



# 2016

INTELLECTUAL  
PROPERTY OFFICE  
ANNUAL REPORT



Intellectual  
Property Office





# CONTENTS

<b>DIRECTOR GENERAL'S MESSAGE</b>	2		
<b>HIGHLIGHTS IN 2016</b>	4		
<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b>	5		
<b>ORGANIZATION, BUDGET AND MANPOWER</b>	6		
<b>I   IPR APPLICATIONS</b>	11		
1. Patent	11		
2. Trademark	14		
<b>II   IPR EXAMINATIONS AND SERVICES</b>	17		
1. Patent Examination	17		
2. Trademark Examination	29		
3. Copyrights	35		
<b>III   IPR LEGAL REGIME</b>	39		
1. Patent Laws and Regulations	39		
2. Trademark Laws and Regulations	43		
3. Copyright Laws and Regulations	43		
4. Symposiums on IP Practices	44		
5. TPP-related Amendment	45		
<b>IV   e-ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICES</b>	47		
1. Public Services	47		
2. e-Examination	50		
3. Knowledge Sharing	50		
		<b>V   IPR INNOVATION AND APPLICATION</b>	53
		1. Solid Patent Capability	53
		2. Invention Show and Awards	56
		3. Well-known Trademark Case Directory and Study	58
		4. Radio Stations Using CMO-Administered Works Database	58
		5. Training	58
		6. IPR Awareness Activities	60
		<b>VI   INTERNATIONAL AND CROSS-STRAIT EXCHANGE AND COOPERATION</b>	65
		1. International Cooperation	65
		2. Cross-Strait Exchange	69
		<b>VII   IPR IMPLEMENTATION</b>	73
		1. Piracy and Counterfeit Investigation	73
		2. IP Court Rulings	74
		3. Strengthening Professionalism of Law Enforcement Officers	75
		<b>APPENDIX</b>	77
		1. Calendar of Events	77
		2. Annual Statistics	81
		3. Annual Publications	127

## DIRECTOR GENERAL'S MESSAGE

I took the position as Director General of TIPO in July 2016. To TIPO, 2016 was a year in transit from old to new, and personally a year of inheritance and continuation. Since my assuming, I have worked with my colleagues to enhance our examination quality, provide appropriate and timely assistance to the industry, deepen international exchange, and ultimately to create a quality IPR environment.

We continued to implement the Patent Backlog Reduction Project without slacking, even though it is nearing the end. As a result of our collective efforts, average first office action pendency for invention patents was lowered to 12 months and average disposal pendency to 20 months, both approximating that of developed countries. In trademark, average first office action pendency was 5.4 months, still in good performance and showing well control of application progress. In addition, we step up existing examination quality and review mechanism by increasing our review to uncover blind spots and standardize system operation procedure. We also set up a specialized team to make short, medium and long-term plans and reviewed their operation to make our review system more comprehensive. In response to public feedback, we drafted measures and conducted training sessions to enhance examiners' examination quality. As to achieving high quality examination, it relies on long-term cultivation and effort. To this end, we will continue moving forward without hesitation.





In recent years, declining patent applications by residents has been an issue of concern. To assist the industry in restructuring, we exerted every effort to provide more services. Take for instance the popular Information Session on Increasing Enterprises' Patent Capacity and Values, which is held regularly to stimulate IP innovation and application potentials by SMEs and schools. In response to the latest technological development, TIPO provides patent portfolio or trend analysis of FinTech and green technology to promote industry development. In addition, we regularly update the IP SME Corner webpage on TIPO website to help SMEs get access to government assistance and subsidy resources.

The Copyright Act amendment, which has been the center of attention, is nearing the end of review by the Executive Yuan. Considering the discrepancy between the current and the draft amendment, we interpreted the provisions and responded to public concerns by using concise and easily-understood words and phrases in hopes of clarifying doubts from the public. The Copyright Act is closely related to all of us, and it is therefore important for us to actively strengthen public awareness in copyright applications.

Globalization has driven international IP organizations towards ever-closer exchanges and cooperation. On January 1, 2016, TIPO and KIPO launched a PDX Program, marking one step forward in mutual cooperation. The PPHs we signed with the U.S., Japan, Korea and Spain, and the PDX with Japan have been working smoothly. These areas of cooperation have made our patent examination procedure more international, and helped transnational applicants to quickly obtain their patents as well. We have also broadened our scope of cooperation bilaterally and multilaterally to expose domestic industries and applicants to a wider variety of IP insights from our global counterparts.

In 2016, my colleagues and I worked hard to accomplish a number of things that matter to most people. In the future, we will continue to communicate with different sectors, enhance examination quality and efficacy, as well as broaden international cooperation to build a quality environment for innovative research and IP protection.

Director General

# HIGHLIGHTS IN 2016

## Invention Patent

Average first office action pendency reduced to **12.0** months  
**50,293** pending cases

## Design Patent

Number of applications: **8,445**  
**8%** growth  
Average first office action pendency reduced to **5.3** months

## Trademark

**79,300** trademark registration applications in **101,331** classes  
Average first office action pendency: **5.4** months  
**83,387** concluded cases in **108,387** classes

## Copyright

Draft amendment to Copyright Act sent to Executive Yuan for review on **September 6, 2016**  
Key amendments:

- Strengthening protection of copyright owners
- Adjustment to fair use provision
- Comprehensive regime in digital era

## Priority Document Exchange (PDX)

TIPO-KIPO PDX program officially launched on **January 1, 2016**

## e-Services Usage Percentage

e-Filing of patent applications: **50.0%**  
e-Filing of trademark registrations: **66.4%**  
e-Delivery: **65.4%**

## Support to Industries

Number of information sessions on Increasing Enterprises' Patent Capacity and Values: **38**  
Participants: **1,493**  
Satisfaction rate: **93.6%**

## ABBREVIATIONS

AEP	Accelerated Examination Program
AIT	American Institute in Taiwan
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
CAFC	United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit
CPC	Cooperative Patent Classification
CSP	Collaborative Search Program
EETO	European Economic and Trade Office
EPO	European Patent Office
EUIPO	European Union Intellectual Property Office
FinTech	Financial Technology
IEL	IEEE/IET Electronic Library
IPC	International Patent Classification
IPEC	U.S. Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator
IPEG	Intellectual Property Expert Group
IPOS	Intellectual Property Office of Singapore
JIPA	Japan Intellectual Property Association
JPO	Japan Patent Office
KIPO	Korean Intellectual Property Office
LTE	Long Term Evolution
LTE-A	Long Term Evolution Advanced
MCAT	Music Copyright Association Taiwan
MÜST	Music Copyright Society of Chinese Taipei
NCC	National Communications Commission
Non-SEP	Non Standard Essential Patent
Open API	Open Application Programming Interface
PDX	Priority Document Exchange
PPH	Patent Prosecution Highway
PTAB	Patent Trial and Appeal Board
RCEP	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership
SAIC	State Administration for Industry & Commerce of the People's Republic of China
SEP	Standard Essential Patent
SIPO	State Intellectual Property Office of the P. R. C.
TIFA	Trade and Investment Framework Agreement
TPP	Trans-Pacific Partnership
TRIPS	Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
TW-SUPA	TW-Support Using the PPH Agreement
TWTM	Taiwan Technology Marketplace
UKIPO	United Kingdom Intellectual Property Office
USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office
WG	Working Group

# ORGANIZATION, BUDGET AND MANPOWER

## 1 Organizational structure

Director General | Hong, Shu-Min



Deputy Director General | Chang, Yuh-Ying



Deputy Director General | Pao, Chuan



Secretary General | Lee, Su-Mei





- Branch Offices
- Joint Optical Disk Enforcement Taskforce (JODE), MOEA

--- Denotation for Task Unit

## 2 Budget

### 2016 Revenue

Unit: NT\$1 Million; %

Item	Amount	Percentage
Patent fees (application, certification, recordation)	854	21.7%
Trademark fees (application, certification, registration, recordation)	777	19.8%
Patent Annuity	2,287	58.2%
Others	10	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,928</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 2016 Expenditure

Unit: NT\$1 Million; %

Item	Amount	Percentage
IPR Technological Development	200	12.5%
Promotion of IPR Protection	286	17.8%
General Administration	1,118	69.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Budget for 2012-2016

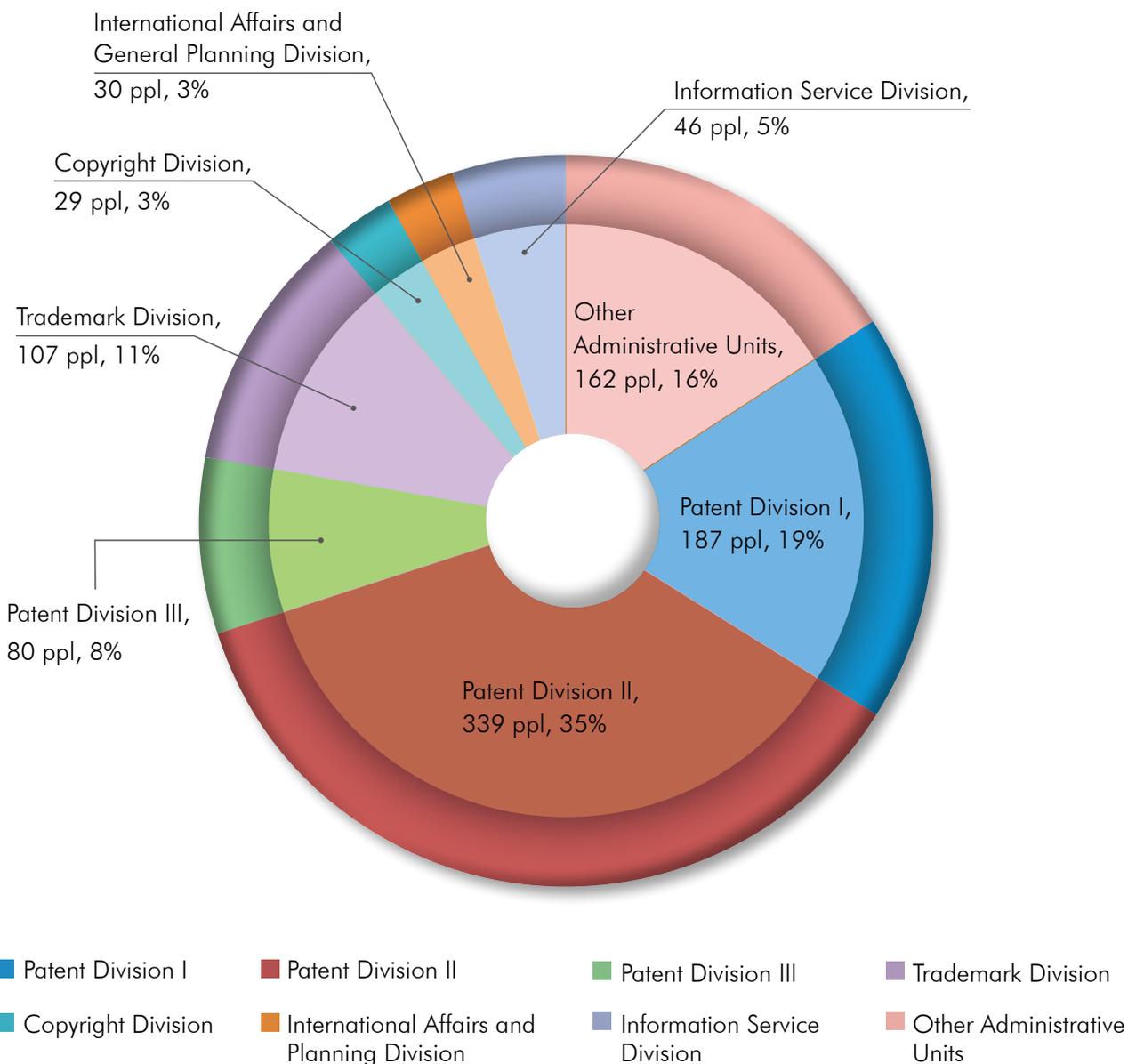
Unit: NT\$1 Million

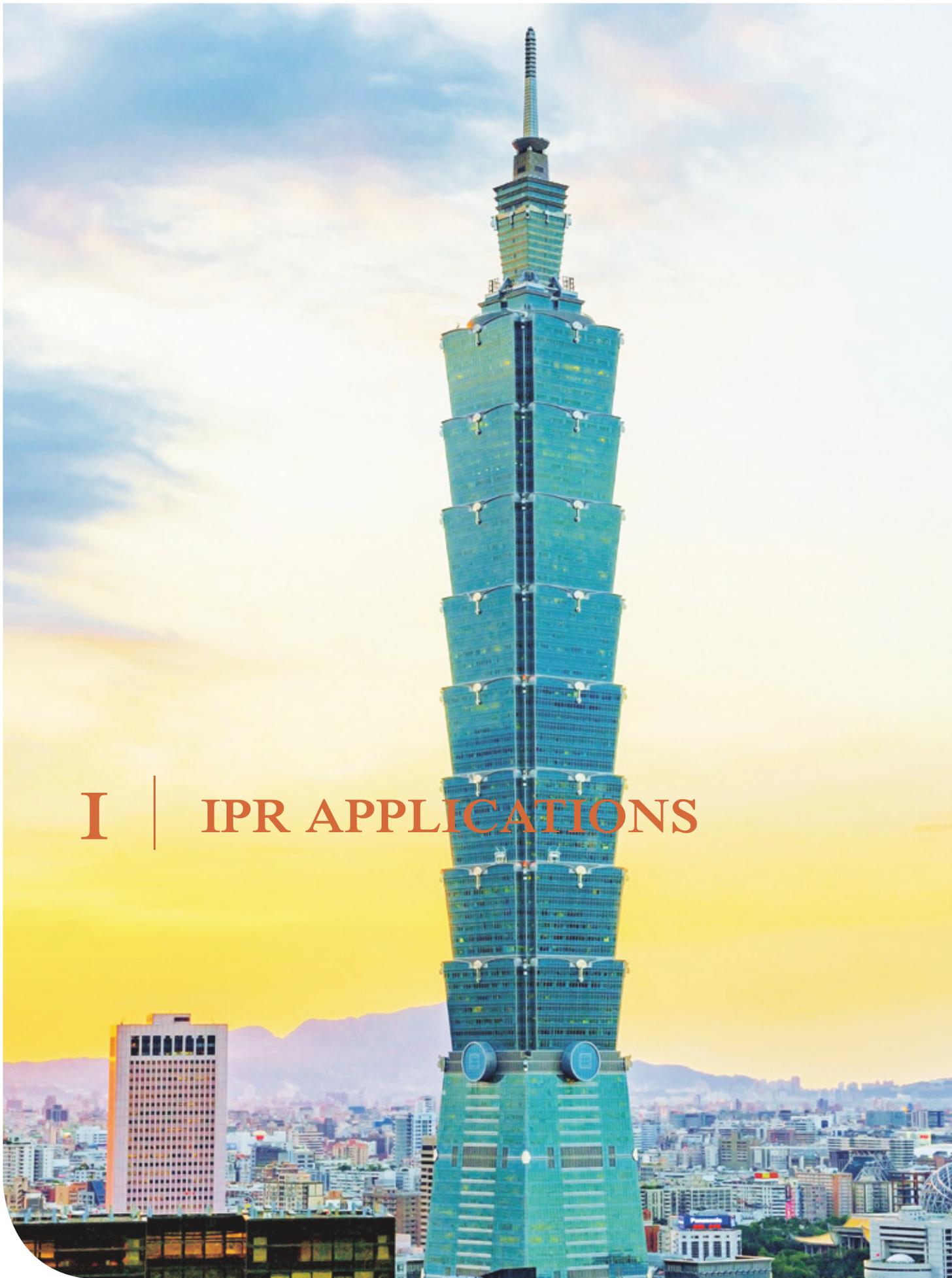
Year	Revenue	Expenditure
2012	3,495	1,624
2013	3,728	1,687
2014	3,771	1,666
2015	3,886	1,635
2016	3,928	1,604



# 3 MANPOWER

Department	Patent Division I	Patent Division II	Patent Division III	Trademark Division	Copyright Division	International Affairs and Planning Division	Information Service Division	Other Administrative Units	Total
Number of Staffs	187	339	80	107	29	30	46	162	980





# I | IPR APPLICATIONS



# I | IPR APPLICATIONS

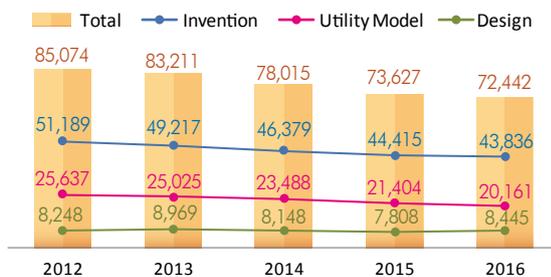
Although the number of all three types of patent applications was down in 2016 from 2015, it was a slight decrease than the preceding two years. In fact, the number of design patents was up from the previous year. In trademark, registration applications

grew slightly. Invention patent applications by residents were down, but design patent applications were up. Conversely, design patent applications and trademark applications by non-residents were both up.

## 1 Patent

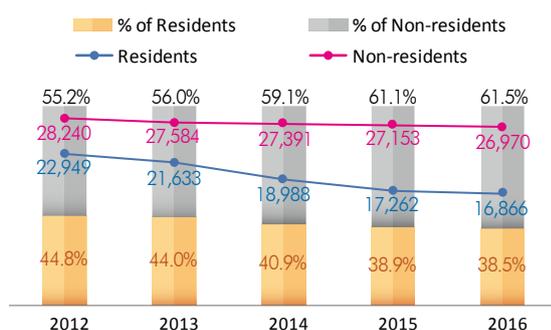
### Patent Applications

Trend of Applications



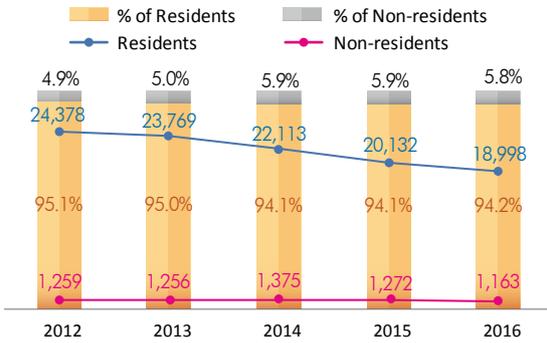
TIPO received 72,442 patent applications in 2016, down slightly from 2015. Invention patent applications and utility model patent applications stood respectively at 43,836 and 20,161, both down from 2015. Conversely, design patent applications were up, standing at 8,445.

Trend of Invention Applications



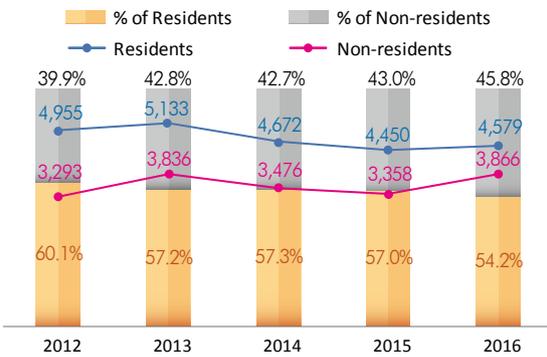
By nationality, invention patents by residents stood at 16,866, and those by non-residents stood at 26,970. Both were slightly down from 2015. The ratio of residents and non-residents filing invention applications was 4:6.

**Trend of Utility Model Applications**



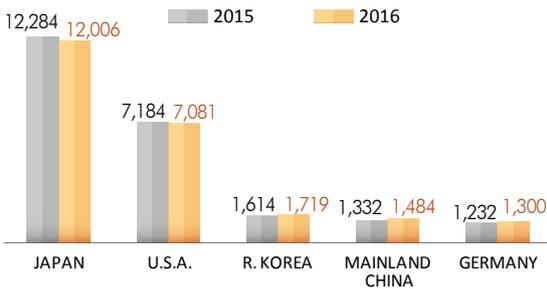
By nationality, utility model patent applications by residents stood at 18,998, and those by non-residents stood at 1,163. Both were slightly down from 2015. Utility model patent applications by residents accounted for over 90% of all utility model patent applications, outnumbering the other two types of patent applications.

**Trend of Design Applications**



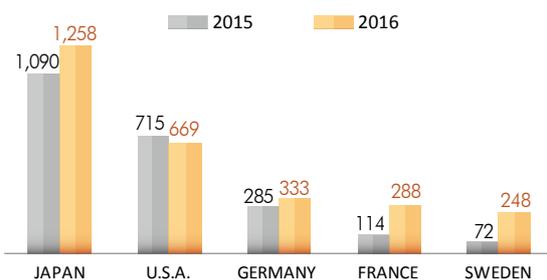
By nationality, design patent applications by residents stood at 4,579, and those by non-residents stood at 3,866. Both were slightly up from 2015. The ratio of residents and non-residents design patent applications was 5:4.

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



Among non-residents filing invention patent applications, Japan led by 12,006 cases, followed by the US (7,081 cases) and other top-five nations (regions). While applications by the US and Japan (top 1-2) were slightly down from 2015, applications by the other three (top 3-5) were up.

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

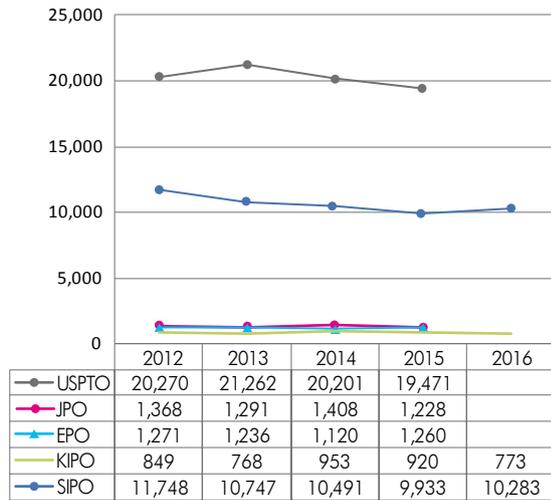


Japan also led in design patent applications with 1,258 cases, followed by the US (669 cases). Except for the US, the other top-five nations (regions) showed significant growth.



## Patent Applications of Residents to IP5

### Invention Patent Applications of Residents to IP5



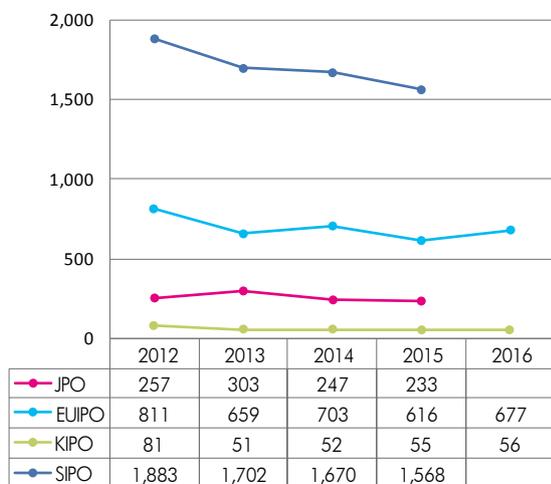
Note: 1. Sources: USPTO website, JPO Annual Report, EPO Annual Report, KIPO and SIPO websites.

2. USPTO, JPO and EPO have not released their figures for 2016.

According to IP5 data, the USPTO (19,471 cases) and SIPO (9,933 cases) were the top two IPOs where residents filed their invention patents in 2015. Except for EPO, applications to the other IP5 were down.

In 2016, applications to KIPO (773 cases) were down from 2015, but applications to SIPO (10,283 cases) were up.

### Design Patent Applications of Residents to IP5



Note: 1. Sources: JPO Annual Report, EUIPO website, KIPO website, and SIPO Annual Report. EUIPO is the former OHIM.

2. USPTO does not release related data; JPO and SIPO have not released their figures for 2016.

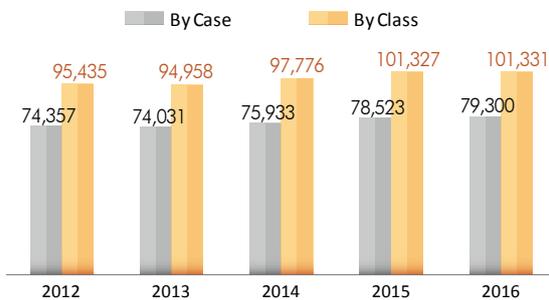
According to IP5 data, SIPO (1,568 cases) and EUIPO (616 cases) remained as top two IPOs where residents filed their design patents in 2015. Except for KIPO, applications to the other IP5 were down.

In 2016, applications to EUIPO (677 cases) and KIPO (56 cases) were up from 2015.

## 2 Trademark

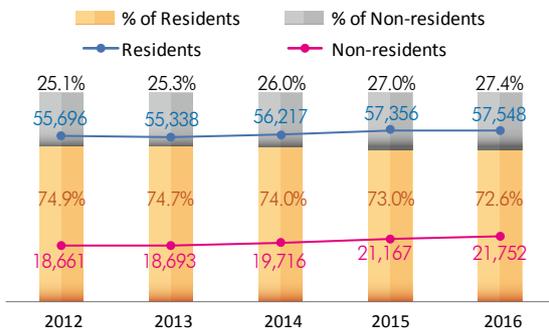
### Trademark Applications

Trademark Applications by Case/Class



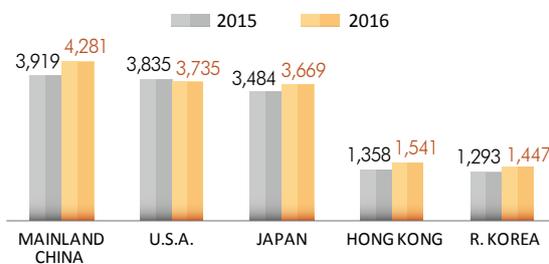
Applications for trademark registration stood at 79,300 cases or 101,331 classes, which were slightly up from 2015. In terms of classes, they remained relatively unchanged.

Trend of Trademark Applications



Residents and non-residents respectively filed 57,548 and 21,752 trademark applications, both slightly up from 2015. The ratio of residents and non-residents filing trademark applications was 7:3.

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



Mainland China (4,281 cases) led the top-five nations (regions) filing trademark applications, followed by the US (3,735 cases) and Japan (3,669 cases). Except for the US, which was down slightly, applications by the other top-five nations were up.



