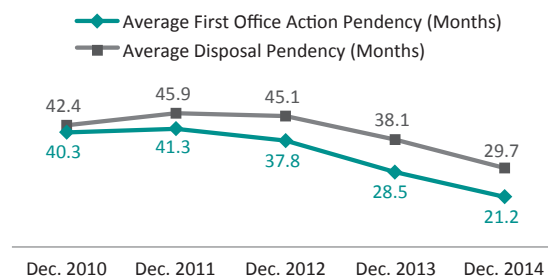
Furthermore, with the implementation of the “final office action” system on January 1, 2013, a total of 55 final office actions were issued in 2013, and 73 were issued in 2014.

Number of Office Actions for Invention Patent Examination



Note TIPO's patent administration system began to differentiate first and second (and above) office actions for invention patent examination in 2012.

Pendency for Processing Invention Patent Examination



Note 1. “Average First Office Action Pendency” refers to the average time it takes to process a case from the time the requests for substantive examination is made to the time the first office action is issued.

2. “Average Disposal Pendency” refers to the average time it takes to process a case from the time the request for substantive examination is made to the time the decision is issued.

3. Each figure in this chart is an average value in December of each year.

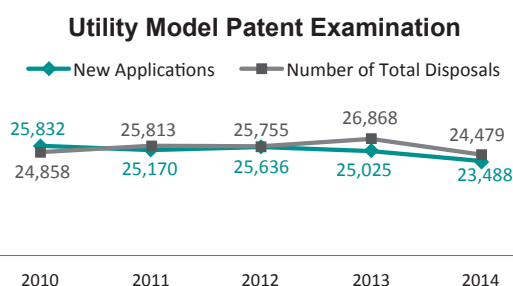
The average first office action pendency of invention patent applications has gradually gone down for four consecutive years. The average first office action pendency and the average disposal pendency in December 2014 was 21.2 and 29.7 months, respectively. This is a respective reduction of 7.3 and 8.4 months from the previous year.



Utility Model Patent Examination

In 2014, TIPO received 23,488 utility model patent applications, which was a drop of 6.1% from the previous year. The number of total disposals of utility model patent applications totaled at 24,479, which was balanced off by the number

of new applications. The average disposal pendency for utility model patent applications was 3.1 months, which was 0.6 months shorter than the pendency in 2013.



Note "The Number of Total Disposals" of utility model patent applications includes allowance, rejection, and others (withdrawal and not accepted).

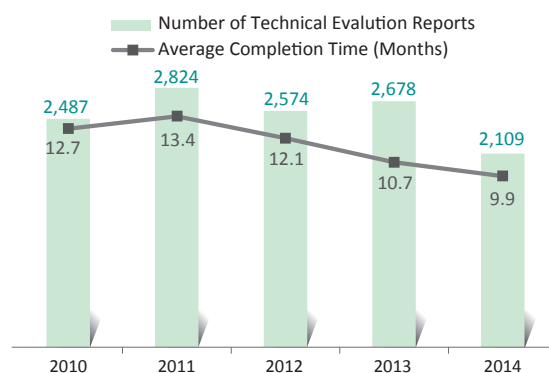
Average Disposal Pendency for Utility Model Patent Applications (Months)



Note Each figure in this chart is an average value for the end of each year.

The number of technical evaluation reports created by examiners was 2,574 in 2012, 2,678 in 2013, and 2,109 in 2014, respectively. The average time for an examiner to complete a technical evaluation report was respectively 12.1 months, 10.7 months, and 9.9 months, a reduction of 2.2 months in three consecutive years.

Number of Technical Evaluation Reports/Average Completion Time



Design Patent Examination

For the years 2010-2014, the allowance rate of design patent applications averaged at 87.4% while the rejection rate was 9.2% and others 3.4%. Although partial designs, icon designs, designs for

a set of articles, and derivative designs were allowed as protectable subject matter starting in 2013, the allowance rate and rejection rate remained relatively constant.

Examination Results of Design Patent Applications

Unit: Case, %

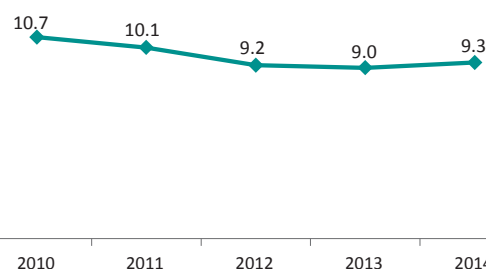
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Allowance	Cases	6,068	6,794	7,215	7,393	7,514
	Percentage	87.0%	87.9%	88.9%	85.2%	87.8%
Rejection	Cases	817	676	606	733	841
	Percentage	11.7%	8.8%	7.5%	8.4%	9.8%
Others (Including Withdrawals and Not Accepted)	Cases	88	253	295	552	209
	Percentage	1.3%	3.3%	3.6%	6.4%	2.4%

Note 1. Percentage is derived using the number of total disposals as the denominator and allowance, rejection, and others as the numerators.

2. The number of total disposals includes allowance, rejection, and others.

The average disposal pendency for design patent in 2014 was 9.3 months, and there was a slight increase of 0.3 months from the previous year. However, the average disposal pendency over the last three years has maintained around 9 months.

Average Disposal Pendency for Design Patent Applications (Months)



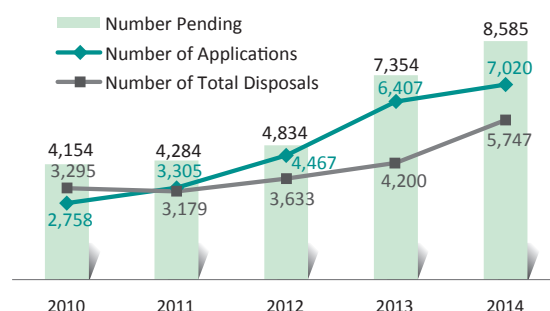
Note Each figure in this chart is an average value for the end of each year.

Reexamination

To increase the number of reexamination disposals, TIPO adjusted its manpower to better match patent applications with the examiners' area of expertise. Hence from 2012 to 2014, the number of total disposals grew at a tremendous rate from 14.3% to 36.8%. In contrast to the fast growth of reexamination requests in the previous three years, reexamination requests finally leveled off in 2014. Over the past two years, the sudden increase in the number of conclusions of examination had led to an increase in the number of reexamination requests. As a result, TIPO in

2014 accumulated a 16.7% increase of pending reexamination cases from the previous year.

Invention Patent Reexamination

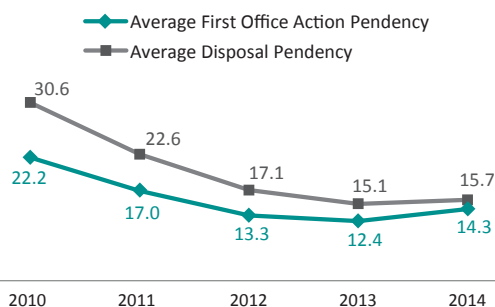


Note "The Number of Total Disposals" includes allowance, rejection, and others (withdrawal and not accepted).



The average first office action pendency and average disposal pendency for invention patent reexamination applications was 14.3 months and 15.7 months, respectively. This was respective increase of 1.9 months and 0.6 months from the previous year.

Pendency for Processing Invention Patent Reexamination

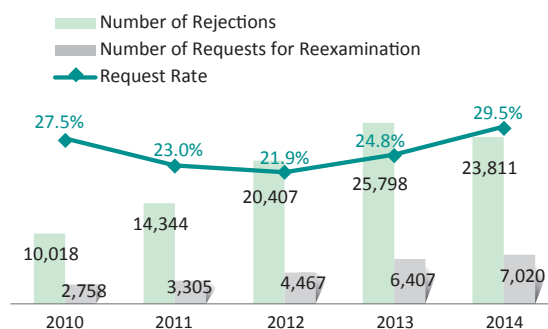


Note 1. "Average First Office Action Pendency" refers to the average time it takes to process a case from the time reexamination request is made to the time the office action is issued.

Note 2. "Average Disposal Pendency" 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 reexamination request rate for invention patent applications increased consecutively for the last three years. The number of examination rejections was 20,407 cases in 2012, 25,798 cases in 2013, and 23,811 cases in 2014, respectively. For the same period, the number of reexamination requests was respectively 4,467, 6,407, and 7,020, accounting for a respective 21.9%, 24.8%, and 29.5% increase in the reexamination request rate.

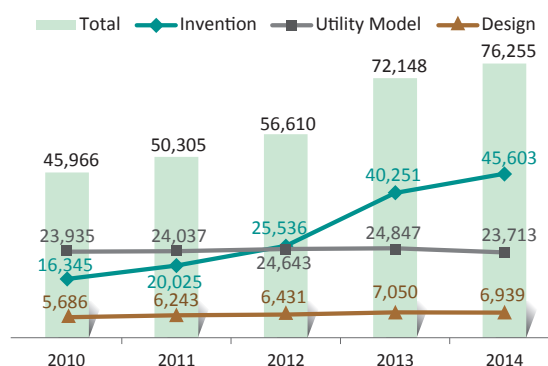
Request Rate for Invention Patent Reexamination



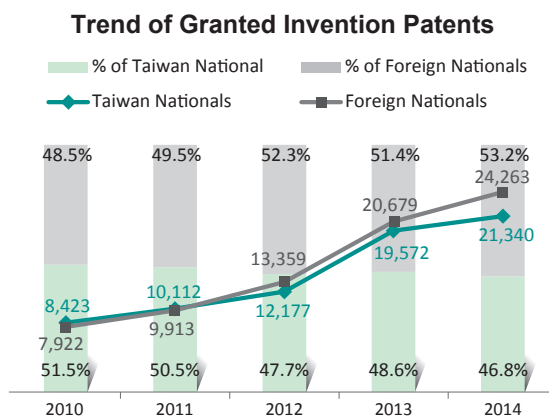
Patents Granted

A total of 76,255 patents were granted in 2014. Of these, 45,603 cases were invention patents, marking a 13.3% increase from the previous year. Utility model (23,713 cases) and design patents (6,939 cases) decreased at respectively 4.6% and 1.6%. The number of granted invention patents grew by 5,352 cases, leading to the growth in the overall number of granted patents.

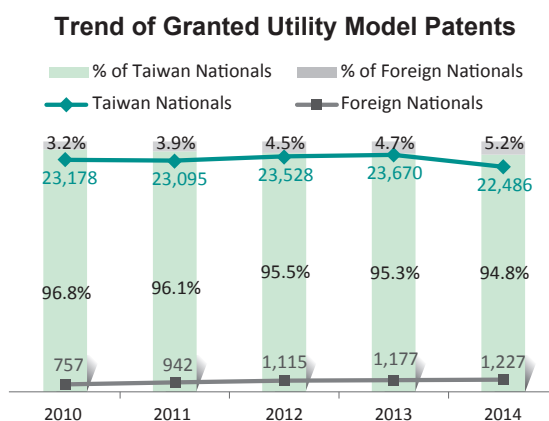
Trend of Patents Granted



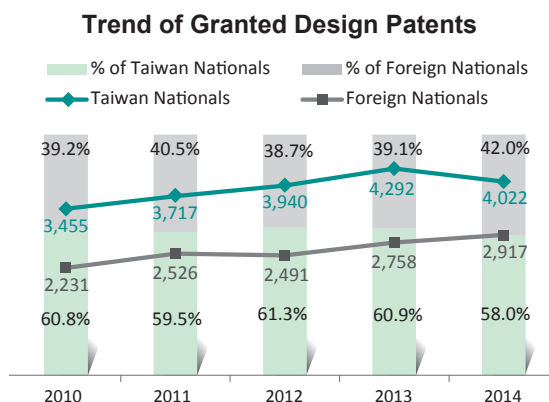
As regards granted invention patents by countries, there was a 9.0% increase of invention patents filed by Taiwan nationals (21,340 cases) which nearly doubled (17.3%) the number for foreign nationals (24,263 cases). Taiwan nationals made up 46.8% of all granted invention patents.



The number of utility model patents granted to Taiwan nationals (22,486 cases) decreased by 5.0%, while those granted to foreign nationals (1,277 cases) increased by 4.2%. Taiwan nationals made up 94.8% of all granted utility model patents, but have been experiencing a slight decline over the past five years.



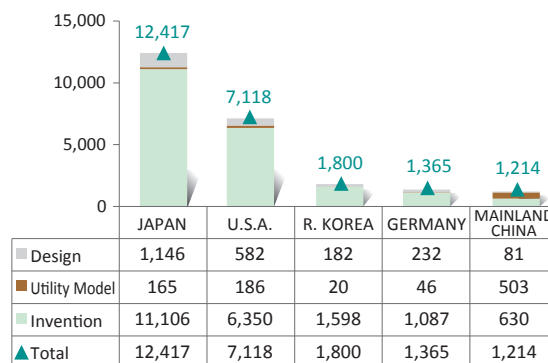
The number of granted design patents also showed similar trends, with a 6.3% decrease for Taiwan nationals (4,022 cases) and a 5.8% increase for foreign nationals (2,917 cases). While Taiwan nationals made up 58.0% of all granted design patents, though higher than the percentage of foreign nationals, this number has also been slightly declining over the past five years.





Japan (12,417 cases) and US (7,118 cases) nationals remained the top two foreign nationals to receive the most granted patents in Taiwan, followed by Korea in third place with 1,800 cases. As to the types of granted patents, Japan still led the remaining countries with 11,106 granted invention patents and granted 1,146 design patents, whereas mainland China topped in utility model patents with 503 cases.

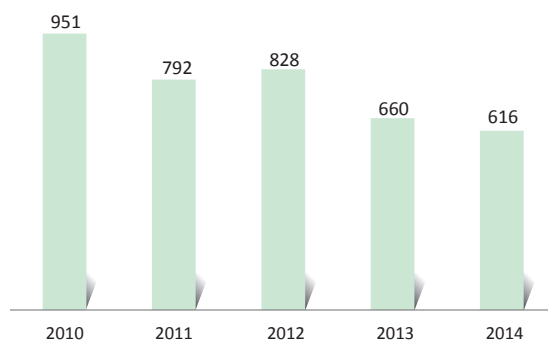
Top Five Nations (Regions) Receiving Granted Patents in Taiwan for the Year 2014



Invalidation and Administrative Remedy

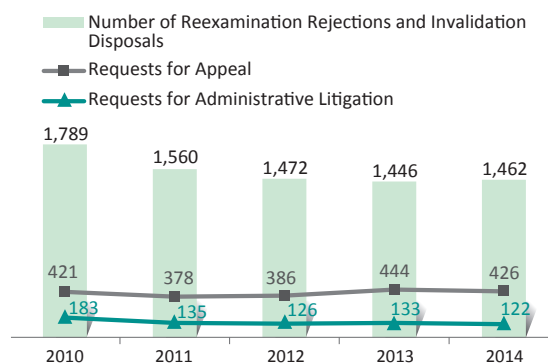
Since the IP Case Adjudication Act allows defendants of patent civil lawsuits to counterplea the invalidity of the patent, it indirectly and gradually led to reduction in the number of invalidation requests over the past three years from 828 in 2012 to 616 in 2014.

Requests for Invalidation



An administrative appeal filed against TIPO's reexamination decisions of refusal and invalidation disposals is conducted by the Petition Review Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The number of administrative appeals was stable from 2012 to 2014, although there were slightly fewer cases in 2014 than in 2013. The total number of administrative appeals from 2012 to 2014 was 1,256. The total number of TIPO's reexamination decisions of refusal

Requests for Administrative Remedy

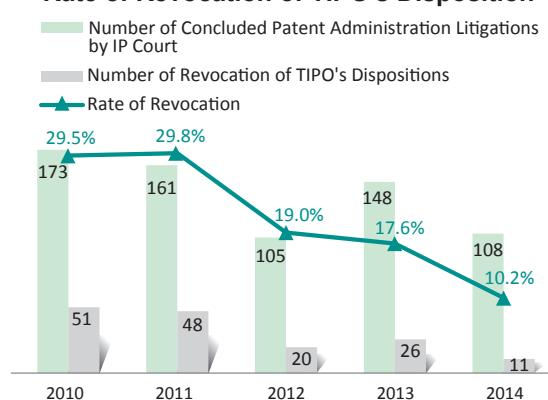


and invalidation disposals in the same period was 4,380. The appeal rate stood at 28.7%. The rate of appeal results against TIPO's original disposition by the Ministry of Economic Affairs was respectively 7.7%, 9.4%, and 5.3% from 2012 to 2014, with significant drop in 2014.

The IP Court accepted 126, 133, and 122 patent administrative litigation lawsuits from 2012 to 2014 respectively. The number of concluded administrative litigation lawsuits from 2012 to 2014 was 105, 148, and 108 respectively. Of these, 20, 26, and 11 court decisions were made to revoke TIPO's original disposition (including in favor of the plaintiff and partly winning and partly losing), with the revocation rate dropping from

19.0% to 10.2%. This continuous decline in revocation rate indicates that TIPO had effectively improved examination quality owing to its timely reviewing revocation cases, adjusting examination practices, and revising examination guidelines.

Rate of Revocation of TIPO's Disposition



● Measures to Fast Track Patent Examination

TIPO continued to implement the Patent Backlog Reduction Project in 2014 that by December the average total pendency was reduced to 29.7 months, and pending patent applications were reduced to 100,041 cases.

