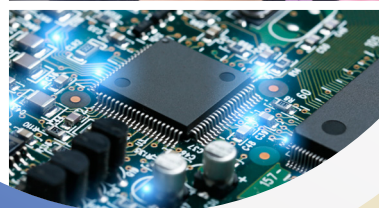




Taiwan can help



2020

TAIWAN INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY OFFICE
ANNUAL REPORT



TAIWAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE
MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
JUNE 2021

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DIRECTOR GENERAL'S MESSAGE

Hong Shu-min

TIPO Director General

Since the COVID-19 outbreak in 2020, more than two million people have lost their lives to the pandemic, which severely affected economic activities and people's livelihoods worldwide. My staff and I could relate to the situation; hence TIPO has quickly introduced measures since January to protect the rights and interests of applicants and stakeholders in response to the devastating diseases. Meanwhile, we helped industries to get insights about global patenting activity for technologies against the infection, and completed deployment of telework during the epidemic period. Through it all, we stood determined and resilient to take new IP policies and measures, leading our industries to develop new opportunities during the crisis.

Promoting Examination Efficiency and Quality of Patent and Trademark

To deliver expeditious and quality examination services for applicants, the average first office action pendency for invention patents and trademark applications was 8.7 and 4.7 months respectively. In May, we also introduced the tentative fast-track trademark examination mechanism. If requesting the fast-track examination, the first action pendency will be about 1.5 months shorter, which would expedite trademark right holders to develop their brands and business portfolios.

Optimizing IPR Legal Regime

To meet practical needs of patent stakeholders and broaden public participation, the Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act was amended in June. The key revisions include exempting biotechnology-related applicants from submission of a listing of sequences in written form. Also, the period for submitting third-party observations to TIPO is now relaxed.

For significantly improving the quality of trademark agency and examination efficiency, the draft partial amendments to the Trademark Act was proposed, which include regulating the management system for trademark agents and introducing the mechanism of priority examination. The draft partial amendments completed for review and submitted to MOEA in October.

To optimize an e-filing environment, TIPO has amended the Regulations Governing the Implementation of Filing Patent Applications and Services by Electronic Means and the Regulations Governing the Implementation of Filing Trademark Applications and Services by Electronic Means. When the file size of patent or trademark application documents exceeds the limitation, or when TIPO notifies a breakdown of its system, an applicant may submit the file by alternative methods to complete the e-filing process.

As for copyright laws and regulations, the draft amendment to the Copyright Act was proposed again and submitted to the Executive Yuan for review. Focusing on important issues such as distance learning and digital archives, the amendment will facilitate the use of copyrighted works. In order to make the operation of the collective management system smoother and more credible, and to strengthen the supervision and guidance authorities and responsibilities of TIPO, the amended draft of the Copyright Collective Management Organization Act was revised and submitted to the Executive Yuan for review. In addition, in order to comply with the copyright law and judicial judgments, the Regulations Governing Application for Approval of Compulsory License of Musical Works and Royalties for Use Thereof were revised in August.

Comprehensive Support for Industrial Innovation and Use of Their IPRs

In 2020, to promote the capacities of protecting and utilizing IP by SMEs in supply chain's upstream and downstream industries, TIPO provided IPR courses and consultation services. For startups with R&D capacities, TIPO also published the "Positive Patent Examination Pilot Program for Startups". Eligible startups that apply for this free service will enjoy priority examination and positive interview, therefore, expedite their patent portfolios. Moreover, TIPO provides the Seminars on Increasing Patent Capacity and Values to help companies with promising potentials raise their abilities to innovate, protect and use IPR.

In regard to the growing demand for patent searches in industries, GPSS increased the number for patent analysis up to 100,000 results in one chart, graph or table. File wrapper and citation mapping tools were also officially online. Meanwhile, the features of TWPAT and IPKM were optimized to provide more speedy search services and research information for industries.

To assist corporations to establish sound trade secret management systems, TIPO selected important cases and analyzed them to provide suggestions for corporations to strengthen their confidentiality mechanisms. Furthermore, we held seminars on reasonable confidentiality measures in industrial clusters, inviting experts to share their experiences.

Besides, we continue to combat digital piracy via various measures, tracking the application of Subparagraph 8, Paragraph 1 of Article 87 of the Copyright Act (the Set-up Box Bill) and the progress of "Tracking the Money Flow" voluntary agreement between right-holders and advertising agency groups to protect intellectual property rights in all aspects.