### Non-traditional Trademark Applications

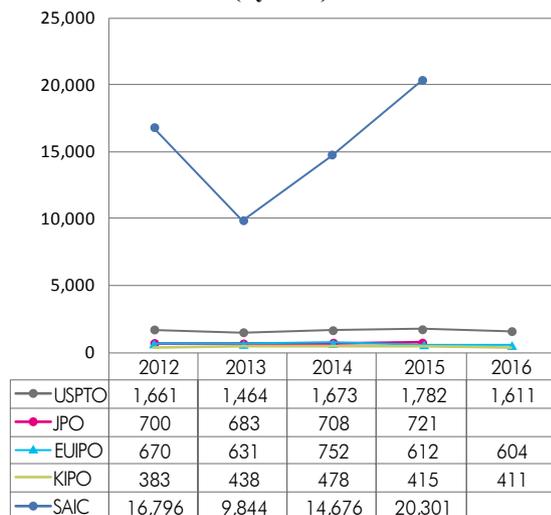
Unit: Case

Type	2014	2015	2016
3D	116	96	113
Sound	13	5	7
Color	21	15	19
Hologram	2	2	1
Motion	15	2	6
Others	6	3	7
Total	173	123	153

Non-traditional trademark applications (153 cases) saw a huge increase over 2015. Of these, 3D trademark applications (113 cases) outnumbered other non-traditional trademarks. All except for hologram experienced an increase.

## Trademark Applications by Residents to TM5

Trademark Applications of Residents to TM5 (by case)

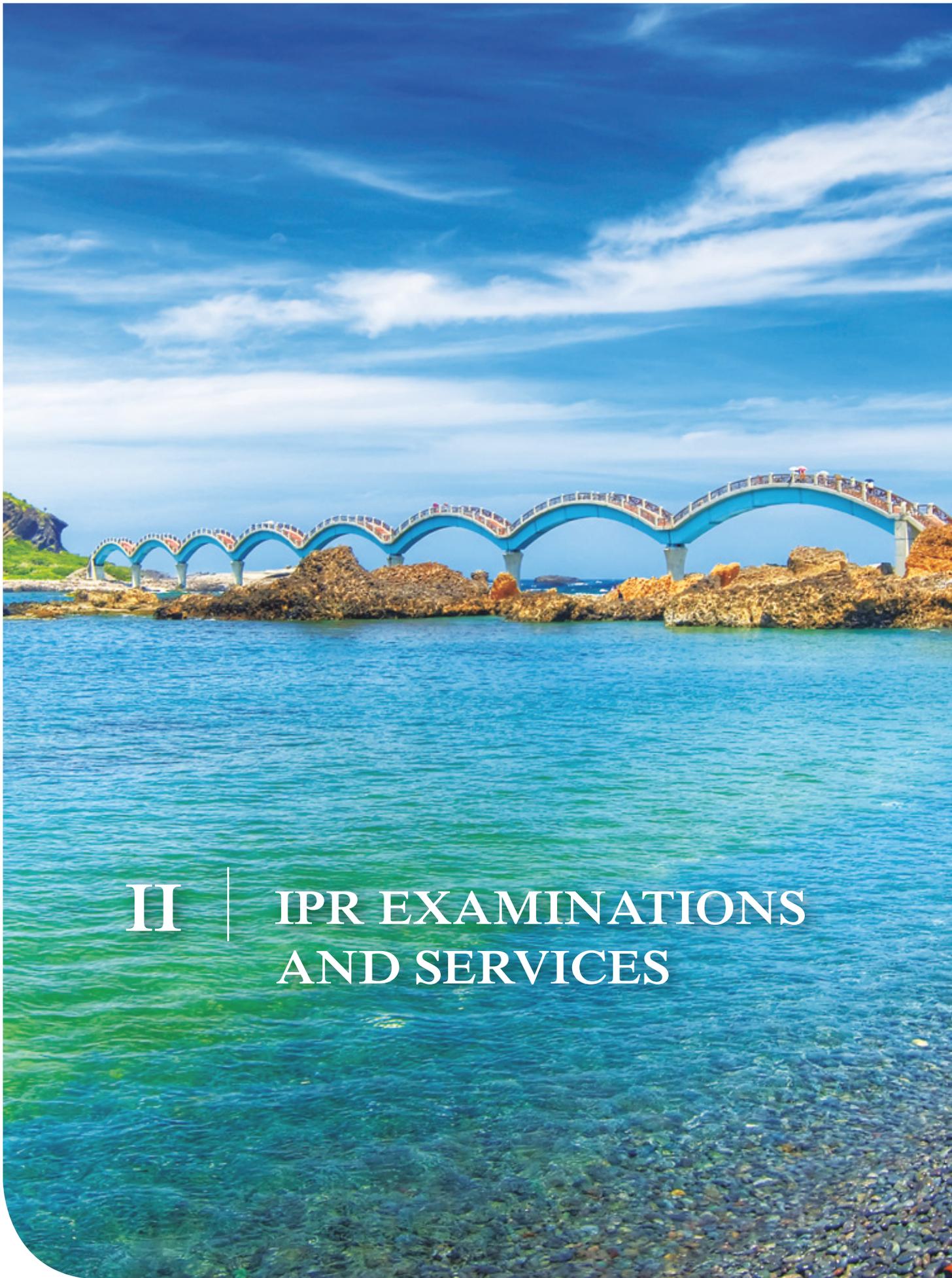


According to TM5's latest data, residents in 2015 filed the most trademark applications (20,301 cases) with SAIC. This is followed by applications filed with the USPTO (1,782 cases). Except for EUIPO and KIPO, applications to TM5 were up. Of these, applications to SAIC showed the greatest increase.

In 2016, trademark applications to the USPTO, EUIPO, and KIPO stood respectively at 1,611, 604, and 411 cases; all of which were down from 2015.

Note: 1. Sources: USPTO website, JPO Annual Report, EUIPO website, KIPO website, and SAIC website.  
2. JPO and SAIC have not released their figures for 2016.





## II | IPR EXAMINATIONS AND SERVICES



# II | IPR EXAMINATIONS AND SERVICES

Providing quality IPR services has always been TIPO's core value. In 2016, TIPO monitored examination procedures, improved the examination quality through review and feedback mechanism, as well as granted patents and trademarks with extraordinary

quality and quantity. Efforts also went to enhancing public awareness of copyright protection, addressing issues of legislative amendments, and learning from international counterparts to step up IPR services.

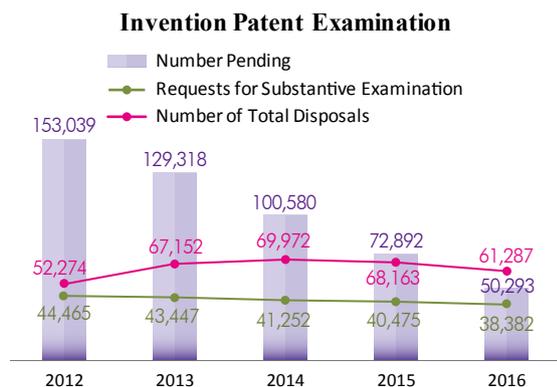
## 1 Patent Examination

### Current Status

The Patent Backlog Reduction Project was launched in 2010 along with other fast-track measures to reduce backlogs. In 2016, average patent disposal pendency was down to less than 20 months, which was fairly

short compared to major IP offices. With this shortened pendency, pending applications were down to around 50,000 cases. TIPO is currently ahead of its goals.

### Invention Patent Examination



There were 38,382 requests for substantive examination, 61,287 disposals, and 50,293 pending cases.

Disposals dropped compared to 2015, they still stood at over 60,000 cases. Requests for substantive examination saw slow decrease. Consequently, pending cases were down to the lowest in five years.

### Examination Results of Invention Patent Applications

Unit: Case, %

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Allowance	Cases	29,124	38,553	44,337	45,796	44,891
	Percentage	55.7%	57.4%	63.3%	67.2%	73.3%
Rejection	Cases	20,369	25,760	23,763	20,796	14,782
	Percentage	39.0%	38.4%	34.0%	30.5%	24.1%
Others (Including Withdrawals and Not Accepted)	Cases	2,781	2,839	1,872	1,571	1,614
	Percentage	5.3%	4.2%	2.7%	2.3%	2.6%

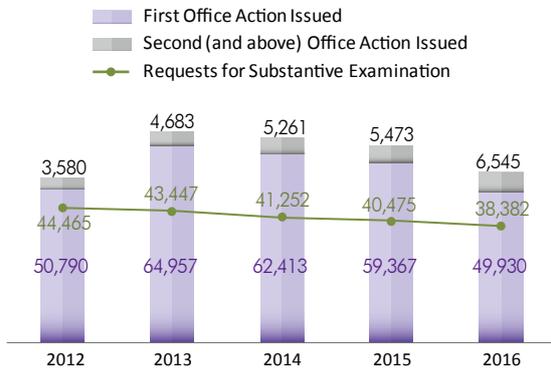
Note: 1. Percentage is derived from using the number of total disposals as denominator and allowance, rejection, and others as numerators.

2. Overall Disposals include allowances, rejections, and others.

According to the above, disposals included 44,891 allowances, 14,782 rejections and 1,614 others, accounting for 73.3%,

24.1%, and 2.6%. Both allowances and rejections were down by 2.0% and 28.9% from 2015.

### Number of Office Actions for Invention Patent Examination

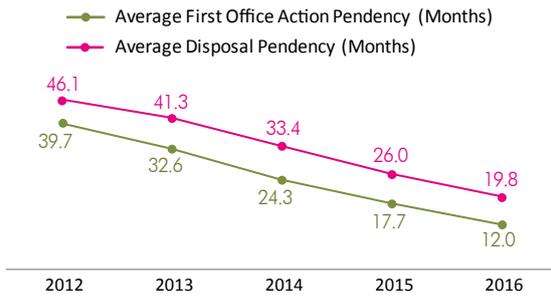


Note: TIPO's patent administration system began to differentiate first and second (and above) office actions for invention patent examination in 2012.

A total of 38,382 requests for substantive examination of invention patent were made. A total of 49,930 first office actions and 6,545 second (and above) office actions were issued. And a total of 84 final office actions were issued.

Compared to 2015, substantive examination requests dropped slightly. First office actions were down whereas second (and above) office actions were up.

### Pendency for Processing Invention Patent Examination



Note: 1. "Average First Office Action Pendency" refers to the average time it takes to process a request for substantive examination from the time it is made to the time of issuing first office action.  
2. "Average Disposal Pendency" refers to the average time it takes to process a request for substantive examination from the time it is made to the time decision is rendered.  
3. Each figure stands for average value by the end of each year.

Average first office action pendency for invention patent was 12.0 months, and average disposal pendency was 19.8 months.

Given TIPO's efforts in stepping up examination capacity, average first office action pendency and average disposal pendency were six months shorter than in 2015, the fastest in five years.

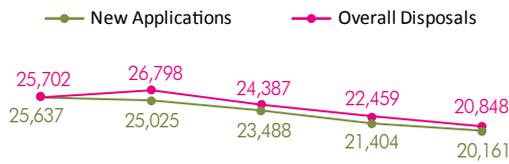
## Utility Model Patent Examination

There were 20,161 utility model patent applications and 20,848 disposals.

Disposals outnumbered applications, and average disposal pendency thus were down to 2.5 months. This meets the industries' expectation for fast acquisition of utility model patents.

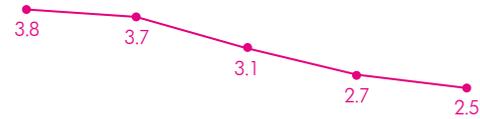


### Utility Model Patent Examination



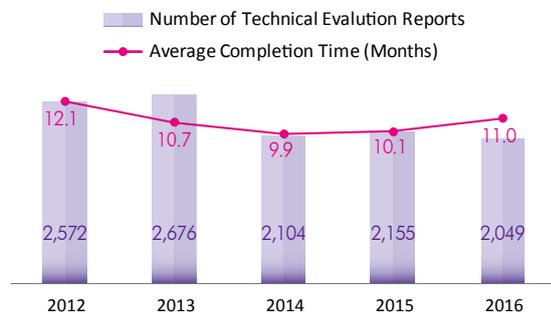
Note: "Overall Disposals" include allowances, rejections, and others (withdrawal and not accepted).

### Average Disposal Pendency for Utility Model Patent Applications (Months)



Note: Each figure stands for average value by the end of each year.

### Number of Technical Evaluation Reports/Average Completion Time



There were 2,049 technical evaluation reports for utility model patents, with average completion time of 11.0 months. Though there were fewer reports than in 2015, over the number managed to stay above 2,000. Average completion time, however, increased slightly.

## Design Patent Examination

### Examination Results of Design Patent Applications

Unit: Case, %

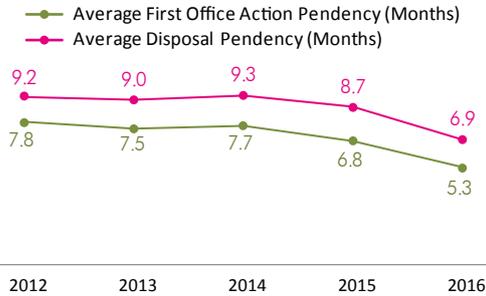
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Allowance	Cases	7,207	7,387	7,512	8,134	7,689
	Percentage	89.1%	85.2%	87.9%	88.1%	91.0%
Rejection	Cases	606	732	838	841	607
	Percentage	7.5%	8.5%	9.8%	9.1%	7.2%
Others (Including Withdrawals and Not Accepted)	Cases	276	548	200	255	154
	Percentage	3.4%	6.3%	2.3%	2.8%	1.8%

Note: 1. Percentage is derived using the number of total disposals as denominator and allowance, rejection, and others as numerators.  
2. Overall disposals include allowances, rejections, and others.

In 2013, a new patentable subject matter was introduced to the design patent system. In 2016, applications of the partial design, graphic designs, and design for a set of articles

showed steady growth. Patent examiners could accurately apply examination guidelines to maintain examination quality.

### Pendency for Processing Design Patent Applications

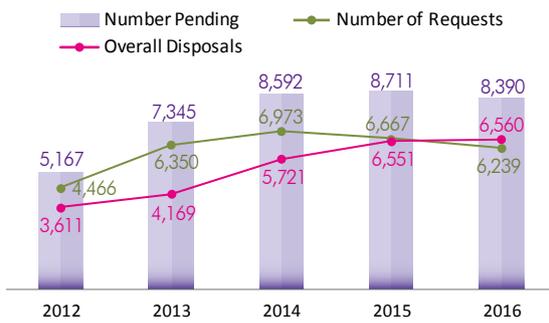


Note: Each figure in this chart is the average value for the end of each year.

Average first office action pendency for design patent examination was 5.3 months and average disposal pendency was 6.9 months. Compared to 2015, both were down by more than 1.5 months. Pendency had been steadily kept down and went to the lowest point in five years.

## Reexamination

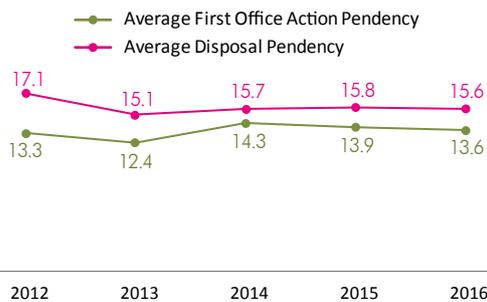
### Invention Patent Reexamination



Note: "Overall Disposals" include allowances, rejections, and others (withdrawal and not accepted).

Reexamination requests were down from 6,973 cases in 2014 to 6,239 cases in 2016. In the same period, overall disposals were up from 5,721 cases to 6,560 cases. Reexamination disposals remained above 6,500. In turn, pending reexaminations were down to 8,390 cases.

### Pendency for Processing Invention Patent Reexamination



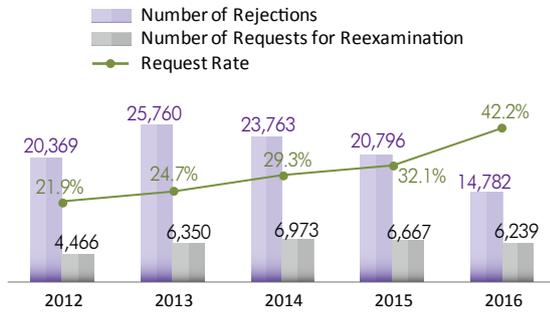
Note: 1. "Average First Office Action Pendency" refers to the average time it takes to process a reexamination request from the time it is made to the time of issuing first office action.

2. "Average Disposal Pendency" refers to the average time it takes to process a reexamination request from the time it is made to the time of rendering written decision.

Average first office action pendency was 13.6 months, and average disposal pendency was 15.6 months. Both remained unchanged as in 2015.



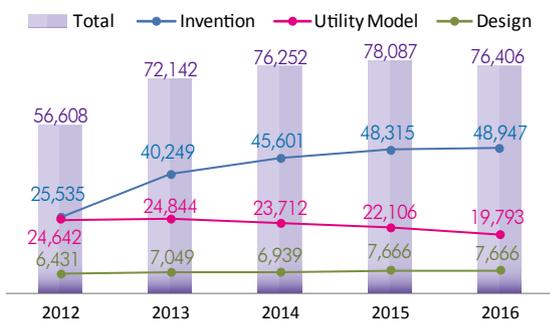
### Request Rate for Invention Patent Reexamination



Rejected reexaminations were reduced from 23,763 cases in 2014 to 14,782 cases in 2016. The rate of requesting reexamination showed a continuous increase from 29.3% in 2014 to 42.2% in 2016.

## Patent Grants

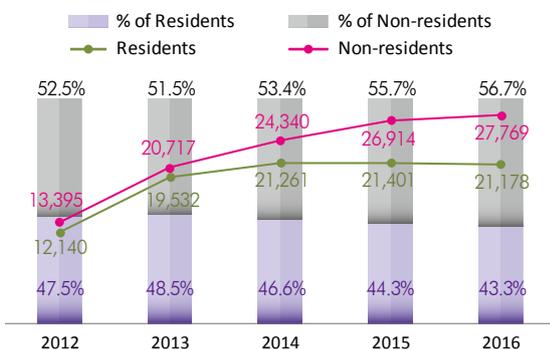
### Trend of Patent Grants



A total of 76,406 patents were granted in 2016. Of these, there were 48,947 invention patents, 19,793 utility model patents, and 7,666 design patents.

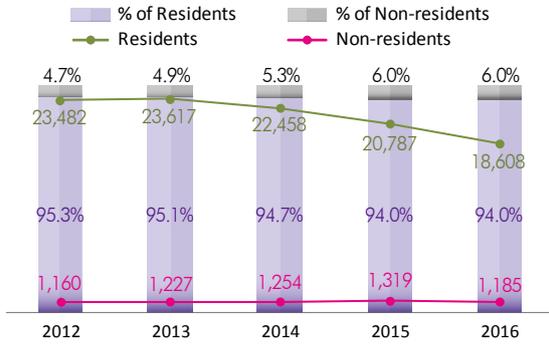
Compared to 2015, the number of invention and design patents remained unchanged, whereas utility model patents were down.

### Trend of Invention Patent Grants



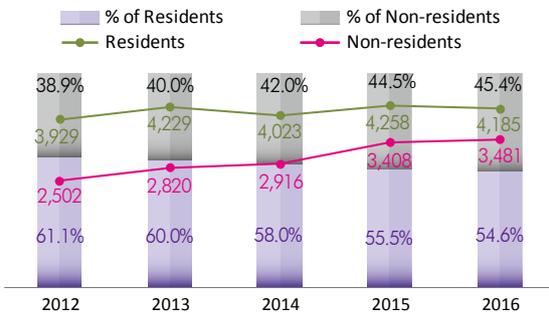
By nationality, residents and non-residents were respectively granted 21,178 and 27,769 patents. Patent grants were down for residents but were up for non-residents. The former fell slightly to 43.3%.

**Trend of Utility Model Patent Grants**



Residents and non-residents were respectively granted 18,608 and 1,185 utility model patents. Both were down from 2015. Utility model patent grants of residents remained at 94.0%.

**Trend of Design Patent Grants**



Residents and non-residents were respectively granted 4,185 and 3,481 design patents. Design patents granted to residents were slightly down from 2015, accounting for 54.6%. Design patents granted to non-residents were up.

**Top Five Nations (Regions) Receiving Patent Grants in Taiwan for the Year 2015**



Japan led with 13,405 granted patents, followed by the US with 8,667 cases.

Japan also led with 12,100 invention patents, followed by the US with 7,804 cases. Mainland China was down with 544 granted utility model patents, and Japan was down with 1,198 design patents.



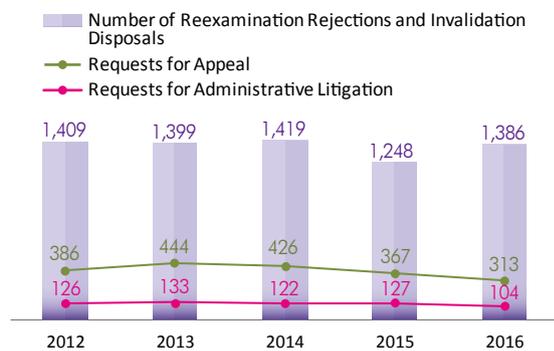
## Invalidation and Administrative Remedy

**Requests for Invalidation**



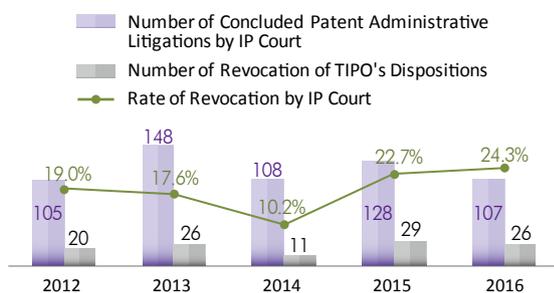
Requests for invalidation were down for three consecutive years from 617 cases in 2014 to 548 cases in 2016.

**Requests for Administrative Remedy**



Rejected reexaminations and invalidation disposals from 2014 to 2016 stood at 4,053 cases (1,419 cases in 2014, 1,248 cases in 2015, and 1,386 cases in 2016). In the same period, a total of 1,459 administrative remedy requests were filed against TIPO's original dispositions. Of these, there were 1,106 appeal requests, down from 426 cases in 2014 to 313 cases in 2016. The rate of TIPO's dispositions being revoked by the Ministry of Economic Affairs was 5.3% in 2014, 4.6% in 2015, and 5.0% in 2016. Administrative litigation in the same period stood at 353 cases, down from 122 cases in 2014 to 104 cases in 2016.

**Rate of Revocation of TIPO's Disposition**



The number of administrative litigation cases concluded by IP Court was down in the same period, with 108 cases in 2014, 128 cases in 2015, and 107 cases in 2016. Revocation of TIPO's disposition stood at 11, 29, and 26 cases (including in favor of the plaintiff and partly winning and partly losing). Revocation rate in 2016 was 24.3%. This increased rate was due to the IP Court's disagreement regarding TIPO's assessment of inventive step requirement, as well as the addition of new evidence.

## Patent Examination in Multiple Measures

TIPO uses different patent examination measures to help applicants optimize their applications, product strategies, and patent portfolios. Applicants may request different programs to fast track examination. They may also request deferral of substantive examination to suit their patent portfolios or

put product publication on hold. Starting April 1, early publication is no longer required of unpublished invention patent applications undergoing AEP, PPH, and TW-SUPA. This not only cuts down fees but encourages using other fast-track programs.

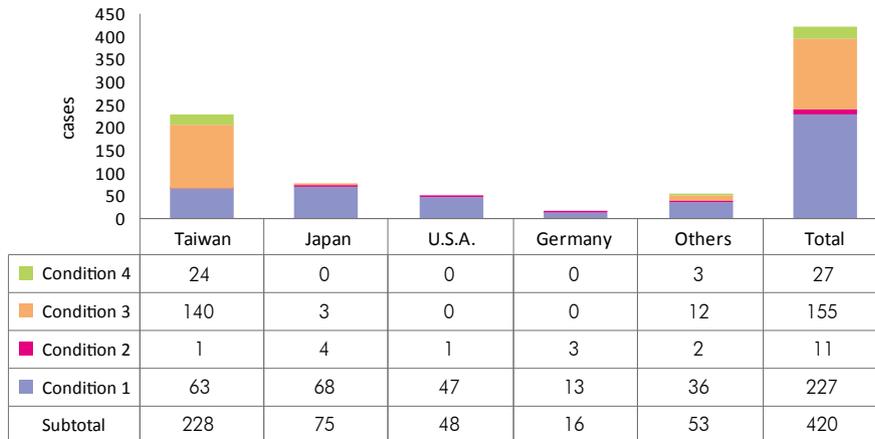
### II

### Accelerated Examination Program (AEP)

Compared to other fast-track measures, AEP has a broader scope of applicability (Conditions 1 to 4). In 2016, 420 AEP requests were filed. Of these, 227 requests were made under Condition 1, accounting for

more than 50% of all requests, followed by 155 requests made under Condition 3; 27 requests were made under Condition 4 for development in green energy technology.

AEP Requests by Nationality



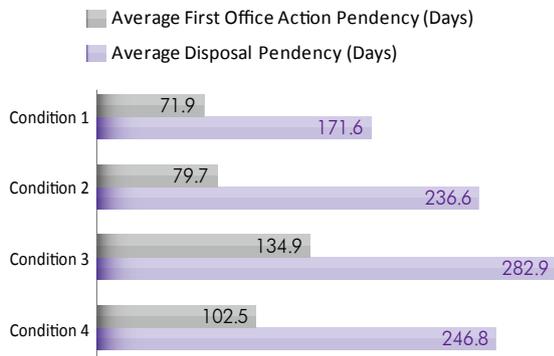
Note: Condition 1 is when the application's corresponding foreign application has been granted under substantive examination by a foreign patent authority; Condition 2 is when the EPO, JPO or USPTO has issued an office action and a search report during substantive examination but has yet to allow the application's corresponding foreign application; 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.

By nationality, the majority of the requests came from residents, standing at 228 cases. Most of these were made under Condition 3

(140 cases). Japan topped non-residents with 75 requests, made mostly under Condition 1 (68 cases).