This reduction is ahead of the expected goal set forth in the Project. The backlog of pending cases is expected to be reduced continuously so that the received and disposed patent applications will reach a state of equilibrium.



Accelerated Examination Program (AEP)

AEP Requests by Nationality

Unit: Case

Nationality	Condition 1	Condition 2	Condition 3	Condition 4	Subtotal
Taiwan (TW)	203	13	162	42	420
Japan (JP)	167	3	1	0	171
U.S.A. (US)	48	2	1	3	54
R. Korea (KR)	15	1	0	0	16
Germany (DE)	15	0	0	0	15
Mainland China (CN)	7	0	0	0	7
Others	34	5	4	1	44
Total	489	24	168	46	727

Note Condition 1 is when the application's corresponding foreign patent application has been granted under substantive examination by a foreign patent authority; Condition 2 is when the EPO, JPO or USPTO has issued an office action and a search report during substantive examination but yet to allow the application's corresponding foreign counterpart; Condition 3 is when the invention patent application is essential to commercial exploitation; and Condition 4 is when the invention is related to green energy technology.

AEP is the most flexible of all fast-track examination measures with a broad scope of applicability, and is therefore the most widely used. Beginning January 1, 2014, a fourth condition was added to encourage green energy related technological development. Those applying under condition 4 must have had the patent published and paid application fees.

There were 727 patents requesting AEP in 2014. Of these, 489 cases requested under condition 1, accounting for more than 60% of all the requests received; 24 cases requested under con-

dition 2, and 168 cases requested under condition 3, and 46 cases requested under condition 4. As of the end of December 2014, the average pendency for first office action was 72.6 days for condition 1, 83.0 days for condition 2, 141.6 days for condition 3, and 83.4 days for condition 4.

In terms of nationality, the majority of the requests came from Taiwan nationals, accounting for 420 cases. Most of these were for condition 1 (203 cases). Japan topped foreign nationals with 171 requests, made mostly for condition 1 (167 cases).

Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) Program

Implementation Status

Unit: Case

PPH Program	Nationality					Total
	Taiwan	U.S.A	Japan	Spain	Others	
TIPO-USPTO	15	272	3	0	31	321
TIPO-JPO	0	1	513	0	1	515
TIPO-SPTO	0	0	0	1	0	1

TIPO is currently partnering with the USPTO, JPO, and SPTO on the PPH Program. In 2014, PPH requests made with these three IP offices were respectively 321, 515, and 1 case(s).

The average pendency for first office action as of December 2014 was 55.4 days (1.8 months) for TIPO-USPTO PPH and 57.7 days (1.9 months) for TIPO-JPO PPH. The average disposal pendency was 132 days (4.4 months) for TIPO-USPTO PPH and 125 days (4.2 months) for TIPO-JPO PPH.

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

Due to the fact that pending examination of invention patents takes relatively long in Taiwan, the TW-Support Using the PPH Agreement (TW-SUPA) is designed to enhance examination sharing between IPO's. The TW-SUPA allows applicants to fully utilize the results of TIPO's examination to fast track their overseas patent portfolios of key technologies. This program began on March 1, 2012; TIPO received 27 requests for TW-SUPA in 2014.

Program on Joint Interview for Related Invention Patent Applications

The Program on Joint Interview for Related Invention Patent Applications was revised for implementation on May 10, 2013 to allow the same applicant to request a joint interview on two or more related patents of the same technology that have requested substantive examination, and early publication cases that have not been issued an office action by TIPO. The request may be made by the applicant or his representative to meet the needs of emerging industrial technological development and patent portfolio. After the joint interview request is made, the examiner will issue a written decision upon completion of the joint interview or within three months of the written reply and correction.

Patent Search Center

Since its operation in April 2012, the Patent Search Center has recruited talents from all industries to assist with reducing patent backlogs. In 2014, the Center's 83 well-trained staff completed a total of 12,921 patent search reports.



In addition to increasing the number of searches, the Center also adopts a by-case assessment and reference measure to guarantee search quality and efficacy.

Year	Search (cases)
2013	9,429
2014	12,921

Current Examination Manpower

There are currently 353 patent examiners of all levels, 35 contracted patent examiners, and 170 five-year contracted examiners, totaling to 558 examiners in TIPO. In addition, there are 104 alternative military draftees assisting with prior searches in TIPO.

Measures to Enhance Examination Quality

Examination quality is fundamentally related to patent quality. Over the years, TIPO has spared no effort to implement examination review mechanism in order to monitor examination quality, assemble public opinions through Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee meetings, and provide in-service training to increase examiners' professional capacity and improve examination quality and standards.



Review and Communication Mechanism

To optimize patent examination quality and maintain consistency of examination result, TIPO has implemented review mechanisms to ensure that the best possible work products are provided to the applicants. In 2014, a total of 701 sample reviews on examination decisions, reexaminations decisions, and technical evaluation reports were made by senior examiners. Examiners whose cases found to be flawed were asked to make necessary corrections. Review sessions were also convened to provide examiners with relevant review opinions and improvement proposals. Cases with educational values will be used as samples for revising training materials or examination guidelines.

In addition, TIPO has established communication mechanisms to collect feedback and suggestions from applicants and attorneys to improve pat-

ent examination quality. Through the One-Stop Window for Patent Examination Communication Service, TIPO was able to assemble suggestions from the public on examination results about 65 cases and examination guidelines and to respond to feedback and suggestions promptly on a case-by-case basis. Public opinions were categorized to use as examiner's training materials. A handbook on examination guidance was published, and in-service trainings courses were conducted accordingly to reflect feedback and improvements.

Furthermore, reports on the effectiveness of examination quality control and suggestions to improve examination quality from the Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee were also included in the yearly working plans to implement the PDCA (Plan-Do-Check-Action) quality management cycle.

Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee

The patent examination quality consultation committee meetings were held in May and December 2014 to discuss issues on assisting industries to strengthen their planning and implementation of patent portfolio, and the feasibility of extending term of design patent according to the Hague Agreement. The committee also helped to clarify some of the questions raised on examination practices and feedbacks

on examination guidelines. The committee suggested that TIPO should take the needs of industries and enterprises into consideration when developing the new mechanism, and the committee also suggested that TIPO should extend the service hours for receiving e-filing applications.



Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee convenes.

Patent Examination Improvement Project

After the new Patent Act came into force in 2013, TIPO set up a Patent Invalidation Case Discussion Group to review any problems that examiners encountered when examining applications under the new Act, its Enforcement Rules and related examination guidelines, and to derive solutions and handling procedures for such problems. In 2014, the group expanded its discussion to include all types of patent examination problems so as to assemble opinions on relevant cases for public reference. Results from the group are categorized and published on TIPO's website and will



be used as reference for later revision of examination guidelines.

To allow design patent examiners to effectively and accurately search for patent classification numbers of major countries, TIPO has completed the "comparison table for associative search conditions" of Class 14 for Taiwan, Japan, the United States, and Korea. TIPO will continue to complete comparison tables for other classes and revise search system accordingly to improve design patent examination quality and efficacy.

TIPO also conducted design patent discussion meetings monthly to ensure the consistency of examination procedures and results among examiners. Opinions on questionable cases are compiled and used as reference for later revision of examination guidelines.

| In-Service Trainings

TIPO highly values the importance of in-service trainings for patent examiners. Through different types and modes of

training courses for examiners of different levels, TIPO will be able to strengthen examiners' professional capacity to handle different problems they might encounter during examination. In addition to providing incoming examiners with necessary trainings on search and basic practices, examiners of different levels are required to participate in training courses and workshops of their own level. Training courses include related laws and regulations, as well as different patent systems of different countries. Workshops include the applicability of patent examination guidelines, forums on problems found in examination practices, reviewing revoked administrative litigations, exchanges and experience sharing of external trainings, and lectures by overseas experts. Furthermore, to assist examiners in understanding the developmental trends of various industries and the latest technological developments, TIPO also invites experts from different technological fields to lecture from time to time in training courses.

2 Trademark Examination

● Trademark Registrations

The number of applications for trademark registration in 2014 reached yet another record high. To effectively manage the number of pending cases, in addition to effective supervision of examiners, TIPO collects statistical data each month and carries out peri-

odic auditing to ensure the number of disposals and processing time are on schedule. As such, examination results reached record high despite the increasing number of incoming applications.

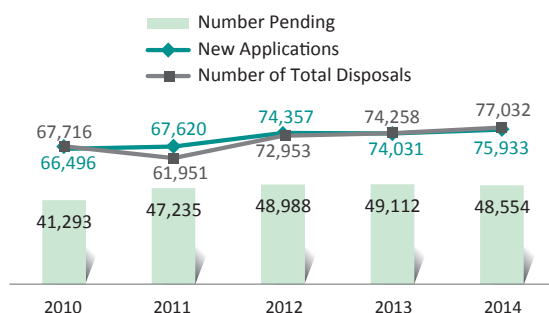
Status of Trademark Examinations

Applications for trademark registration reached 75,933 cases in 2014, marking a 2.6% increase from the previous year. There was a 3.7% increase of concluded applications (77,032). The number of pending applications was effectively controlled under 50,000 cases, standing at a three-year low of 48,554 cases.

By class, TIPO received 97,776 classes of trademark applications, which was a 3.0% increase from the previous year. There was an increase of 3.2% in concluded (98,649) classes. As of December 2014, the number of pending classes was at 69,690, which was relatively the same as 2013.

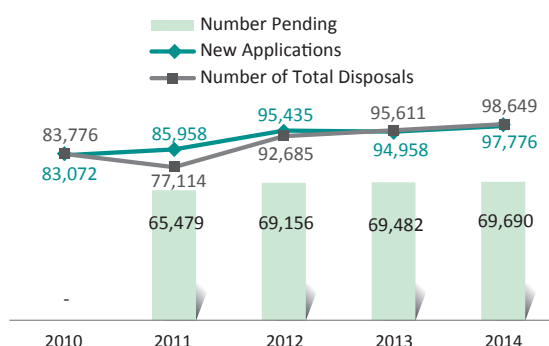
Though the number of trademark applications continues to break record each year, TIPO still endeavors to improve trademark examination efficacy. The average pendency for first office action and disposal in 2014 was respectively reduced to 5.7 months and 7.8 months.

Trademark Application Examination (by case)



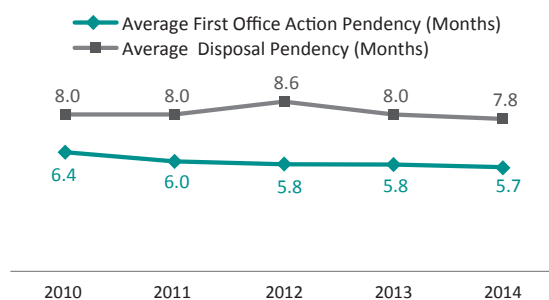
Note "Number of Total Disposals" includes number of approvals, rejections, and others. "Numbers Pending" refers to pending applications as of December 31 of each year.

Trademark Application Examination (by class)



Note 1. In 2011, trademark administration system was updated to tally pending new applications by class.
2. "Number of Total Disposals" includes number of approvals, rejections, and others. "Number Pending" refers to pending applications as of December 31 of each year.

Pendency for Processing Trademark Application



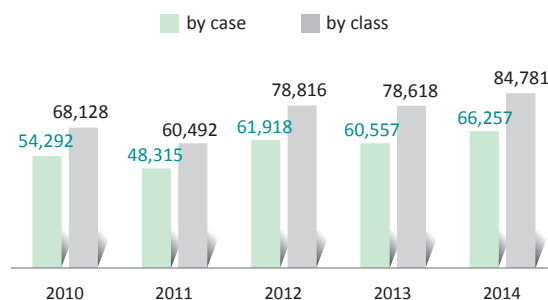
Note "Average First Office Action pendency" refers to the average time it takes to process a case from the time the application is filed to the time the office action is issued.



Trademark Registrations

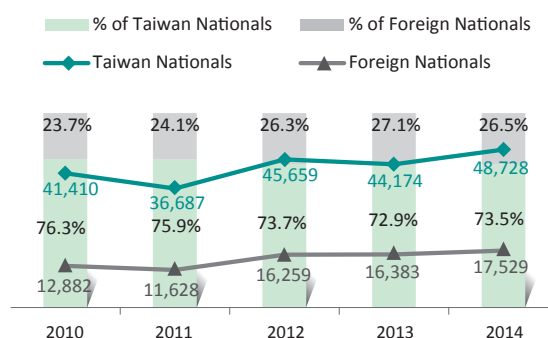
Trademark registrations sustained a stable increase in 2014 by case and by class. There were 66,257 cases of trademark registration, an increase of 9.4% from 2013, and by class, 84,781 classes, an increase of 7.8%.

Trademark Registrations



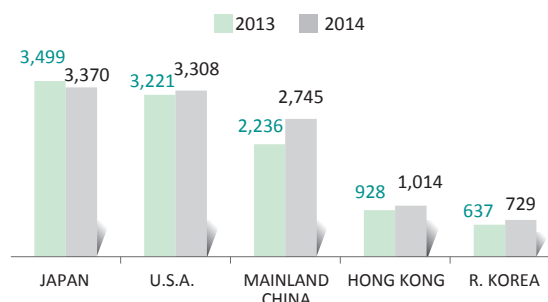
The number of trademark registrations grew for both Taiwan and foreign nationals, with Taiwan nationals reaching 48,728 cases (10.3% increase) and foreign nationals reaching 17,529 cases (7.0% increase). The ratio of trademark registration from Taiwan nationals to foreign nationals is 3:1.

Trend of Trademark Registrations (by case)



Japan nationals topped the number of trademark registrations stood at 3,370 cases, followed closely by US nationals at 3,308 cases. With the exception of Japan's 3.7% decrease, the remaining four of the top five countries (regions) grew in the number of registrations. Of these, mainland China (2,745 cases) demonstrated the fastest growth with 22.8%.

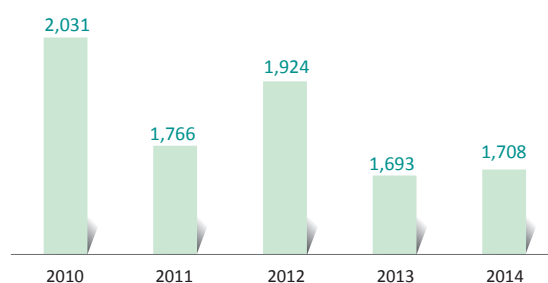
Trademark Registrations of Top Five Nations (Regions) (by case)



● Disputes and Administrative Remedy

Trademark disputes showed a relative decline over the last five years. The number of disputes in 2014 (1,708 cases) was comparatively the same as 2013 (1,693 cases), though the number of oppositions and invalidations was reduced by a respective 87 and 12 cases, and the number of revocations increased by 114 cases. The number of dispositions was reduced by 166 cases, from 1,925 cases in 2013 to 1,759 cases in 2014.

Requests for Trademark Dispute



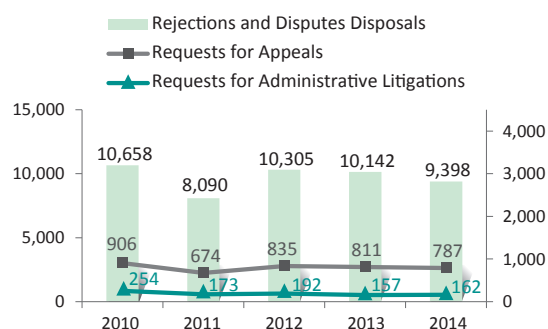
Note the number of trademark dispute requests including oppositions, invalidations, and revocations.

The numbers of trademark rejection and dispute dispositions between 2012 and 2014 were 10,305, 10,142, and 9,398 cases, respectively. The numbers of appeals to the Ministry of Economic Affairs were respectively 835, 811, and 787 cases. The rate of appeal for all three years was 8.2%. The revocation rates of TIPO's original disposition for the three years were 4.6%, 9.9%, and 13%. This increase is due to differences in interpreting examination guidelines. Also, to implement the cancellation of designated goods or services of the registered trademark where only the ground of revocation exists, beginning in 2013, oppositions and invalidations of designated goods and services of inter partes trademarks could be cancelled by their similar designated parts, thus increasing the chances of

cancellations of the original dispositions.

Between 2012 and 2014, the IP Court accepted a respective total of 192, 157, and 162 trademark administrative litigation cases. The numbers of concluded litigation for those three years stood at 171, 165, and 161 cases respectively. Of these, 36, 26, and 28 cases were revocation of TIPO's origi-

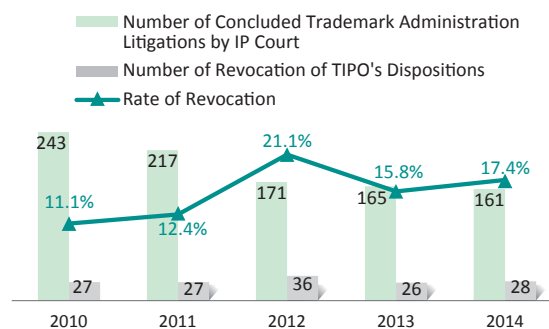
Requests for Administrative Remedy





nal disposition (including in favor of the plaintiff and partly winning and partly losing), with respective revocation rates of 21.1%, 15.8%, and 17.4%. This continuous decline in revocation rates indicates that TIPO's adaptation of reviewing cancellation cases individually and adjusting examination practices are effective toward improving examination quality.