Developing and Strengthening International IP Cooperation

To help resident applicants expand their business overseas and provide more convenient patent examination services for them, the permanent PPH program between TIPO and JPO was launched in May. Subsequently, the permanent PPH program and the cooperative program on mutual recognition of the deposit of biological materials for the purpose of patent procedure between TIPO and KIPO were launched in July and in September respectively.

Furthermore, we continued strengthening IPR cooperation with the Philippines, the US and the EU. In October, TIPO and the IPOPHL signed an MOU on Intellectual Property to expand bilateral IP exchange. In October, Taiwan, the US and Japan jointly held the 2020 Global Cooperation and Training Framework (GCTF) Virtual Conference on Trade Secrets Protection and Digital Piracy Prevention. In December, TIPO and the European Economic and Trade Office (EETO) cohosted the 2020 EU-Taiwan Seminar on Protection of Internet Copyright, promoting the exchange of information in regard to the IPR regimes and practices undertaken by both sides.

Moving forward, we are committed to pushing for amendments to the Patent Act, the Trademark Act and the Copyright Act. Of these, revamping the systems of patent and trademark remedies is crucial to improve remedy efficiency of patent and trademark cases. For streamlining the procedures for applicants to apply for the use of orphan works, we will also revise and amend the Regulations on Permission and Remuneration for Use of Works of unidentified Copyright Owners. To align with the development of emerging technologies, the Examination Guidelines for Computer Software-related Invention Patent Applications will also be amended. Meanwhile, in January 2021, the patent dossier information exchange between Taiwan and Japan was launched, aiming at providing users with real-time, high-quality and comprehensive patent dossier documents. On the other hand, TIPO will invite experts from APEC economies and host the International Workshop “The Potential for Use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in the Field of IPR”, strengthening Taiwan’s international visibility.

President Tsai once said, “In the face of global challenges, Taiwan has shown true team spirit. Thank you to everyone for keeping their heads and taking it one play at a time, giving their best for TeamTaiwan through the COVID19 pandemic and global economic uncertainty.” With professions and passion, my staff and I are dedicated to constructing quality IPR regimes, improving service quality, and inspiring industry creativity and advantages. We will continue to work hard to confront challenges together with all applicants and industries in Taiwan.

RESPONDING TO COVID-19

Responding to the global COVID-19 pandemic, "COVID-19 Section" was set up on TIPO's website. On the website, we provide updated information, such as anti-COVID-19 related patent analysis, patent search tools, international IP information and remote consultation service, allowing applicants to expand their domestic and international IP portfolios and avoid foreign patent infringement issues.

Domestic Patent Information for Potential Therapeutic Candidates of COVID-19

TIPO has summarized the information for potential therapeutic candidates for COVID-19 according to publicly accessible clinical trial data and crucial study results. Based on the summary above, domestic medicines permission status and main patent information are listed and classified accordingly.

Global Anti-Pandemic-Related Patent Search and Subscription

GPSS provides new "Anti-Pandemic-Related Patent Search" service. With this service, applicants can both subscribe and search patents which are classified in accordance with 14 anti-pandemic industries such as "masks", "inspection" and "pharmaceuticals" worldwide.

TIPO Assists the "National Mask Team" in the International Market

TIPO released a global patent analysis of mask-manufacturing equipments and related technologies, including the trend of patent filings by applicants, by countries and by numbers. It helped manufactures understand foreign mask-manufacturing equipment markets so that they can effectively compete with other competitors.

Overview of the Global Patent Layout of Ventilators

Responding to the urgent global demand for ventilators, TIPO specifically conducted global patent search and analysis on ventilator technology, investigated the main applicants and patent portfolios for different structures of ventilators, in order to serve as references for domestic manufacturers to develop ventilator technology and patent portfolios.

Reinstatement of the Delayed Period

Applicants filing for patents and trademarks may apply for reinstating to their original status if the statutory period is missed due to the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic; if the designated period is missed, they may apply for extension.

TIPO Provided Classification Information of Goods and Services concerning Pandemic Prevention, and Established Direct Lines to Provide Consultation Services

Responding to the outbreak of the COVID-19, many anti-coronavirus goods and services designed to prevent the pandemic have entered the markets to keep up with new business opportunities. Reacting to this rapid demand in the market, TIPO compiled the "List of Goods and Services concerning Pandemic Prevention", and established direct lines to provide consultation services for applicants. Through these efforts, TIPO expects to help applicants to file applications for correct corresponding goods and services, accelerate their filing procedure, and raise the possibilities to benefit from the reduction of filing fees.