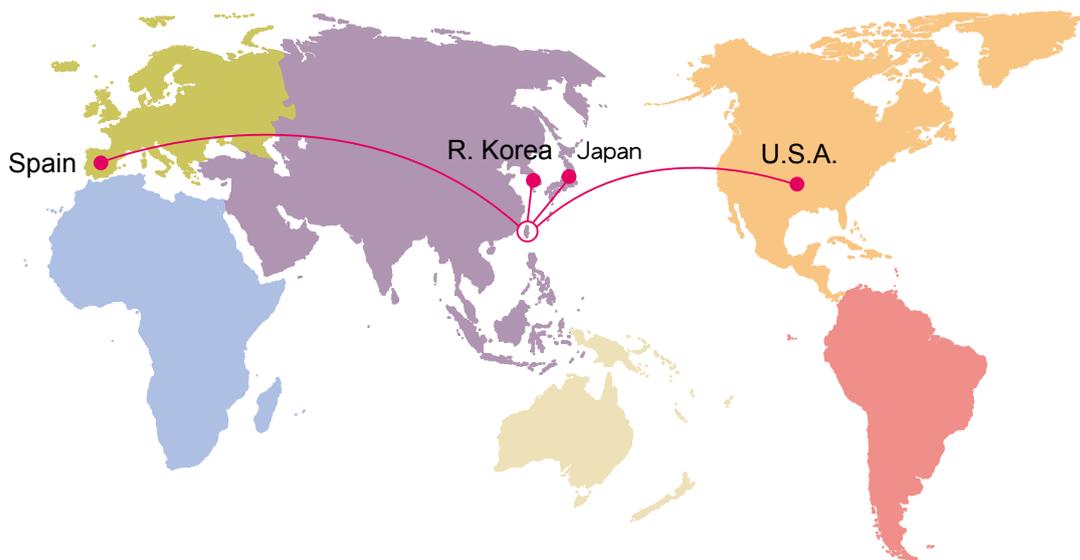
### Pendency for Processing AEP Requests



As of the end of December 2016, average first office action pendency was between 71 to 135 days; average disposal pendency was between 171 to 283 days.

Taking into consideration the speed of patent examination aligning with patent applicants' strategies, patent portfolios, and patent commercialization, TIPO began accepting requests for deferral of substantive examination on April 1, 2015. A total of 207 deferral request were accepted between April 2015 and the end of 2016.

### Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) Program



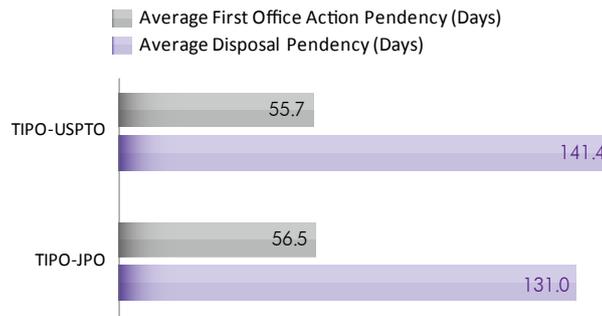
#### Ongoing programs

PPH Program	Nations						Total
	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Japan	Spain	R. Korea	Others	
TIPO-USPTO	14	255	6	0	0	68	343
TIPO-JPO	0	2	445	0	0	8	455
TIPO-SPTO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIPO-KIPO	0	1	6	0	11	2	20
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>818</b>

TIPO is running PPH programs with the USPTO, JPO, SPTO and KIPO. Most requests in 2016 were made between TIPO-JPO (455

cases), followed by TIPO-USPTO (343 cases). Requests made between TIPO-KIPO and TIPO-USPTO were up from 2015.

### Pendency for Processing PPH Requests



As of December 2016, average first office action pendency under TIPO-USPTO and TIPO-JPO PPH was under 60 days. Average disposal pendency was 130 and 140 days, respectively.

## TW-Support Using the PPH Agreement (TW-SUPA) Examination Program

The TW-Support Using the PPH Agreement (TW-SUPA) was launched on March 1, 2012 to enhance efficacy of examination results shared among IPOs. Applicants can use TIPO's examination results to fast track their overseas patent applications in key technologies. This program also enables applicants to request fast tracking invention applications within six months from the date of filing corresponding applications with a foreign IPO.

Thanks to the well execution of Patent Backlog Reduction Project, there were only 14 TW-SUPA requests in 2016 (corresponding nation being the US). As of the end of 2016, 11 cases were issued first office actions, and five of these received allowance disposition.

## Patent Search

The Patent Search Center was set up in April 2012 to help reduce patent backlog. Talents from various fields were recruited to the center. In 2016, 10,843 search reports were completed by the center's 65 patent search staff.

To help step up Taiwan's IP investment, the center's services available to the industries, academia, and research institutes included patent search (14 cases) and patent portfolio analysis (1 case) in 2016. The services are intended to help stakeholders keep track of the latest technology trends and develop corresponding marketing strategies.



## Optimizing Examination Quality

Examination quality depends on work quality of examiners and patent regime. Examination guidelines and regular reviews are used to measure quality. In 2016, TIPO sought public feedback through Patent Examination

Quality Consultation Committee and organized training and exchange programs to strengthen examiners' professionalism. They were aimed at optimizing examination quality.

### Review Mechanism

Review of patent examination is crucial to examination quality. To this purpose, reviewers from TIPO's internal divisions were selected to form a quality review working group which develops review guidelines and SOP.

In 2016, 350 invention patent applications were selected and reviewed. They accounted for 5.73% of total disposals and were slightly up from 2015, which was 4.6%. Acceptance rate of review work was 96.0%, which jumped from 88.0% in 2015. A total of 67

reexaminations were reviewed. Analytical reports and recommendations produced by the group were made available to examiners.

This mechanism enables examiners to learn about feedback from reviewers and the general public. It is foundation for continuous improvement in examination work. With the mechanism's success in 2016, the number of (re)examination reviews will increase to continue strengthening examination quality.

### Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee

In March, TIPO held the 1<sup>st</sup> Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee, inviting representatives from the industries, public sectors and academia to exchange thoughts on "Patent Applications Analysis and Incentive Measures" and "Innovation Incentive Policies of mainland China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan." Collected feedback includes:

- Providing more subsidies to industries and SMEs
- Enhancing patent search, examination quality and efficacy
- Strengthening IP awareness
- Creating a patent transaction platform

- Adding supplementary measures to Patent market-exit mechanism
- Optimizing IPR litigation environment
- Strengthening international and cross-Strait cooperation

TIPO incorporated relevant parts to its future planning and implementation, and passed on others to relevant sectors.

TIPO held the 2<sup>nd</sup> Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee in September to discuss "same applicant filing two applications for the same creation," "consistency analysis of examination results between Taiwan patent applications and their corresponding foreign

applications through TW-SUPA and PPH,” “introduction to quality review mechanism” and “improvement mechanism of invalidation interview.” Committee members were asked to give feedback “notification for choosing one case between two applications for the same creation during reinstatement period,” “notification of earlier-filed application being claimed domestic priority,” and “internal review and improvement mechanism of interview.” Participants also discussed feasibility of suggestions and made necessary adjustments.



Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee



Quality review Meeting



Interview

## Proposals for Improving Patent Examination Quality

### ◆ Improving Patent Examination Quality Consistency

TIPO held five seminars on medical invalidation cases to discuss legal and technical aspects of relevant applications. The seminars addressed “evidence-citing ability,” “correction criteria for substantial change,” “clarity in specification,” and “assessing inventive steps in natural extracts.” Results of discussions were later compiled into reports to facilitate consistent patent examination quality.

### ◆ Training Programs on Assessing Inventive Step

TIPO conducted an in-depth study on inventive step in 2015 in response to public feedback and to strengthen assessment ability. TIPO proposed adopting guidelines and assessment methods of major IP offices to improve its current examination practices and guidelines.

Between March and April, 2016, TIPO gave educational training to help patent examiners to write precise and comprehensive rejections on inventive step. The training included four sessions on “assessing



inventive step and principles from other countries,” and eight sessions on “case study of inventive step in different technical fields.”

#### ◆ Improving Writing of Invalidation Decisions

Patent invalidation decisions are often considered lengthy, difficult to read, and they miss out on key dispute and evidence. To solve these problems, TIPO in June

adopted PTAB’s reasoning format of PTAB and JPO’s trial for invalidation to revise current reasoning structure of invalidation decisions. In the revision, paragraphs were arranged hierarchically, and dispute matters and evidence were sorted out in table or line-set, making them clearer and easier to read. Samples and training were given to examiners to step up their writing of invalidation decisions.

### Strengthening Examiners’ Professionalism

The examiners’ professionalism is key to quality examination. As such, various efforts are exerted to this purpose.

Novice examiners are required to take basic training and patent search courses. And all examiners must take different levels

of training courses. In addition to discussing practice issues, reviewing revocations, and amending examination guidelines, TIPO irregularly invites foreign experts to give talks and holds seminars to keep examiners professionally informed.

### ◆ Patent Examination Manpower

By the end of 2016, there were 355 patent examiners of varying levels of seniority,

34 contracted patent examiners, and 159 five-year-term examiners, totaling 548 examiners.

## 2 Trademark Examination

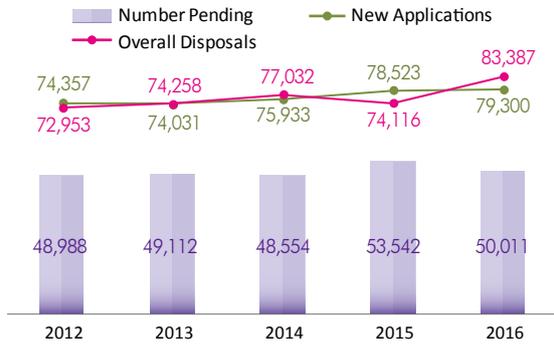
### ◆ Trademark Registrations

Applications for trademark registration came closely to 80,000 cases or over 100,000 classes in 2016. Facing growing applications and manpower shortage, TIPO reallocated

existing manpower to speed up examination, resulting in over 100,000 disposals, the highest number in five years.

## Status of Trademark Examinations

### Trademark Application Examination (by case)

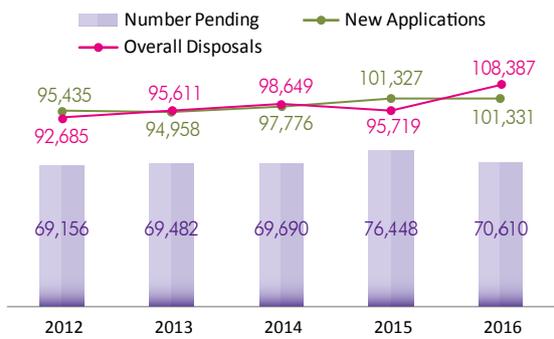


Note: "Overall Disposals" include approvals, rejections, and others. "Numbers Pending" refers to pending applications as of December 31 of each year.

TIPO received 79,300 registration applications, and completed 83,387 disposals. Pending cases totaled 50,011.

Although applications were up from 2015, committed examination efforts led to significant increase in disposals. As a result, pending cases were lowered to 50,000.

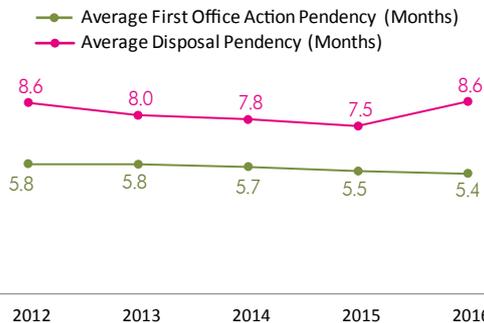
### Trademark Application Examination (by class)



Note: "Overall Disposals" include approvals, rejections, and others. "Number Pending" refers to pending applications by class as of December 31 of each year.

By class, there were 101,331 classes of trademark applications, and 108,387 classes of disposals. The pending cases totaled 70,610.

### Pendency for Processing Trademark Application

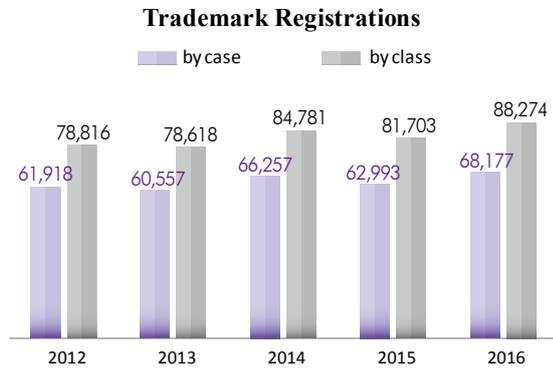


Note: "Average First Office Action pendency" refers to the average time it takes to process an application from the time of filing to the time of issuing first office action.

Average first office action for trademark applications was shortened to 5.4 months. Average disposal pendency was 8.6 months, which was longer than 2015 due to clearing up of backlogs.

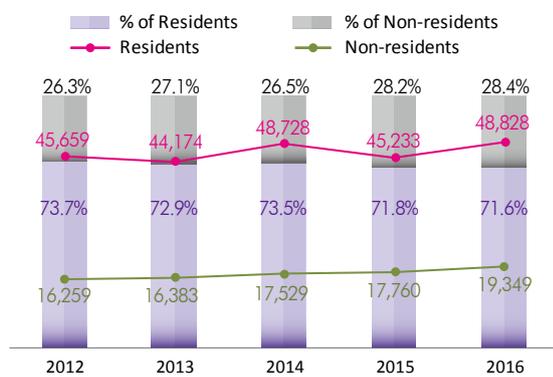


## Trademark Registrations



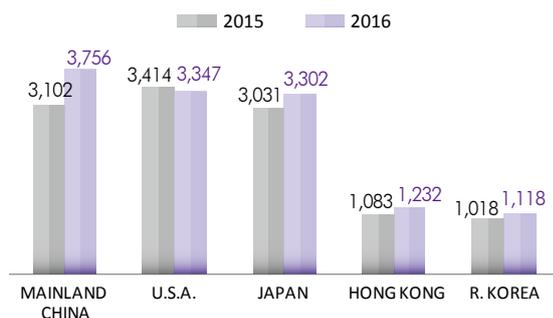
There were 68,177 trademark registrations, or 88,274 classes. Both were up from 2015, and the highest numbers in five years.

### Trend of Trademark Registrations (by case)



Trademark registrations by residents totaled 48,828, while registrations by non-residents stood at 19,349. Ratio of applications by residents and non-residents is 7:3, the same as in 2015.

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



Among top five trademark-filing nations, mainland China led by 3,756 cases, followed by the US with 3,347 cases. Japan came third with 3,302 applications. Compared to 2015, the US was down slightly whereas other top-five Asian nations (regions) were up.

### Registration of Non-traditional Trademarks

Unit: case

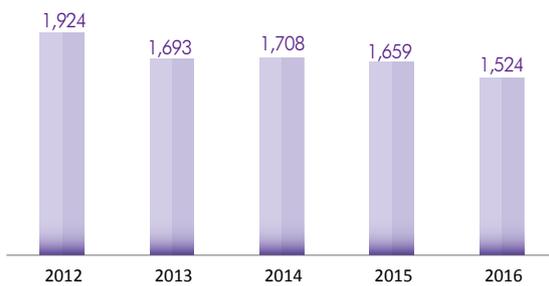
Type	2014	2015	2016
3D	43	60	26
Sound	4	2	8
Color	4	1	0
Hologram	0	0	0
Motion	4	1	1
Other	0	1	1
Total	55	65	36

There were 36 registration applications for non-traditional trademarks. Of these, 3D trademarks led by 26 applications. There were eight sound trademarks and one motion trademark.

Compared to 2015, registration of 3D trademarks were down significantly, whereas sound trademarks were up.

## Disputes and Administrative Remedy

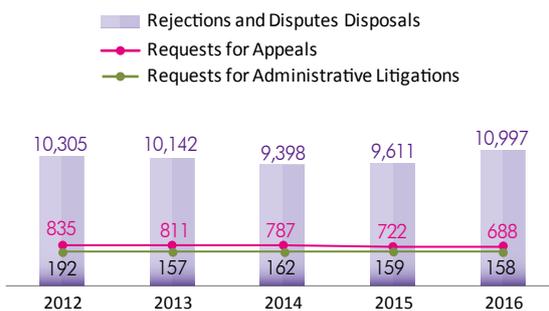
### Requests for Trademark Dispute



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

There were 1,524 trademark disputes in 2016, down from 2015 and the second consecutive year of decline. Of these, oppositions were up by 42 cases, but invalidations and revocations were down by 23 and 154 cases. Disposals were down to 1,722 cases, which was fewer than 2015.

### Requests for Administrative Remedy



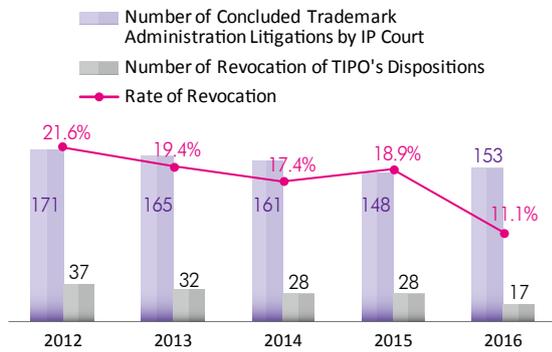
Trademark rejections and dispute disposals between 2014 and 2016 were 9,398, 9,611 and 10,997 cases, totaling 30,006 cases.

Appeals to the Ministry of Economic Affairs for the same period reached 787, 722 and 688 cases, totaling 2,197 cases. The rate of appeal for these three years was 7.3%. Revocation rates of TIPO's original disposal for the three years were 13.0%, 4.4%, and 2.7%.

Revocation rate in 2016 was down significantly because of TIPO's continuous communication with the Ministry, and improvement in examination quality.



### Rate of Revocation of TIPO's Disposition



Between 2014 and 2016, the IP Court accepted 162, 159 and 158 trademark administrative litigation cases. In the same period, 161, 148 and 153 cases of administrative litigation were concluded. Of these, 28, 28 and 17 cases were revocation of TIPO's disposal (including in favor of the plaintiff and partly winning and partly losing), with revocation rate standing at 17.4%, 18.9% and 11.1%.

Revocation rate in 2016 was also down because of TIPO's communication with the IP Court, and improvement in examination quality.

## Measures to Enhance Examination Quality

TIPO exerts every effort to enhance trademark examination quality. In addition to review mechanism, trademark examination

improvement projects and training courses are also regularly conducted to continue optimizing examination quality.

### Review Mechanism

TIPO launched online trademark examination on January 1, 2015. Following the launch, TIPO revised the Guidelines for Quality Sampling of Trademark Applications and adjusted examination monitoring process.

Also, supervisors can use online dashboard to monitor and rectify, when necessary, errors made by novice examiners and other staff as well. Review results are sent to examiners for them to continue stepping up professionalism.

### Proposals for Improving Trademark Examination

#### ◆ Trademark Examiners' Workshops

TIPO regularly holds workshops to acquaint examiners with the latest trends in trademark, commercial activities, development in goods, as well as focused areas in examination.

There were also discussions on examining scent trademarks, processing duration of

refund cases, reinstatement cases, as well as key points for reviewing non-corporate organizations.

#### ◆ Review and Analysis of Dispute and Rejection Cases Revoked by MOEA

TIPO reviews and analyzes dispute and rejection cases revoked by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Administrative Court

each year. Analytical reports based on the grounds of revocation are written and shared with examiners during the monthly examination review meeting and experience sharing meeting to strengthen examination quality.

◆ **New Feature in Search System**

A new feature for distinguishing similar goods by color was added to the Graphic and Text Search System. Examiners can accelerate screening similar goods with fewer errors.

◆ **Definition and Classification Criteria of NICE International Classification of Goods and Services**

Explanation of the NICE International Classification of Goods and Services, NICE

Classification (10-2016) and “Definition and Classification Criteria of NICE International Classification of Goods and Services (11-2017 edition)” on WIPO’s webpage were compiled by TIPO and used classification in examination.

◆ **New Search Terms for Health Food**

In line with the Health Food Control Act, search terms such as “health food” or “health care effects” were added that should not appear on trademarks. This is to keep registered trademarks from violating regulations of the Food and Drug Administration through use of trademarks or advertisement by manufacturers.

**Strengthening Examination Capacity**

Experts from other public sectors were invited to give talks to enhance examiners’ practical knowledge. The topics included “an analysis and prospect of protection for the traditional intellectual creations of indigenous peoples” by the Economic Development Department of Council of Indigenous Peoples, and “regulations and cases of advertising food, drug and cosmetic” by the Food and

Drug Administration of Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Also, training courses of different levels were held. Examiners learned more about relevant regulations and practices through analyses of examination and litigation cases. A total of 16 examiners completed the training and received qualification.

◆ **Examination Manpower**

TIPO currently houses 56 examiners of varying levels and 29 contracted examiners, totaling 85 examiners.



## 3 Copyrights

TIPO in 2016 continued reviewing joint royalty rates, exchanging thoughts with academic institutes, government agencies and industries on the practices and development

of foreign CMOs. Public hearings were held to help people learn about key amendments to the Copyright Act, and discussed issues of concern to the public.

### Collective Management Organization (CMO) Affairs

#### Royalty Rate Review

Of the 12 royalty rates reviewed by TIPO, four were completed, two were under review and six were rejected.

#### Royalty Rate for Karaoke Machines

There were 1,181 registered for-profit karaoke machines. And there were 2,065 non-profit karaoke machines regulated by 20

local governments. Both types were registered for payment.

#### Revocation of MCAT

On February 24, 2016, TIPO revoked the registration approval of Music Copyright Association Taiwan (MCAT) on grounds of financial problems and involvement in illegal practices. An explanation of the revocation was later published to notify all relevant stakeholders. TIPO also held Copyright Review

and Mediation Committee to seek feedback on future licensing issues following revocation of MCAT's registration approval and reviewing royalty rates. The meeting concluded that MCAT members should resign immediately and royalty rate review of applications be completed.

### Discussion and Exchange

#### CMO Experience Sharing

In October, international CMO experts, TIPO's Copyright Review and Mediation Committee, and local CMO representatives were invited to a meeting held by TIPO to

share experiences in CMO management, licensing practices, cooperation between CMOs and their members, as well as online infringement.

#### Symposium on CMO Practices

In October, TIPO cohosted Collective Management Organizations' Practices Symposium 2016 with Music Copyright Society

of Chinese Taipei (MÜST). International experts were invited to exchange views on CMOs' changing practices in the global

context. The event helped Taiwan's industries, public sectors and academia learn more

about global trends in CMO practices. The symposium saw 210 people in attendance.

## IP Enforcement: Experience Sharing from UKIPO

In September, UKIPO Copyright & IP Enforcement policy consultant visited TIPO to share the UK's experience in Internet management measures and IPR online enforcement, as well as exchange views on

safe harbor provisions, voluntary agreement on forwarding infringement notice, follow the money measure, blocking access to foreign rogue websites, and set-top boxes.

## Dispute of License Fee for Public Performance

According to the amended Copyright Act, "public performing right" may be claimed for musical, oral, dramatic and choreographic works used in a movie publicly displayed. In

May, TIPO invited film industry, CMOs and the Ministry of Culture to discuss licensing issues following the amendment.

## Provisions Concerning ISP Liability Exemption in the Electronic Communications Act

Between February and April, TIPO met with the National Communications Commission (NCC) to discuss ISPs' infringement liability exemption, the exemption's legal effect in the draft "Electronic Communication Act," as well

as how the Copyright Act would be applied (in the exemption). The meetings concluded that if copyright issue was involved, ISPs should act according to the Copyright Act before claiming exemption from infringement liability.

## Assisting Revision of Sample Contract

In August, TIPO attended two meetings held by the Ministry of Culture to help them revise its draft "Sample Contract for Public Art Setting-up Project." Explanations were given

to copyright issues, and suggestions in context of sample contract were provided after the meeting.

# Responding to Public Feedback on Copyright

## Comprehensive Draft Amendment to the Copyright Act

In response to the public's feedback on the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> draft amendment to the Copyright Act, TIPO in May and October completed its responses to inquiries from the

EU, the U.S., Japan, as well as domestic right holders, users and scholars. Those responses have been published on TIPO website.



## Q&A on Copyright Act Amendment

Comparison between draft and current Act and a Q&A brochure were compiled by TIPO to help the public learn about key revisions of the draft amendment to the Copyright Act.

The brochure was composed using easily-understood terms and sample cases that address public concerns over the amendment.

## Seeking Public Input by Online Platform

In May, TIPO collected public feedback on the draft amendment via the online platform “TALK” of the National Development Council.

TIPO’s response to 62 pieces of feedback was later compiled as reference to the amendment to the Copyright Act.

## Strengthening Copyright Awareness of Government Agencies and State-owned Enterprises

In May, copyright information on TIPO website was forwarded to government agencies and state-owned enterprises to strengthen awareness. Also, seven information

sessions on copyright awareness were held between June and September. Information on these sessions was later made available on TIPO website.

## Clarifying Issues on Marketing via Cartoon Characters

Using cartoon characters to market rural areas and communities is becoming more and more popular. Copyright awareness materials

were prepared and made available online by TIPO to clarify issues involving use of cartoon characters for marketing.

## Awareness against Incorrect Copyright Information on LINE

Users of popular communication app Line often receive incorrect information about copyright. Considering this, TIPO made

available online explanatory materials on copyright to strengthen awareness.

## Completed Copyright Requests

TIPO completed three requests for compulsory license of works of unknown copyright holders, two requests for compulsory

license of musical works, three requests for CMO establishment, and 26,416 cases of electronic copyright license verification.

## Strengthening Staff’s Copyright Knowledge

TIPO organized nine learning sessions to step up staff’s copyright knowledge. These sessions covered analysis of major international copyright cases, copyright rulings of Taiwan, CMO systems and practices,

the White Paper of American Chamber of Commerce, reports by commissioned copyright research, and staff reports on attending short-term overseas programs.

# III | IPR LEGAL REGIME



| Odd rock in Northeast coast of Taiwan/Shot by TIPO



# III | IPR LEGAL REGIME

A well-rounded intellectual property legal regime can encourage innovation, providing protection and resulting in overall competitiveness. Efforts in 2016 went primarily to improving IPR regime and communication with different sectors, as well as acquiring practical knowledge from international counterparts. As a result, amendments to the Patent Act, Trademark Act, Copyright Act, and other laws were completed. In addition, TPP-related amendments were drafted to align with global legal regime.