Rate of Revocation of TIPO's Disposition



Measures to Enhance Examination Quality

While TIPO endeavored to increase the number of trademark disposals and sustain examination quality, a wide variety of measures were carried out to maintain consistent examination quality.



Outstanding trademark examiners sharing examination experiences

Review Mechanism

In 2014, 1,610 disposed trademark applications were chosen (2.3% random sampling rate) for examination review pursuant to the Guidelines for Quality Sampling of Trademark Applications. Ex-

aminers and respective supervisors were notified of cases that needed improvement. Problems involving principles in trademark were discussed at the monthly meetings for examiners to strengthen awareness and communication; high-quality dispositions of refusal were also shared with other examiners.

Trademark Examination Improvement Projects

- Comprehensive Trademark Search Database

To enhance the efficiency of trademark application search, TIPO completed 15,000 entries of design code verification through analyzing each design code of trademark representation that includes geometric figures.

- Trademark Examiners' Meetings

To strengthen consistency in trademark examination and enhance examiners' professional capability, TIPO holds a meeting every two months

to acquaint examiners with the latest information on new trademark issues, commercial activities and goods, as well as key points for examination. Discussions in 2014 included topics on representative trademark cases around the world, changes in the NICE International Classification of Goods and Services, and the principles for applying grounds to refusal of signs without distinctiveness.

I In-Service Trainings

TIPO held a 90-hour training course for senior examiners to deepen their professionalism and increase professional capacity in related fields. Eighteen lecturers from the industries, academia, as well as judges from the IP Court and senior examiners presented topics on IPR issues and related laws, IP regimes

and case studies around the world, and latest international issues and developments.

In addition, examiners were sent to Spain, Singapore, and mainland China to participate in international conferences and exchanges. Upon their return, these examiners shared their experiences with colleagues. Furthermore, lecturers from the NPA's Special Police Second Headquarters and the IP Court were invited to lecture on examination practices to deepen examiners' knowledge on trademark protection.

● Current Examination Manpower

The Trademark Division currently has 50 permanent examiners of all levels and 31 contracted examiners, totaling to 81 examiners.

3 Copyrights

● Designated One-Stop Shop for Collecting Joint Royalty Rate of Public Performances Using Karaoke Machines

In November, the Music Copyright Society of Chinese Taipei (MÜST) was designated as the one-stop shop for collecting the joint royalty rate of Public Performances using Karaoke machines. The joint royalty rate for each machine per year is NT\$9,000, which took effect on January 1, 2015. This will streamline

the licensing procedures, since once payment is made, users could be completely licensed for Public Performances using Karaoke machines.

● Enhance the Licensing Market Mechanism of Collective Management Organizations (CMOs)

The cloud-based network system containing a database of all CMO-managed works and sound recordings went



online for trial use in January 2014. Users that are currently limited to Radio stations can upload their music playlists via this network system to see whether the royalty rate they have paid is reasonable. This network system has collected over 1.82 million pieces of data since launch. A total of 57 radio stations have uploaded their playlists through this network system, totaling 4,837 usages.

In addition, regarding the royalty-rate examination, TIPO has completed five types of royalty rates on blanket license for public broadcast on broadcasters, cable televisions, and radio stations. Currently, TIPO is in the process of reviewing royalty rates of aforementioned type of use on per use-per work basis.

● Exchanges in Copyright Legislation and Affairs

International Symposium on Copyright Affairs

In September, CMO representatives from Japan, Australia, and international rights holder organizations visited TIPO to exchange views on copyright fair use, extending terms of copyright protection, online infringement, and other practical issues concerning CMO's administering copyrighted works.

Exchanges on Royalty Review Systems with International CMOs

In September, a delegation of Tai-

wan and international CMOs headed by MÜST visited TIPO to exchange ideas on royalty review system in Taiwan and share experiences on international practices. In November, TIPO convened a meeting with local CMOs and the Copyright Review and Mediation Committee to exchange views on the suggestions given by the MÜST delegation.

Workshop on Copyright Ownership in Government Procurement Agreement

In October, TIPO met with representatives from government agencies, CMOs, and rights holder groups at a workshop on copyright ownership in government procurement agreement. Discussions at the workshop included general government procurement and copyright ownership agreement involving using music work by others at government sponsored competitions. It was concluded that for as long as the contract is appropriately planned, it is not necessary to obtain the copyrights generated from government commissioned cases to reach policy goals.

2014 Seminar on New Thinking in Copyright Legal Regimes

In December, TIPO held the 2014 Seminar on New Thinking in Copyright Legal Regimes at NTU's Tsai Lecture Hall. The seminar featured eight copyright experts and scholars giving keynote presentations on performers' rights, licensing mechanism, fair use, and trends in leg-



DG Wang with participants at the 2014 Seminar on New Thinking in Copyright Legal Regimes

islative amendments in the US and the EU. Participants at the seminar included representatives from related agencies, rights holder groups, and students from law departments of universities.

◎ First License for Unknown Copyright Ownership

TIPO granted the first licensing re-

quest for works of unknown copyright ownership and approved Zuei Ing Co., Ltd. the reproduction rights to 19 music works in VOD or MIDI format for use in Karaoke machines. These works may be rented, distributed or broadcast to the public. This first licensing case serves as a benchmark for cases involving works of unknown copyright ownership.

◎ Copyright Related Requests

In 2014, TIPO received 2 requests for setting up CMO, one request for registration of plate right, one request for compulsory license of music works, and 70 requests for licensing use of works of unknown copyright ownership. There were also 33,227 requests for electronic verification of copyright licenses.

4 IPR Report Guided Study Group

To enhance the international vision and understanding of international IPR trends for all staff, TIPO held 21 study group where colleagues reported on special topics or analysis of internationally well-known IPR litigation cases, and

also had guided reading of professional periodicals from Taiwan and overseas. A total of 60 plus special topic reports were presented and had over 400 guided reading of periodicals.



IPR LEGISLATIONS

INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY OFFICE
ANNUAL REPORT

III. IPR LEGISLATIONS

In response to the development trends of digital technology and the industries, TIPO reviewed and revised IPR related laws and regulations. In addition to publishing the first draft amendment to the Copyright Act and holding public hearings to assemble public opinions, Regulations Governing Customs Detain-

ing Goods Suspected of Patent Infringement was established in conjunction with the Patent Act. Also, amendment to part of the Patent Attorney Act was proposed, and the Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act and Patent Examination Guidelines were revised.

1 Patent Act

Since the new Patent Act came into effect on January 1, 2013, it underwent another amendment in May to further protect the rights and interests of patent owners as well as to balance public interests. This new amendment includes adopting the principle of continuation of rights for filing two applications for the same creation, introducing award of punitive damages, and stipulating a

patentee shall not issue warning(s) without presenting a utility model technical evaluation report. In January 2014, border protection measures were added to regulate procedural requirements for detainment, conditions for repeal of detainment, and compensation for damages. This new amendment came into effect on March 24, 2014.

2 Patent Regulations

● Regulations Governing Customs Detaining Goods Suspected of Patent Infringement

Given the complexity involved in detainment, the Patent Act stipulates that the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Finance should jointly formulate regulations on carrying out customs detainment. On March 24, the Regulations Governing Customs Detaining Goods Suspected of Patent

Infringement went into effect along with the Patent Act to regulate procedural requirements for detainment, repeal of detainment, verification of detained goods, procedures for payment, provision, and return of security or assurance, required documents, as well as other important matters.



◎ Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act

In conjunction with the enactment of the amended Patent Act, related provisions were promulgated on November 6 to stipulate the beginning and ending time of the grace period, related measures for two applications filed for the same creation under Article

32 of the Patent Act, and processing procedures for paying certification fees and requesting the grant of patents for applications that are the basis of priority claims. These regulations are in place to clarify stipulations within the Patent Act and to better patent affairs.



Public hearing for the draft amendment to the Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act and the Regulations of Patent Fees.

◎ Regulations of Patent Fees

On November 6, promulgation to related amendments in compliance with Article 32 of the Patent Act on adopting the principle of continuation of rights for filing two applications for the same creation was announced. The amendments regulate any requests using Article 32 as the ground for invalidation shall be charged per case for all proceedings. Also, division requests

submitted with English translation of the title of the invention, name of applicant, name of inventor, and abstract may enjoy fee reduction.

◎ Regulations Governing Invention and Creation Awards

In line with the application and allocation of national budget to give more flexibility to related award regulations, and in accordance with national policy

to streamline award volumes, related provisions in the Regulations Governing Invention and Creation Awards were amended and promulgated on March 6 and went into effect retrospectively from January 1.

● Discussion of Patent Grace Period

TIPO studied legal regimes and user feedback from the EU, the US, Japan, and mainland China, as well as the results of promoting international harmonization from WIPO, AIPPI, and Tegerensee Group to review current grace period

claims in Taiwan. From such, a report on grace period research was completed.

TIPO held a public hearing on the issues of grace period, including the duration, procedural requirements, types of disclosure, as well as the impact of the disclosure of a third party's independent invention within the grace period. Most of the participants agreed on expanding the types of disclosure and suggested that subsequent amendment to the Patent Act should focus on the objectives of the legal regime and achieve a balance of rights between patentees and users.

3 Patent Examination Guidelines

In compliance with the Patent Act amendment, the following revisions to the Patent Examination Guidelines were published on January 15 and 16, which took effect retrospectively on January 1:

I Guidelines on Computer Software-Related Inventions

Revisions include redefining computer software inventions, stipulating that specifications for means-plus-function claims are obliged to have corresponding disclosure and must contain detailed explanation of the conditions for enablement, adjusting examination method for determining "simple use of computer," and stipulating guidelines

for examining inventive steps when features that are not technically helpful are involved.

I Guidelines 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 in Section 1 of Chapter Five of Examination Guidelines for Invalidity were also revised accordingly.



4 Patent Attorney Act

The draft amendment of the Patent Attorney Act was made to improve patent attorney professional capacity and to protect the rights and interests of patent applicants. The amendment added new provisions allowing employment of a patent attorney by a registered cor-

poration, revising scopes of practice of patent attorney, and carrying out punishment for patent attorney malpractice. On October 8, the Executive Yuan sent the draft amendment to the Legislative Yuan for review.

5 Copyright Act

Although previous amendments to Copyright Act addressed a number of key issues, there has yet been any fundamental changes to the existing legal framework. Under the rapid development of digital technology, many of the provisions are no longer applicable to the copyright practices. As such, TIPO has held 47 conferences since 2010 with scholars and experts to discuss an overall revision to the copyright legal regime.

In April 2014, the first Copyright Act draft amendment was completed. In the three months that followed, five

public hearings were held. Since then, TIPO has conducted consultations with copyright experts and scholars, related agencies, and rights holder groups to discuss controversial issues on public performance exemption of computer Karaoke machines, fair use for educational purposes, snapshots, parody, fair use for noncommercial purposes, and home-use appliances. The draft would be further adjusted by assessing opinions assembled from these hearings to ensure comprehensive copyright protection.



Copyright Act amendment public hearing

Trade Secrets Act

In compliance with the addition of criminal liability in the Trade Secrets Act, TIPO submitted a “Flowchart for Investigating Trade Secret Criminal Cases” and “Guidelines for Investigating Trade Secret Criminal Cases” to the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office for reference. Also, between May and September, TIPO held three sessions of trade secrets practice workshops at science parks in

Hsinchu, Taichung, and Tainan. A total of 115 members of law enforcement agencies and courts attended these events. Attendees discussed trade secrets practices with representatives from the technology industry. These workshops were helpful to enhancing the quality and efficacy of trade secret investigation and trial.

Exchanges on IPR Practices

● Workshops on Trademark, Copyright, Patent Practices and Case Studies

In September, Chief Judges from the IP Court and members from the Petitions and Appeals Committee gathered with TIPO to exchange views on 14 IPR cases and practices. Consensus was reached to benefit IPR operations.

● International Workshop on Patent Application and Litigation Practices

In November, TIPO held the International Workshop on Patent Application and Litigation Practices, inviting experts from the US, Germany, and Japan to present on remedies for actual owner of the right applying for a patent, principles of claim construction, and the determination

of infringement. A total of over 90 people comprising judges, patent attorneys, lawyers, and representatives from the industrial sectors attended the event, which in turn contributes to clarifying practical issues concerning the person not being the owner of the right to apply for a patent, the remedies available to the owner of the right to apply for a patent, and other patent practices.

● International Workshop on Damages for Patent Infringement

The International Workshop on Damages for Patent Infringement was held by TIPO in October with guest speakers from Germany and the United States to introduce patent infringement damages calculation in both countries. These speakers provided a very new perspec-



tive on Taiwan's IPR-related judicial practices. A total of 230 representatives from the industrial sectors, academia, and judicial sectors attended the event. This workshop helped Taiwan corpora-

tions learn more about the trends in damages in IP litigation in the US and Germany, and provided the IP Court with valuable reference for calculating damages.



International Workshop on Damages for Patent Infringement



IV

E-SERVICES AND PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION

INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY OFFICE
ANNUAL REPORT



IV. E-SERVICES AND PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION

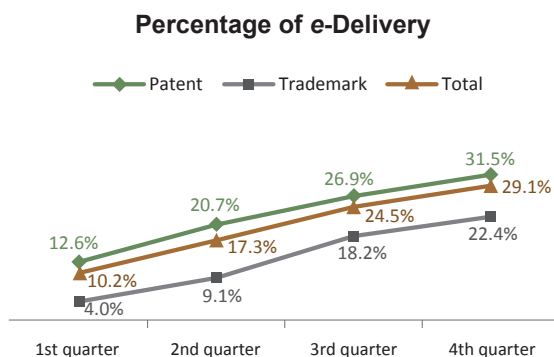
The year 2014 was a year of committed effort to upgrade public services and deepen digitization of internal operation. New public services include e-

delivery for the e-filing system, MS WORD plug-ins tools and Web interfacing service, as well as public access to patent and trademark gazette open data.

Public Services

e-Delivery

To provide better quality public services, TIPO started electronic delivery of patent and trademark official documents on January 1, 2014. Since its launch, the percentage of e-delivery climbed with each quarter. By the fourth quarter, 30% of all the official documents were delivered electronically. A total of 119,136 digital documents were sent in 2014. This system is helpful in terms of document search, statistics, and management. This would reduce storage space and cost for storage of these documents, as well as postage and papers for postal delivery.



As of the end of December, 1,383 recipients received documents electronically (991 individuals and 392 business organizations).

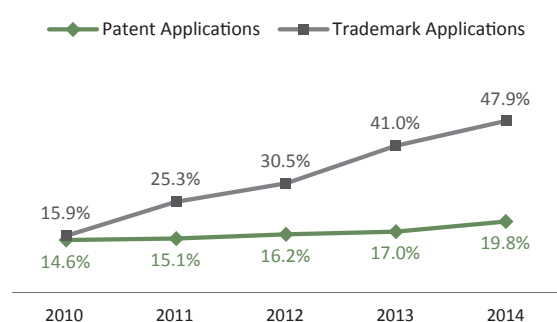
e-Filing

To promote public use of e-filing, TIPO sent its staff to patent and trademark firms to provide instruction. In 2014, a total of 25 firms began using patent e-filing and 22 firms began using trademark e-filing. By the year's end, TIPO received 51,971 e-filing cases, with a respective 19.8% and 47.9% of patent and trademark applications filed electronically.

In 2014, our e-filing system added plug-ins to MS WORD to give users an easier writing and editing tool. These plug-ins also edit and write address book, classifications of goods, and mathematical and chemical formulas. Of the e-filing cases TIPO received in 2014, 57.7% of patent applications and 48.0% of trademark applications were sent using WORD plug-

ins. This is an indication that the plug-ins are highly accepted by the industries. TIPO will include more e-filing forms in the future and merge the old and new e-filing systems to enhance rate of use.

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 plus electronic applications as denominator, and electronic applications as numerator.

Information on Goods and Services

In response to the diverse development of commercial activities and revision to the 10th edition of the NICE International Classification of Goods and

Services, TIPO reviewed and revised its classification of designated goods and services for trademark registration. The titles or groups of a total of 285 goods and services, as well as 29 notes were revised. These revisions took effect in July. TIPO also compiled a Chinese-English edition of classes 1 to 45 for public reference.

Open Access to Patent and Trademark Gazette

The online gazette was launched in October to give access to high-value and re-processable gazette data. This availability is aimed at encouraging private sectors to develop their own data services. Currently, 30 patent and trademark datasets are free for download; this is an accumulation of 5TB of data. There are now 250,000 cases of patent data and 210,000 cases of trademark data available. As of the end of 2014, the public had downloaded a total of 1.5 million files.

2 Upgrading Search Functions

To provide businesses with patent portfolio and analytical application, TIPO added a number of new functions to the Taiwan Patent Search System. These include patent statistical charts,

technology life cycle chart, search of cited reference, machine translation of patent specifications, personalization settings, and hyperlinks to case file data.



3 Examination Goes Electronic

The online examination system for new trademark applications was developed in 2013. The system went on trial run in 2014. In conjunction of that, TIPO continued to modify the system's opera-

tion interface and data interfacing between systems. TIPO started phasing in online examination in January 2015; and our goal is to go completely paperless for trademark examination.

4 Electronic Priority Document Exchange

Electronic Exchange of Priority Document between TIPO and JPO officially began in December 2013. This program allows two patent offices to access and receive priority document via electronic transmission, thereby simplifying appli-

cation procedure across countries and saving postal costs and fees. As of the end of 2014, TIPO had requested and received 7,766 electronic priority documents from JPO, while also provided 960 electronic priority documents to JPO.





IPR INNOVATION AND APPLICATION

INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY OFFICE
ANNUAL REPORT



V. IPR INNOVATION AND APPLICATION

To advance the capacity of enterprises in Taiwan to add values to their intellectual properties, TIPO introduced a variety of measures to help industries strengthen patent portfolio and applica-

tion, encourage industries to apply for trademark registrations, and cultivate professional talents to help industries face the ever-changing challenges of global competition.

Strategic Use of Patents

Strengthening Patent Portfolios of Industries and Universities

To assist industries in innovative R&D and in building excellent patent portfolios, TIPO in 2014 held 15 workshops on building solid patent portfolios, targeting key technical fields such as telematics, green energy, biotechnology, pharmaceutical, precision machinery, and creative cultural design industries. The workshops were held jointly with 12 industrial associations and a center for regional industry-academia collaboration centers.



Workshop on building solid patent portfolios

These workshops targeted selected industry in planning their patent portfolios by providing industry-specific contents on patent developing trend, patent examination, international IPR development, and international patent litigation. Participants interacted with patent examiners throughout the events to discuss and clarify patent issues in their industries. A combined total of 740 people attended these workshops with a high satisfaction rate of 96%.



Workshop on building solid patent portfolios co-hosted with Industrial Technology Research Institute

● Patent Trends and Patent Litigation Analysis in Selected Industries

The Research Project on the “Analytical Research Project for Patent Trends and Litigation in Communications Industry” completed 3,000 analysis and reading reports of European and American communications companies on 4G/LTE patent search in the United States, as well as analysis on potential 5G technology patent trend. The project also compiled a handbook on patent litigation based on the in-depth analysis of six patent litigation cases in the United States and one in Japan. TIPO held four project result forums to share the results of the project with a total of 860 participants. Electronic forms of the project results are available on TIPONet for download.

● Seminar on US Patent Linkage and Litigation

In December, TIPO held the 2014 Seminar on US Patent Linkage and Litigation to help industries and government agencies learn more about patent linkage. Invited to this event were law professionals from the United States and Taiwan, and representatives from pharmaceutical associations to exchange views on issues concerning patent linkage system and relevant litigation procedures and strategies. Views were also exchanged on the possible impacts that patent linkage and litigation might have on the development of pharmaceutical industry in Taiwan. A total of 440 people from the industry, academia, and government attended the event.

2 Patent Commercialization

To increase industrial use of patented technologies, TIPO periodically supplies technology transfer experiences, updates success stories of commercialized patents in Taiwan and other countries on the patent commercialization information and education website. TIPO also has a patent technology matching platform to help independent inventors wishing to commercialize their inventions by matching registered 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.

To help businesses and the public understand the many guidance measures that the government has on innovative R&D, as well as to foster



patent industrialization, TIPO and the Industrial Development Bureau co-organized a Joint Counseling Workshop at the 2014 Taipei International Inven-

tion Show and Technomart to introduce measures on IP talent trainings and patent commercialization.

3 Invention Show

◎ Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart

The 2014 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart was held in September at the Taipei World Trade Center, showcasing over 2,000 inventions and technologies by 562 enterprises and institutes from 22 countries (regions). A total of 93,763 buyers and visitors were drawn to the four-day event. From the feedback data we received from foreign buyers and exhibition booths, onsite and post-event transactions estimated to reach NTD1.2 billion, marking a 26.2% growth from the 2013 event.

In addition, TIPO and the Industrial Development Bureau co-organized the Joint Counseling Area to provide counseling on patent industrialization and commercialization, featuring coordinated support from the Ministry of Education, the Council of Agriculture, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the MOEA's Small and Medium Enterprise Administration, and Department of Industrial Technology. The Joint Counseling Area recorded a total of 356 inquiries. The Invention Show also featured

an invention contest where a total of 522 inventions selected from 929 entries were awarded (15 platinum, 153 gold, 153 silver, and 201 bronze awards).

◎ National Invention and Creation Award

The 2014 National Invention and Creation Award selected 414 eligible

經濟部

103年國家發明創作獎 甄選

創新崛起 贏向未來

申請資格：中華民國之自然人、法人、學府、機關、團體、近4年內取得之發明專利、新型專利或設計專利。
報名期限：103年5月1日起至103年6月30日止
獎：總獎金新台幣800萬元
徵件網址：經濟部智慧財產局「發明甄選」國家發明創作獎(TIPO) <http://www.tipo.gov.tw/tipb.asp?cid=602&wp=2>
國家發明創作獎官方網站 www.nica.org.tw
聯絡電話：中華民國經濟部智慧財產局 (02) 2375-6808 陳小姐
經濟部智慧財產局 (02) 2375-6132 陳小姐

為利便甄選活動，本局特設甄選服務專線，提供諮詢及受理各項「中華民國國家發明創作獎」事宜，相關事項如下，請注意相關事項：

場次	時間	地點
1. 臺中場次	5月23日(上午9時)	臺中市龍岡區豐原路333號，經濟部中部辦公室服務中心14樓1404會議室
2. 嘉義場次	5月23日(下午2時)	嘉義市博愛路100-10號，嘉義市商會新設中心2樓201會議室(1)
3. 臺南場次	5月24日(上午9時)	臺南市中西區永樂街121號，臺南市商會新設中心2樓201會議室(1)
4. 高雄場次	5月24日(下午2時)	高雄市中區金成路一號420號，行政院南部辦公室服務中心10樓會議室
5. 花蓮場次	5月24日(下午2時)	花蓮縣吉安鄉光復路100號第一館213室，財團法人花蓮中心公益發展部
6. 桃園場次	5月24日(上午10時)	桃園縣桃園市和平路141號，桃園縣政府2樓201會議室
7. 新竹場次	5月24日(下午2時)	新竹科學園區第一館201，臺灣科學工業園區科學工業園區公園2樓201會議室(1)
8. 臺北場次	5月24日(上午10時)	臺北市民生路中央圖書館401號，財團法人財團中央圖書館

經濟部智慧財產局

Poster calling for entries to the 2014 National Invention and Creation Award

creations from a pool of 453 entries to compete for the 26 awards, including six golds and twenty silvers for the Invention Award, and six golds and twelve silvers for the Creation Award, with the prize money totaling NT\$8.8 million. This year's winning creations covered areas such

as energy conservation and carbon emission reduction, biotechnological medical care, and smart living. Uniquely innovative and highly applicable, technology transfer or licensing of these patented inventions peaked more than 90%.

4 Trademark Application Counseling Sessions

◎ Trademark Counselor Team for Indigenous Peoples

The team held six group counseling sessions in New Taipei City, Hualien County, Yilan County, and Taitung County to help indigenous peoples understand the importance of trademark and encourage them to file applications. The counseling focused on how to get and use a trademark; a total of 356 people attended the sessions.



Invited lecturers of trademark registration practices at Taitung County Government

◎ Promoting Registration of Geographical Certification Marks and Geographical Collective Trademarks for Local Feature Industries

To follow up on the work in 2013 to promote registration of geographical certification marks and geographical collective trademarks for famous local feature industries, TIPO in 2014 continue to publicize the central government's position on promoting registration of these marks and providing counseling to the related counties and municipalities. Through the campaign, TIPO encouraged businesses in sectors of famous local feature industries to apply for registration of geographical certification marks and geographical collective trademarks, so as to foster regional economic growth, as well as promote development of these industries.



5 Trainings

● IP Professional Training

TIPO held 33 IP training courses in 2014 for 882 participants. These include 638 participants for elementary and intermediate training courses, 35 judges and judicial associate officers for Judicial Yuan training courses, 39 prosecutors and prosecutor investigator for Ministry of Justice training courses, 82 participants for university research institute training courses, and 28 participants for patent practice talent training courses.

TIPO also conducted a survey on the available IP practice talent trainings within each ministry to understand the training objectives and target participants these programs offer for industrial, government, academia, and research institutions. Result of the survey is used as reference for future plans of talent trainings.

● IP Proficiency Certification

Each year, TIPO holds IP proficiency exams as an effort to promote certification for related skills and to implement the professional certification system for IP practices. In 2014, TIPO held three meetings for the promotion team and one for expert consultation. The proficiency exam in July recorded 1,028 people for all subject areas; a total of 144 people passed the exam and received their certificates.

● Pre-service Trainings for Patent Attorneys

Since the patent attorney exam became a national exam in 2008, 246 people have received patent attorney qualification in the seven years of the exam administration. Those who passed the patent attorney exam are required to apply with TIPO for pre-service training. In 2014, patent attorney pre-service training was held in April with a total of 45 participants completing the training course.

6 IPR Awareness Activities

● Legislation and IP Affairs Promotion

Information Sessions on Patent Examination Guidelines

Five information sessions on Patent Examination Guidelines were held in

February to introduce related revisions to guidelines for two patent applications

filed for the same creation, examination guidelines for computer software, and analysis of patent trends for e-commerce.



Information session on examination guidelines for computer software

Information Session on Trademark Legislation

To help the public better understand trademark use and what constitutes trademark use, a total of four trademark information sessions with 275 participants were held. The theme of these information sessions was trademark use, and through explaining the legislative objectives of related provisions in the Trademark Act, discussions on disputable issues were clarified to help participants understand the applicability of the Trademark Act on trademark use.

Information Session on Correct Use of Certification Marks and the Implementation of Monitoring and Management Mechanism

To give proprietors of certification

marks a full understanding on the correct use of their marks and the importance of implementing a monitoring and management mechanism, TIPO completed a notice on the use of certification marks and held an information session on such use and mechanism. In addition, a certification mark information page is added to TIPO's website to provide information on representations, proprietors of certification marks, and the contents of the certification. The page also has hyperlinks for access to regulations governing use and official websites of those marks.

Experience Sharing Forum on Geographical Certification Marks

To enhance the effect of promoting geographical certification marks, TIPO and the Council of Agriculture jointly organized an experience sharing forum on geographical certification marks. Experts from mainland China and Taiwan shared their experiences on promoting geographical certification marks with nearly 200 participants from government agencies, agricultural and fishing associations, as well as representatives from agricultural research institutes. Through the exchange of experiences and opinions, participants gained a full understanding on how to use their regional advantages and agricultural technology to promote geographical certification marks and to ensure sound management and monitoring.



2014 Experience Sharing Forum on Geographical Certification Marks

Information Sessions on Copyright Legislation

To help the public gain a deeper understanding on different types of copyrights, TIPO held a total of 12 information sessions on copyrights in cultural and creative industry, Internet copyright, copyright at business locations, copyright regimes in mainland China and Taiwan, and legal use of software in government offices and state-owned enterprises. In addition, in response to the needs of business and industrial organizations, the IPR Service Group conducted a total of 186 IPR information sessions around Taiwan to clarify ambiguous issues the industries might have on IPR.

Seminars on IPR Practices

To help the public better understand TIPO's practices and collect public opinions, TIPO held five seminars on IPR practices in June and July to deliver information on patent legal regime, pat-

ent affairs, trademark affairs, and electronic services. A total of 231 people attended the events.

Conferences on Database Search

TIPO held eight conferences on database search and application at universities and industries in northern, central, and southern Taiwan. These conferences 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 Activities

"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 2014 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 12 videos were awarded at award ceremony held at the Hong Kong Intellectual Property Department in November.

Awareness Activities

- Campus Awareness

Formed by students from 24 universities, the Campus IPR Assistance Team went to 110 elementary and junior high schools to promote IPR awareness.

● Internet Awareness

In addition to promoting copyright concepts through platform television screens at Taipei MRT Station, Yahoo!, YouTube, cellphone apps, and Facebook, TIPO continues to post videos and articles on its Facebook page to promote proper copyright concepts.



Internet copyright awareness activity at Taipei Train Station

● Hands-on Creation Activities

TIPO invited 8 creators from different disciplines to share experiences on innovative creations, while copyright experts explained proper copyright concepts. These creators also direct-

ed activities where participants tried their hands on creation. This event was held four times in 2014.

● Promotion in the Media

Awareness announcements on copyrights such as prohibition to illegal downloads and legal licensing for public broadcasting of music at business locations were placed on radio stations throughout the country. TIPO also worked with private organizations to produce awareness videos to be played at movie theaters, on televisions, and digital billboards at public places throughout the country to remind the public to buy and watch licensed movies.

◎ Patent Service Handbook

To give the public a quick access to patent related information, TIPO published a handbook containing the most frequently asked questions with detailed answers for public reference. This handbook has over 500 Q&A entries and is frequently updated with new information on legislative changes and practices. The public can access this handbook online and use the keyword to search the information they are looking for.



INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE AND COOPERATION

INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY OFFICE
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VI. INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE AND COOPERATION

Over the years, TIPO has spared no effort to enhance Taiwan's prominence in bilateral and multilateral international venues, and to strengthen cross-strait IPR exchanges and cooperation to stay abreast of international trends. Given the excellent results of the TIPO-JPO PPH pilot program, both sides agreed to extend the program for another three years under the stronger framework of PPH MOTTAINAI. On November 20, Taiwan and Japan signed a Memorandum

to mutually recognize the deposit of biological materials. In addition, the Taiwan-US Symposium on Trade Secrets, Taiwan-EU Conference, Cross-strait Forums on Patent, Trademark, and Copyright, as well as the biannual Taiwan-EU Working Group Videoconference were held to strengthen Taiwan's exchanges and cooperation in IPR issues with major nations in the world and mainland China.

1 Cooperation in Examination

● Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) Pilot Program

TIPO began the TIPO-JPO PPH Pilot Program in May 2012. As of the end of March 2014, TIPO had received 817 requests. This program expired at the end of April, and both offices agreed to modify the current program into PPH MOTTAINAI and continue its pilot run for three more years starting May 1, 2014. Specifically, this new PPH MOTTAINAI is an enhanced version of the PPH programs signed with other IP offices. Under this new pilot, the examination result of the office of first filing (OFF) no longer has primacy over that of the office of

second filing (OSF). In other words, if one of the signing parties (OFF or OSF) has already issued an examination result, the applicant may use such result to file a request for PPH with another party. This new pilot program will further patent examination cooperation between both offices.

● Exchange of Patent Examiners

TIPO-JPO

TIPO and JPO have frequent exchanges of examiners. In February, JPO sent four invention patent examiners, and again in December sent two design patent examiners to Taiwan to share ex-



periences on examination practices. In June, JPO again sent two officials from the Trial and Appeal Department to exchange on trial and appeal practices.

In March, TIPO sent two patent examiners to the National Center for Industrial Property Information and Training (INPIT) to participate in the Advance Course for Patent Search Specialists. Between September and October, TIPO also sent two trademark examiners and four patent examiners to JPO for exchanges in patent and trademark examination practices.

| Cross-strait

SIPO sent four patent examiners to TIPO in May to exchange views on cases that simultaneously apply for patent rights at both offices. Through the dis-

cussion on prior art search, examination procedures, and examination results between both offices, the exchange enabled mutual understanding of respective patent legislation, interpretation of examination guidelines, and prior art search practices.

Four trademark examiners from mainland China's State Administration for Industry and Commerce came to Taiwan in October to exchange views on respective registration examination practices and dispute settlement system. This exchange increased understanding of each other's examination practices and serve as the foundation for assisting Taiwan corporations in filing trademark applications in mainland China.

2 International Cooperation

◎ Multilateral Cooperation

| WTO/TRIPS

TIPO attended the WTO's 3rd Trade Policy Review (TPR) of Taiwan in September. TIPO also carried out its obligation of notifying TRIPS Council of any new development in IPR legislative changes in Taiwan. Mr. Roger Kampf, Counsellor of the WTO Secretariat IP Division, visited TIPO in February to receive update on IPR work. Mr. Kampf complimented Taiwan's efforts in becoming the first country in the

world to have completed amendments to its Copyright Act in compliance with the Marrakesh Treaty since its passage.



WTO Secretariat IP Division Counsellor Mr. Roger Kampf visited TIPO

TIPO also continued to participate in dialogues on issues related to multilateral system of notification and registration of GIs for wines and spirits, GI extension, genetic resources and traditional knowledge. DG Wang, Mr. Dacio Castillo, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Honduras to the WTO, and Mr. Alfredo Suescum, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Panama to the WTO attended the Seminar on “The Future of WTO Negotiation in Post-Bali Era” to exchange views on TRIPS related issues.

| APEC/IPEG

TIPO attended the 38th and 39th APEC/IPEG meetings to present on “Establishing Mechanisms for Orphan Works and Use of Accessible-format Copies—Experiences and Prospects in Chinese Taipei,” “Patent Act Amendment—Inclusion of Border Protection Measures,” “Amendments to the Trade Secrets Act,” and “Reform of Copyright Limitations and Exceptions in the Era of Digitization.”

◎ Bilateral Cooperation

| Taiwan-US

Taiwan and the United States continued to share frequent exchanges in 2014. In February, Ms. Shira Perlmutter, the USPTO's Chief Policy Officer and Director for International Affairs, visited TIPO to deliver a speech on “The Green Paper on Copyright Policy, Creativity, and Innovation in the Digital Economy.”