## 1 Patent Laws and Regulations

### Patent Laws and Examination Guidelines

#### Patent Act

The amendment to the Patent Act was passed by the Legislative Yuan on December 30, 2016. Key revisions include: extension of the grace period for invention and utility model patent applications from 6 to 12 months preceding the date of domestic filing; disclosures are no longer limited to certain types to be qualified for grace period; and the requirement of claiming grace period at the time of filing is removed, in response to the public calls. In light of the extent of change, the effective date will be decided by the Executive Yuan.

#### Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act

Considering the needs of the industry and relevant policies, TIPO amended the following:

- Applicants having submitted priority documents electronically are no longer required to submit the certificate copy thereof. This is to encourage paper-free applications. Amendment was also made to the Regulations Governing the Implementation of Filing Patent Applications and Services by Electronic Means.
- Adjustment was made to the wording regarding computer-generated icons and graphic user interface applied to an article as stipulated in the Enforcement Rules. The purpose was to make meaning more generic. In addition, the role of a drawing as reference that may be used as an auxiliary description of an article to be applied or an environment of use was clearly defined.
- According to the amendment, the applicant may request postponing publication of the approved patent. The term of postponement is extended from three to six months. This is to make publication timeframe more flexible according to individual needs without wasting resources, as well as to prevent new invention from being copied.

#### Regulations Governing Submission of Foreign Language Application Documents

In view of international treaties and laws of other countries, the format of foreign language application documents should not itself become an obstacle to patent applicants. When specifications are amended in foreign language documents, however, the technical scope should not exceed that of the original application. In line with this principle, the

Regulations were amended to allow foreign language documents to be replaced by priority document and foreign patent gazette.

### Regulations for Reduction and Exemption of Patent Annuities —●

The Standards for Identifying Small and Medium-sized Enterprises was amended in March 2015. In line with this amendment, TIPO amended the definition of SME under the Regulations for Reduction and Exemption of Patent Annuities. This amendment took effect on July 1, 2016.

### Patent Examination Guidelines for Procedural Examination and Patent Rights Management —●

Chapters V to VIII, Part I of the Patent Examination Guidelines for Procedural Examination and Patent Rights Management were amended. Key revisions are:

- In compliance with Paragraph 4, Article 26 of Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act, the applicant should submit priority document electronically. An explanation in electronic format and identical to the certified copy shall be made. This e-version should replace the certified copy.
- Article 5 of the Regulations Governing Submission of Foreign Language Application Documents was deleted. Provisions were amended so that application document in foreign language may be replaced with priority document or foreign patent gazette. This is in compliance with the Article 4 of the Regulations Governing Submission of Foreign Language Application Documents.

Accordingly, filing date shall be the date on which foreign document is submitted.

- Provisions were amended to allow for rectifying missing description of drawing(s) in an application for invention or utility model.
- Japan's designated depositary institutions are recognized under the Mutual Cooperation between TIPO and JPO in the Field of Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purpose of Patent Procedure.

### Substantive Examination Guidelines for Design Patent —●

Chapters I to XI, Part III, were amended. Key revisions include: the forms of disclosure for "designs which are not claiming colors," the better distinguishing between "claimed portion" and "unclaimed portion" of design, the purpose of unclaimed portion of design. Sample partial design and graphic images design were added.

### Patent Examination Guidelines for Inventive Step —●

Section III, Chapter III, Part II were amended. Key revisions are:

- For clearer definition, "a person ordinarily skilled in the art" was changed to "a person or a group of persons who can use the ordinary skill at the time of filing to solve a particular problem and make a simple modification to the mainly cited invention."
- A major citation should be selected as the benchmark for "general comparison between aggregating multiple citations."



- Circumstances of “insufficient reasoning of easy-to-make” and “not fully considering the prior art teaches away from the claimed invention” were applied in examination.
- More scenarios were added to facilitate examination.

## Patent Examination Guidelines for Invalidation

Key revisions to Part V include:

- ◆ Examination principles for invalidation involving amendment
  - The preceding amendment will not be considered as a withdrawal if subsequent amendments made after invalidation do not overlap, and if there is no conflict or ambiguity.
  - Where more than one invalidation actions are requested against the same patent, the first filed shall be reviewed first. If only one invalidation is to be amended, and the patentee has not yet designated other invalidations to be amended or failed to reply within the time limit after notification, the prioritized examination will be given to invalidation with amendments.
  - The latest patent publication will be used as the basis for comparison for determining if the amendments substantially enlarge or alter the scope of claim(s).

- ◆ The provision on elucidative obligation was added to invalidation of a patent application for invention and a patent application for utility model for the same creation on the same filing date.
- ◆ The principle of assessing online evidence and evidence in foreign language was added to investigation process.
- ◆ The provision on ex officio examination was deleted. Such examination will only be performed with reference to reliable civil judgment.

## Patent Examination Guidelines for Post-Grant Amendment

Chapter IX, Part II, was amended. Key revisions are:

- The methodology used to determine “substantially enlarged or alter” when judging additional technical features to the claim(s) was amended if the alter fulfils the purpose of invention before amending the claim.
- Where multiple invalidations are filed with respect to the same patent, examination thereof will be carried out in the order of such filings. However, examination of the invalidation requiring amendment should be prioritized where amendments to other invalidations are not specified or a response is not made within specified time by the patentee having been notified of such matters.
- Sample cases were rearranged and amended.



Public Hearing on Patent Examination Guidelines for Invalidation



Public Hearing on Patent Examination Guidelines for Post-Grant Amendment

## ◆ Patent Attorney Laws and Regulations

### Regulations for Pre-job Training of the Patent Attorney

The purpose of this amendment was to comply with the “Amendment to the Patent Attorney Act,” which was promulgated on July 1, 2015, and to promote self-governance by patent attorney. Key revisions include: provision on delegation, and provision on the requirement of Patent Attorney Certificate for training application was deleted.

Regarding pre-job training, it is conducted mostly by related associations. To instill self-governance in patent agents, TIPO amended the Regulations after thoughts were exchanged with the Taiwan Patent Attorneys Association (TWPAAs). According to the amendment, the TWPAAs is designated as a training and supervisory agency.

On November 1, 2016, TIPO held a public hearing to address amendment issues concerning adding provisions on protecting

the right of trainees in absence, determination of withdrawal from training, and grievance procedure.

On December 27, 2016, the amendment was promulgated. This will facilitate communication between trainees and Taiwan Patent Attorneys Association through prevocational training, and ultimately enhance the quality and service of the patent attorney.

### Regulations Governing On-the-job Training of Patent Attorney and Patent Agent

The Regulations Governing On-the-job Training of Patent Attorney and Patent Agent were amended to align with the revised Patent Attorney Act, which requires patent attorneys and patent agents to continue their on-the-job training. Effective on January 1, 2016, the regulations stipulate training methods, minimum hours, fees, procedures for handling infraction of rules, and related matters.



## 2 Trademark Laws and Regulations

### Trademark Act

According to the published partial amendment to the Criminal Code, other provisions on confiscation, levy, demanding of payment, and compensation stipulated under relevant laws prior to this effective date will no longer be applied. However, to comply with this new “confiscation” provision, infringing goods need to be ascertained the ownership, as well as legitimate grounds for obtaining. The process and burden of proof for confiscation by ex officio would increase. As a result, the efficacy to combat counterfeiting would be compromised. In view of efficacy, Article 98 of the Trademark Act on absolute obligation of confiscation was maintained in the amendment in 2016, approved by the Executive Yuan, and took effect on December 15.

### Enforcement Rules of the Trademark Act

The revised 2016 version of the tenth edition of the Nice Classification took effect on January 1. To comply with the NCL10-2016, TIPO amended the Schedule of Article 19 of the Enforcement Rules of the Trademark Act. The amendment was promulgated on April 18, 2016.

### Explanations of Trademark Act

The latest cases of judicial practice and legal interpretation were added to the Explanations. In the Trademark Act, provisions were amended and Article 98 was added to comply with the amended Fair Trade Act, Criminal Code, and Enforcement Law of the Criminal Code. The Explanations were made available to the public.

## 3 Copyright Laws and Regulations

### Copyright Act

Public feedback was sought following the publication in April of the fourth draft amendment to Copyright Act, which was then submitted to the Executive Yuan for review. In line with the amended Criminal Code’s new chapter on confiscation, Article 98 of the Copyright Act was amended and promulgated beforehand by Presidential Order on November 3, 2016. The remaining of the draft amendment is still under review.

Paragraph 4, Article 47 of the Copyright Act on the Standards for Compensation for Fair Use of Works was amended. The draft also included use of works of unknown copyright owners and registration of copyright pledges. The currently relevant guidelines will be removed depending on the amendment progress.

## ◆ Copyright Collective Management Organization Regulations

The “Operation Directions for Various Applying of the Copyright Collective Management Organization of the Intellectual Property Office, MOEA” and “Directions Applying for Permission to Establish a Copyright Collective Management Organization” were revised and published in July and description of original provisions were made more concrete. The former enhances review meetings and gives more flexibility to public hearings. The latter stipulates that applicants’ business plan should include financial statements.

## ◆ Optical Disk Act

The amended Criminal Code took effect on July 1, 2016. As such, “confiscation” is no longer an accessory punishment but has an independent legal effect. The Optical Disk Act were amended to align with the Criminal Code.

# 4

## Symposiums on IP Practices

### ◆ Symposium on Reasonable Measures for Maintaining Confidentiality of Trade Secrets

TIPO and Taiwan Association for Trade Secrets Protection (TTSP) cohosted the “2016

Trade Secrets Seminar: Reasonable Measures to Maintain Confidentiality” to discuss measures for maintaining confidentiality of trade secrets, and to assist companies in building a robust protection mechanism. Well-known enterprises were invited to share experiences in information security protection, signing non-disclosure agreement, business strife limitation, and U.S. cases study.

### ◆ Symposium on Patent Law and Practices

TIPO and Taiwan Patent Attorneys Association (TWPA) cohosted “2016 Symposium on Patent Law and Practices” in October. US IP judges, USPTO representatives, lawyers from industries, patent attorneys and patent agents were invited to exchange thoughts on the latest patent issues, such as the Standard Essential Patents and Reasonable Royalty, the Definiteness Requirement of a Patent and Patent Eligibility, and Post-Grant Claim Amendment. The event was beneficial in terms of improving patent examination and judicial practices.

### ◆ Symposium on Patent and Trademark Practices

The symposium was held in where IP Court and the MOEA’s Petitions and Appeals Committee were invited to discuss eight trademark issues and seven patent issues. A total of 65 people were in attendance.



2016 Trade Secrets Seminar: Reasonable Measures for Maintaining Confidentiality



2016 Symposium on Patent Law and Practice

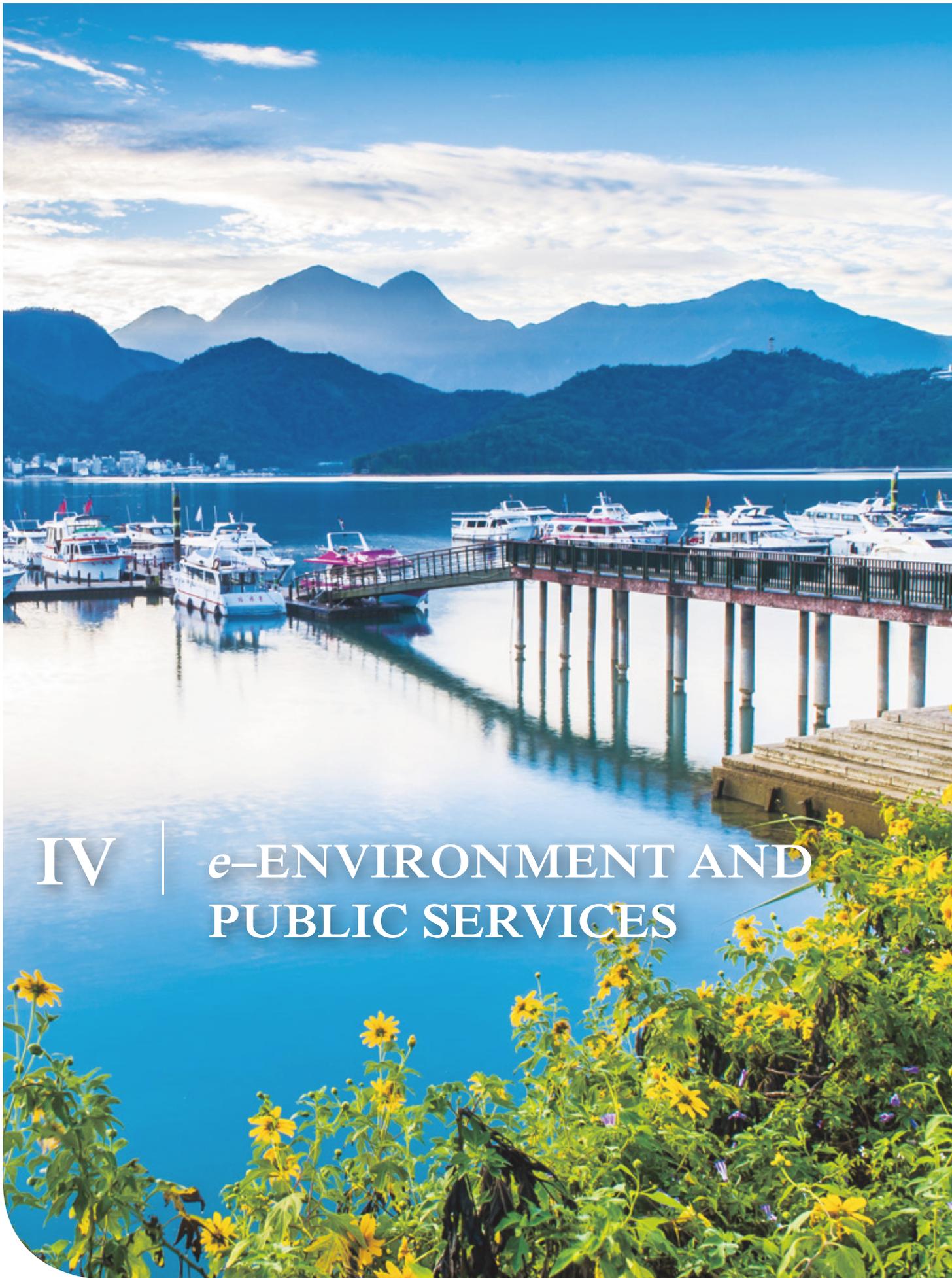
## 5 TPP-related Amendment

Relevant laws and regulations were amended to meet the high protection standards of the TPP (Trans-Pacific Partnership) and to prepare for joining the TPP. In April, the Executive Yuan called the TPP/RCEP task force meeting to address gaps that should be filled in existing laws and regulations:

- Patent Act: extending grace period, extending term of protection due to stalled examination, and adding legal basis when filing a lawsuit to patent linkage system.
- Trademark Act: Any person importing and domestically use counterfeit labels and packages will be held criminally liable.

- Copyright Act: Copyright protection was extended to at least 70 years after the author's death. Any person circumventing technological protection measures will be held criminally liable. Scope of crimes indictable without a complaint (public crime). Protection of encrypted program-carrying satellite and cable signals.

No amendment was drafted for fear of negatively impacting the cultural industry due to extension of copyright. Reviews of draft amendments to the Patent Act, Trademark Act and Copyright Act were completed by the Executive Yuan and submitted to Legislative Yuan for further review.



# IV | e-ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICES



# IV | e-ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICES

To continue providing diverse electronic and public services, TIPO added several new features in 2016, including e-receipt and 24/7 e-delivery of official documents. In

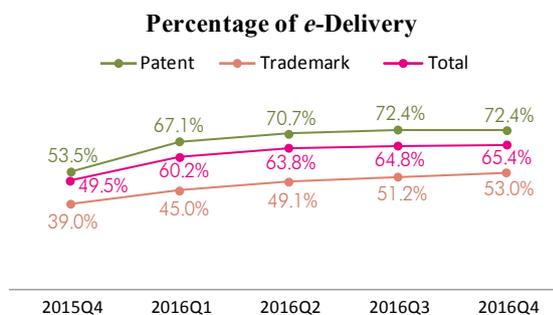
addition, TIPO promoted online examination of patent procedures and early publication, while also enhancing retrieval system and creating subject area on its official website.

## 1 Public Services

### e-Delivery

TIPO's 24/7 e-delivery of patent and trademark documents was launched on July 1. According to statistics, the percentage of official document downloads done outside of office hours between July and December was 12.8%. And users downloading outside of office hours accounted for 39.1% of all users. This service enables user access via "Detecting e-Delivery Service" webpage to track real-time status. Between July and December, availability rate of the e-service was 99.8%.

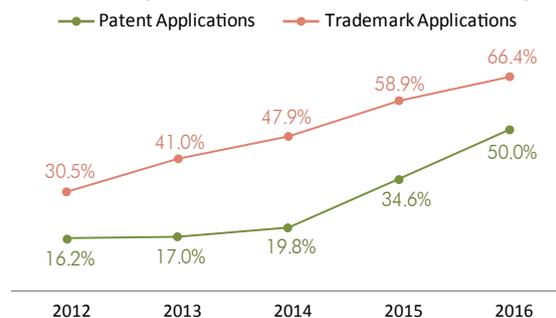
This year saw a total of 349,165 official documents being delivered electronically in 2016, marking a significant increase from 2015. By the fourth quarter, e-delivery rate of official documents exceeded 65%, winning acclaims from users.



### e-Filing

Starting January 1, 2016, TIPO's e-filing went 24/7 all year round. Also, starting December 1, 2016, public computers for filing purposes became available at TIPO's fourth-floor of the main office and branch offices. Onsite assistance is available when requested.

**Percentage of Patent and Trademark e-filing**



Applications filed electronically outside of office hours stood at 23,816 cases, accounting for 14.4%. By the year's end, e-filing rate of patent and trademark was 50.0% and 66.4%, respectively the highest since the launch.

The system's gain set of E-set and MS-WORD was enhanced to increase availability of voucher verification system and stability of e-filing.

## e-Receipt

Previously, a paper receipt would not be available 3-5 days after payment was made. With the setup of the e-receipt system, TIPO in December invited IP agencies for trial use. This service was officially launched on January 4, 2017.

People paying patent or trademark fees via the online "Withdraw from Designated Account" or "eATM" can receive an e-receipt and download it from E-set. The e-receipt and its paper counterpart are equally effective. They are issued by TIPO and approved by the Taxation Administration, Ministry of Finance as a certificate of Profit-seeking Enterprise listed fees. Correctness of e-receipt may be checked online after it is obtained.

## Taiwan Patent Search System

In December, TIPO added a new function "matrix analysis for patent technology effect" to the Taiwan Patent Search System. This function can analyze the effect and search conditions defined by users. Users can use analysis results and bubble chart to determine intensity and distribution of patent technology.

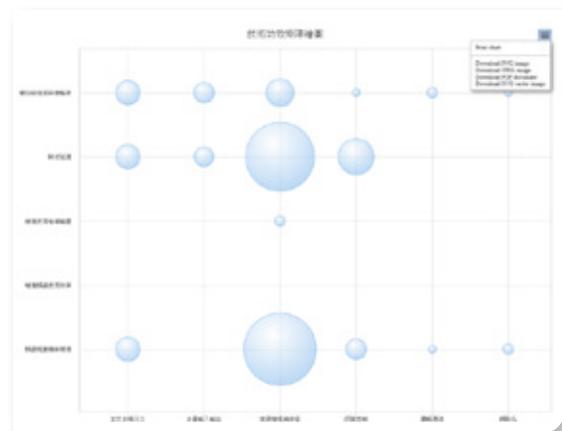
For purposes of convenient and safety, TIPO expanded data transmission encryption, set up a permanent URL for detailed entry of single patent, removed duplicate of patent case retrieval, as well as upgraded data output function. Hardware was also updated to provide users with stable and convenient auxiliary tools for analysis.



Introducing e-service to IP agencies



Sample e-receipt for self-collection fees



Sample of technical effect matrix



Sample of matrix analysis of technical effect

## Concordance of Similar Group Codes

Updates were made to the Taiwan-Japan Concordance of Similar Group Codes (Corresponding to Nice Classification, 10<sup>th</sup> edition, Version 2016) and the cross-Strait Concordance of Similar Group Codes (Corresponding to Nice Classification, 10<sup>th</sup> edition, Version 2016). Both are available on TIPO website.

The 11<sup>th</sup> edition of the International Classification of Goods and Services (NCL11-2017) underwent many changes. These changes were translated and then published by TIPO in December, including class heading, explanatory notes and goods/services.

## Patent and Trademark Gazettes Database

A total of 18 types of gazettes and 14 types of Open Application Programming Interface (Open API) service were added. Published in the gazettes are 839,946 cases of patent specifications, trademark registrations, and 3,298,072 cases of patent rights and trademark rights. They are available online, with 84.03 million downloadable files in total.



API Service for Patent and Trademark Open Data

## Special Pages on TIPO Website

A special webpage on mainland China's Copyright Laws, Regulations and Important Information was added in April 2016 following the creation of the mainland China Trademark Law webpage on the TIPO website. Information on existing Copyright Law of mainland China, enforcement act, and draft amendment to Copyright Law is available on the webpage.

The "IP SME Corner" information platform was created in 2015 to help SMEs access more IP resources. More practical information was added the following year to help SMEs quickly acquire IP resources and services. The new information includes: "Subsidy for Enterprises," "IP Litigation Cloud Knowledge Bank," "Database and Search Platform for Communication Key Patents," "ipinfo Service Network," and "Technology Industry Information Office."

## 2 e-Examination

### ◆ Patent Procedures and Early Publications

The online system for examination of patent procedures and early publications was launched in January. Subsequently, new system trial was made and online examinations saw increase. As of December, up to 41.8% of patent procedures, and 37.7% of early publications were examined electronically.

TIPO will continue to upgrade the system, strengthen monitoring of patent applications, and reduce paperwork. Starting 2017, all patent procedures and early publications will be examined online.

### ◆ Trademark Applications

Online examination is implemented to all trademark applications (including the hardcopy applications) filed on January 1, 2015 and afterwards. Staff or supervisors monitoring via dashboard can effectively manage examination status. There were 95,638 classes of concluded trademark applications undergoing online examination in 2016.

## 3 Knowledge Sharing

### ◆ Amendment Timeframe of Trademark Act

The Trademark Act has undergone 13 amendments over the years. TIPO chronicled

these amendments to allow the public to learn more about the entire legal framework and key points of each amendment.

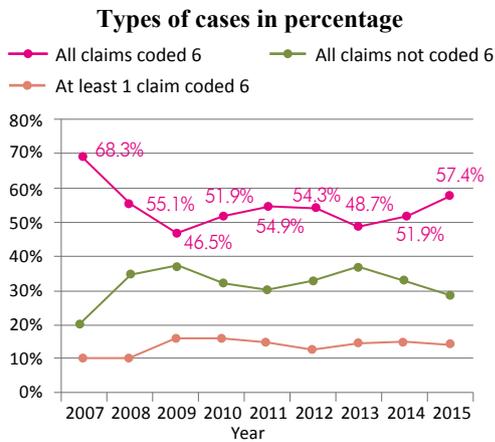
### ◆ Compilation of Patent Administration Litigation Cases

TIPO analyzed its revoked disposition of 17 patent administrative and three patent appeal cases by the IP Court and Ministry of Economic Affairs. Analysis also went to sustained disposition of eight patent administrative rulings. The analysis looked at patentability regarding inventive step and novelty. The analysis of these 28 important cases was compiled as “Compilation of Patent Administration Litigation Cases Study: 2015-2016” and issued electronically. The compilation is available on TIPO website.

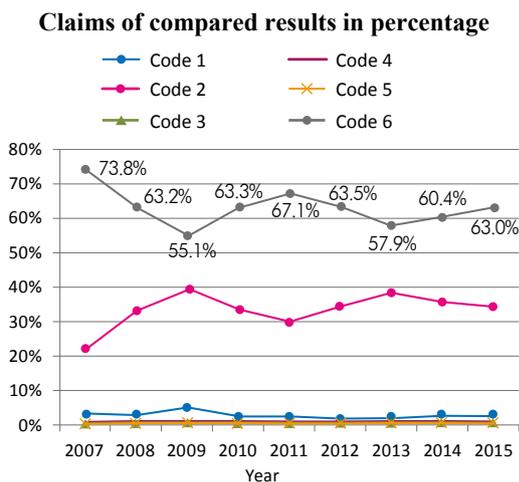
### ◆ Excerpts of Trademark Rulings

TIPO provided excerpts of analyzed trademark rulings by all levels of courts, including civil, criminal, and administrative rulings, as well as hyperlinks to full-text rulings.

### ◆ Code Analysis of Technical Evaluation Report for Utility Model Patent



Based on "cases," TIPO analyzed the codes of technical reports dating from 2007 to 2015 for Utility Model Patent. The cases where claims are deemed as code 6 account for 54.3% of entire average value.



With the basis on "claims," the number of claims deemed as code 6 accounted for 63.0% of average value. Detailed analysis is available on the TIPO website.

## **An Overview of Cooperative Patent Classification**

TIPO's "Overview of Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC)," now available online, was compiled with reference to the "Guide to the CPC" on the Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC) webpage.

## **An Overview of Operational Procedures for Trademark Advisory Opinion Cases**

TIPO's "An Overview of Operational Procedures for Trademark Advisory Opinion Cases" looks at litigation cases concerning administrative examination and is intended for judicial or administrative organizations.

## **Statistical Chart of Well-known Trademarks Cases and Their Holders**

TIPO's Statistical Chart of Well-known Trademark Cases and Their Holders was compiled by selecting 4,325 cases of well-known trademarks between July 2011 and June 2016. It is available on TIPO website.

## **Information on Biochemical Medicine and Chinese Herbal Medicine Patents**

The information on biochemical medicine and Chinese herbal medicine patent information was compiled before 2012. In October of 2016, ten types of information such as plant literature were made publicly available. The information so far has been viewed 793 times.



# V | IPR INNOVATION AND APPLICATION

| Alishan in Chiayi/Photo shot by Rao, Ruei-Bin  
and courtesy of Tourism Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications



# V | IPR INNOVATION AND APPLICATION

To step up innovation, R&D, IP commercialization, and overall IP portfolio strategies, TIPO conducted projects to introduce the latest technologies to the industries, academia, and research institutes. TIPO also assisted businesses in cultivating trademark and copyright talents to facilitate their transformation and upgrade, and ultimately stronger global competitiveness.