In March, TIPO convened the “2014 US-Taiwan Symposium on Trade Secrets,” inviting Mr. John Hauser, senior special agent from Federal Bureau of Investigations, Dr. Dale Hoscheit, U.S. attorney from Banner & Witcoff, along with Ms. Lin Chih-Chieh, Associate Professor at National Chiao Tung University to discuss trade secrets legal regimes in Taiwan and U.S., criminal litigation practices and liabilities, as well as other relevant cases. In April, TIPO attended the TIFA meeting in Washington to discuss issues on Internet infringement, media box infringement, enforcement of the Copyright Act and related amendments. Both sides reached consensus on the establishment of TIPO-USPTO PDX and examiner exchange programs.

| Taiwan-Japan

Invited by Interchange Association of Japan, DG Wang headed to Japan in March to exchange views with representatives from IP authorities and related business executives in private sectors.

On November 20, the Association of East Asian Relations and Interchange Association Japan signed a Memorandum on Mutual Cooperation in the Field of Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure. Through this mutual cooperation, patent applicants no longer have to make repeat deposits in respective countries. Under this mechanism, the designated depositary in Taiwan (The Food Industry Research



Signing of the Memorandum on Mutual Cooperation in the Field of Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure

and Development Institute, FIRDI) is considered as reaching the same standards of International Depositary Authority. This program can strengthen the communication and cooperation between FIRDI and depositaries in Japan. Taiwan is the first country not party to the Budapest Treaty with which Japan has signed a memorandum for the purpose of mutual recognition of deposits of biological materials.

Japan Patent Attorneys Association (JPAA) and Japan Intellectual Property Association (JIPA) visited TIPO in June and October for forums on Patent Act and Trademark Act amendments in Taiwan, as well as issues related to ECFA, priority of use, expediting examination, and implementation of the Regulations Governing Customs Detaining Goods Suspected of Patent Infringement.

In view of the frequent economic and trade exchanges between Taiwan and Japan, and the fact that TIPO annually receives over 3,000 trademark

applications from Japan, both sides have completed and published the Taiwan-Japan Concordance List of Similar Group Codes (Corresponding to Nice Classification, 10th edition, Version 2014 (NCL10-2014)). Given that both sides adopt similar systems for grouping goods and services, this table, which was based on Nice Classification, 10th edition, Version 2014 (NCL10-2014), will be beneficial to applicants of both sides when conducting searches for similar trademarks before filing. This table contains Chinese-Japanese titles of goods and services and group codes.

Taiwan-EU

The Taiwan-EU Economic and Trade Consultation IPR Working Group Videoconference of 2014 was held in April and October to cover issues on IPR legislative progress, enforcement of IPR protection, and future cooperation.

In April, the "2014 Taiwan-EU Seminar on Patent System" was held jointly with European Economic and Trade Office and European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan to discuss the latest development of patent regimes, computer software and biotechnology rulings, as well as patent attorney practices in Taiwan and the EU. More than 200 people from government agencies, representative offices of EU member states, hi-tech industries, patent agencies, as well as colleges and universities took part in this seminar.

Taiwan-UK

The 5th Taiwan-UK IPR videoconference was held in July to give updates and share feedback on trade secrets protection, border measures in patent, the UK's draft amendment to design patent provisions, mutual recognition of deposit of biological materials, blocking access to foreign rogue sites, and Taiwan's IPR enforcement.

Taiwan-Korea

In August, KIPO and TIPO officials met at the 7th Taiwan-Korea Economic and Trade Consultation Meeting for in-depth discussions on IPR issues. Both sides agreed to set up a Taiwan-Korea IPR Working Group to further discuss concrete cooperation and official visits. In November, KIPO officials came to Taiwan to convene the first Taiwan-Korea IPR Working Group Meeting. Issues covered at the meeting included cooperation in PPH MOTTAINAI program,

exchange of examiners, exchange of information, and commercialization.

Taiwan-Philippines

Under the framework of the Taiwan-Philippines IPR/MOU, a forum on IPR invention was held in Manila, the Philippines in October. The IPOPHIL invited Presiding Judge Han-Ching Wang of Taiwan's IP Court to share litigation experiences on "Challenges of IPR Enforcement and Adjudication in the 21st Century," and Judge Huei-Ju Tsai to present on "Enhancing IP Adjudication System: Taiwan's Experience."



KIPO representatives at the 1st Taiwan-Korea IPR Working Group meeting

3 Cross-strait Exchange

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

Implementation results of the Cross-strait Agreement in 2014 included the following:

| Mutually Accepting Priority Rights

In 2014, mainland China accepted a total 5,766 patent priority right claim cases and 53 trademark priority right claim cases from Taiwan; Taiwan accepted 2,844 patent cases and 45 trademark cases from mainland China.



| Coordination Assistance Mechanism for Dispute Settlement

From the time the cross-strait agreement went into effect to the end of 2014, TIPO had reported 473 dispute cases to the competent Chinese coordination assistance authority and 327 of these cases were settled.

| Copyright Authentication of Audio-Visual Works in Mainland China

Since the Taiwan Association for Copyrights Protection (TACP) began to certify audio-visual works, it has shortened a tremendous amount of time for these works to enter mainland China. In 2014, the association received 75 authentication requests, including 71 for recorded work and 4 for motion pictures.

| Working Group Meetings

Trademark, copyright, and patent working groups met respectively in July, August, and December 2014 to review the implementation of the agreement and to discuss issues on examiner exchange, Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC), literature resources and patent information public services, electronic document exchange for patent priority claims, Copyright Act amendments, and investigation of media box and rogue websites. Both parties reached consensus on many issues after the meetings.

◎ Cross-strait IPR Forum

| Cross-strait Trademark Forum

The 2014 Cross-strait Trademark Forum was held in July in mainland China with focuses on trademark infringement and damages, trademark registration protection system, trademark dispute system, and the establishment and development of folk brands. Since mainland China promulgated its Trademark Law amendments on May 1, both sides also conducted in-depth discussions on cross-strait trademark regimes and practices.

| Cross-strait Copyright Forum

The 2014 Cross-strait Copyright Forum was held in August in mainland China with focuses on two major themes—development in Copyright Act amendments and the protection and development of copyright industries. Both sides shared experiences and exchanged views on copyright laws revisions, operation of copyright CMOs, as well as protection and development of cross-strait cultural and communications industries.

| Cross-strait Patent Forum

In October, more than 200 patent experts and officials from Taiwan and mainland China attended the 2014 Cross-strait Patent Forum in Taipei to discuss in-depth the latest IPR development and trends, practices in design



2014兩岸專利論壇 2014.10.14 台北

Participants at the Cross-strait Patent Forum

patent application, cooperation in patent examination, case studies on patent judicial remedies, development in patent infringement remedy practices, win-win strategies for patent attorneys (patent agents), experience sharing by corporations in patent litigation across borders and related cooperation, as well as patent protection of e-commerce and experience sharing.

● Cross-strait IPR Exchanges and Industrial Innovation Activities

Cross-strait IPR exchanges and industrial innovative activities in 2014 included the following:

- Hosting the Forum on Current Development and Countermeasures for Patent Protection in mainland China and attending the 2014 International Symposium on Industrial Design and Brand Name in December to deepen cross-strait IPR exchanges and cooperation.
- Continuing operation of the IPR Service Network for Taiwan Merchants in mainland China to serve as a platform to exchange information and discuss problems for Taiwanese merchants in China. The service web provides consultation services to merchants having IPR problems, and also publishes IPR e-newsletters.
- Four seminars on patent litigation practices in the United States, the latest development of patent businesses and practices in mainland China, international patent licensing practices, and planning for innovation-oriented, high-value patent portfolios were held.

● Information on Trademarks in Mainland China

In view of the frequent counterfeiting and squatting of trademarks, company names, and trade names that Taiwanese merchants encounter in mainland China, TIPO has accepted over 500 cases since the Trademark Coordination Assistance scheme commenced in 2010. To further assist Taiwanese merchants in securing their trademark rights and interests, as well as to provide information on trademark registrations and protection in mainland China, TIPO has completed the "Notice on Maintaining Trademark Rights and Interests in Mainland China," now available on TIPO's website for public access.



Furthermore, to help Taiwanese companies and trademark agents better understand the new Trademark Law in mainland China, TIPO held four workshops between March and April in Taipei, Kaohsiung, Tainan, and Taichung to share information on the new

law and amendment to enforcement rules of mainland China. A total of 373 people attended these workshops. A compilation of the major revisions to the trademark law and enforcement rules of mainland China was also published on TIPO's website.





VII

IPR PROTECTION

INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY OFFICE
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VII. IPR PROTECTION

Government agencies in Taiwan are committed to implementing the directives of the IPR Action Plan to ensure the achievements of R&D investments by domestic and foreign technological as well as cultural and creative industries are well protected against counterfeits

and infringements. In the future, TIPO will carry out the IPR Action Plan 2015-2017 to coordinate with inspection agencies, police forces, and prosecutors to counteract new forms of IPR violations, and to strengthen the investigations of Internet infringement and trade secret violation.

■ 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 con-

cluded and confirmed IPR infringement cases for all district prosecutors offices in 2014:

Unit: Case

Year	Concluded Investigations	Outcome				
		Indicted (Ordinary Procedure)	Indicted (Summary Judgment)	Deferred	Not Indicted	Others
2014	6,775	585	840	1,565	2,790	995
2013	7,794	712	1,057	2,077	2,900	1,048
Rate of Change (%)	-13.1%	-17.8%	-20.5%	-24.7%	-3.8%	-5.1%

● National Police Agency (NPA), 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 2014 on violations to the Trademark Act and Copyright Act, optical disk seizures, and Internet infringements are shown below:

Unit: Case/Person/Disk

Year	Total		Trademark Violation		Copyright Violation		OD Seized	Internet Infringement
	Cases	Suspects	Cases	Suspects	Cases	Suspects	No. of Disks	Cases
2014	4,910	5,730	2,760	3,120	2,150	2,610	350,604	2,929
2013	5,730	6,623	3,475	3,983	2,255	2,640	99,608	3,535
Rate of Change (%)	-14.3%	-13.5%	-20.6%	-21.7%	-4.7%	-1.1%	252.0%	-17.1%

● IPR Police, National Police Agency

Starting January 1, 2014, the Intellectual Property Rights Police (IPRP) was restructured to become the Criminal Investigation Brigade (CIBr) to continue its original mission and responsibilities of enforcing intellectual property rights.

Given their professional training, they produced yet another year of phenomenal accomplishment. Statistics for infringement cases in 2014 are classified below:

Unit: Case

Year	Total	Types of Infringement Cases					
		Internet	Markets	Store fronts	Flyers	Factories	Others
2014	2,115	1,393	217	458	1	9	37
2013	2,754	1,803	370	551	2	2	27
Rate of Change (%)	-23.2%	-22.7%	-41.4%	-16.9%	-50.0%	350.0%	37.0%

2 Inspection of OD Factories

To strengthen inspection of OD factories, 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 2014, a total of 660 OD facilities were inspected, and 62 facilities received written audits. No major violations were found in 2014.

3 Capacity Training for Law Enforcement Officers

To enhance the professional knowledge and enforcement capability of police officers island-wide, TIPO offered IPR training courses in May and June for police officers and agents from Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of Justice responsible for investigating IPR infringe-

ment cases; a total of 100 police officers and agents took part in the courses. An advanced level training course was also offered for the first time this year to enhance senior officers' depth and width of IP knowledge.



APPENDIX

INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY OFFICE
ANNUAL REPORT

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

I. Calendar of Events

1

- 01/01 Amendments to the Regulations of Patent Fees, and Patent Examination Guidelines on Substantive Examination of Computer Software Related Inventions, and Patentability and Invalidation of Invention Patents entered into force.
- 01/07 Related provisions to reasonable use of accessible-format copies of the Copyright Act were revised and entered into force on January 22.

2

- 02/18 WTO Secretariat IP Division Counsellor Mr. Roger Kampf visited TIPO to update on TRIPS Plus development and to exchange views on IPR protection in Taiwan.
- 02/21 Coordination Taskforce for IP Enforcement met for the first time in 2014.
- 02/25 Ms. Shira Perlmutter of USPTO Chief Policy Officer and Director for International Affairs visited TIPO to deliver a speech on “The Green Paper on Copyright Policy, Creativity, and Innovation in the Digital Economy.”



▲ 1/1



▲ 2/18



3

- 03/06 Partial revisions to the Regulations Governing Invention and Creation Award were promulgated on March 6 and went into effect retrospectively from January 1, 2014.
- 03/18-21 DG Wang visited Japan under the invitation of Interchange Association Japan to deliver a speech on “The Developing Trend and Strategy of Taiwan’s Intellectual Property Right.”
- 03/24 Following the joint promulgation by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Finance, the amendments on patent border protection measures to the Regulations Governing Customs Detaining Goods Suspected of Patent Infringement entered into force immediately.
- 03/28 The 2014 US-Taiwan Symposium on Trade Secrets was convened with FBI and other professional experts to discuss trade secret protection regimes in Taiwan and the US.

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- 04/14 The 2014 EU-Taiwan Seminar on Patent System was jointly held with European Economic and Trade Office and European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan.
- 04/17 Japanese attorney Megumu Kurokawa visited TIPO to give an overview of Japan’s system of investigators and explain the scope for determining patent effectiveness in invalidation and civil litigation cases.
- 04/22 The 1st Taiwan-EU Economic and Trade Consultation IPR Working Group Video-conference of 2014 convened.



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▲ 4/17

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06/17 Proof of deposit and proof of viability are combined into one proof for deposit of patent biological materials.

7

07/01 New programs for *e*-filing in use.

07/16 The 2014 Cross-strait Trademark Forum and the 4th Cross-strait Working Group Meeting on Trademark convened in Inner Mongolia.

07/22 The 5th TIPO-UKIPO videoconference on IPR convened.



▲ 6/17



▲ 7/16



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- 08/04 Online instant Chinese-English translation of patent specifications available on Taiwan Patent Search.
- 08/05 Delegations from Suzhou IP Bureau of mainland China visited TIPO.
- 08/10 TIPO attended the 39th APEC/IPEG meeting in mainland China to present on “Reform of Copyright Limitations and Exceptions in the Era of Digitization.”
- 08/15 TIPO attended the 4th Copyright Working Group Meeting and the 7th Cross-strait Copyright Forum in mainland China.
- 08/21 TIPO completed the Patent Trademark Web Interfacing Service to enhance IPR management for private enterprises.
- 08/26 The MOEA’s Coordination Taskforce for IP Enforcement met for the second time in 2014.

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- 09/24 TIPO cohosted the 2014 Geographical Certification Mark Forum with the Council of Agriculture to exchange views and share experiences on promoting geographical certification marks in Taiwan and mainland China.



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▲ 9/24

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- 10/14 The 7th Cross-strait Patent Forum convened.
- 10/16 The 2nd Taiwan-EU Economic and Trade Consultation IPR Working Group Video-conference of 2014 convened.
- 10/24 The International Symposium on Damages for Patent Infringement convened.

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- 11/06 Amendments to the Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act were promulgated to stipulate the beginning and ending time of the grace period, adding Article 32 to the Patent Act to regulate related measures for two applications filed for the same creation, and procedures for processing payment of priority claim certification.
- 11/13 The International Symposium on Patent Application and Litigation Practices convened.
- 11/18 The Elite Symposium on Patent Trends in the Communications Industry and Patent Litigation Analysis convened.
- 11/20 Taiwan-Japan Memorandum for a Cooperative Program on Mutual Recognition of Deposit of Biological Materials signed.



▲ 10/24



▲ 11/13



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- 12/03 The 2014 Seminar on US Patent Linkage and Litigation convened.
- 12/16 The Forum on Recognizing Patent Infringement convened.
- 12/19 TIPO hosted the 2014 Seminar on New Thinking in Copyright Legal Regimes addressing four main issues concerning “mechanisms to facilitate the flow of copyrighted works,” “global view of legislative amendment trends,” “fair use,” and “new perspective on legislative amendments.”
- 12/23 The new "Online changes to patent and trademark basic information" on TIPONet allows the public to make corrections to their application information without any paperwork or fees.



▲ 12/16

II. Annual Statistics

I. Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

A. General Statistics of Patent Cases (1995-2014)

Year \ Item	Application	Approval	Certificate Issued	Grant
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
2014	78,014	-	76,259	76,255

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 2005 to 2014

1. Patent Cases Filed & Disposed

Year \ Item	Application	Reexamination	Invalidation	Assignment	Licensing
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
2014	78,014	7,202	616	4,752	116

Note 1. The figures for "Application," "Reexamination," 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 examination of utility model patents was changed to formality examination starting July 1, 2004. Therefore, no more reexamination requests were filed since then.

2. Invention Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

Year \ Item	Application	Pre-grant Publication	Request for Examination	Reexamination	Rejection	Grant	Invalidation
2005	47,841	41,441	34,488	1,482	4,886	20,626	190
2006	50,111	44,778	43,348	2,129	6,028	23,228	220
2007	51,676	46,979	46,093	2,314	5,353	22,218	264
2008	51,909	50,140	45,938	1,537	5,115	12,867	205
2009	46,654	52,617	40,905	2,143	8,938	14,138	233
2010	47,442	44,962	41,115	2,758	10,806	16,345	166
2011	50,082	46,157	43,528	3,305	14,916	20,025	122
2012	51,189	51,592	44,457	4,467	20,923	25,536	154
2013	49,218	52,126	43,395	6,407	26,344	40,251	123
2014	46,378	48,720	41,168	7,020	24,407	45,603	138

Note 1. The number of rejections is based on the number of rejections after examination and reexamination. The current grant system was implemented on July 1, 2004, which issues the certificate at the same time the approval is published.
 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	Rejection	Grant	Requests for Technical Evaluation Report	Issuance of Technical Evaluation Report	Invalidation
2005	23,226	295	30,118	2,431	1,155	1,299
2006	23,279	108	19,407	2,278	2,784	1,017
2007	22,715	144	20,769	2,578	2,074	846
2008	23,953	226	23,411	2,650	2,646	788
2009	25,032	218	23,591	2,606	1,448	705
2010	25,832	240	23,935	2,566	2,487	739
2011	25,170	319	24,037	2,301	2,824	622
2012	25,636	321	24,643	2,366	2,574	621
2013	25,025	274	24,847	2,274	2,678	481
2014	23,488	242	23,713	2,155	2,109	422

Note 1. The number of rejections is based on the number of rejections after examination. The current grant system was implemented on July 1, 2004, which issues the certificate at the same time the approval is published.

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.

4. Design Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

Item Year	Application	Reexamination	Rejection	Grant	Invalidation
2005	8,375	304	1,793	6,492	94
2006	7,598	416	1,758	6,139	57
2007	7,443	293	1,437	6,019	49
2008	7,751	201	1,288	6,005	41
2009	6,739	188	1,098	5,995	42
2010	7,220	109	843	5,686	46
2011	7,736	127	710	6,243	48
2012	8,248	73	630	6,431	53
2013	8,968	70	754	7,050	56
2014	8,148	182	872	6,939	56

Note The number of rejections is based on the number of rejections after examination and reexamination. The current grant system was implemented on July 1, 2004, which issues the certificate at the same time the approval is published.



5. Patent Opposition and Invalidation

Year \ Item	Opposition		Invalidation		
	Sustained	Denied	Sustained	Partially Sustained	Denied
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
2014	0	1	365	140	329

- 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 withdrawals, rejections, and not accepted cases in addition to sustained, acquitted, and partially sustained invalidations.
 3. Patent opposition system was abolished on July 1, 2004; however, there are still a few cases pending decisions.

6. Patent Administrative Appeals, 2005-2014

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	0	880	37	9.48%
2006	737	91	0	764	22	10.38%
2007	685	45	0	651	29	6.21%
2008	531	57	0	512	14	9.78%
2009	508	46	0	410	16	9.75%
2010	421	39	0	465	15	7.51%
2011	378	28	0	342	8	7.41%
2012	386	29	0	341	8	7.67%
2013	444	37	2	367	8	9.42%
2014	426	21	1	390	7	5.25%

- 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

Year \ Item	Cases Received	Cases Concluded							
		Withdrawn	Plaintiff Won	Plaintiff Lost	Partially Sustained	Dismissals	Settlements	Others	Total
Jul. - Dec. 2008	93	3	6	28	0	2	0	1	40
2009	143	4	20	90	11	10	0	0	135
2010	183	5	42	109	12	5	0	0	173
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
2014	122	6	9	86	4	3	0	0	108

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

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

8. Residents and Non-Residents Patent Applications

Year \ Item	Residents				Non-Residents			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
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
2014	19,054	22,135	4,679	45,868	27,324	1,353	3,469	32,146



9. Residents and Non-Residents Patent Grants

Item Year	Residents				Non-Residents			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
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
2014	21,340	22,486	4,022	47,848	24,263	1,227	2,917	28,407

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		
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	2014
A01	398	356	348	219	235	228
A21	20	26	19	14	17	18
A22	-	4	4	1	3	1
A23	259	247	281	106	147	131
A24	53	91	77	11	13	22
A41	58	50	39	13	25	42
A42	7	9	24	12	11	7
A43	57	53	64	21	26	30
A44	89	87	93	50	68	74
A45	62	95	89	38	67	30
A46	39	34	49	16	37	28
A47	441	457	427	175	219	238
A61	2,395	2,019	2,183	1,022	1,551	1,749
A62	54	42	44	10	17	36
A63	319	367	288	270	316	289
A99	1	-	-	-	-	1

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	2014
B01	568	603	493	328	403	463
B02	26	21	20	8	15	14
B03	10	11	3	16	7	6
B04	6	10	11	2	2	4
B05	183	232	205	98	93	127
B06	2	3	5	1	5	2
B07	16	12	15	9	23	7
B08	70	86	103	40	56	43
B09	15	31	21	11	24	17
B21	132	166	134	89	55	91
B22	79	93	97	40	75	73
B23	523	504	520	267	382	382
B24	204	204	242	71	130	165
B25	329	396	344	294	326	334
B26	74	76	53	47	39	54
B27	17	20	13	14	18	7
B28	29	36	40	9	25	21
B29	456	469	507	158	372	263
B30	37	31	12	10	9	11
B31	18	8	5	10	7	8
B32	521	535	690	136	273	359
B41	261	265	236	87	142	175
B42	17	16	17	10	10	6
B43	11	24	27	11	19	14
B44	55	44	52	31	24	14
B60	389	508	408	195	220	221
B61	27	51	38	14	32	23
B62	405	450	444	346	348	243
B63	58	44	27	35	28	27
B64	12	18	15	12	9	2
B65	696	668	773	396	483	453
B66	47	56	57	54	51	25
B67	8	20	46	6	20	13
B68	1	-	2	-	1	1
B81	32	44	43	57	35	41
B82	54	90	36	12	39	58



Classification	Application			Grant		
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	2014
C01	326	351	317	132	245	352
C02	165	151	124	38	134	136
C03	358	447	471	128	385	257
C04	160	137	128	50	108	122
C05	14	17	11	5	7	18
C06	2	1	2	-	-	2
C07	1,576	1,793	1,639	646	1,084	1,287
C08	1,551	1,675	1,702	629	1,231	1,603
C09	1,187	1,270	1,399	482	875	1,061
C10	96	81	114	41	88	153
C11	97	65	68	34	65	89
C12	364	381	286	172	274	251
C13	5	2	4	-	3	3
C14	8	5	1	-	5	-
C21	71	73	56	21	75	63
C22	211	268	247	83	223	299
C23	714	667	672	224	588	603
C25	179	213	203	65	154	228
C30	105	136	88	49	127	117
C40	5	10	6	2	2	4
D01	62	91	90	42	42	61
D02	15	11	11	7	11	9
D03	29	20	23	18	21	16
D04	49	53	55	55	41	42
D05	53	46	45	30	46	33
D06	139	84	61	84	94	107
D07	1	2	3	-	2	4
D21	34	31	28	24	31	31
D99	-	1	-	-	-	-
E01	33	31	26	9	16	23
E02	64	56	55	29	22	30
E03	57	40	40	20	17	20
E04	175	155	166	64	80	91
E05	155	171	132	86	107	144
E06	92	73	72	40	55	50
E21	15	6	13	5	10	3
F01	36	48	30	62	20	33
F02	87	75	76	79	72	57

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	2014
F03	181	142	138	31	42	39
F04	281	282	214	112	189	149
F15	20	19	12	9	8	11
F16	593	658	684	350	574	530
F17	27	25	20	18	22	13
F21	641	669	569	269	491	339
F22	9	5	7	6	1	8
F23	74	84	56	51	34	81
F24	223	250	226	133	145	158
F25	74	84	71	35	59	62
F26	31	19	18	8	12	13
F27	45	38	33	21	26	23
F28	158	135	123	42	78	97
F41	29	31	41	21	27	34
F42	6	4	6	-	1	8
G01	1,940	1,887	1,856	942	2,100	2,366
G02	2,196	2,315	2,079	1,780	2,316	2,639
G03	997	1,083	1,035	663	1,269	1,580
G04	26	24	29	28	19	38
G05	295	304	301	226	338	455
G06	5,245	5,827	5,698	1,912	3,122	4,443
G07	53	91	104	44	74	65
G08	227	244	185	105	180	208
G09	875	776	717	720	1,437	1,385
G10	126	136	135	68	167	136
G11	669	652	668	624	879	771
G12	7	3	2	3	8	15
G21	49	51	38	32	52	70
G99	1	1	-	-	-	-
H01	8,833	8,734	8,074	4,610	6,675	8,305
H02	1,283	1,288	1,185	649	1,047	1,354
H03	571	690	497	481	566	625
H04	3,612	3,417	3,181	2,245	3,714	3,747
H05	2,096	1,883	1,552	941	1,666	1,743
H99	-	-	-	-	1	-
X	496	819	1,416	-	-	-

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		
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	2014
A01	614	692	696	641	698	697
A21	56	55	72	63	52	80
A22	12	5	13	8	10	11
A23	128	145	162	123	141	151
A24	14	18	12	20	11	9
A41	278	313	333	308	296	309
A42	130	123	107	119	115	82
A43	221	244	210	213	229	212
A44	119	111	114	104	99	114
A45	618	696	642	615	689	618
A46	57	37	52	50	41	39
A47	2,120	2,149	2,018	2,065	2,011	1,949
A61	1,128	1,299	1,456	1,171	1,283	1,483
A62	97	113	136	94	126	115
A63	670	708	674	660	653	663
A99	1	0	0	0	0	0
B01	289	237	253	273	226	253
B02	28	26	36	24	32	39
B03	4	11	15	3	16	14
B04	4	2	3	2	4	4
B05	180	155	141	148	151	156
B06	2	0	0	1	0	1
B07	22	20	14	21	15	14
B08	40	52	53	51	52	55
B09	16	14	19	14	16	15
B21	109	101	98	95	104	108
B22	21	15	18	19	21	22
B23	419	492	471	444	494	432
B24	114	129	135	109	155	120
B25	443	486	485	467	481	476
B26	113	137	121	123	128	109
B27	56	35	45	52	37	48

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	2014
B28	18	18	16	17	16	23
B29	234	225	224	252	221	210
B30	25	34	22	44	21	27
B31	20	16	17	17	14	19
B32	169	157	178	159	168	152
B41	111	123	130	116	117	120
B42	117	75	99	90	83	88
B43	148	143	92	132	126	97
B44	79	48	65	53	63	67
B60	795	934	887	839	940	801
B61	5	5	9	4	8	6
B62	723	744	716	723	683	731
B63	59	48	54	54	51	46
B64	10	13	13	8	16	10
B65	1,039	1,082	1,050	1,057	1,067	1,014
B66	70	73	89	73	78	94
B67	22	26	36	27	29	33
B68	2	3	1	3	2	0
B81	2	2	7	1	3	4
B82	2	2	0	2	2	0
C01	6	16	15	14	9	15
C02	44	61	100	58	75	85
C03	24	45	49	30	52	36
C04	4	6	6	3	7	8
C05	5	4	13	4	7	10
C06	1	7	2	4	3	2
C07	0	3	2	1	3	1
C08	6	8	5	6	6	8
C09	12	17	11	13	10	13
C10	5	3	4	3	2	7
C11	13	10	20	11	15	17
C12	19	39	26	26	32	38



Classification	Application			Grant		
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	2014
C13	1	0	0	0	0	0
C14	0	0	0	0	0	0
C21	8	4	8	3	8	11
C22	3	1	4	0	3	3
C23	37	28	39	29	33	36
C25	43	57	51	50	55	55
C30	13	20	30	16	27	17
C40	0	0	0	0	0	0
D01	15	15	15	16	16	16
D02	6	12	12	9	15	8
D03	19	27	26	21	22	28
D04	67	74	86	66	89	67
D05	74	57	66	63	52	58
D06	100	97	88	101	92	83
D07	3	2	5	3	2	4
D21	7	3	6	5	3	7
D99	0	1	0	0	1	0
E01	53	59	46	51	49	35
E02	84	68	52	76	57	47
E03	140	162	117	134	151	101
E04	464	440	440	411	421	427
E05	294	335	231	330	247	239
E06	312	315	272	312	289	244
E21	3	6	6	2	10	5
F01	45	55	57	33	75	40
F02	73	88	83	78	91	86
F03	157	164	132	149	144	128
F04	246	280	240	291	260	246
F15	11	19	15	16	19	10
F16	867	850	850	847	864	808
F17	28	26	18	17	23	31
F21	991	997	870	971	927	711
F22	6	5	10	4	9	9

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	2014
F23	77	88	95	86	95	83
F24	482	435	391	445	422	385
F25	55	74	88	67	78	100
F26	24	33	31	23	37	30
F27	16	19	13	19	13	14
F28	80	63	72	63	78	72
F41	76	80	76	75	81	73
F42	11	29	16	20	18	15
G01	524	567	540	557	553	546
G02	479	422	483	433	446	491
G03	159	165	153	169	154	155
G04	42	39	58	42	47	60
G05	55	78	64	55	81	60
G06	1,327	1,342	1,421	1,312	1,338	1,359
G07	58	52	70	48	55	56
G08	202	212	256	207	238	224
G09	229	252	226	216	242	236
G10	75	71	69	66	69	84
G11	113	107	105	108	99	103
G12	6	5	6	4	5	4
G21	4	4	2	5	1	2
G99	0	0	1	0	0	0
H01	2,817	2,384	2,206	2,577	2,340	1,974
H02	482	560	589	497	593	580
H03	27	24	30	28	28	24
H04	542	544	535	532	542	550
H05	905	895	772	941	825	693
X	220	216	220	0	0	0

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



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

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	2014
01	65	37	81	32	36	36
02	248	317	345	216	337	266
03	126	210	195	124	170	157
04	40	35	41	32	34	30
05	80	66	97	65	65	47
06	372	394	417	329	361	278
07	291	361	396	254	273	329
08	360	356	351	328	356	307
09	460	496	560	420	425	460
10	164	226	241	144	182	209
11	309	275	269	233	221	210
12	601	710	657	506	638	592
13	624	581	609	498	459	486
14	1,081	1,176	1,496	911	1,032	1,045
15	366	255	374	312	243	295
16	226	300	258	244	226	227
17	1	5	8	3	6	4
18	22	12	15	15	13	11
19	137	120	152	108	91	100
20	41	60	74	36	70	34
21	272	271	319	219	249	251
22	27	31	42	25	21	28
23	426	380	433	330	362	381
24	163	109	191	132	97	148
25	179	182	148	136	135	143
26	646	711	663	495	663	558
27	16	19	29	16	18	22
28	247	224	271	207	212	198
29	5	15	15	7	13	12
30	24	20	23	26	23	20

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	2014
31	35	22	48	28	19	55
32	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	-	-	-	-	-	-
99	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	81	272	151	-	-	-

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 2013 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	5,569
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	4,309
3	G02B	Optical elements, systems, or apparatus	1,272
4	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	1,097
5	A61K	Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	1,052
6	H04N	Pictorial communication	1,013
7	G06Q	Electronic commerce	846
8	C07D	Heterocyclic compounds	797
9	G03F	Photomechanical production of textured or patterned surfaces; materials therefor; originals therefor; apparatus specially adapted therefor; exposure apparatus	784
10	H04L	Transmission of digital information	738
11	G02F	Liquid crystal display (LCD), electrophoresis display (EPD)	725
12	B32B	Layered products	690
13	C08L	Compositions of Macromolecular Compounds	663
14	H04W	Wireless communication networks	636
15	C23C	Coating metallic material; coating material with metallic material	633
16	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	626
17	G01R	Measuring electric variables; measuring magnetic variables	616
18	G11C	Static stores	563
19	G09G	Arrangements or circuits for control of indicating devices using static means to present variable information	552
20	G01N	Investigating or analysing materials by determining their chemical or physical properties	549

Note 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of applications in 2013, from most to least.

2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2012.01.

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 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 2013 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	1,181
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	993
3	F21V	Lighting devices	685
4	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	668
5	B65D	Containers for storage or transport of articles or materials	653
6	A47G	Household or table equipment	577
7	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	517
8	A63B	Apparatus for physical training, gymnastics, swimming, climbing, or fencing; ball games; training equipment	456
9	A47J	Kitchen equipment; coffee mills; spice mills; apparatus for making beverages	362
10	A47C	Chairs; sofas; beds	322
11	A01G	Horticulture; cultivation of vegetables, flowers, rice, fruit, vines, hops, or seaweed; forestry; watering	300
12	G06Q	Electronic commerce	293
13	B25B	Tools or bench devices	281
14	A45C	Purses; luggage; hand carried bags	274
15	A47B	Tables; desks; office furniture; cabinets; drawers; general details of furniture	264
16	E06B	Shutter	257
17	A01K	Animal husbandry; care of birds, fishes, insects; fishing; rearing or breeding animals, not otherwise provided for; new breeds of animals	256
18	H02J	Circuit Arrangements or Systems for Supplying or Distributing Electric Power; Systems for Storing Electric Energy	252
19	A61B	Diagnosis; surgery; identification	251
20	A61H	Physical therapy apparatus	250

Note 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of applications in 2013, from most to least.

2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2012.01.