## 1 Solid Patent Capability

### ◆ Patent Strategies and Application

#### Information Sessions on Patent Strategies and Use

TIPO held information sessions to help academia and SMEs apply for technology patents and keep up with technological trends. Customized courses were offered to SMEs and taught by TIPO patent examiners on patent search, patent examination, patent application strategies, and patent portfolio strategies. A total of 33 sessions were held jointly with businesses, universities and research institutes, covering ICT, green energy, cultural and creative industries, biotechnology and medicine, precision machinery, and FinTech. Four sessions were held for petrochemical companies and e-commerce operators. The sessions saw 1,293 people in attendance.

#### FinTech Patent Outlooks

In July, TIPO held an information session on the challenges and outlooks of FinTech. MOEA's Vice Minister Wang Mei-hua addressed the event, emphasizing the close link between FinTech patents and the future of financial industry. To maintain competitive edge, Taiwan must act quickly to review its financial regulations, facilitate communication between financial and technology industries, and build up FinTech patent portfolio.

The session looked at status quo of FinTech patents and their application and examination. Discussion covered global FinTech trends, domestic industries, process of examining FinTech patents, and actual cases. About 200 people from financial sectors, academia, and research institutes attended the event.

Alongside the main event, six smaller sessions on FinTech patents for financial practitioners in Taiwan were held. These sessions looked at FinTech-related IP knowledge and analyzed current patenting situation in the industry. The purpose was to enable participants to develop stronger patent capabilities and increase patent values. There were also 11 FinTech-related seminars held by institutions such as the IP Court where TIPO officials took part. The seminars analyzed and gave advice on how businesses can expand patent portfolios.



Information session held to increase patent capacity and values



Information session on the challenges in applying FinTech patents

## Supporting Information to Add Value to Patents

### Patent Application Trends in the Green Energy Sector

With the green economy gaining momentum all over the world, TIPO carried out an analysis on patents filed by major green energy sectors in Taiwan from 2005 to 2015, to gain a better understanding about the patent portfolio of these companies. The analysis would be provided to relevant research institutions and sectors involved in advanced green energy technologies for their reference.

The analysis report particularly draws attention to the number of published invention patents in seven major green technologies in Taiwan as well as which category they fall into in the International Patent Classification (IPC). By looking at the influence domestic policies and external factors might have on the numbers, the report details trends and developments of relevant technologies while covering an analysis on the patent portfolios of these sectors. The report is now available on TIPO website.



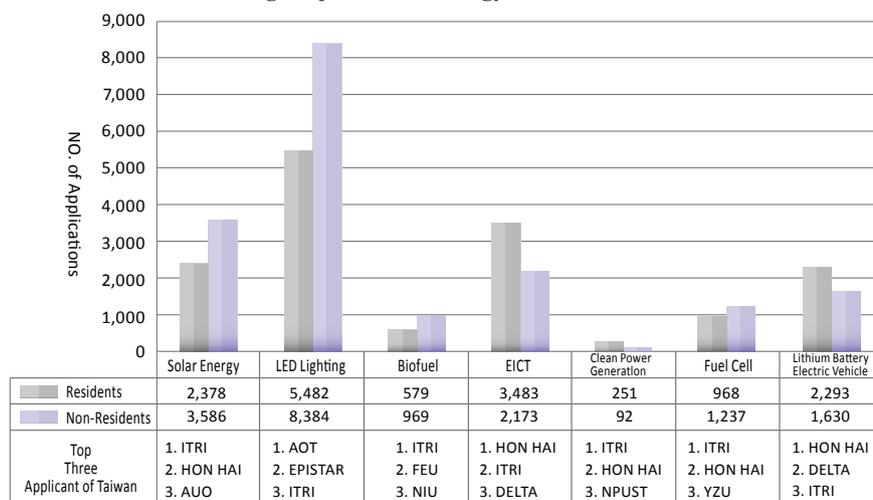
## Analysis Report on Patent Application Trends of Major Green Energy Sectors in Taiwan from 2005 to 2015

The seven major green technologies in Taiwan are solar photovoltaics, LED lighting, biofuels, energy information and communication technology (EICT), clean energy generation (such as geothermal and wind power), fuel cell, and lithium battery electric vehicle. According to statistics, the number of published invention patents of these green technologies from 2005 to 2015 in Taiwan totaled 33,505.

By nationality of applicants, 15,434 patents (46%) were filed by Taiwanese while 18,071 (54%) filed by foreign nationals, showing a stronger interest among foreigners to secure a patent in this field. By types of technology, LED lighting tops lists of patents filed by both residents and non-residents, taking up a major role in terms of green energy patent portfolios, with other technologies trailing behind.

Though in comparison with their foreign counterparts, residents filed fewer patents in general in the fields of green energy, they have filed more patents in specific areas such as the EICT, lithium battery electric vehicles, and clean energy generation. In fact, 3,483 EICT patents, 2,293 lithium battery electric vehicle patents, and 251 clean energy patents were filed by residents in the period, accounting for 22.6%, 14.9%, and 1.6% of all patents filed by residents in the field of green energy during this period of time, respectively.

**Patent Distribution among Major Green Energy Sectors in Taiwan from 2005 to 2015**



## Telecommunications Patents —

TIPO has provided its earlier analysis on patent trends and patent litigations in the communications industry to the Science & Technology Policy Research and Information Center (STPI), and commissioned the Center to develop a search platform dedicated to searching critical patent-related information for the communications industry. On the platform, people can find a variety of information such as the eligibility of LTE/LTE-A Standard Essential Patents (SEPs) of all communications companies, information about the abovementioned SEPs involved in litigations, and links to non-SEP cases, while searching for information, carrying out dynamic analyses, and making a chart with materials found. Businesses can also perform an analysis on the effectiveness of their patented technologies on the platform and develop their patent strategies accordingly.

## Patent Commercialization

In November 2016, TIPO released a new version of its promotional website for patent commercialization, with simpler and more interesting layout and more information on it. The website is dedicated to providing patent commercialization news home and abroad, as well as offering other trend analysis, success stories, and technology transfer examples. In the new version, a technology matching platform connecting patented technology owners and seekers have been added, making it easier for people to commercialize their patented technologies or to find one.

In addition, information about patented technologies is also put on the Taiwan Technology Marketplace (TWTM) website to expand its reach.

## 2 Invention Show and Awards

### Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart

The 2016 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart (Taipei INST) took place at the Taipei World Trade Center (TWTC) in October 2016, showcasing 1,411 patents and technologies from 22 countries or regions at 935 pavilions. A total of 55,370 people visited the exhibition, generating a turnover of over NT\$1.02 billion.

An invention competition was also held during the exhibition, with a total of 853 entries from home and abroad taking part in the contest. In the end, 26 platinum, 138 gold, 140 silver, and 188 bronze awards were handed out, totaling 492 inventions.

To encourage inventors to put their patents to commercial use, a technology matching and trading area was set up at the exhibition, with 17 campaign activities held to promote the idea. In addition, nine Taiwanese startups were invited to set up a booth at TIPO's pavilion at the exhibition, in the hope of introducing their top-quality products to a greater audience.



Award presentation ceremony at the 2016 Taipei INST



TIPO's pavilion at the Invention exhibition



Promotional poster of the 2016 Taipei INST

Moreover, 690 people from 24 businesses and universities were invited to visit the exhibition. By so doing, it is hoped that there will be more technical cooperation between industry and academia home and abroad, people will learn more about government policies and its achievements, and students will develop a greater interest in innovation and invention.

## ◆ Invention and Creation Awards

### National Invention and Creation Award

The 2016 National Invention and Creation Award competition received 529 submissions, selected 474 shortlisted entries, and gave out 26 invention awards (six gold and 20

silver) and 18 creation awards (six gold and 12 silver) in the end, with a grant totaling NT \$ 8.8 million. Winners of this year span a wide spectrum of fields, such as green energy technology, biotechnology and medicine, and smart machines. The inventions are not only innovative and highly practical, but also have huge potential in the market and are capable of creating tremendous business opportunities.

### Subsidizing Inventors Partaking in International Invention Shows

To encourage Taiwanese to take part in major invention exhibitions around the world, TIPO has provided travel subsidies, such as airline tickets, totaling NT\$2.5 million, to 136 winners of 11 famous invention exhibitions around the globe.

Region	Number of Recipients	Amount Granted (NT\$)
Europe	85	1,968,453
America	10	181,890
Asia	41	389,605
Total	136	2,539,948

### 3 Well-known Trademark Case Directory and Study

As it is not uncommon for people to use company or business names or business names similar to well-known trademarks and later get involved in litigation, TIPO has compiled a directory of well-known trademarks and relevant cases between July 2011 and June 2016 and put it on its website. The Office later notified relevant agencies under city and county governments about the list and asked them to add hyperlinks to it on their website. In addition, TIPO also urged people to take a look of the directory before they register their company or business names, thereby avoiding possible infringement disputes that could have arisen as a result of using names similar to well-known trademarks unintentionally.

### 4 Radio Stations Using CMO-Administered Works Database

After TIPO provided training courses to radio stations around the country in February 2016, more stations have started using the database set up to record radio stations' use of copyrighted works represented by CMOs. In fact, on average, more than 50 radio stations are using the database every month. In addition, the number of used copyrighted works uploaded to the database has seen a 1.4-time increase in comparison with the previous year, and about 62 stations, such as the Police Broadcasting Service (PBS), are using the database on a regular basis. To promote the wider use of the database, TIPO has drawn up plans to add new features to the website so as to include TV stations into the database, and it has been holding promotional events for both broadcast and satellite TV stations since.

### 5 Training

#### Training Courses and Customized Courses

##### Training Courses

To cultivate talents specializing in intellectual property, TIPO has offered 28 training courses for IP practitioners and professionals from other fields. A total of 686 people took part in the program.



Courses		Number of Participants
Training courses for IP Professionals	Elementary IP Courses	88
	Courses for patent engineers	203
	Other IP-related courses	98
Training courses for Judicial Yuan officials		37
Training courses for Ministry of Justice officials		41
Training courses for members of universities and research institutions		148
Training courses for patent practitioners		71
Total		686

### International IP Symposiums —●

To bring Taiwanese IP laws in line with international standards, TIPO has conducted a number of symposiums and invited IP experts home and abroad to take part in these events.

- “Seminar on Copyright Laws and Legal Regimes” in April: A total of 20 speakers from home and abroad were invited to give a talk and 150 people attended the event.
- “The 2016 International Intellectual Property Symposium” in May: A total of 14 speakers from home and abroad were invited to give a talk and 192 people attended the event.
- “The 2016 Asian IP Symposium” in September: A total of 13 speakers from home and abroad were invited to give a talk and 135 people attended the event.
- “The 2016 Symposium on Patent Laws and Practices” in October: Two US experts were invited to give a talk and a total of 264 people attended the event.



2016 Asian IP Symposium

### IP Forums and Workshops —●

TIPO held four forums to discuss real-world IP cases. Judges, lawyers, and scholars were invited to talk about four major topics, being pharmaceutical patents; the influence of interpretations made by copyright competent authorities on judicial rulings; keyword advertising, the use of trademarks, and the Fair Trade Act; as well as patent reissue and relevant rulings.

In addition, two other workshops were held by TIPO, entitled “A Dialogue with the IP Court: Today and Tomorrow” and “The IP Situation in Europe and the UK after the Brexit: Today and Tomorrow.”

### IP Proficiency Certificates

To set up a certification system for IP practitioners and resolve the mismatch between the classroom and the workplace, TIPO held two information sessions to introduce the proficiency exam and certification system for IP practitioners. A proficiency exam on patent was later held in July, with 289 people sitting the exam and 99 of them passing and issued certificates. TIPO is currently designing a

similar proficiency exam on trademark, which is scheduled to take place in 2017.

## ◆ Pre-job Training for the Patent Attorneys

Since the patent attorney exam became part of the senior-level civil servant exam (under the category of Professionals and Technicians) in 2008, nine national exams have been held, with 328 people passing. For those who passed the exams, they would have to receive some more pre-job training and join a trade union before they can start their practice as a patent attorney. The patent attorney pre-job training last year took place in April 2016, and all 38 participants have finished their training.

## 6 IPR Awareness Activities

### ◆ IPR Legislation and Policy Promotional Events

#### Patents

TIPO held five promotional events in April to introduce to businesses amendments made to the Guidelines governing the Determination of Patent Infringements. The purpose was to facilitate a better understanding about the criteria deciding whether there is a patent infringement or not. A total of 432 people attended these events.

#### Trademarks

TIPO held five information sessions between May and June to provide the public with real-world examination examples about the distinctive characters of trademarks. A total of 269 people attended these events.

#### Copyright

- A total of 19 awareness events were held on topics such as copyright protection in the mobile communications sector, government agencies, and cultural and creative industries, as well as the legal use software, to promote copyright protection. Related information was also put on TIPO website for reference.
- The IPR Service Group has conducted a total of 178 information sessions around the country to promote IPR protection. In addition, the Group has worked with university students and formed the IPR on Campus Task Force, hosting activities at 100 elementary and junior high schools to boost young people's awareness about IPR matters.
- TIPO conducted its first online survey to gauge the public's understanding about copyright matters. The results of survey were later made into promotional videos and graphic images, in the form of a Q&A.
- TIPO continued to post promotion materials and answer people's questions about copyright matters on its Facebook fan page.



- Copyright promotional clips and materials were put on a variety of media constantly to reach a greater audience.

### Seminars on IPR Practices

In July, TIPO held a number of seminars on IPR practices, to share with the public the latest developments of the legal regimes for patents, some real-world patent examination examples, and other patent and trademark matters. Discussions were held at these meetings to exchange views and collect suggestions. A total of 292 people attended the events.

### TPP-related IP Information Sessions

To help people better understand terms in the IP chapter of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement, TIPO has held 12 information sessions for the public and gave seven briefings at training courses for civil servants. In addition, relevant information was also put on TIPO website, its Facebook fan page, and its E-newsletter for reference.

As the TPP agreement signed by its 12 members on February 4, 2016, was legally scrubbed, some wording inside it is different from that of an earlier draft version negotiated between the US and New Zealand and published on November 5, 2015. Hence, TIPO made a comparison chart, listing the differences between the two versions of the TPP agreement, and put it on its website for reference purposes.



Seminar on IPR Practices (Taipei)



Seminar on IPR Practices (Hsinchu)



Seminar on IPR Practices (Taichung)

## World IP Day Workshop

To celebrate the World IP Day, TIPO and the Taiwan International Screen Foundation cohosted a workshop on April 25, 2016, and invited artists from the movie, music, animation, and art industries to talk about how digital technologies have changed their industries and the way their intellectual property rights should be protected.

## Database Search Classes

TIPO has offered 13 introductory courses on patent and technology literature search tools to the business sector at its main office and other branch offices. In the class, search tools used by TIPO patent examiners, such as the patent database and the scientific literature database (including the Thomson Innovation and the IEEE Electronic Library (IEL)) were introduced, and participants were provided with an opportunity to give it a try on these databases. A total of 153 people attended these courses, with an overall satisfaction rate up to 93.8%.

## Services for the Local Community

### Boosting IP Capacity and Patent Values for SMEs

Starting from May 2016, branch offices of TIPO have collected IP topics that are more closely related to the business sector, and provided tailor-made materials to a total of 54 SMEs while visiting seven of them, to boost their IP capacity and patent values. By so doing, it is hoped that more SMEs will become interested in apply for patents in Taiwan.

## IPR Courses

TIPO branch offices have been offering regular weekly courses to their communities on a variety of IP topics, such as patents, trademarks, copyright, as well as patent and trademark search tools. In addition, a special section has been set up on TIPO website, dedicated to providing IP-related information to SMEs. By so doing, it is hoped that SMEs in Taiwan will become more aware about their intellectual property rights, and it would be easier for them to find IP-related information, government counsel and other resources, thereby encouraging them to devote more resources to R&D while accelerating an industrial upgrade in Taiwan.

## Global Patent System Workshops

TIPO branch offices have hosted five workshops to promote the use of the global patent search system. R&D personnel from industries and universities were invited to attend these sessions, in the hope of improving their patent search capabilities and further raising patent quality.



Patent search workshop at the Hsinchu Branch Office



Patent search workshop held by the Tainan Branch Office at the National Cheng Kung University



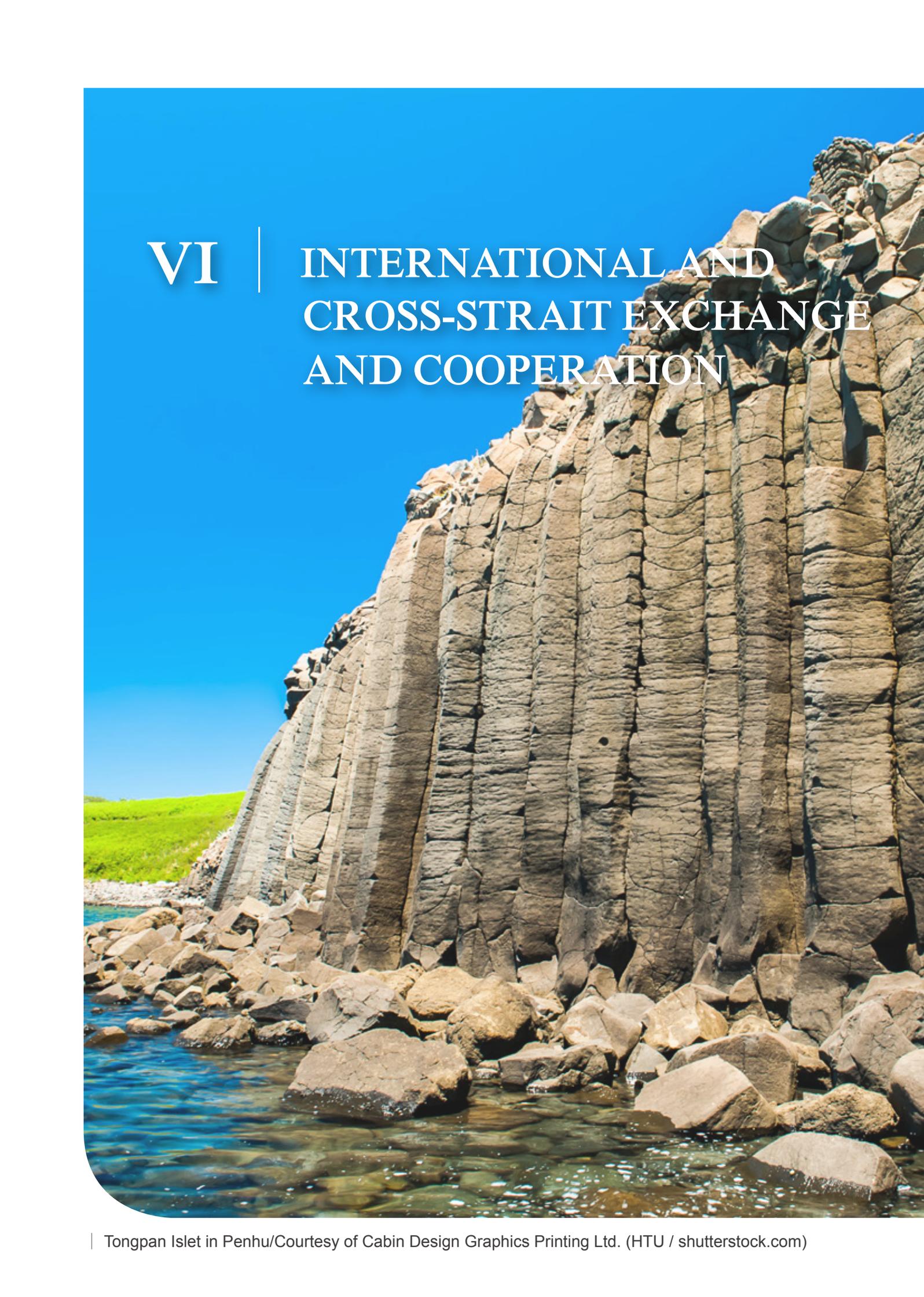
Members from the Taichung Branch Office visited a local company



Patent search workshop held by the Kaohsiung Branch Office at the Sue-Te University



— Mingchi in Yilan/Photo shot by Clou, Chang-Han and courtesy of Tourism Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications

The background of the page is a photograph of a rocky coastline. In the foreground, there are large, dark grey, columnar rock formations (likely basalt) that have eroded into vertical pillars. The rocks are wet and glistening with water. In the background, there is a clear blue sky and a green hillside. The text is overlaid on the top left of the image.

# VI | INTERNATIONAL AND CROSS-STRAIT EXCHANGE AND COOPERATION



# VI | INTERNATIONAL AND CROSS-STRAIT EXCHANGE AND COOPERATION

Over the years, TIPO has spared no effort in expanding international visibility through bilateral and multilateral cooperation to stay abreast of global IPR trends and to strengthen cross-strait cooperation with mainland China. The year 2016 was a fruitful year for TIPO in terms of exchanging examiners, priority documents (PDX), and other areas of IPR cooperation.

## 1 International Cooperation

### Multilateral

#### WTO/TRIPS

Little progress in IP was made in the WTO Doha Round. In the 11<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference, however, members discussed e-commerce and SME in hopes of achieving concrete results. At the TRIPS Council (meeting) of 2016, TIPO partook in the IP and Innovation initiative and shared experiences in “Education and Diffusion,” “Sustainable Resource and Low Emission Technology Strategies,” and “Regional Innovation Models.” While there, TIPO also discussed preventing e-commerce counterfeit.

### APEC/IPEG

TIPO attended the 42<sup>nd</sup> and 43<sup>rd</sup> APEC/IPEG meetings to present on the topics, “An Overview of TIPO’s Online IP SME Corner,” “Backlog reduction: Results and Future Challenges” and “An Overview of TIPO’s Online Music Repertoire Database of CMO.” There was experience sharing with representatives from the US, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Mexico.

### Bilateral

#### Taiwan-US

##### Patent Examiner Exchange

In August, four TIPO patent examiners went to the USPTO for the exchange. Participating examiners discussed subject matter eligibility in FinTech and patent claims for product-by-process. Topics discussed also included key cases of PTAB, CAFC and the U.S. Supreme Court and their impact.

##### TIFA Council Meeting

TIPO representatives attended the 10<sup>th</sup> TIFA Council Meeting was held in Washington, DC in October. Participants discussed Taiwan’s Copyright Act amendment, IPR enforcement, trade secrets, and bilateral cooperation such as examiners exchange, priority document exchange (PDX), and mutual recognition of deposits of biological materials.

◆ **2016 Symposium on Best Practices for Stemming Digital Piracy**

In July, TIPO and American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) cohosted the 2016 Symposium on Best Practices for Stemming Digital Piracy. Five senior officials from the U.S. Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator (IPEC) and other government agencies as well as 11 industrial representatives attended the event. IPEC shared their experience in IPR enforcement and, TIPO gave an update on Taiwan's copyright legal regime. Ad networks and payment service providers presented their practices on stemming cash flow in digital piracy.



Symposium on Best Practices for Stemming Digital Piracy

**Taiwan-Japan**

◆ **Exchange of TIPO and JPO Examiners**

In January, 4 JPO patent examiners came to TIPO to exchange views on examination practices. In September, 4 patent examiners and 3 trademark examiners with TIPO went to JPO for the exchange. In October, 2 TIPO patent examiners went to

JPO for the first trial examiner exchange to strengthen IPR cooperation.

◆ **Former Director General's Visit to Japan**

In March, TIPO's former Director General WANG, Mei-hua, now Vice Minister of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA), visited Japan by the invitation of the Japan-Taiwan Exchange Association (the former Interchange Association of Japan) to give a speech to Japanese enterprises on the latest development in Taiwan IPR policies and practices, as well as the latest revised Directions for Determining Patent Infringement. In the Q&A session, former DG Wang exchanged thoughts with Japanese enterprises and government officials to help them better understand Taiwan's IPR environment.

◆ **TIPO-JPO Examiners Exchange on Extending Patent Terms of Pharmaceuticals**

In June, JPO's patent examiner met with TIPO counterparts to discuss extending patent terms of pharmaceuticals. Participating examiners exchanged thoughts on the Japan Supreme Court Decision (2014 (Gyo Hi) No.356) and the 2016 revision of the Examination Guidelines for "Patent Term Extension."

◆ **the 40<sup>th</sup> Taiwan-Japan Economic and Trade Meeting**

The 40<sup>th</sup> Taiwan-Japan Economic and Trade Mid-term review Meeting was



held in Tokyo in July. At the IPR working group meeting, there were updates on the latest IPR development. The 41<sup>st</sup> Taiwan-Japan Economic and Trade Consultation Meeting was held in Taipei in November. Representatives discussed respective IPR law amendments and international IPR cooperation.

◆ **Information Session on Japan's Regional Collective Trademark System**

In December, TIPO invited Japan experts to give an overview of the system on JPO's Regional Collective Trademark system. Around 100 representatives from the Council of Agriculture of the Executive Yuan, county/city governments, township offices, Farmers Association, as well as right-holders of geographical certification marks and geographical collective trademarks attended the session. Participants learned a lot about seeking trademark protection for exports in Japan.

◆ **Cooperation on Mutual Recognition of Deposit of Biological Materials**

On June 18, 2015, the "Cooperative Program on Mutual Recognition of Deposit of Biological Materials for the Purpose of Patent Procedure" between TIPO and JPO was officially launched. As of December 2016, a total of 22 patent applications had been submitted. Of these, 19 applications were filed by Japanese nationals, and three by Taiwanese nationals.

## Taiwan-EU ◆

◆ **Taiwan-EU Economic and Trade Consultation**

The Taiwan-EU Economic and Trade Consultation IPR Working Group Videoconference was held in March and September to cover issues on respective IPR law, enforcement of protection, mutual recognition on DUS reports for plant variety of Phalaenopsis and Doritaenopsis, as well as respective cooperation with global counterparts.

The Taiwan and EU 28<sup>th</sup> Trade Consultation Meeting was held in Brussels, Belgium. The 2 offices highly expressed high regard for respective achievements in industrial innovation and intellectual property rights.

◆ **The 2016 Taiwan-EU Seminar on Trade Secrets**

TIPO and European Economic and Trade Office (EETO) cohosted the 2016 Taiwan-EU Seminar on Trade Secrets in September. Invited to speak at the seminar were officials of the European Commission, Head Prosecutor from Denmark, and officials from the UKIPO. The speakers exchanged their thoughts on trade secret laws and enforcement with Taiwan's judges, prosecutors, policemen, investigators, the industrial representatives, as well as scholars and experts. A total of 250 people attended the event.