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 2013 (TOP 20)

Rank	LOC	LOC Subject	Total
1	14-02	Data processing equipment as well as peripheral apparatus and devices	442
2	14-03	Communications equipment, wireless remote controls and radio amplifiers	411
3	13-03	Equipment for distribution or control of electric power	390
4	14-04	Screen Displays and Icons	362
5	12-16	Parts, equipment and accessories for vehicles, not included in other classes or subclasses	311
6	09-01	Bottles, flasks, pots, carboys, demijohns, and containers with dynamic dispensing means	270
7	26-06	Luminous devices for vehicles	249
8	28-03	Toilet articles and beauty parlor equipment	247
9	21-01	Games and toys	208
10	09-03	Boxes, cases, containers, (preserve) tins or cans	205
11	11-02	Trinkets, table, mantel and wall ornaments, flower vases and pots	191
12	03-01	Trunks, suitcases, briefcases, handbags, keyholders, cases specially designed for their contents, wallets and similar articles	182
13	12-11	Cycles and motorcycles	181
14	16-06	Optical articles	178
15	06-01	Seats	173
16	02-04	Footwear, socks and stockings	172
17	13-02	Power transformers, rectifiers, batteries and accumulators	166
17	26-04	Luminous sources, electrical or not	166
19	23-01	Fluid distribution equipment	151
20	07-01	China, glassware, dishes and other articles of a similar nature	149

Note 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of applications in 2013, 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 2014 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	5,800
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	3,590
3	G02B	Optical elements, systems, or apparatus	1,590
4	H04L	Transmission of digital information	1,147
5	G02F	Liquid crystal display (LCD), electrophoresis display (EPD)	1,028
6	G03F	Photomechanical production of textured or patterned surfaces; materials therefor; originals therefor; apparatus specially adapted therefor; exposure apparatus	1,026
7	G09G	Arrangements or circuits for control of indicating devices using static means to present variable information	1,023
8	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	1,001
9	A61K	Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	999
10	G01R	Measuring electric variables; measuring magnetic variables	829
11	H04W	Wireless communication networks	785
12	H04N	Pictorial communication	766
13	C07D	Heterocyclic compounds	663
14	H05B	Electric heating; electric lighting not otherwise provided for; organic light emitting diodes (OLED)	636
15	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	616
16	H04B	Transmission	576
17	C23C	Coating metallic material; coating material with metallic material	568
17	G11C	Static stores	568
19	G01N	Investigating or analysing materials by determining their chemical or physical properties	556
20	C08L	Compositions of Macromolecular Compounds	515

Note 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of grants in 2014, from most to least.

2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2013.01.



8. Utility Model Grants by International Patent Classification (IPC) in 2014 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	995
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	910
3	B65D	Containers for storage or transport of articles or materials	638
4	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	579
5	F21V	Lighting devices	568
6	A47G	Household or table equipment	540
7	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	473
8	A63B	Apparatus for physical training, gymnastics, swimming, climbing, or fencing; ball games; training equipment	433
9	A47J	Kitchen equipment; coffee mills; spice mills; apparatus for making beverages	375
10	A47C	Chairs; sofas; beds	308
10	G06Q	Electronic commerce	308
12	A01G	Horticulture; cultivation of vegetables, flowers, rice, fruit, vines, hops, or seaweed; forestry; watering	301
13	A61B	Diagnosis; surgery; identification	269
14	A01K	Animal husbandry; care of birds, fishes, insects; fishing; rearing or breeding animals, not otherwise provided for; new breeds of animals	266
15	B25B	Tools or bench devices	262
16	A47B	Tables; desks; office furniture; cabinets; drawers; general details of furniture	258
17	A45C	Purses; luggage; hand carried bags	250
18	H02J	Circuit Arrangements or Systems for Supplying or Distributing Electric Power; Systems for Storing Electric Energy	247
19	A61H	Physical therapy apparatus	236
20	E06B	Shutter	228

Note 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of grants in 2014, from most to least.

2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2013.01.

9. Design Grants by International Classification for Industrial Design System (LOC) in 2014 (TOP 20)

Rank	LOC	LOC Subject	Total
1	14-03	Communications equipment, wireless remote controls and radio amplifiers	327
2	14-02	Data processing equipment as well as peripheral apparatus and devices	306
3	13-03	Equipment for distribution or control of electric power	293
4	12-16	Parts, equipment and accessories for vehicles, not included in other classes or subclasses	284
5	26-06	Luminous devices for vehicles	218
6	09-01	Bottles, flasks, pots, carboys, demijohns, and containers with dynamic dispensing means	207
7	28-03	Toilet articles and beauty parlor equipment	184
8	09-03	Boxes, cases, containers, (preserve) tins or cans	178
9	16-06	Optical articles	173
10	14-04	Screen Displays and Icons	171
11	21-01	Games and toys	161
12	13-02	Power transformers, rectifiers, batteries and accumulators	154
13	03-01	trunks, suitcases, briefcases, handbags, keyholders, cases specially designed for their contents, wallets and similar articles	148
14	12-11	Cycles and motorcycles	147
15	26-04	Luminous sources, electrical or not	145
16	11-02	Trinkets, table, mantel and wall ornaments, flower vases and pots	137
17	02-04	Footwear, socks and stockings	135
18	23-01	Fluid distribution equipment	133
19	07-02	Cooking appliances, utensils and containers	130
20	07-01	China, glassware, dishes and other articles of a similar nature	127

Note The order of placement is arranged by the number of grants in 2014, from most to least.



10. Patent Applications by Nationality (2014)

Nationality	Application				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	19,054	22,135	4,679	45,868	58.79%
JAPAN	11,945	155	1,188	13,288	17.03%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	7,276	183	706	8,165	10.47%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,937	19	171	2,127	2.73%
MAINLAND CHINA	1,319	523	160	2,002	2.57%
GERMANY	1,209	38	329	1,576	2.02%
SWITZERLAND	439	5	206	650	0.83%
FRANCE	463	2	37	502	0.64%
HONG KONG	324	78	36	438	0.56%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	218	143	37	398	0.51%
NETHERLANDS	342	1	37	380	0.49%
UNITED KINGDOM	280	10	88	378	0.48%
SWEDEN	112	1	162	275	0.35%
LUXEMBOURG	206	30	6	242	0.31%
SINGAPORE	178	16	25	219	0.28%
ITALY	131	7	69	207	0.27%
CANADA	93	33	7	133	0.17%
AUSTRALIA	70	6	40	116	0.15%
AUSTRIA	85	4	1	90	0.12%
BELGIUM	86	0	1	87	0.11%
FINLAND	62	0	18	80	0.10%
ISRAEL	66	6	1	73	0.09%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	29	7	22	58	0.07%
LIECHTENSTEIN	39	0	12	51	0.07%

Nationality	Application				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
DENMARK	36	0	9	45	0.06%
SPAIN	41	1	3	45	0.06%
INDIA	39	3	3	45	0.06%
MALAYSIA	26	7	8	41	0.05%
SAMOA	12	15	6	33	0.04%
BRAZIL	6	0	25	31	0.04%
BELIZE	8	17	3	28	0.04%
MALTA	22	0	1	23	0.03%
NORWAY	18	1	2	21	0.03%
MACAO	7	3	10	20	0.03%
BARBADOS	16	0	2	18	0.02%
SAUDI ARABIA	15	1	1	17	0.02%
IRELAND	12	1	3	16	0.02%
SEYCHELLES	7	5	1	13	0.02%
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	8	0	4	12	0.02%
THAILAND	9	3	0	12	0.02%
BRUNEI	6	4	0	10	0.01%
BERMUDA	4	3	2	9	0.01%
NEW ZEALAND	9	0	0	9	0.01%
SLOVAKIA	2	0	5	7	0.01%
BAHAMAS	6	0	0	6	0.01%
MEXICO	0	0	6	6	0.01%
PHILIPPINES	2	2	2	6	0.01%
OTHER	104	20	14	138	0.18%
Total	46,378	23,488	8,148	78,014	100.00%

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



11. Pre-grant Publications by Nationality (2014)

Nationality	Pre-grant Publication	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	21,766	44.68%
JAPAN	11,805	24.23%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	7,556	15.51%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	2,067	4.24%
MAINLAND CHINA	1,296	2.66%
GERMANY	1,090	2.24%
SWITZERLAND	458	0.94%
FRANCE	346	0.71%
HONG KONG	340	0.70%
NETHERLANDS	272	0.56%
UNITED KINGDOM	230	0.47%
SINGAPORE	195	0.40%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	133	0.27%
LUXEMBOURG	112	0.23%
CANADA	102	0.21%
ITALY	95	0.19%
SWEDEN	88	0.18%
AUSTRIA	85	0.17%
BELGIUM	73	0.15%
ISRAEL	68	0.14%
FINLAND	64	0.13%
AUSTRALIA	61	0.13%
LIECHTENSTEIN	44	0.09%
SPAIN	41	0.08%
BARBADOS	34	0.07%
DENMARK	31	0.06%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	29	0.06%
MALTA	25	0.05%
NORWAY	24	0.05%
SEYCHELLES	23	0.05%
IRELAND	17	0.03%
SAUDI ARABIA	17	0.03%
BRAZIL	16	0.03%
INDIA	16	0.03%
MALAYSIA	15	0.03%
SAMOA	15	0.03%
BAHAMAS	7	0.01%
BERMUDA	6	0.01%
NEW ZEALAND	6	0.01%
THAILAND	6	0.01%
OTHER	46	0.09%
TOTAL	48,720	100.00%

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

12. Granted Patents by Nationality (2014)

Nationality	Number of Granted Patents				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	21,340	22,486	4,022	47,848	62.75%
JAPAN	11,106	165	1,146	12,417	16.28%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	6,350	186	582	7,118	9.33%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,598	20	182	1,800	2.36%
GERMANY	1,087	46	232	1,365	1.79%
MAINLAND CHINA	630	503	81	1,214	1.59%
NETHERLANDS	577	2	33	612	0.80%
SWITZERLAND	458	3	142	603	0.79%
FRANCE	387	5	70	462	0.61%
HONG KONG	245	64	39	348	0.46%
UNITED KINGDOM	256	6	43	305	0.40%
SINGAPORE	225	11	34	270	0.35%
SWEDEN	186	1	76	263	0.34%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	166	76	1	243	0.32%
ITALY	96	9	101	206	0.27%
CANADA	127	33	5	165	0.22%
FINLAND	109	0	18	127	0.17%
BARBADOS	93	0	3	96	0.13%
BELGIUM	78	0	9	87	0.11%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	47	11	16	74	0.10%
AUSTRALIA	27	10	27	64	0.08%
AUSTRIA	49	0	14	63	0.08%
ISRAEL	49	2	6	57	0.07%
LUXEMBOURG	50	7	0	57	0.07%



Nationality	Number of Granted Patents				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
IRELAND	41	1	0	42	0.06%
BERMUDA	25	5	0	30	0.04%
MALAYSIA	19	5	6	30	0.04%
DENMARK	19	1	7	27	0.04%
SAMOA	6	17	4	27	0.04%
SPAIN	22	0	4	26	0.03%
BELIZE	2	18	2	22	0.03%
HUNGARY	16	0	0	16	0.02%
INDIA	15	1	0	16	0.02%
NORWAY	4	1	10	15	0.02%
SEYCHELLES	11	2	1	14	0.02%
LIECHTENSTEIN	10	0	1	11	0.01%
MEXICO	9	0	1	10	0.01%
MACAO	2	2	5	9	0.01%
NEW ZEALAND	7	0	2	9	0.01%
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	3	1	5	9	0.01%
BRUNEI	3	5	0	8	0.01%
BAHAMAS	8	0	0	8	0.01%
THAILAND	5	0	2	7	0.01%
BRAZIL	4	1	1	6	0.01%
OTHER	36	7	6	49	0.06%
TOTAL	45,603	23,713	6,939	76,255	100.00%

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

13. Residents Patent Applications in 2014 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Applications			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	1,081	42	87	1,210
2	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	445	24	0	469
3	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.	430	0	0	430
4	ACER INCORPORATED	353	44	18	415
5	AU OPTRONICS CORPORATION	374	32	5	411
6	FAR EAST UNIVERSITY	44	305	1	350
7	WISTRON CORPORATION	280	58	4	342
8	CHINA STEEL CORPORATION	125	111	0	236
9	INVENTEC CORPORATION	219	0	4	223
10	INNOLUX CORPORATION	191	20	0	211
11	HTC CORPORATION.	158	0	36	194
12	CHUNGHWA TELECOM CO., LTD.	167	8	3	178
13	TAIPEI CHENGSHIH UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	9	162	0	171
14	MACRONIX INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	168	1	0	169
15	SHU-TE UNIVERSITY	59	87	17	163
16	SOUTHERN TAIWAN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	94	62	5	161
17	NATIONAL TSING HUA UNIVERSITY	149	1	0	150
18	NATIONAL TAIWAN UNIVERSITY	137	6	1	144
19	WINTEK CORPORATION	108	33	2	143
20	SILICONWARE PRECISION INDUSTRIES CO., LTD.	130	0	0	130
20	ADVANCED-CONNECTEK INC.	33	80	17	130

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 2014 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Grants			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	1,912	111	47	2,070
2	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	916	17	2	935
3	AU OPTRONICS CORP	828	26	6	860
4	WISTRON CORP.	362	100	1	463
5	FAR EAST UNIVERSITY	45	330	0	375
6	ACER INCORPORATED	263	68	40	371
7	HTC CORPORATION	321	0	36	357
8	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	256	15	21	292
9	INNOLUX CORPORATION	280	9	0	289
10	CHINA STEEL CORPORATION	158	89	0	247
11	NATIONAL CHENG-KUNG UNIVERSITY	231	11	0	242
12	MEDIATEK INCORPORATION	226	1	0	227
13	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.	224	0	0	224
14	NATIONAL TAIWAN UNIVERSITY	217	4	2	223
15	CHUNGHWA PICTURE TUBES, LTD.	199	20	0	219
16	NATIONAL CHIAO-TUNG UNIVERSITY	205	0	0	205
17	CHIUN MAI COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS, INC.	195	4	5	204
18	NATIONAL TSING HUA UNIVERSITY	188	2	0	190
19	INVENTEC CORPORATION	174	1	0	175
19	LARGAN PRECISION, CO., LTD.	167	8	0	175

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 2014 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Applications			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	NITTO DENKO CORPORATION	466	3	0	469
2	APPLIED MATERIALS, INC.	443	8	4	455
3	LG CHEM, LTD.	419	0	0	419
4	FUJIFILM CORPORATION	368	25	6	399
5	INTEL CORPORATION	394	0	0	394
6	TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED	361	0	4	365
7	KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA	337	0	20	357
8	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	311	0	0	311
9	APPLE INC.	259	4	31	294
10	SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LABORATORY CO., LTD.	271	0	16	287
11	SAMSUNG DISPLAY CO., LTD.	276	0	0	276
12	SONY CORPORATION	259	0	10	269
13	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	219	0	33	252
14	FOXCONN INTERCONNECT TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	104	124	16	244
15	3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY	178	2	59	239
16	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	146	1	64	211
17	HEWLETT-PACKARD DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, L. P.	195	0	0	195
18	CORNING INCORPORATED	187	0	0	187
18	SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	187	0	0	187
20	MICROSOFT CORPORATION	165	0	15	180

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



16. Non-Residents Patent Grants in 2014 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Patent Grants			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	SONY CORPORATION	461	0	6	467
2	TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED	385	1	8	394
3	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	350	0	0	350
4	KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA	282	0	19	301
5	APPLE INC.	174	1	100	275
6	INTEL CORPORATION	262	8	0	270
6	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	160	0	110	270
8	SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LABORATORY CO., LTD.	252	0	6	258
9	mitsubishi electric corporation	223	0	28	251
10	SHIN-ETSU CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	247	0	0	247
11	PANASONIC CORPORATION	194	2	44	240
12	FUJIFILM CORPORATION	184	26	8	218
13	NITTO DENKO CORPORATION	200	1	3	204
14	APPLIED MATERIALS, INC.	181	5	3	189
15	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION	184	0	0	184
16	ASML NETHERLANDS B. V.	180	0	0	180
16	MICROSOFT CORPORATION	164	0	16	180
18	LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.	170	0	0	170
18	MICRON TECHNOLOGY, INC.	170	0	0	170
20	SAMSUNG DISPLAY CO., LTD.	162	0	0	162

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.