The 2016 Taiwan-EU Seminar on Trade Secrets

## Taiwan-Korea

### ◆ TIPO-KIPO Patent Examiner Exchange

In October, 2 TIPO patent examiners went to KIPO for the exchange for the first time. The examiners discussed patent laws, examination guidelines, examination practices, database retrieval, and search strategies. A friendly tie was established.

### ◆ Exchanges of PDX

The electronic exchange of priority documents (PDX) program between TIPO and KIPO was launched on January 1, 2016. Under the program, participating offices can exchange documents electronically. This economic and time-efficient program can significantly streamline the procedure of applications filed in respective offices. This service is free of charge to encourage more use by applicants. As of the end of 2016, 2,092 documents had been exchanged.

### ◆ Working-level Meeting

In September, TIPO and KIPO cohosted a technical meeting in Seoul, Korea to discuss collaborating on Collaborative Search Program (CSP) and the Concordance List of Similar Group Codes for the designated goods/services of trademark applications.

## Taiwan-Spain

On April 14, 2016, the new MOU on Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) Mottainai between TIPO and the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office (SPTO) was signed. The program was launched on April 15, 2016 and will expire on April 14, 2019. It will then be automatically extended for another 3 years.

## Taiwan-Czech Republic

An MOU on cooperation between TIPO and the Industrial Property Office of the Czech Republic (IPO CZ) was signed in 2010. To maintain bilateral cooperation, the 2 offices agreed to continue cooperation for another 3 years. The signature of a renewal statement was completed on October 17, 2016.

## Taiwan-UK

### ◆ IPR Meeting

In July, Head of Prosperity Section and Director of Economic Division of British Office Taipei visited TIPO. Representatives discussed an MOU on mutual recognition of deposit of biological materials, and examination practices of geographical certification marks.



### ◆ Taiwan-UK IPR Videoconference

In November, TIPO and the UKIPO cohosted the 7<sup>th</sup> videoconference. Representatives discussed an MOU on mutual recognition of deposit of biological materials, and the UK's countermeasures against online infringement.

### Taiwan-Singapore

TIPO's DG Hong attended "IP Week @ SG" hosted by the Intellectual Property Office of Singapore (IPOS) in August, and met with the heads of IP authorities during the event.

## 2 Cross-Strait Exchange

### ◆ Exchange of Patent Examiners

In March, three TIPO patent examiners and one IP Court judge visited SIPO for the exchange on file wrapper management and strengthening cultivation program. In December, two patent examiners went to Beijing to attend workshops on "Analysis for Draft Amendment of Guidelines for Patent Examination" and "Examining standard and Cases Analysis for Patent infringement Dispute Cases."

A total of five patent examiners from mainland China's State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO) came to TIPO to discuss patent examination practices. This was the fourth exchange, and examiners used patent applications filed with both offices as examples to discuss prior art search and examination process. In the same month, six trademark

examiners came to TIPO to partake in the fourth exchange of trademark examination practices. Examiners discussed distinctiveness of non-traditional trademark, dispute system, and review of examination quality.

### ◆ Cross-Strait IPR Forum

#### Cross-Strait Copyright Forum

The 2016 Cross-Strait Copyright Forum was cohosted by Taiwan Association for Copyrights Protection (TACP) and Copyright Society of China (CSC) in September in Sichuan, mainland China. The forum discussed "New Thinking in Copyright Regime" and "Numeric Creativity & Culture Remodeling." Participants discussed copyright laws and copyright protection, as well as sharing of practical experiences in the digital area. Over 100 people attended the event.

#### Cross-Strait Patent Forum

The 9<sup>th</sup> Cross-Strait Patent Forum was held cohosted by Chinese National Federation of Industries (CNFI) and All-China Patent Attorneys Association (ACPAA) in December, 2016 in Taipei. The forum discussed "experience sharing in assisting private sectors to enhance patent quality and values," "development and coping strategies of standard essential patents," and "new developments in invalidation examination and administrative litigation." Experts on patent practices were invited to give their thoughts. Participants from Taiwan included TIPO, IP Court, Taiwan Patent Attorneys Association, industrial representatives and the general publics. Over 380 people attended the forum, which was a record-setting number.



The 9<sup>th</sup> Cross-Strait Patent Forum

## ◆ IPR Exchanges and Activities

### Visits

In March, TIPO's 3 senior patent examiners and one IP Court judge visited SIPO, the Patent Reexamination Board of SIPO and Beijing IP Court to discuss reexamination and administrative remedy procedures. Following the visit to the court hearing of Administrative Court of Beijing IP Court, participants exchanged thoughts on court organization and technical investigation officer. Taiwan representatives benefited from the knowledge of cross-Strait patent system, which is crucial to improving examining invalidation system in the future. Other IP offices of mainland China visited TIPO 3 times in 2016, attesting to close interaction.

### IPR Seminars

To strengthen protection of cross-Strait IPR creations, TIPO hosted 6 seminars to address the following:

- Analysis of High Value Patents and Portfolio in all Industries.
- Trend in International Patent Licensing Practice and Negotiation Strategy.
- Study of Application, Litigation Practice and Strategy with reference to US Patent Laws and relevant Cases.
- Technical Trade Secret Management and Risk Coping Strategy.
- Development in Business Secret Law and Practice in mainland China, and the Coping Strategy for Taiwan's Companies in mainland China.



- Patent Legal Regime in mainland China, application and examination practice.

## Cross-Strait Coordination Assistance Mechanism

In 2016, a total of 72 trademark cases were received and 61 cases (including cases from previous years) resolved.

In June, TIPO attended the 9<sup>th</sup> joint meeting of supervisors of Taiwan's General Chamber of Commerce to give an overview of the cross-Strait trademark coordination assistance mechanism and cases. To help more Taiwan companies in mainland China access information on IPR coordination assistance mechanism, TIPO provided related information in "Straits Business Monthly" issued by the Straits Exchange Foundation.

## IPR Service Website

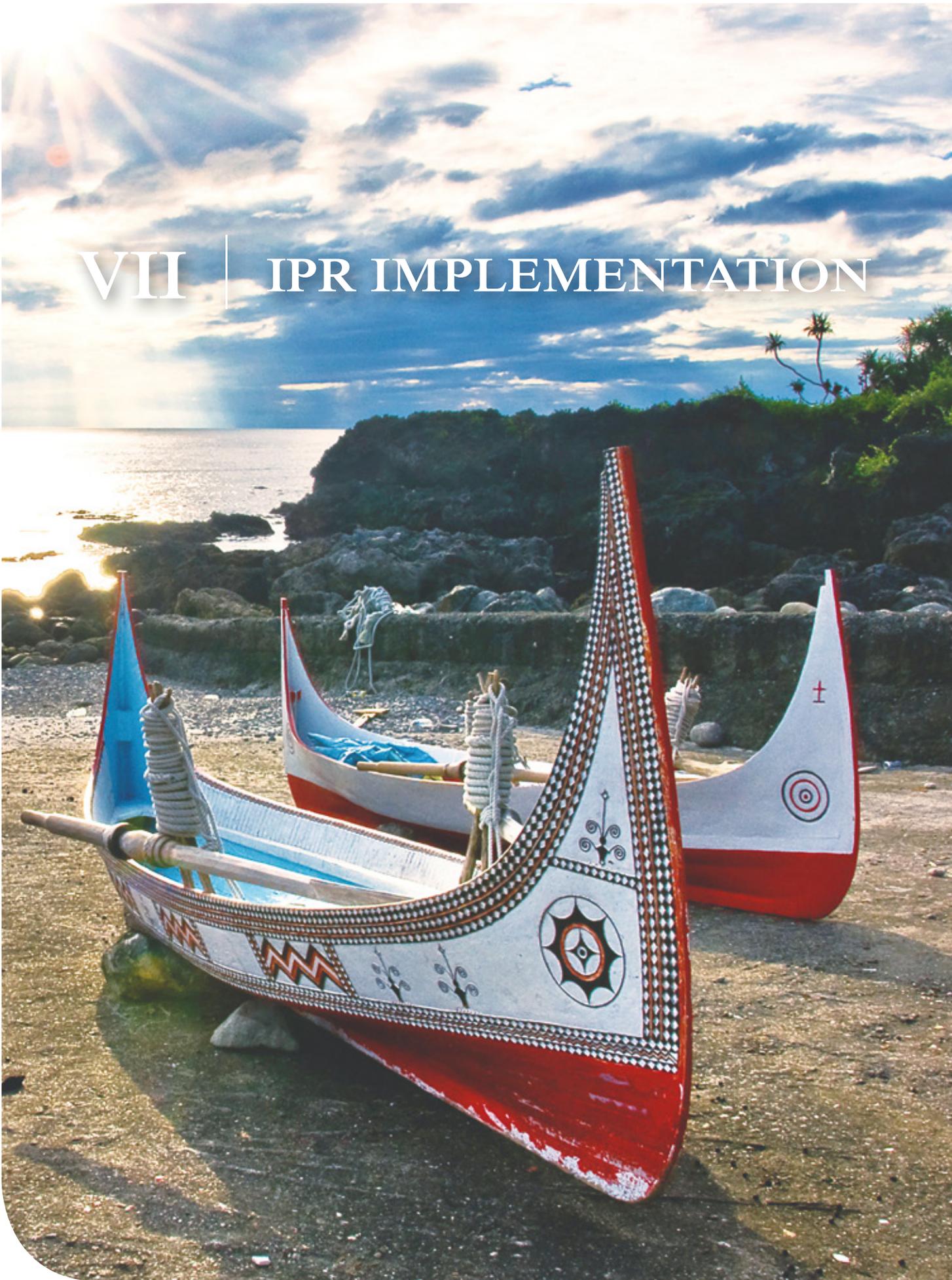
TIPO publishes IPR E-newsletter on the IPR Service Website to provide Taiwan companies with the latest IPR information about mainland China and use it as a Q&A platform on IPR issues.

## Communication and Consultation

TIPO provides timely assistance and IPR information to Taiwan companies in mainland China through various channels. For example, in addition to becoming a member of the WeChat group of Taiwan Merchant Association, TIPO attended the 9<sup>th</sup> joint meeting of supervisors of Taiwan's General Chamber of Commerce to give an overview of the cross-Strait trademark coordination assistance mechanism and relevant cases. The office also participated in the activities hosted by the Straits Exchange Foundation.



# VII | IPR IMPLEMENTATION





# VII | IPR IMPLEMENTATION

A comprehensive supportive measure is key to a sound IP environment. Through working with other public sectors, the year 2016 saw accomplishments in terms of piracy and counterfeit inspections, judicial

rulings, and law enforcement. Facing ever-changing IP cybercrime, TIPO continues to step up professionalism of investigation and enforcement personnel so as provide well-rounded IP protection.

## 1 Piracy and Counterfeit Investigation

### Taiwan High Prosecutors Office (THPO)

Meetings on coordinated IPR investigation and protection were held to effectively carry out IPR protection. Concluded and confirmed IPR

infringement cases for all district prosecutor offices in 2016 are as follows:

Unit: Case, %

Year	Concluded Investigations	Rulings				
		Indicted (Ordinary Procedure)	Indicted (Summary Judgment)	Deferred	Not indicted	Others
2016	7,655	624	680	1,278	3,672	1,401
2015	8,046	756	819	1,600	3,609	1,262
Rate of Change(%)	-4.9%	-17.5%	-17.0%	-20.1%	1.7%	11.0%

### National Police Agency (NPA), Ministry of the Interior

Statistics on violation to the Trademark Act and Copyright Act, optical disk seizures, and Internet infringement cases are as follows:

Unit: Case, Person, Disk, %

Year	Total		Trademark Violation		Copyright Violation		Internet Infringement	OD Seized
	Cases	Suspects	Cases	Suspects	Cases	Suspects	Cases	No. of Disks
2016	4,946	5,527	2,642	2,908	2,304	2,619	3,912	121,832
2015	5,014	5,691	2,804	3,070	2,210	2,621	3,935	183,958
Rate of Change(%)	-1.4%	-2.9%	-5.8%	-5.3%	4.3%	-0.1%	-0.6%	-33.8%

## CIBr, National Police Agency

The Criminal Investigation Brigade (CIBr) has 3 investigation corps located in Taipei, Taichung and Kaohsiung responsible for

investigation of IPR infringement. The rate of Internet infringement investigation is 85.2% and cases investigated are classified as follows:

Unit: Case, %

Year	Total	Types of Infringement					
		Internet	Markets	Store fronts	Flyers	Factories	Others
2016	2,517	2,143	119	238	1	9	7
2015	2,428	1,963	100	345	0	6	14
Rate of Change(%)	3.7%	9.2%	19.0%	-31.0%	-	50.0%	-50.0%

## 2 IP Court Rulings

The IP Court's rulings on patent, trademark and copyright cases are as follows:

Unit: Case, %

Year	Civil Cases						Criminal Cases	
	First Instance			Second Instance			Special Criminal Law	
	Copyright	Patent Rights	Trademark Rights	Copyrights	Patent Rights	Trademark Rights	Violation of Copyright Act	Violation of Trademark Act
2016	64	100	48	35	63	31	83	32
2015	70	113	52	40	60	26	113	30
Rate of Change(%)	-8.6%	-11.5%	-7.7%	-12.5%	5.0%	19.2%	-26.5%	6.7%

Source : Website of Judicial Yuan



## 3 Strengthening Professionalism of Law Enforcement Officers

### IPR Criminal Investigation Police Officers

In September, TIPO conducted 4 IPR training courses on trade secret cases and practices. A total of 97 police officers attended these courses.

### High-tech Crime Investigation Training

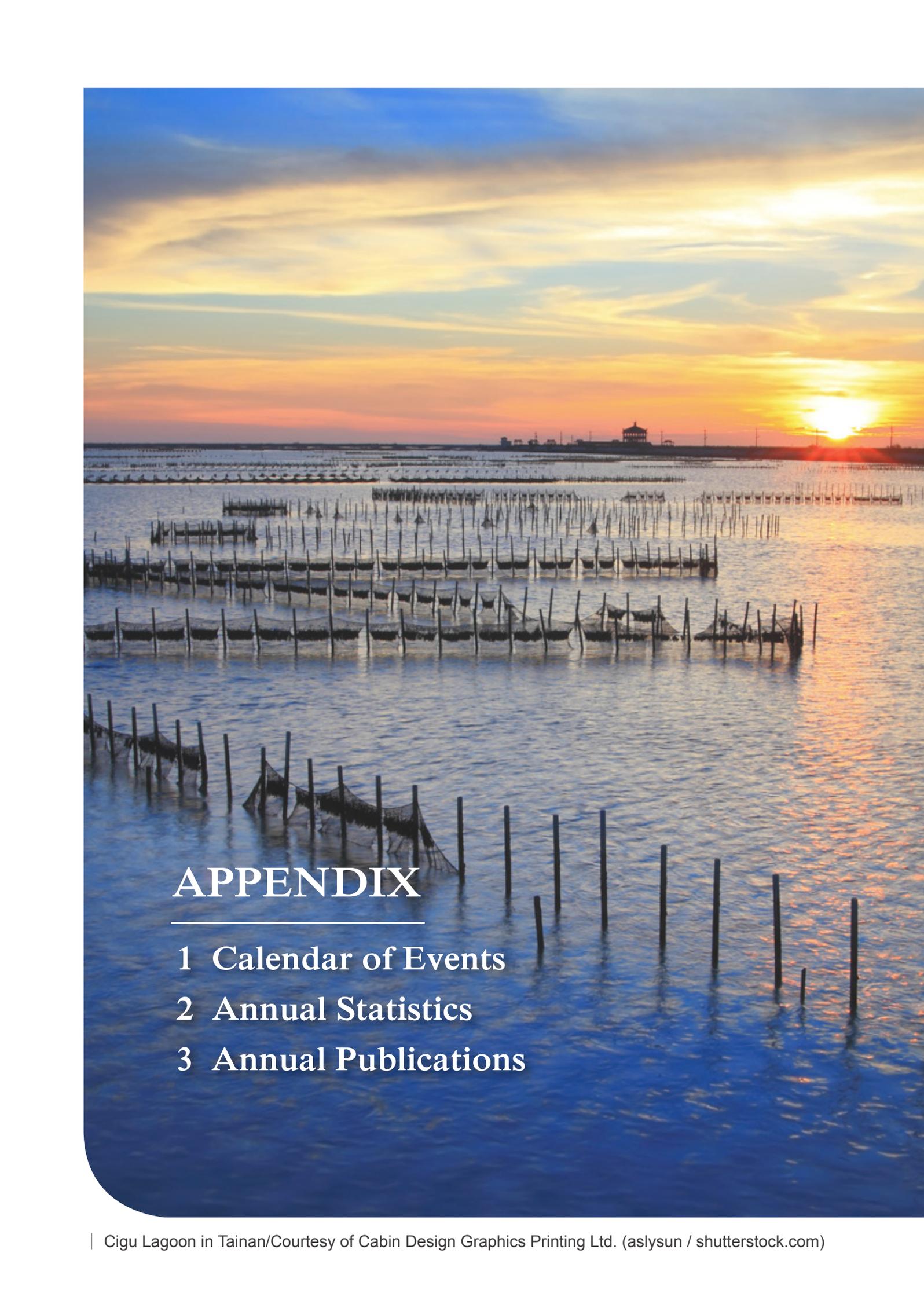
In September, TIPO and CIBr co-organized elementary, intermediate, and advanced training courses to strengthen officers' capability to collect evidence and investigate crimes. Information experts were invited to give an overview of cybercrime investigation. A total of 80 enforcement officers attended these courses.

### 2016 Cybercrime Investigation Workshop

In September, TIPO, CIBr, and the US's Immigration and Customs Enforcement cohosted the 2016 Cybercrime Investigation Workshop. The event was intended to step up professionalism and cybercrime investigation of enforcement agencies, and deepen bilateral cooperation. The event featured 5 lectures by ICE on evidence collection in cybercrimes, digital forensics, and case study.



| Crocodile Island in Shiding/Shot by TIPO

A scenic view of a lagoon at sunset. The sky is filled with soft, golden and blue clouds. The sun is low on the horizon, casting a warm glow over the water. In the foreground and middle ground, there are numerous wooden posts driven into the water, with nets or screens attached to them, likely used for aquaculture. The water is calm, reflecting the colors of the sky. In the distance, a small building with a traditional roof is visible on the horizon.

# APPENDIX

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- 1 Calendar of Events
- 2 Annual Statistics
- 3 Annual Publications



# APPENDIX

## 1 / Calendar of Events

1

- 01 TIPO-KIPO PDX was launched.
- 08 The Regulations Governing On-the-job Training of Patent Attorney and Patent Agent took effect.

2

- 15 The Directions for Patent Infringement Assessment was renamed the Directions for Determining Patent Infringement.
- 25 TIPO delegation attended the 42<sup>nd</sup> APEC/IPEG meeting in Lima, Peru.
- 26 MOEA convened the 1<sup>st</sup> 2016 Coordination Taskforce for IP Enforcement.

3

- 01 The 1<sup>st</sup> 2016 Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee was convened.
- 07 TIPO published the amended Article 86 of Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act to postpone publication of the approved patent for up to 6 months.
- 23 TIPO published Chapter I to XI, Part III of the Amended Substantive Examination Guidelines of Design Patent, which took effect on April 1, 2016.



3/01

4

15 AIT's Economic Section Deputy Chief and Economic Officer visited TIPO to submit written suggestions on the draft amendment to the Copyright Act and to exchange views.



4/15

5

10 TPP-related amendments to the Patent Act, Trademark Act and Copyright Act were sent to the Executive Yuan for review.

25 The USPTO's Silicon Valley Office Director and AIT's Economic Officer visited TIPO to discuss bilateral cooperation.



5/25

6

29 Articles 2 and 9 of the amended Regulations for Reduction and Exemption of Patent Annuities were published. The term "SME" was redefined to align with the amended Standards for Identifying Small and Medium-sized Enterprises.

29 Articles 5 and 6 of the amended Regulations Governing Submission of Foreign Language Application Documents were published.

29 The amended Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act and Regulations Governing the Implementation of Filing Patent Applications and Services by Electronic Means were published.



# 7

- 22 The Information Session on Prospects and Challenges of FinTech Patents was held.
- 22 Head of Prosperity Section, and Director of Economic Division of British Office Taipei visited TIPO to exchange views on bilateral cooperation.
- 26 TIPO, NCCU, and AIT cohosted Symposium on Best Practices for Stemming Digital Piracy.
- 27 The amended Chapters V, VI, VII and VIII, Part I of the Patent Examination Guidelines for Procedural Examination and Patent Rights Management took effect on July 1.



7/26

# 8

- 10 Chapters I, VI, VIII, IX and X, Part III of the amended Substantive Examination Guidelines for Design Patent took effect on August 15.
- 17 TIPO delegation attended the 43<sup>rd</sup> APEC/IPEG meeting in Lima, Peru.
- 29 MOEA convened the 2<sup>nd</sup> 2016 Coordination Taskforce for IP Enforcement.
- 30 Information on the chronology of the Trademark Act, enacted in 1930, was compiled as “The Revolution of Trademark Act.”



8/17

# 9

- 06 The comprehensive draft amendment to the Copyright Act was sent to the Executive Yuan for further review following the review by the MOEA.
- 09 The newly-appointed AIT Economic Section Chief and Economic Officer visited TIPO to exchange views on bilateral IPR issues.
- 19 TIPO delegation attended the 2016 Cross-Strait Copyright Forum in Chengdu, Sichuan, mainland China.
- 21 TIPO hosted the 2016 Taiwan-EU Seminar on Trade Secrets.
- 23 UKIPO’s Copyright & IP Enforcement officer visited TIPO.
- 29 TIPO hosted the 2016 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart.



9/21

10

- 04 TIPO delegation attended the 10<sup>th</sup> Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) conference.
- 04 TIPO held the 2016 Symposium on Patent Law and Practice on October 4-5.
- 21 The Chair and the Deputy Chair of IPR Committee of Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Taipei, and Director of Japan-Taiwan Exchange Association visited TIPO to strengthen cooperation and exchange.
- 27 TIPO hosted the 2016 Collective Management Organizations' Practices Symposium.



10/21

11

- 03 TIPO and the UKIPO cohosted the 7<sup>th</sup> videoconference to exchange thoughts on mutual recognition of deposit of biological materials, and measures to block access to foreign rogue sites in the U.K.
- 18 The Managing Directors of Japan Intellectual Property Association (JIPA), Asia Project East Asia Working Group Leader and Bureau Chief, accompanied by the Director of Japan-Taiwan Exchange Association visited TIPO to exchange views.
- 29 TIPO delegation attended the 41<sup>st</sup> Taiwan-Japan Economic and Trade Consultation Meeting IPR working group in Taipei, Taiwan.
- 30 Article 98 of the Trademark Act, Article 98 of the Copyright Act, and Articles 15 and 17 of the Optical Disk Act were amended.



11/18

12

- 06 The 9<sup>th</sup> Cross-Strait Patent Forum of 2016 was held in Taipei, Taiwan on December 6-7.
- 14 TIPO convened a meeting on "Avoid Advertising on infringing websites to crack down on illegal money flow" to seek public feedback.
- 15 TIPO hosted the 2016 Trade Secrets Seminar: Reasonable Measures to Maintain Secrecy.
- 27 TIPO published the amended "Regulations for Pre-job Training of the Patent Attorney."



12/15



# 2 / Annual Statistics

## I. Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

### A. General Statistics of Patent Cases (1997-2016)

Year \ Item	Application	Approval	Certificate Issued	Grant
1997	54,910	29,356	26,738	0
1998	55,496	25,051	23,324	0
1999	56,183	29,144	23,830	0
2000	61,380	38,665	30,431	0
2001	68,376	53,789	42,737	0
2002	61,452	45,042	43,897	0
2003	66,133	53,034	42,074	0
2004	71,915	27,717	66,353	21,892
2005	79,313	0	58,306	57,235
2006	80,885	0	49,315	48,775
2007	81,728	0	49,288	49,006
2008	83,534	0	42,365	42,284
2009	78,352	0	43,749	43,728
2010	80,380	0	45,973	46,023
2011	82,824	0	50,313	50,305
2012	85,074	0	56,611	56,608
2013	83,211	0	72,147	72,142
2014	78,015	0	76,258	76,252
2015	73,627	0	78,089	78,087
2016	72,442	0	76,406	76,406

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 2007 to 2016

### 1. Patent Cases Filed & Disposed

Year \ Item	Application	Reexamination	Invalidation	Assignment	Licensing
2007	81,728	2,616	1,160	4,302	412
2008	83,534	1,767	1,034	4,667	108
2009	78,352	2,308	978	4,316	140
2010	80,380	2,869	950	3,824	164
2011	82,824	3,439	792	4,368	116
2012	85,074	4,541	828	4,924	647
2013	83,211	6,421	660	4,735	188
2014	78,015	7,154	616	4,745	116
2015	73,627	6,871	602	5,965	63
2016	72,442	6,329	548	6,621	107

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
2007	51,569	46,970	45,977	2,324	5,253	22,218	265
2008	51,831	50,131	46,034	1,564	5,083	12,867	205
2009	46,582	52,605	40,826	2,122	8,902	14,138	233
2010	47,327	44,949	40,972	2,761	10,768	16,377	166
2011	49,919	46,154	43,411	3,311	14,875	20,025	122
2012	51,189	51,590	44,465	4,466	20,871	25,535	154
2013	49,217	52,123	43,447	6,350	26,287	40,249	123
2014	46,379	48,715	41,252	6,973	24,349	45,601	138
2015	44,415	47,363	40,475	6,667	21,372	48,315	122
2016	43,836	44,355	38,382	6,239	15,427	48,947	163

Note: 1. Rejection decisions are rendered after examination and reexamination. "Grants" refer to approved cases published and issued certificates at the same time.  
 2. Pre-grant publication is early publication for new applications.  
 3. Requests for substantive examination are made every year.



### 3. Utility Model Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

Year \ Item	Application	Rejection	Grant	Requests for Technical Evaluation Report	Issuance of Technical Evaluation Report	Invalidation
2007	22,717	143	20,769	2,576	2,073	846
2008	23,952	224	23,411	2,652	2,645	788
2009	25,032	216	23,595	2,603	1,448	703
2010	25,833	239	23,956	2,560	2,486	738
2011	25,170	313	24,038	2,301	2,821	622
2012	25,637	318	24,642	2,363	2,572	621
2013	25,025	264	24,844	2,273	2,676	481
2014	23,488	239	23,712	2,153	2,104	422
2015	21,404	193	22,106	1,964	2,155	406
2016	20,161	191	19,793	1,607	2,049	329

Note: 1. Rejection decisions are rendered after examination and reexamination. "Grants" refer to approved cases published and issued certificates at the same time.