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	677	69	13	826	1.19%
Foods & Tobacco	A21-A24	47	248	125	3	423	0.61%
Domestic Articles	A41-A47	207	3,216	242	107	3,772	5.44%
Pharmaceutical & Entertainment	A61-A63, (exclude A61K & A61P, A61Q)	570	1,979	500	82	3,131	4.52%
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	338	84	395	1	818	1.18%
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	233	196	599	1	1,029	1.48%
Separation & Mixing	B01-B09	244	525	439	26	1,234	1.78%
Working of Metal	B21-B32, (exclude B31)	811	1,676	949	52	3,488	5.03%
Printing	B41-B44	82	356	127	16	581	0.84%
Transporting	B60-B68	532	2,632	476	103	3,743	5.40%
Micro-structural technology; nano-technology	B81-B82	63	4	36	0	103	0.15%
Inorganic Chemistry, Treatment of Waste Water	C01-C05, C30	290	157	712	14	1,173	1.69%
Organic Chemistry	C07, (exclude C07K, C07M)	132	0	1,063	0	1,195	1.72%
Organic Macromolecular Compound	C08	282	7	1,321	1	1,611	2.32%
Dyes, Petroleum, Animal or Vegetable Oils	C09-C11	226	34	1,077	3	1,340	1.93%
Sugar Industries & Pelts/Leather	C13-C14	2	0	1	0	3	0.00%
Metallurgy, Coating Metallic Material & Alloys	C21-C23, C25 (exclude C22K)	307	98	886	7	1,298	1.87%
Textiles & Flexible Materials	D01-D07	90	257	182	7	536	0.77%



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	9	25	30	1	65	0.09%
Fixed Constructions	E01-E06	217	1,058	141	35	1,451	2.09%
Mining or Quarrying	E21	1	5	2	0	8	0.01%
Engines and Pumps	F01-F04	178	472	100	28	778	1.12%
Hydraulics or Pneumatics in General	F15-F17	315	821	239	29	1,404	2.03%
Lighting; Heating	F21-F28	492	1,361	289	43	2,185	3.15%
Weapons; Explosive Charges	F41-F42,C06	22	89	22	1	134	0.19%
Optics	G01-G03, (exclude G01N33)	3,276	1,072	3,187	84	7,619	10.99%
Measuring	G04-G08, (exclude G06F, G06Q)	844	528	475	13	1,860	2.68%
Semi-Conductor Applications	G09-G12	1,329	401	978	26	2,734	3.94%
Nuclear Engineering	G21	20	1	50	1	72	0.10%
Electric Power; Generation, Distribution or Conversion of Electric Power, Electric Heating	H02, H05	1,906	1,171	1,191	102	4,370	6.30%
Basic Electronic Elements	H01, (exclude H01L)	1,235	1,277	1,270	225	4,007	5.78%
Semiconductor Devices	H01L	2,325	429	3,475	44	6,273	9.05%
Basic Electronic Circuitry; Electric Communication Technique	H03, H04	2,085	535	2,287	40	4,947	7.14%
Electric Digital Data Processing	G06F (exclude 17/60)	2,343	793	1,247	117	4,500	6.49%
E-business	G06F17/60, G06Q	219	306	81	2	608	0.88%
Others		1	0	0	0	1	0.00%
Total		21,340	22,490	24,263	1,227	69,320	100.00%

18. Statistics for Valid Patent

Invention & Utility Model

Classification	Invention	Utility Model	Classification	Invention	Utility Model
A01	1,514	2,928	B29	1,839	1,191
A21	112	275	B30	103	136
A22	16	43	B31	62	95
A23	839	628	B32	1,483	728
A24	129	65	B41	1,545	647
A41	183	1,310	B42	83	405
A42	54	440	B43	127	478
A43	165	946	B44	147	288
A44	390	495	B60	1,744	4,129
A45	236	2,499	B61	146	29
A46	123	190	B62	2,148	3,829
A47	1,252	9,207	B63	181	234
A61	8,080	6,038	B64	48	50
A62	118	535	B65	3,102	5,448
A63	1,510	3,202	B66	380	424
A99	1	0	B67	92	141
B01	2,557	1,382	B68	2	6
B02	105	180	B81	337	18
B03	78	49	B82	151	3
B04	24	24	C01	1,367	62
B05	960	830	C02	629	340
B06	19	4	C03	1,219	156
B07	76	121	C04	670	22
B08	357	265	C05	58	29
B09	130	75	C06	9	11
B21	795	599	C07	5,709	5
B22	549	104	C08	6,966	33
B23	2,344	2,604	C09	4,335	75
B24	1,181	728	C10	521	20
B25	1,984	2,601	C11	384	59
B26	334	623	C12	1,422	137
B27	140	305	C13	10	2
B28	105	94	C14	12	2



Classification	Invention	Utility Model	Classification	Invention	Utility Model
C21	388	44	F27	149	89
C22	1,091	12	F28	483	371
C23	2,771	169	F41	139	376
C25	889	259	F42	24	85
C30	635	85	G01	9,637	2,799
C40	8	0	G02	14,414	2,856
D01	434	104	G03	6,620	868
D02	77	48	G04	147	187
D03	164	140	G05	1,829	312
D04	383	402	G06	20,520	6,934
D05	361	344	G07	385	299
D06	712	478	G08	814	922
D07	9	18	G09	7,083	1,074
D21	208	26	G10	858	357
D99	0	1	G11	7,739	610
E01	119	239	G12	49	36
E02	177	334	G21	305	20
E03	120	579	G99	0	1
E04	621	2,307	H01	52,672	14,538
E05	643	1,673	H02	5,672	2,673
E06	288	1,675	H03	4,692	190
E21	56	33	H04	20,193	3,216
F01	331	280	H05	8,561	4,769
F02	634	435	H99	1	0
F03	197	589	Total	245,580	126,036
F04	967	1,301			
F15	132	80			
F16	3,261	4,862			
F17	160	132			
F21	1,408	3,903			
F22	40	32			
F23	427	468			
F24	847	2,245			
F25	453	392			
F26	92	144			

Note The figures above are calculated based on existing patents as of December 31, 2014.

Design

Classification	Design
01	147
02	1,218
03	719
04	240
05	259
06	1,706
07	1,408
08	1,955
09	2,537
10	1,128
11	941
12	4,099
13	2,609
14	5,004
15	1,882
16	1,427
17	29
18	94

Classification	Design
19	694
20	237
21	1,270
22	178
23	2,202
24	861
25	860
26	2,621
27	99
28	1,127
29	54
30	104
31	214
99	75
Total	37,998

Note The figures above are calculated based on existing patents as of December 31, 2014.

19. Statistics of Pending Patent Applications for Examination (2005~2014)

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		
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
2014	100,041	5,698	6,224	8,585	134	-	-	-	251	572	64	1,793	123,362

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; 2014: 10,734).

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	
		Applica-tions	Percent-age	Applica-tions	Percent-age	Applica-tions	Percent-age	Applica-tions	Percent-age	Applica-tions	Percent-age
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	29,093	58.28%	1,545	3.10%	12,482	25.00%	612	1.23%	43,732	87.61%
2012	51,189	30,521	59.62%	1,102	2.15%	2,169	4.24%	803	1.57%	34,595	67.58%
2013	49,218	28,461	57.83%	562	1.14%	174	0.35%	1,078	2.19%	30,275	61.51%
2014	46,378	25,830	55.69%	101	0.22%	286	0.62%	1,101	2.37%	27,318	58.90%

Date: Jan. 11, 2015

- 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
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
2014	86	195

II. Trademark Cases Filed & Disposed

A. General Statistics of Trademark Cases (1995-2014)

Year \ Item	Application	Registration	Approval	Rejection
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
2014	75,933	66,257	—	7,641

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 (2005-2014)

1. Statistics of Applications

Year \ Item	Application		Opposition	Invalidation	Revocation
	By case	By class			
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
2014	75,933	97,776	868	213	627

Year \ Item	Renewal	License	Assignment	Alteration
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
2014	39,624	859	7,327	8,744

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
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
2014	427	265	216

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
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
2014	108	75	101

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
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
2014	405	47	115

- 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, 2005-2014

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	4.63%
2013	811	59	653	14	10	9.92%
2014	787	84	652	15	10	13.01%

- 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
2014	162	9	19	120	9	3	1	0	161

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
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
2014	56,217	19,716

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
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
2014	48,728	17,529

C. Statistics of Trademarks by Class and Nationality

1. Trademark Applications and Registrations by Class (2012-2014)

Class	Application			Registration		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Total	95,327	94,853	97,673	78,735	78,534	84,696
1	1,324	1,234	1,222	1,284	1,192	1,190
2	358	323	281	355	308	323
3	5,727	5,916	6,094	4,663	4,699	4,771
4	551	484	463	460	411	444
5	5,455	5,617	5,695	4,842	4,831	5,019
6	1,009	880	825	889	938	794
7	1,898	1,997	1,899	1,819	1,654	1,902
8	664	637	680	612	529	609
9	7,730	7,392	7,390	6,775	6,141	6,747
10	1,352	1,566	1,723	1,251	1,261	1,325
11	2,192	1,958	1,899	1,922	1,748	1,772
12	1,902	1,621	1,752	1,547	1,457	1,526
13	36	44	50	39	32	38
14	1,611	1,527	1,500	1,357	1,292	1,444
15	152	144	162	146	139	115

Class	Application			Registration		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
16	2,713	2,680	2,624	2,318	2,218	2,498
17	611	649	536	589	605	565
18	2,766	2,535	2,491	2,463	2,213	2,146
19	473	472	439	422	435	389
20	1,530	1,300	1,302	1,270	1,293	1,151
21	1,907	1,884	1,926	1,536	1,546	1,808
22	186	192	227	174	194	172
23	114	123	113	112	109	101
24	1,124	1,004	1,009	910	964	848
25	6,001	5,100	5,097	4,814	4,535	4,180
26	419	440	354	366	353	393
27	226	212	199	230	192	207
28	1,813	1,745	2,052	1,606	1,529	1,576
29	3,354	3,455	3,705	2,656	2,933	3,243
30	6,504	6,812	7,051	4,883	5,721	5,970
31	1,155	1,186	1,248	907	1,006	1,165
32	1,723	1,664	1,897	1,207	1,375	1,550
33	1,111	1,054	934	929	953	896
34	357	383	399	291	300	310
35	10,471	10,573	11,017	8,284	8,370	9,704
36	1,169	1,337	1,396	1,175	953	1,205
37	1,253	1,337	1,313	1,053	1,068	1,282
38	1,087	1,062	1,152	906	866	930
39	791	955	1,026	617	647	860
40	556	523	552	548	491	486
41	3,704	3,954	4,210	2,892	3,024	3,528
42	2,746	2,757	3,023	2,222	2,214	2,481
43	5,208	5,813	6,150	3,579	3,898	4,968
44	1,567	1,565	1,750	1,201	1,281	1,372
45	727	747	846	614	616	693

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



2. Trademark Applications by Nationality in 2014 (By Case)

Nationality	Application	Percentage	Nationality	Application	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	56,217	74.04%	SAUDI ARABIA	38	0.05%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,799	5.00%	BERMUDA	36	0.05%
JAPAN	3,452	4.55%	FINLAND	35	0.05%
MAINLAND CHINA	3,263	4.30%	BELIZE	30	0.04%
HONG KONG	1,231	1.62%	INDIA	30	0.04%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	975	1.28%	MEXICO	29	0.04%
FRANCE	804	1.06%	NORWAY	29	0.04%
GERMANY	783	1.03%	TURKEY	25	0.03%
SWITZERLAND	700	0.92%	SOUTH AFRICA	23	0.03%
UNITED KINGDOM	603	0.79%	UNITED ARAB EMIR-ATES	22	0.03%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	497	0.65%	CHILE	22	0.03%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	339	0.45%	MALTA	22	0.03%
ITALY	336	0.44%	PORTUGAL	20	0.03%
SINGAPORE	306	0.40%	PHILIPPINES	18	0.02%
AUSTRALIA	270	0.36%	VIETNAM	18	0.02%
NETHERLANDS	225	0.30%	ISLE OF MAN	17	0.02%
MALAYSIA	148	0.19%	BULGARIA	15	0.02%
SWEDEN	142	0.19%	SEYCHELLES	15	0.02%
CANADA	130	0.17%	ARGENTINA	14	0.02%
SPAIN	129	0.17%	MONACO	13	0.02%
LUXEMBOURG	94	0.12%	URUGUAY	12	0.02%
IRELAND	88	0.12%	BAHAMAS	11	0.01%
DENMARK	80	0.11%	POLAND	11	0.01%
THAILAND	79	0.10%	BARBADOS	10	0.01%
LIECHTENSTEIN	76	0.10%	CYPRUS	9	0.01%
NEW ZEALAND	76	0.10%	GREECE	9	0.01%
BELGIUM	62	0.08%	HUNGARY	9	0.01%
BRAZIL	56	0.07%	MAURITIUS	8	0.01%
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	56	0.07%	AMERICAN SAMOA	7	0.01%
SAMOA	53	0.07%	CROATIA	6	0.01%
AUSTRIA	48	0.06%	ICELAND	6	0.01%
ISRAEL	46	0.06%	COLOMBIA	5	0.01%
INDONESIA	41	0.05%	OTHERS	117	0.15%
MACAO	38	0.05%			

	Subtotal	Ratio
Residents	56,217	74.04%
Non-Residents	19,716	25.96%
Total	75,933	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 2014 (By Case)

Nationality	Registration	Percentage	Nationality	Registration	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	48,728	73.54%	MALTA	31	0.05%
JAPAN	3,370	5.09%	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	31	0.05%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,308	4.99%	BERMUDA	29	0.04%
MAINLAND CHINA	2,745	4.14%	INDIA	28	0.04%
HONG KONG	1,014	1.53%	GREECE	27	0.04%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	729	1.10%	ISRAEL	27	0.04%
GERMANY	715	1.08%	BULGARIA	26	0.04%
FRANCE	672	1.01%	MACAO	25	0.04%
SWITZERLAND	654	0.99%	PHILIPPINES	25	0.04%
UNITED KINGDOM	539	0.81%	VIETNAM	22	0.03%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	397	0.60%	ARGENTINA	21	0.03%
ITALY	380	0.57%	MAURITIUS	21	0.03%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	359	0.54%	TURKEY	19	0.03%
SINGAPORE	303	0.46%	CHILE	18	0.03%
NETHERLANDS	257	0.39%	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	17	0.03%
AUSTRALIA	191	0.29%	NORWAY	17	0.03%
SPAIN	143	0.22%	POLAND	17	0.03%
MALAYSIA	119	0.18%	ISLE OF MAN	13	0.02%
SWEDEN	98	0.15%	MARSHALL ISLANDS	12	0.02%
CANADA	89	0.13%	QATAR	12	0.02%
LUXEMBOURG	87	0.13%	IRAN	11	0.02%
NEW ZEALAND	85	0.13%	PANAMA	11	0.02%
IRELAND	72	0.11%	ICELAND	10	0.02%
LIECHTENSTEIN	66	0.10%	BRUNEI	9	0.01%
THAILAND	66	0.10%	BAHAMAS	9	0.01%
AUSTRIA	65	0.10%	SEYCHELLES	9	0.01%
BELGIUM	61	0.09%	SLOVENIA	9	0.01%
DENMARK	60	0.09%	MONACO	8	0.01%
SAMOA	57	0.09%	PORTUGAL	8	0.01%
FINLAND	48	0.07%	CYPRUS	7	0.01%
BRAZIL	45	0.07%	SAUDI ARABIA	7	0.01%
BELIZE	40	0.06%	CZECH REPUBLIC	6	0.01%
MEXICO	39	0.06%	HUNGARY	5	0.01%
SOUTH AFRICA	37	0.06%	OTHERS	40	0.06%
INDONESIA	32	0.05%			

	Subtotal	Ratio
Residents	48,728	73.54%
Non-Residents	17,529	26.46%
Total	66,257	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
2014	31	37	72	48

III. Annual Commissioned Research Projects and Publications

Books

NO.	TITLE	DATE OF PUBLICATION
1	<i>Guidelines for Formality Examination and Technical Report of Utility Model Patent</i>	February 2014
2	<i>Guidelines for Substantive Examination of Invention Patent</i>	February 2014
3	<i>Drafting and Reading of Patent Specification</i>	February 2014
4	<i>Responses to Substantive Examination of Invention Patent</i>	February 2014
5	<i>Trade Secrets Act and Related IP Issues</i>	February 2014
6	<i>Patent Filing in mainland China</i>	February 2014
7	<i>Examination Guidelines for Invalidation</i>	February 2014
8	<i>Substantive Requirements for Granting Patent Right in mainland China</i>	February 2014
9	<i>Procedures and Guidelines for Patent Prosecution</i>	February 2014
10	<i>Practices in Design Patent Prosecution</i>	February 2014
11	<i>Practices in Applying for Invention Patent: Chemistry, Pharmaceuticals and Bio-Technology Related Inventions</i>	February 2014
12	<i>Practices in Applying for Utility Model Patent</i>	February 2014
13	<i>Practices in Applying for Invention Patent and Drafting Invention Patent Specification: Machinery, Electronics and Software Related Inventions</i>	February 2014
14	<i>The Copyright Act (2014 edition)</i>	March 2014
15	<i>Handbook for Communications Standards and Patent Litigation Strategies</i>	April 2014
16	<i>Compilation of the Patent Act and Regulations (May 2014 edition)</i>	May 2014
17	<i>Detailed Explanations of the Patent Act</i>	September 2014

Annual Commissioned Research Projects

NO.	Project Title	Implementing Organization
1	Research on the Requirements for Copyright Infringement-Access and Substantial Similarity	Chang, Yi-yun
2	Analytical Research Project on Patent Trends and Litigations in Communications Industry	National Applied Research Laboratories

TIPO's Research Project

NO.	Project Title
1	The Study of the Hague Agreement and International Registration of Industrial Designs : The analysis of one Application of Multiple Designs and Indicating Various Products for Design Patent System to the Patent Act

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 2013 (Chinese)</i>	Annually
6	<i>Annual Report 2013 (English)</i>	Annually

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	Government Publications Bookstore (Songjiang Branch)	1Fl., No. 209, Songjiang Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan (R.O.C.) http://www.govbooks.com.tw	886-2-25180207
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