2. "Requests for Technical Evaluation Report" are requests for technical evaluation. "Issuance of Technical Evaluation Report" is the number of requests received and technical evaluation reports issued.

### 4. Design Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

Year \ Item	Application	Reexamination	Rejection	Grant	Invalidation
2007	7,442	292	1,428	6,019	49
2008	7,751	203	1,284	6,006	41
2009	6,738	186	1,094	5,995	42
2010	7,220	108	841	5,690	46
2011	7,735	127	706	6,242	48
2012	8,248	75	630	6,431	53
2013	8,969	70	753	7,049	56
2014	8,148	181	868	6,939	56
2015	7,808	204	877	7,666	74
2016	8,445	90	672	7,666	56

Note: Rejection decisions are rendered after examination and reexamination. "Grants" refer to approved cases published and issued certificates at the same time.

## 5. Patent Opposition and Invalidation

Year \ Item	Opposition		Invalidation		
	Sustained	Denied	Sustained	Partially Sustained	Denied
2007	42	67	574	0	705
2008	6	11	496	0	596
2009	4	4	694	0	553
2010	3	3	503	0	413
2011	2	5	469	0	442
2012	3	2	462	0	421
2013	0	0	425	114	312
2014	0	1	360	135	309
2015	0	0	294	99	245
2016	0	0	277	100	300

- 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. In January 1, 2013, invalidation adopted the system of disposition by claims. Sustained invalidation refers to all claims being sustained in the invalidation request; partially sustained refers to parts of the claims in the invalidation request are sustained, while the remaining parts are either denied or rejected; Denied invalidation refers to all the claims in the invalidation request are denied or parts of them are denied and the remaining parts are rejected.

## 6. Patent Administrative Appeals, 2007-2016

Year \ Item	Administrative Appeals					
	Cases Filed	Decisions of Administrative Appeals				
		Original Decisions Revoked	Others	Administrative Appeals Rejected	Other disposals	Rate of Revocation
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%
2015	367	15	4	386	6	4.62%
2016	313	14	2	296	6	5.03%

- 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
2015	127	3	18	87	14	6	0	0	128
2016	104	18	17	57	11	4	0	0	107

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
2007	23,132	22,053	4,032	49,217	28,437	664	3,410	32,511
2008	23,744	23,053	4,266	51,063	28,087	899	3,485	32,471
2009	22,594	24,204	4,239	51,037	23,988	828	2,499	27,315
2010	22,790	24,813	4,268	51,871	24,537	1,020	2,952	28,509
2011	23,432	24,037	4,592	52,061	26,487	1,133	3,143	30,763
2012	22,949	24,378	4,955	52,282	28,240	1,259	3,293	32,792
2013	21,633	23,769	5,133	50,535	27,584	1,256	3,836	32,676
2014	18,988	22,113	4,672	45,773	27,391	1,375	3,476	32,242
2015	17,262	20,132	4,450	41,844	27,153	1,272	3,358	31,783
2016	16,866	18,998	4,579	40,443	26,970	1,163	3,866	31,999

## 9. Residents and Non-Residents Patent Grants

Item Year	Residents				Non-Residents			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
2007	10,445	20,150	3,211	33,806	11,773	619	2,808	15,200
2008	6,321	22,645	3,161	32,127	6,546	766	2,845	10,157
2009	7,392	22,712	3,179	33,283	6,746	883	2,816	10,445
2010	8,367	23,107	3,451	34,925	8,010	849	2,239	11,098
2011	10,035	23,024	3,708	36,767	9,990	1,014	2,534	13,538
2012	12,140	23,482	3,929	39,551	13,395	1,160	2,502	17,057
2013	19,532	23,617	4,229	47,378	20,717	1,227	2,820	24,764
2014	21,261	22,458	4,023	47,742	24,340	1,254	2,916	28,510
2015	21,401	20,787	4,258	46,446	26,914	1,319	3,408	31,641
2016	21,178	18,608	4,185	43,971	27,769	1,185	3,481	32,435

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		
	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015	2016
A01	349	386	353	228	289	281
A21	19	24	21	18	12	18
A22	4	4	0	1	1	7
A23	287	272	243	131	140	181
A24	78	80	93	22	25	31
A41	39	71	70	42	40	28
A42	26	14	11	7	15	8
A43	64	108	111	30	25	64
A44	93	112	96	74	134	155
A45	96	105	88	30	73	69
A46	49	43	28	28	18	46
A47	430	450	429	238	273	463
A61	2,207	2,221	2,280	1,748	1,752	2,031
A62	44	44	52	36	26	59
A63	290	317	323	289	268	284



Classification	Application			Grant		
	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015	2016
A99	0	1	1	1	0	0
B01	494	478	478	463	523	472
B02	20	20	21	14	21	21
B03	3	8	11	6	9	11
B04	10	5	7	4	6	16
B05	209	241	208	127	175	240
B06	5	4	7	2	1	5
B07	15	17	14	7	14	9
B08	103	89	78	43	61	76
B09	21	23	14	17	19	25
B21	142	154	132	91	106	161
B22	98	78	87	73	63	82
B23	534	479	472	382	475	492
B24	242	239	247	165	162	191
B25	358	377	383	334	344	371
B26	53	60	53	54	62	59
B27	13	12	11	7	6	18
B28	40	44	36	21	12	20
B29	500	490	506	263	313	357
B30	12	23	15	11	10	11
B31	5	8	10	8	9	8
B32	695	778	721	359	434	572
B33	0	2	10	0	0	2
B41	240	232	226	175	197	210
B42	19	24	18	6	10	16
B43	28	16	20	14	22	14
B44	51	32	23	14	24	31
B60	423	408	360	221	285	399
B61	32	24	24	23	17	42
B62	447	414	454	243	326	486
B63	27	51	43	27	20	31
B64	15	26	25	2	4	16
B65	774	642	619	453	480	703
B66	61	47	74	25	30	48
B67	46	29	19	13	13	13
B68	2	3	3	1	0	1
B81	44	56	45	41	46	45
B82	39	64	52	58	75	71

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015	2016
C01	317	365	309	352	358	348
C02	124	154	129	136	102	173
C03	472	423	418	257	321	310
C04	128	160	127	122	98	141
C05	11	11	20	18	12	8
C06	2	0	1	2	0	1
C07	1,646	1,752	1,804	1,287	1,298	1,316
C08	1,703	1,847	1,788	1,603	1,824	1,603
C09	1,402	1,334	1,477	1,061	1,239	1,182
C10	115	115	79	153	134	86
C11	68	71	54	89	80	65
C12	295	323	319	251	271	297
C13	4	2	1	3	3	0
C14	1	7	1	0	2	7
C21	57	60	44	63	87	57
C22	247	283	281	298	349	343
C23	678	696	678	603	751	747
C25	204	195	179	228	186	214
C30	88	85	93	117	66	127
C40	6	6	1	4	2	2
D01	91	78	68	61	59	85
D02	11	18	25	9	5	9
D03	24	31	33	16	23	23
D04	54	75	63	42	48	56
D05	45	47	63	33	49	57
D06	61	70	87	107	90	97
D07	3	0	4	4	4	0
D21	29	29	31	31	42	33
D99	0	0	0	0	0	1
E01	27	28	20	23	32	23
E02	55	45	36	30	34	53
E03	41	39	62	20	37	48
E04	168	165	144	91	114	145
E05	132	135	134	144	126	165
E06	75	88	83	50	84	104
E21	13	8	5	3	9	11
F01	30	49	64	33	20	33
F02	76	90	91	57	58	65



Classification	Application			Grant		
	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015	2016
F03	139	152	126	39	68	88
F04	223	213	181	149	243	258
F15	15	18	21	11	11	13
F16	678	665	626	530	475	770
F17	20	26	18	13	23	23
F21	583	399	276	339	303	388
F22	7	9	8	8	4	14
F23	57	51	56	81	63	69
F24	229	218	160	158	132	205
F25	72	70	73	62	36	93
F26	19	10	21	13	9	26
F27	33	50	36	23	19	57
F28	124	102	124	97	78	114
F41	40	36	28	34	21	39
F42	6	3	2	8	4	3
G01	1,909	1,757	1,714	2,366	2,273	1,419
G02	2,088	1,767	1,602	2,639	2,584	1,926
G03	1,035	951	1,021	1,580	1,235	1,051
G04	29	38	50	38	26	33
G05	325	263	283	455	421	301
G06	5,975	4,968	4,882	4,443	5,868	5,485
G07	148	69	67	65	55	37
G08	193	217	213	208	198	156
G09	722	629	523	1,385	791	855
G10	138	191	152	136	173	176
G11	688	665	633	771	934	932
G12	2	3	4	15	5	2
G21	39	27	26	70	65	33
G99	0	0	1	0	0	0
H01	8,172	7,873	7,166	8,305	8,942	9,868
H02	1,206	1,116	1,050	1,354	1,486	1,354
H03	502	440	438	625	758	785
H04	3,223	2,801	2,612	3,747	4,110	3,907
H05	1,656	1,275	995	1,743	1,420	1,362
H99	0	0	0	0	0	0
X	524	474	686	0	0	0

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

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

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015	2016
A01	696	716	700	697	683	621
A21	72	71	65	80	64	60
A22	13	13	6	11	14	4
A23	162	164	151	151	150	139
A24	12	6	10	9	8	8
A41	334	290	254	309	259	239
A42	107	73	86	82	77	92
A43	210	218	229	212	239	234
A44	114	109	95	114	109	87
A45	642	657	578	618	604	574
A46	52	32	44	39	35	41
A47	2,019	1,917	1,730	1,948	1,807	1,685
A61	1,456	1,353	1,228	1,483	1,252	1,214
A62	136	115	120	115	112	113
A63	674	657	651	663	648	596
A99	0	0	0	0	0	0
B01	254	252	272	253	272	263
B02	36	31	18	39	21	20
B03	15	12	5	14	8	9
B04	3	8	3	4	6	6
B05	140	168	114	156	122	121
B06	0	5	3	1	6	1
B07	14	16	12	14	16	12
B08	53	59	64	55	61	64
B09	19	10	9	15	12	7
B21	98	102	91	108	90	86
B22	18	29	17	22	20	18
B23	472	437	450	432	473	379
B24	135	121	109	120	113	116
B25	487	446	464	477	430	449
B26	121	98	108	109	109	105
B27	45	53	27	48	38	34



Classification	Application			Grant		
	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015	2016
B28	16	18	24	23	17	16
B29	225	237	241	210	250	189
B30	22	28	19	27	19	17
B31	17	21	20	19	20	21
B32	178	152	164	152	163	162
B33	0	0	7	0	2	7
B41	130	110	101	120	101	95
B42	99	73	54	88	53	51
B43	92	103	68	97	78	72
B44	65	56	42	67	40	28
B60	889	793	732	801	740	663
B61	9	7	8	6	11	8
B62	716	707	636	731	679	612
B63	54	52	69	46	70	45
B64	13	8	26	10	18	20
B65	1,050	1,016	980	1,014	987	914
B66	89	109	90	94	113	69
B67	36	29	37	33	34	38
B68	1	1	2	0	1	2
B81	7	3	1	4	2	3
B82	0	2	1	0	2	1
C01	15	11	10	15	9	19
C02	100	65	102	85	81	109
C03	49	23	31	36	22	34
C04	6	8	2	8	3	3
C05	13	7	10	10	7	11
C06	2	0	1	2	1	0
C07	3	0	2	1	2	0
C08	5	22	15	8	23	9
C09	11	19	23	13	26	19
C10	4	8	6	7	6	4
C11	20	20	22	17	19	17

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015	2016
C12	26	45	31	37	34	35
C13	0	0	0	0	0	0
C14	0	0	0	0	0	0
C21	8	11	12	11	11	9
C22	4	6	5	3	7	2
C23	39	35	42	36	50	29
C25	51	51	63	55	54	75
C30	30	14	2	17	7	5
C40	0	0	0	0	0	0
D01	15	21	11	16	13	13
D02	12	11	12	8	9	10
D03	26	20	37	28	21	38
D04	86	71	56	67	69	51
D05	66	38	50	58	48	46
D06	88	93	89	83	87	97
D07	5	3	6	4	5	6
D21	6	4	14	7	7	13
D99	0	0	1	0	0	1
E01	46	29	33	35	37	44
E02	52	41	46	47	40	46
E03	117	106	129	101	113	114
E04	440	407	381	427	397	360
E05	231	250	236	239	248	209
E06	272	243	231	244	254	224
E21	6	13	1	5	9	2
F01	57	50	35	40	43	39
F02	83	82	82	86	85	70
F03	132	135	102	128	111	91
F04	240	259	207	246	226	200
F15	15	9	11	10	12	7
F16	850	820	862	808	861	773
F17	18	33	18	31	26	12



Classification	Application			Grant		
	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015	2016
F21	870	615	424	711	507	353
F22	10	9	9	9	7	7
F23	94	77	55	83	63	58
F24	391	436	362	385	426	324
F25	88	108	64	100	74	66
F26	31	25	21	30	18	27
F27	13	15	14	14	19	16
F28	72	83	64	72	74	69
F41	76	75	72	73	74	80
F42	16	13	11	15	15	5
G01	540	548	436	546	484	464
G02	484	514	426	491	457	427
G03	153	143	128	155	107	128
G04	58	48	38	60	43	31
G05	64	54	44	60	47	49
G06	1,424	1,286	1,244	1,359	1,255	1,128
G07	70	44	50	56	53	40
G08	257	201	202	224	202	193
G09	226	213	194	236	182	182
G10	69	79	62	84	62	55
G11	105	85	79	103	85	68
G12	6	3	2	4	4	2
G21	2	1	1	2	1	1
G99	1	0	0	0	0	0
H01	2,209	1,907	1,645	1,974	1,823	1,432
H02	589	573	488	580	505	404
H03	30	24	26	24	19	27
H04	539	531	434	550	463	382
H05	775	737	586	693	696	499
H99	0	0	0	0	0	0
X	197	195	159	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		
	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015	2016
01	81	63	54	36	55	26
02	345	283	288	266	243	267
03	195	191	223	157	182	232
04	42	56	48	30	44	54
05	97	77	45	47	99	62
06	418	385	431	278	286	365
07	395	351	427	329	302	360
08	353	349	387	307	316	402
09	565	491	435	460	502	431
10	241	195	232	209	216	231
11	269	264	233	210	242	232
12	670	834	817	592	848	741
13	641	581	464	486	616	477
14	1,501	1,187	891	1,045	1,043	1,035
15	374	407	407	295	404	453
16	261	253	238	227	241	265
17	8	10	6	4	10	6
18	15	17	12	11	21	12
19	152	86	66	100	92	81
20	74	68	55	34	39	52
21	333	263	270	251	260	265
22	42	41	65	28	50	74
23	432	389	426	381	373	446
24	191	189	212	148	187	197
25	148	180	161	143	161	145
26	664	523	494	558	478	387
27	29	13	7	22	14	13
28	274	238	271	198	247	242
29	15	5	19	12	7	16
30	23	36	30	20	29	33
31	48	77	52	55	59	63



Classification	Application			Grant		
	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015	2016
32	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	0	0	0
X	73	46	42	0	0	1

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 2015 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	4,950
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	3,507
3	A61K	Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	1,084
4	G02B	Optical elements, systems, or apparatus	1,068
5	G06Q	Electronic commerce	924
6	C07D	Heterocyclic compounds	889
7	C08L	Compositions of Macromolecular Compounds	826
8	G03F	Photomechanical production of textured or patterned surfaces; materials therefor; originals therefor; apparatus specially adapted therefor; exposure apparatus	810
9	B32B	Layered products	721
10	H04W	Wireless communication networks	707
11	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	688
12	H04N	Pictorial communication	664
13	H04L	Transmission of digital information	644
14	C23C	Coating metallic material; coating material with metallic material	618
15	G01N	Investigating or analysing materials by determining their chemical or physical properties	580
16	G11C	Static stores	576
17	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	528
18	C09J	Adhesives; non-mechanical aspects of adhesive processes in general; adhesive processes not provided for elsewhere; use of materials as adhesives	519
19	C09K	Materials for applications not otherwise provided for; applications of materials not otherwise provided for	506
20	G02F	Liquid crystal display (LCD), electrophoresis display (EPD)	474

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of applications, from most to least.  
 2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2016.01.  
 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 2015 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	G06F	Electric digital data processing	738
2	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	734
3	B65D	Containers for storage or transport of articles or materials	613
4	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	490
5	A47G	Household or table equipment	465
6	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	457
7	A63B	Apparatus for physical training, gymnastics, swimming, climbing, or fencing; ball games; training equipment	439
8	G06Q	Electronic commerce	384
9	A47J	Kitchen equipment; coffee mills; spice mills; apparatus for making beverages	345
10	F21V	Lighting devices	323
11	A01K	Animal husbandry; care of birds, fishes, insects; fishing; rearing or breeding animals, not otherwise provided for; new breeds of animals	300
12	A47C	Chairs; sofas; beds	266
13	B25B	Tools or bench devices	262
14	A01G	Horticulture; cultivation of vegetables, flowers, rice, fruit, vines, hops, or seaweed; forestry; watering	255
15	A47B	Tables; desks; office furniture; cabinets; drawers; general details of furniture	238
16	A61H	Physical therapy apparatus	227
16	B01D	Separation	227
18	B23Q	Details, components, or accessories for machine tools	226
19	E06B	Shutter	222
20	F16K	Valves; taps; cocks; actuating-floats; devices for venting or aerating	213

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of applications, from most to least.  
 2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2016.01.  
 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 2015 (TOP 20)

Rank	LOC	LOC Subject	Total
1	12-16	Parts, equipment and accessories for vehicles, not included in other classes or subclasses	402
2	14-03	Communications equipment, wireless remote controls and radio amplifiers	302
3	13-03	Equipment for distribution or control of electric power	290
4	26-06	Luminous devices for vehicles	280
5	28-03	Toilet articles and beauty parlor equipment	252
6	14-02	Data processing equipment as well as peripheral apparatus and devices	228
7	03-01	Trunks, suitcases, briefcases, handbags, keyholders, cases specially designed for their contents, wallets and similar articles	207
8	06-04	Storage furniture	195
9	09-01	Bottles, flasks, pots, carboys, demijohns, and containers with dynamic dispensing means	194
10	12-11	Cycles and motorcycles	191
11	07-02	Cooking appliances, utensils and containers	184
12	23-01	Fluid distribution equipment	177
13	02-04	Footwear, socks and stockings	176
14	14-04	Screen Displays and Icons	173
15	16-06	Optical articles	171
16	15-99	Miscellaneous	170
17	21-01	Games and toys	168
18	07-01	China, glassware, dishes and other articles of a similar nature	159
19	09-03	Boxes, cases, containers, (preserve) tins or cans	152
20	23-04	Ventilation and air-conditioning equipment	145

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of applications, 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.

3. For detailed LOC subject, please refer to International Classification for Industrial Designs 9<sup>th</sup> edition.



## 7. Invention Grants by International Patent Classification (IPC) in 2016 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	7,256
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	4,168
3	H04N	Pictorial communication	1,561
4	G02B	Optical elements, systems, or apparatus	1,012
5	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	868
6	H04L	Transmission of digital information	841
7	G02F	Liquid crystal display (LCD), electrophoresis display (EPD)	840
8	G11C	Static stores	829
9	A61K	Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	828
10	G03F	Photomechanical production of textured or patterned surfaces; materials therefor; originals therefor; apparatus specially adapted therefor; exposure apparatus	824
11	G06Q	Electronic commerce	723
12	H04W	Wireless communication networks	699
13	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	698
14	C23C	Coating metallic material; coating material with metallic material	697
15	G09G	Arrangements or circuits for control of indicating devices using static means to present variable information	695
16	C07D	Heterocyclic compounds	665
17	C08L	Compositions of Macromolecular Compounds	587
18	B32B	Layered products	572
19	H01Q	Aerials	495
20	G01R	Measuring electric variables; measuring magnetic variables	481

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of grants, from most to least.  
 2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2016.01.

## 8. Utility Model Grants by International Patent Classification (IPC) in 2016 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	G06F	Electric digital data processing	630
2	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	591
3	B65D	Containers for storage or transport of articles or materials	590
4	A47G	Household or table equipment	457
5	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	413
6	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	407
7	A63B	Apparatus for physical training, gymnastics, swimming, climbing, or fencing; ball games; training equipment	406
8	G06Q	Electronic commerce	396
9	A47J	Kitchen equipment; coffee mills; spice mills; apparatus for making beverages	319
10	A01K	Animal husbandry; care of birds, fishes, insects; fishing; rearing or breeding animals, not otherwise provided for; new breeds of animals	262
11	A47C	Chairs; sofas; beds	258
12	F21V	Lighting devices	249
13	A47B	Tables; desks; office furniture; cabinets; drawers; general details of furniture	245
14	B25B	Tools or bench devices	239
15	A61H	Physical therapy apparatus	236
16	B01D	Separation	215
16	E06B	Shutter	215
18	A01G	Horticulture; cultivation of vegetables, flowers, rice, fruit, vines, hops, or seaweed; forestry; watering	212
19	A45D	Hairdressing or shaving equipment; manicuring or other cosmetic treatment	205
20	F16K	Valves; taps; cocks; actuating-floats; devices for venting or aerating	200

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of grants, from most to least.  
2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2016.01.



## 9. Design Grants by International Classification for Industrial Design System (LOC) in 2016 (TOP 20)

Rank	LOC	LOC Subject	Total
1	12-16	Parts, equipment and accessories for vehicles, not included in other classes or subclasses	362
2	13-03	Equipment for distribution or control of electric power	330
3	14-03	Communications equipment, wireless remote controls and radio amplifiers	306
4	14-02	Data processing equipment as well as peripheral apparatus and devices	293
5	28-03	Toilet articles and beauty parlor equipment	231
6	26-06	Luminous devices for vehicles	226
7	03-01	trunks, suitcases, briefcases, handbags, keyholders, cases specially designed for their contents, wallets and similar articles	211
8	14-04	Screen Displays and Icons	210
9	15-99	Miscellaneous	197
9	16-06	Optical articles	197
11	12-11	Cycles and motorcycles	182
12	23-01	Fluid distribution equipment	181
13	09-01	Bottles, flasks, pots, carboys, demijohns, and containers with dynamic dispensing means	176
14	21-01	Games and toys	165
15	02-04	Footwear, socks and stockings	164
16	09-03	Boxes, cases, containers, (preserve) tins or cans	158
17	07-02	Cooking appliances, utensils and containers	152
18	23-04	Ventilation and air-conditioning equipment	132
19	24-02	Medical instruments, instruments and tools for laboratory use	130
20	07-01	China, glassware, dishes and other articles of a similar nature	126

Note: 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of grants, from most to least.  
 2. For detailed LOC subject, please refer to International Classification for Industrial Designs 9<sup>th</sup> edition.

## 10. Patent Applications by Nationality (2016)

Nationality	Application				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	16,866	18,998	4,579	40,443	55.83%
JAPAN	12,006	85	1,258	13,349	18.43%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	7,081	222	669	7,972	11.00%
MAINLAND CHINA	1,484	551	167	2,202	3.04%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,719	20	161	1,900	2.62%
GERMANY	1,300	18	333	1,651	2.28%
FRANCE	316	1	288	605	0.84%
SWITZERLAND	415	2	183	600	0.83%
NETHERLANDS	522	20	42	584	0.81%
HONG KONG	274	82	108	464	0.64%
UNITED KINGDOM	318	14	62	394	0.54%
SWEDEN	137	0	248	385	0.53%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	198	46	32	276	0.38%
SINGAPORE	210	9	15	234	0.32%
ITALY	115	3	69	187	0.26%
BELGIUM	91	1	4	96	0.13%
AUSTRIA	71	1	6	78	0.11%
AUSTRALIA	39	8	26	73	0.10%
FINLAND	48	0	24	72	0.10%
CANADA	55	3	4	62	0.09%
ISRAEL	44	3	6	53	0.07%
LUXEMBOURG	46	1	5	52	0.07%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	18	9	24	51	0.07%



Nationality	Application				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
MALAYSIA	34	11	6	51	0.07%
SAMOA	25	23	2	50	0.07%
MALTA	45	1	4	50	0.07%
NORWAY	36	1	2	39	0.05%
DENMARK	25	0	12	37	0.05%
IRELAND	33	0	2	35	0.05%
SPAIN	27	0	5	32	0.04%
SEYCHELLES	19	8	0	27	0.04%
NEW ZEALAND	16	1	9	26	0.04%
INDIA	23	0	2	25	0.03%
BARBADOS	17	0	8	25	0.03%
SLOVENIA	2	0	22	24	0.03%
THAILAND	11	6	3	20	0.03%
LIECHTENSTEIN	16	0	4	20	0.03%
MACAO	2	0	17	19	0.03%
BRAZIL	5	1	5	11	0.02%
BELIZE	5	4	0	9	0.01%
CZECH REPUBLIC	2	1	4	7	0.01%
MEXICO	7	0	0	7	0.01%
POLAND	4	1	1	6	0.01%
OTHER	109	6	24	139	0.19%
Total	43,836	20,161	8,445	72,442	100.00%

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

## 11. Pre-grant Publications by Nationality (2016)

Nationality	Pre-grant Publication	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	17,577	39.63%
JAPAN	11,862	26.74%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	7,050	15.89%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,628	3.67%
MAINLAND CHINA	1,266	2.85%
GERMANY	1,265	2.85%
SWITZERLAND	473	1.07%
HONG KONG	423	0.95%
FRANCE	388	0.87%
NETHERLANDS	386	0.87%
UNITED KINGDOM	256	0.58%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	211	0.48%
SWEDEN	176	0.40%
SINGAPORE	147	0.33%
ITALY	114	0.26%
AUSTRIA	96	0.22%
BELGIUM	83	0.19%
CANADA	70	0.16%
ISRAEL	59	0.13%
LUXEMBOURG	49	0.11%
DENMARK	48	0.11%
FINLAND	45	0.10%
MALAYSIA	37	0.08%
INDIA	36	0.08%
AUSTRALIA	36	0.08%
SPAIN	35	0.08%
IRELAND	35	0.08%
MALTA	31	0.07%
SAMOA	28	0.06%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	25	0.06%
NORWAY	18	0.04%
NEW ZEALAND	14	0.03%
BELIZE	8	0.02%
THAILAND	8	0.02%
BARBADOS	7	0.02%
MACAO	7	0.02%
SEYCHELLES	6	0.01%
OTHER	352	0.79%
Total	44,355	100.00%

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



## 12. Granted Patents by Nationality (2016)

Nationality	Number of Granted Patents				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	21,178	18,608	4,185	43,971	57.55%
JAPAN	12,100	107	1,198	13,405	17.54%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	7,804	190	673	8,667	11.34%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	2,041	26	182	2,249	2.94%
MAINLAND CHINA	1,400	544	165	2,109	2.76%
GERMANY	1,144	18	305	1,467	1.92%
SWITZERLAND	394	2	220	616	0.81%
NETHERLANDS	409	12	28	449	0.59%
FRANCE	360	2	55	417	0.55%
HONG KONG	234	92	91	417	0.55%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	266	84	47	397	0.52%
SINGAPORE	311	10	28	349	0.46%
UNITED KINGDOM	206	7	100	313	0.41%
SWEDEN	139	1	84	224	0.29%
ITALY	87	4	75	166	0.22%
FINLAND	97	0	23	120	0.16%
BELGIUM	99	1	16	116	0.15%
AUSTRALIA	42	6	64	112	0.15%
CANADA	86	3	15	104	0.14%
AUSTRIA	84	4	1	89	0.12%
LUXEMBOURG	56	3	10	69	0.09%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	43	9	6	58	0.08%
IRELAND	54	0	3	57	0.07%
MALAYSIA	28	9	10	47	0.06%

Nationality	Number of Granted Patents				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
ISRAEL	36	3	3	42	0.05%
DENMARK	17	6	15	38	0.05%
SPAIN	28	0	6	34	0.04%
SAMOA	13	17	3	33	0.04%
SEYCHELLES	23	5	0	28	0.04%
BARBADOS	23	0	2	25	0.03%
LIECHTENSTEIN	19	0	6	25	0.03%
NORWAY	19	0	4	23	0.03%
INDIA	18	1	0	19	0.02%
MACAO	0	0	18	18	0.02%
BERMUDA	15	0	0	15	0.02%
MALTA	8	1	1	10	0.01%
THAILAND	3	1	6	10	0.01%
SAUDI ARABIA	9	0	0	9	0.01%
NEW ZEALAND	8	0	1	9	0.01%
BRAZIL	6	0	3	9	0.01%
BELIZE	1	7	0	8	0.01%
PHILIPPINES	6	1	0	7	0.01%
MEXICO	4	0	2	6	0.01%
BRUNEI	3	2	1	6	0.01%
OTHER	26	7	11	44	0.07%
TOTAL	48,947	19,793	7,666	76,406	100.00%

Note: Countries with fewer than 5 patents granted are listed as "OTHER."



### 13. Residents Patent Applications in 2016 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Applications			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.	873	0	0	873
2	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	446	19	3	468
3	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	357	19	24	400
4	ACER INCORPORATED	209	90	7	306
5	AU OPTRONICS CORPORATION	268	21	1	290
6	INVENTEC CORPORATION	227	1	2	230
6	CHINA STEEL CORPORATION	129	101	0	230
8	FAR-EAST-UNIVERSITY	43	178	1	222
9	TAIPEI CHENGSHIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	4	167	1	172
10	CHUNGHWA TELECOM CO., LTD.	160	4	2	166
11	L&F PLASTICS, CO., LTD.	1	22	133	156
12	METAL INDUSTRIES RESEARCH&DEVELOPMENT CENTRE	144	9	1	154
13	CHIEN HSIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	14	120	3	137
14	QUANTA COMPUTER INC.	99	11	25	135
15	ASUSTEK COMPUTER INC.	60	55	11	126
16	SOUTHERN TAIWAN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	71	52	0	123
17	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	103	5	12	120
18	NATIONAL TSING HUA UNIVERSITY	111	5	0	116
18	HIGH TECH COMPUTER, CORP.	81	0	35	116
20	NATIONAL CHIN-YI UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	68	44	1	113

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 2016 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Grants			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	925	16	41	982
2	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	663	13	3	679
3	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.	635	0	0	635
4	AU OPTRONICS CORPORATION	583	21	0	604
5	WISTRON CORPORATION	480	0	1	481
6	ACER INCORPORATED	284	95	16	395
7	HIGH TECH COMPUTER, CORP.	273	0	44	317
8	CHINA STEEL CORPORATION	157	112	0	269
9	FAR-EAST-UNIVERSITY	67	198	0	265
10	INVENTEC CORPORATION	247	0	0	247
11	UNITED MICROELECTRONICS CORP.	235	5	0	240
12	MACRONIX INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	232	0	0	232
13	CHUNGHWA TELECOM CO., LTD.	214	6	2	222
14	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	179	17	15	211
15	INNOLUX CORPORATION	200	2	0	202
16	SOUTHERN TAIWAN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	132	60	3	195
17	MSTAR SEMICONDUCTOR, INC.	181	1	0	182
18	NATIONAL TSING HUA UNIVERSITY	177	4	0	181
19	REALTEK SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION	177	0	0	177
20	TAIPEI CHENGSHIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	5	167	2	174

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 2016 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Applications			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	INTEL CORPORATION	905	0	0	905
2	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	616	0	0	616
3	SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LABORATORY CO., LTD.	470	0	0	470
4	APPLIED MATERIALS, INC.	300	25	7	332
5	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	265	0	54	319
6	NITTO DENKO CORPORATION	305	1	0	306
7	TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED	297	0	8	305
8	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	252	0	13	265
8	3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY	210	6	49	265
10	SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	228	0	0	228
11	FUJIFILM CORPORATION	225	0	0	225
12	SHIN-ETSU CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	211	0	2	213
13	TOSHIBA CORPORATION	204	0	6	210
14	CORNING INCORPORATED	205	0	0	205
15	LAM RESEARCH CORPORATION	196	1	2	199
16	RENAULT S.A.S.	0	0	196	196
17	DISCO CORPORATION	183	0	0	183
18	TORAY INDUSTRIES, INC.	166	0	0	166
19	ASML NETHERLANDS B. V.	162	0	0	162
20	HEWLETT-PACKARD DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, L. P.	157	0	4	161
20	FOXCONN INTERCONNECT TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	111	32	18	161

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 2016 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Patent Grants			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	INTEL CORPORATION	854	0	0	854
2	SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LABORATORY CO., LTD.	772	0	0	772
3	APPLE INC.	397	9	105	511
4	TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED	460	0	16	476
5	LG CHEM, LTD.	376	0	0	376
6	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	341	0	0	341
7	SAMSUNG DISPLAY CO., LTD.	306	0	0	306
8	TOSHIBA CORPORATION	273	0	7	280
8	APPLIED MATERIALS, INC.	268	12	0	280
10	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	245	0	25	270
11	SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	252	0	0	252
12	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	166	0	76	242
13	NITTO DENKO CORPORATION	237	1	0	238
14	FUJIFILM CORPORATION	200	0	0	200
15	SHIN-ETSU CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	183	0	0	183
16	MICROSOFT TECHNOLOGY LICENSING, LLC	180	0	0	180
17	PANASONIC INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT CO., LTD.	121	3	50	174
18	3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY	123	5	34	162
19	SHIMANO INC.	123	23	15	161
20	YKK CORPORATION	149	2	5	156

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 in 2016

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)	119	606	66	13	804	1.17%
Foods & Tobacco	A21-A24	69	204	168	7	448	0.65%
Domestic Articles	A41-A47	433	2,833	400	119	3,785	5.51%
Pharmaceutical & Entertainment	A61-A63, (exclude A61K&A61P,A61Q)	900	1,775	643	91	3,409	4.96%
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	320	67	447	2	836	1.22%
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	262	55	428	0	745	1.08%
Separation & Mixing	B01-B09	319	486	556	17	1,378	2.00%
Working of Metal	B21-B32, (exclude B31)	963	1,499	1,371	72	3,905	5.68%
Printing	B41-B44	102	239	169	7	517	0.75%
Transporting	B60-B68	921	2,247	818	124	4,110	5.98%
Micro-structural technology; nano-technology	B81-B82	68	4	48	0	120	0.17%
Inorganic Chemistry, Treatment of Waste Water	C01-C05,C30	327	167	780	14	1,288	1.87%
Organic Chemistry	C07, (exclude C07K、C07M)	137	0	1,058	0	1,195	1.74%
Organic Macromolecular Compound	C08	242	9	1,361	0	1,612	2.35%
Dyes, Petroleum, Animal or Vegetable Oils	C09-C11	177	40	1,156	0	1,373	2.00%
Sugar Industries & Pelts/Leather	C13-C14	0	0	7	0	7	0.01%
Metallurgy, Coating Metallic Material & Alloys	C21-C23,C25 (exclude C22K)	300	106	1,061	9	1,476	2.15%

Type of Industry	Corresponding International Patent Classification	Residents		Non-Residents		Total	
		Invention	Utility Model	Invention	Utility Model	No. of Certificates Issued	Percentage
Textiles & Flexible Materials	D01-D07	123	246	204	15	588	0.86%
Paper Making & Making Paper Articles	D21,B31	9	31	32	3	75	0.11%
Fixed Constructions	E01-E06	336	976	202	21	1,535	2.23%
Mining or Quarrying	E21	4	2	7	0	13	0.02%
Engines and Pumps	F01-F04	265	374	179	26	844	1.23%
Hydraulics or Pneumatics in General	F15-F17	441	768	365	24	1,598	2.32%
Lighting; Heating	F21-F28	574	884	392	36	1,886	2.74%
Weapons; Explosive Charges	F41-F42,C06	24	84	19	1	128	0.19%
Optics	G01-G03 , (exclude G01N33 )	1,858	915	2,426	74	5,273	7.67%
Measuring	G04-G08, (exclude G06F,G06Q)	654	373	434	11	1,472	2.14%
Semi-Conductor Applications	G09-G12	988	294	977	13	2,272	3.31%
Nuclear Engineering	G21	6	1	27	0	34	0.05%
Electric Power; Generation, Distribution or Conversion of Electric Power, Electric Heating	H02,H05	1,549	821	1,167	82	3,619	5.26%
Basic Electronic Elements	H01, (exclude H01L)	1,165	839	1,447	186	3,637	5.29%
Semiconductor Devices	H01L	2,595	351	4,661	56	7,663	11.15%
Basic Electronic Circuitry; Electric Communication Technique	H03,H04	2,131	361	2,561	48	5,101	7.42%
Electric Digital Data Processing	G06F (exclude 17/60)	2,279	529	1,889	101	4,798	6.98%
E-business	G06F17/60, G06Q	498	384	225	12	1,119	1.63%
Others		20	38	18	1	77	0.11%
Total		21,178	18,608	27,769	1,185	68,740	100.00%



## 18. Statistics for Valid Patent

### Invention & Utility Model

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
A01	1,673	2,978
A21	116	302
A22	18	40
A23	1,007	662
A24	137	44
A41	209	1,232
A42	63	376
A43	205	1,017
A44	646	475
A45	299	2,401
A46	170	152
A47	1,632	8,610
A61	10,198	6,217
A62	167	546
A63	1,740	2,992
B01	3,068	1,437
B02	117	158
B03	77	51
B04	38	26
B05	1,155	760
B06	14	10
B07	78	109
B08	414	281
B09	135	72
B21	857	568
B22	548	99
B23	2,778	2,569
B24	1,328	675
B25	2,323	2,482
B26	381	586
B27	129	241
B28	113	93
B29	2,004	1,203
B30	97	130

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
B31	63	89
B32	2,221	773
B33	2	9
B41	1,576	604
B42	71	343
B43	132	368
B44	154	228
B60	2,006	3,837
B61	171	35
B62	2,530	3,498
B63	195	234
B64	53	69
B65	3,570	5,079
B66	337	439
B67	94	145
B68	2	8
B81	337	17
B82	281	5
C01	1,733	67
C02	743	414
C03	1,599	163
C04	786	22
C05	62	42
C06	5	5
C07	6,924	4
C08	9,193	58
C09	6,135	92
C10	558	19
C11	465	69
C12	1,738	151
C13	12	2
C14	13	1
C21	458	51
C22	1,639	18

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
C23	3,706	163
C25	1,128	290
C30	727	85
C40	9	0
D01	505	101
D02	78	59
D03	176	140
D04	388	379
D05	399	313
D06	723	446
D07	13	24
D21	221	36
D99	1	2
E01	140	196
E02	211	284
E03	177	538
E04	724	2,104
E05	794	1,429
E06	424	1,496
E21	61	34
F01	302	240
F02	597	419
F03	270	500
F04	1,268	1,237
F15	133	71
F16	3,907	4,734
F17	171	105
F21	1,716	2,959
F22	51	36
F23	474	419

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
F24	1,016	2,044
F25	478	386
F26	104	148
F27	187	79
F28	524	375
F41	169	409
F42	23	56
G01	11,194	2,634
G02	16,537	2,640
G03	7,747	720
G04	158	159
G05	2,264	280
G06	27,474	6,592
G07	364	264
G08	958	891
G09	7,653	929
G10	1,042	320
G11	7,665	476
G12	40	27
G21	344	16
G99	0	1
H01	62,476	12,234
H02	7,442	2,545
H03	5,390	143
H04	24,104	2,648
H05	9,439	4,114
H99	1	0
Total	294,079	116,521

Note: The figures above are calculated based on existing patents as of December 31, 2016.



Design

Classification	Design
01	195
02	1,260
03	921
04	276
05	348
06	1,802
07	1,660
08	2,190
09	2,695
10	1,308
11	1,139
12	4,767
13	2,883
14	5,307
15	2,341
16	1,519
17	39
18	105

Classification	Design
19	661
20	258
21	1,392
22	248
23	2,407
24	1,062
25	914
26	2,569
27	112
28	1,270
29	73
30	137
31	282
99	43
Total	42,183

Note: The figures above are calculated based on existing patents as of December 31, 2016.

19. Statistics of Pending Patent Applications for Examination (2007~2016)

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		
2007	93,810	9,419	7,132	7,663	288	1	4	-	527	1,791	91	1,585	122,311
2008	123,551	8,011	7,254	5,972	190	1	-	-	550	1,650	68	1,695	148,942
2009	141,213	8,117	6,057	4,676	119	-	1	-	522	1,319	44	2,803	164,871
2010	153,969	9,015	6,198	4,171	112	-	1	-	497	1,257	58	2,882	178,160
2011	160,858	8,444	6,224	4,312	74	-	-	-	399	1,116	82	2,322	183,831
2012	153,039	8,376	6,382	5,167	39	-	-	-	365	1,027	68	2,140	176,603
2013	129,318	6,599	6,681	7,345	40	-	-	-	292	844	49	1,740	152,908
2014	100,580	5,696	6,276	8,592	143	-	-	-	274	599	67	1,773	124,000
2015	72,892	4,641	4,854	8,711	179	-	-	-	257	511	87	1,584	93,717
2016	50,293	3,953	4,848	8,390	72	-	-	-	235	408	49	1,125	69,366

- 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. (2007:11,374; 2008: 12,965; 2009: 8,501; 2010: 10,705; 2011:12,671; 2012:10,932; 2013:9,959; 2014:10,734; 2015:9,684; 2016: 10,142).  
 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
2007	51,569	33,316	64.60%	1,550	3.01%	10,733	20.81%	301	0.58%	45,900	89.01%
2008	51,831	32,213	62.15%	1,468	2.83%	12,289	23.71%	268	0.52%	46,238	89.21%
2009	46,582	28,508	61.20%	1,390	2.98%	11,520	24.73%	465	1.00%	41,883	89.91%
2010	47,327	27,829	58.80%	1,669	3.53%	11,947	25.24%	417	0.88%	41,862	88.45%
2011	49,919	29,092	58.28%	1,545	3.10%	12,473	24.99%	604	1.21%	43,714	87.57%
2012	51,189	30,520	59.62%	1,102	2.15%	12,137	23.71%	887	1.73%	44,646	87.22%
2013	49,217	28,464	57.83%	1,167	2.37%	12,223	24.83%	1,167	2.37%	43,021	87.41%
2014	46,379	26,513	57.17%	1,167	2.52%	2,925	6.31%	1,181	2.55%	31,786	68.54%
2015	44,415	24,799	55.83%	774	1.74%	498	1.12%	1,354	3.05%	27,425	61.75%
2016	43,836	22,655	51.68%	331	0.76%	315	0.72%	1,612	3.68%	24,913	56.83%

- 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
2007	43	73
2008	37	37
2009	30	27
2010	50	48
2011	144	120
2012	159	124
2013	146	83
2014	87	195
2015	113	120
2016	114	133



## II. Trademark Cases Filed & Disposed

### A. General Statistics of Trademark Cases (1997-2016)

Year \ Item	Application	Registration	Approval	Rejection
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
2015	78,523	62,993	–	7,692
2016	79,300	68,177	–	8,956

- 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 (2007-2016)

### 1. Statistics of Applications

Year	Item	Application		Opposition	Invalidation	Revocation
		By case	By class			
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
2015		78,523	101,327	780	210	669
2016		79,300	101,331	822	187	515

Year	Item	Renewal	License	Assignment	Alteration
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
2015		41,471	930	8,998	12,323
2016		43,030	763	9,469	8,552

- 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
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
2015	470	177	261
2016	426	232	228

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
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
2015	122	60	74
2016	116	41	60

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
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
2015		487	35	157
2016		379	47	193

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, 2007-2016

Year	Item	Administrative Appeals					Rate of Revocation
		Cases Filed	Decisions of Administrative Appeals				
			Original Decisions Revoked	Administrative Appeals Rejected	Others	Other Concluded Cases	
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%
2015		722	29	709	4	5	4.42%
2016		688	15	680	4	11	2.68%

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

Item Year	Cases Received	Cases Concluded							
		Withdrawn	Plaintiff Won	Plaintiff Lost	Partially Sustained	Dismissals	Settlements	Others	Total
Jul. - Dec. 2008	148	3	5	43	3	8	2	2	66
2009	263	10	20	197	11	13	10	1	262
2010	254	14	14	188	14	12	1	0	243
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
2015	159	17	20	96	8	4	3	0	148
2016	158	9	14	119	3	6	2	0	153

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
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
2015		57,356	21,167
2016		57,548	21,752

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
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
2015		45,233	17,760
2016		48,828	19,349

## C. Statistics of Trademarks by Class and Nationality

### 1. Trademark Applications and Registrations by Class (2014-2016)

Class	Application			Registration		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Total	97,673	101,226	101,257	84,696	81,616	88,196
1	1,222	1,242	1,328	1,190	976	1,174
2	281	301	390	323	226	303
3	6,094	6,763	6,838	4,771	5,154	5,400
4	463	500	475	444	391	422
5	5,695	5,715	5,963	5,019	4,437	4,838
6	825	881	947	794	748	826
7	1,899	1,842	1,903	1,902	1,785	1,696
8	680	675	716	609	598	646
9	7,390	7,607	7,572	6,747	6,389	6,829
10	1,723	1,620	1,729	1,325	1,474	1,455
11	1,899	1,902	2,087	1,772	1,701	1,780
12	1,752	1,737	1,709	1,526	1,566	1,564
13	50	39	61	38	38	53
14	1,500	1,499	1,242	1,444	1,291	1,292
15	162	134	187	115	136	138
16	2,624	2,750	2,702	2,498	2,294	2,473
17	536	597	599	565	507	562



Class	Application			Registration		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
18	2,491	2,580	2,226	2,146	2,154	2,153
19	439	480	423	389	406	410
20	1,302	1,496	1,478	1,151	1,222	1,384
21	1,926	2,094	2,092	1,808	1,741	1,873
22	227	212	219	172	206	206
23	113	74	99	101	85	89
24	1,009	928	1,066	848	866	868
25	5,097	4,838	4,598	4,180	4,225	3,971
26	354	332	343	393	306	330
27	199	217	296	207	177	196
28	2,052	2,103	1,996	1,576	1,826	1,956
29	3,705	3,868	3,648	3,243	2,784	3,156
30	7,051	6,975	7,074	5,970	5,204	5,800
31	1,248	1,412	1,454	1,165	1,009	1,259
32	1,897	1,911	2,142	1,550	1,387	1,549
33	934	869	944	896	695	744
34	399	365	372	310	316	364
35	11,017	11,548	11,362	9,704	9,333	10,286
36	1,396	1,491	1,372	1,205	1,253	1,293
37	1,313	1,305	1,319	1,282	1,060	1,193
38	1,152	1,262	1,209	930	1,055	1,131
39	1,026	1,106	1,068	860	860	1,053
40	552	632	626	486	514	591
41	4,210	4,699	4,746	3,528	3,632	4,131
42	3,023	3,300	3,139	2,481	2,729	2,843
43	6,150	6,684	6,746	4,968	4,777	5,557
44	1,750	1,689	1,757	1,372	1,355	1,470
45	846	952	995	693	728	889

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

## 2. Trademark Applications by Nationality in 2016 (By Case)

Nationality	Application	Percentage	Nationality	Application	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	57,548	72.57%	ISRAEL	34	0.04%
MAINLAND CHINA	4,281	5.40%	BELIZE	33	0.04%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,735	4.71%	INDIA	27	0.03%
JAPAN	3,669	4.63%	BRAZIL	26	0.03%
HONG KONG	1,541	1.94%	MEXICO	24	0.03%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,447	1.82%	POLAND	23	0.03%
GERMANY	889	1.12%	TURKEY	23	0.03%
FRANCE	658	0.83%	VIETNAM	23	0.03%
SWITZERLAND	614	0.77%	CYPRUS	20	0.03%
UNITED KINGDOM	613	0.77%	BERMUDA	19	0.02%
SINGAPORE	403	0.51%	MALTA	18	0.02%
ITALY	394	0.50%	BAHAMAS	17	0.02%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	382	0.48%	INDONESIA	17	0.02%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	323	0.41%	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	16	0.02%
NETHERLANDS	267	0.34%	HUNGARY	15	0.02%
AUSTRALIA	248	0.31%	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	15	0.02%
MALAYSIA	247	0.31%	NORWAY	14	0.02%
CANADA	192	0.24%	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	12	0.02%
SPAIN	185	0.23%	SOUTH AFRICA	12	0.02%
SAMOA	107	0.13%	ISLE OF MAN	11	0.01%
NEW ZEALAND	102	0.13%	ANGUILLA	10	0.01%
THAILAND	98	0.12%	ARGENTINA	10	0.01%
LUXEMBOURG	84	0.11%	MONACO	9	0.01%
SWEDEN	78	0.10%	MARSHALL ISLANDS	8	0.01%
MACAO	72	0.09%	MAURITIUS	8	0.01%
DENMARK	69	0.09%	PORTUGAL	8	0.01%
IRELAND	63	0.08%	QATAR	8	0.01%
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	60	0.08%	BARBADOS	7	0.01%
FINLAND	57	0.07%	GREECE	7	0.01%
PHILIPPINES	51	0.06%	SAUDI ARABIA	7	0.01%
BELGIUM	47	0.06%	BULGARIA	6	0.01%
AUSTRIA	41	0.05%	BELARUS	6	0.01%
SEYCHELLES	39	0.05%	IRAN	6	0.01%
LIECHTENSTEIN	37	0.05%	OTHERS	124	0.16%
CHILE	36	0.05%			

	Subtotal	Ratio
Residents	57,548	72.57%
Non-Residents	21,752	27.43%
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,300</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

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 2016 (By Case)

Nationality	Registration	Percentage	Nationality	Registration	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	48,828	71.62%	ISRAEL	26	0.04%
MAINLAND CHINA	3,756	5.51%	SEYCHELLES	25	0.04%
JAPAN	3,347	4.91%	CHILE	24	0.04%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,302	4.84%	HUNGARY	24	0.04%
HONG KONG	1,232	1.81%	INDONESIA	23	0.03%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,118	1.64%	SOUTH AFRICA	23	0.03%
GERMANY	872	1.28%	TURKEY	22	0.03%
FRANCE	620	0.91%	VIETNAM	22	0.03%
SWITZERLAND	579	0.85%	INDIA	21	0.03%
UNITED KINGDOM	550	0.81%	BELIZE	20	0.03%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	464	0.68%	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	19	0.03%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	423	0.62%	BAHAMAS	17	0.02%
ITALY	320	0.47%	ISLE OF MAN	17	0.02%
NETHERLANDS	291	0.43%	LIECHTENSTEIN	17	0.02%
SINGAPORE	287	0.42%	CYPRUS	14	0.02%
AUSTRALIA	212	0.31%	MACAO	14	0.02%
SAMOA	180	0.26%	MAURITIUS	14	0.02%
SPAIN	153	0.22%	NORWAY	14	0.02%
CANADA	152	0.22%	POLAND	14	0.02%
MALAYSIA	130	0.19%	PORTUGAL	14	0.02%
IRELAND	104	0.15%	BERMUDA	13	0.02%
SWEDEN	94	0.14%	ANGUILLA	12	0.02%
LUXEMBOURG	86	0.13%	BRAZIL	12	0.02%
DENMARK	84	0.12%	CZECH REPUBLIC	11	0.02%
NEW ZEALAND	65	0.10%	QATAR	11	0.02%
FINLAND	64	0.09%	PHILIPPINES	10	0.01%
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	63	0.09%	ARGENTINA	9	0.01%
THAILAND	63	0.09%	SAUDI ARABIA	8	0.01%
AUSTRIA	53	0.08%	COLOMBIA	7	0.01%
BELGIUM	33	0.05%	MONACO	6	0.01%
BULGARIA	32	0.05%	SLOVENIA	6	0.01%
MALTA	32	0.05%	UKRAINE	6	0.01%
MEXICO	29	0.04%	OTHERS	64	0.09%

	Subtotal	Ratio
Residents	48,828	71.62%
Non-Residents	19,349	28.38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,177</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

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
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
2015		43	31	58	56
2016		27	26	47	52



# 3 / Annual Publications

## Books

NO.	TITLE	DATE OF PUBLICATION
1	<i>Guidelines for Design Patent Examination</i>	February 2016
2	<i>Copyright Issues Related to App Industry</i>	February 2016
3	<i>Handbook on Patent Litigation and Communications Patent Strategies</i>	May 2016
4	<i>Compilation of the Patent Act and Regulations</i>	December 2016

## 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 2015 (Chinese)</i>	Annually
6	<i>Annual Report 2015 (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.) <a href="http://www.govbooks.com.tw">http://www.govbooks.com.tw</a>	886-2-25180207
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