Patent and Trademark Consultation Service

TIPO regularly updates the operating hours for its volunteer consultation service. Thanks to our dedicated hotline, you can enjoy expert advice on patents and trademarks from the safety and comfort of your own home.

International IP Information during COVID-19

To cope with the effects of COVID-19 pandemic, this webpage provides first-hand information regarding COVID-19 related measures offered by IP5 and other IP offices, which aims to reach out to Taiwan's industries and keep them updated on the latest global pandemic news.

COVID-19 Relief and Stimulus Measures Reference Page

In 2020, a new section was added to "IP Corner for SMEs" platform, which collects information regarding economic assistance and resources for SMEs in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic from several government agencies, including Ministry of Economic Affairs, Small and Medium Enterprise Administration, MOEA, and Industrial Competitiveness and Development Center. This new section aims to provide the SMEs a one-stop source for the government's COVID-19 relief options.

Act Early Response to COVID-19 Pandemic by Preparing for Working at Home and District Offices

To prevent TIPO's services from being interrupted by the pandemic, TIPO had completed preparation of the physical and virtual environments for working at home and district office to ensure continuity of operations.



COVID-19 Section
<https://www.tipo.gov.tw/tw/lp-853-1.html>

HIGHLIGHTS IN 2020



p.22

Invention Patent

- Average first office action pendency was **8.7** months.
- Average first office action pendency of AEP applications was **1.97** months.
- Average disposal pendency was **13.9** months.



p.34

Trademark

- Average first office action pendency was **4.7** months.
- Average first office action pendency of fast-track cases was **3.7** months.
- Average disposal pendency was **6.5** months.



p.46-47

Copyright

- The draft partial amendment to the Copyright Collective Management Organizations Act was submitted to the Executive Yuan for review on **February 10**.
- The Draft of Partial Amendment to the Copyright Act (for CPTPP) was submitted to the Executive Yuan for review on **March 2**.
- The Draft of Partial Amendment to the Copyright Act was submitted to the Executive Yuan for review on **July 29**.
- The Draft Partial Amendment to Regulations Governing Application for Approval of Compulsory License of Musical Works and Royalties for Use Thereof was promulgated on **August 4**.



p.42-46

IPR Laws and Regulations

- The amended Trade Secrets Act (introducing the Investigation Confidentiality Protective Order system) was promulgated by the Presidential Order on **January 15**.
- The amended “Regulations Governing the Implementation of Filing Patent Applications and Services by Electronic Means” and “Regulations Governing the Implementation of Filing Trademark Applications and Services by Electronic Means” were promulgated on **June 9**, and took effect on **July 1**.
- Article 17 and Article 39 of Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act were amended on **June 24**.
- Operational Directions for the Processing of Third-Party Observations on Patent Applications was issued and promulgated on **August 25**, and took effect on **September 1**.
- The Operational Directions Governing the Mutual Cooperation between Taiwan Intellectual Property Office and the Korean Intellectual Property Office in the Field of Deposit of Biological Materials for the Purposes of Patent Procedure was issued and promulgated on **September 1** and took effect on **the same day**.
- The draft partial amendment to the Trademark Act was submitted to the Executive Yuan for review on **October 27**.
- The amended Part III, Substantive Examination for Design Patents of The Examination Guidelines for Patents, Chapters 1, 2, 3, 7, 8 and 9 were promulgated on **September 29**, and took effect on **November 1**.



p.72-74

International Cooperation

- The TIPO-JPO Permanent PPH MOTTAINAI Program was implemented on **May 1**.
- The TIPO-KIPO Permanent PPH MOTTAINAI Program was implemented on **July 1**.
- The MOU on Mutual Cooperation in the Field of Deposit of Biological Materials for the Purposes of Patent Procedure between Taiwan and South Korea was signed on **August 17** and came into effect on **September 1**.
- The MOU on Intellectual Property Cooperation between Taiwan and the Philippines was signed on **October 19**.
- TIPO co-organized the 2020 Global Cooperation and Training Framework (GCTF) Virtual Conference on Trade Secrets Protection and Digital Piracy Prevention held from **October 15 to 16**.
- The 2020 EU-Taiwan Seminar on Protection of Internet Copyright was co-hosted on **December 2**.



p.05,61-63,70

Support for Industrial Sectors

- TIPO had provided a series of services and measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic since **January**.
- **32** Seminars on Increasing Patent Capacities and Values were held.
- Assisting SMEs in the industry supply chain for **9** sessions.
- Customized IPR localization courses were provided to **14** companies at TIPO's branch offices.
- **3** Information sessions with individual consultation on how to apply for trademark registrations.



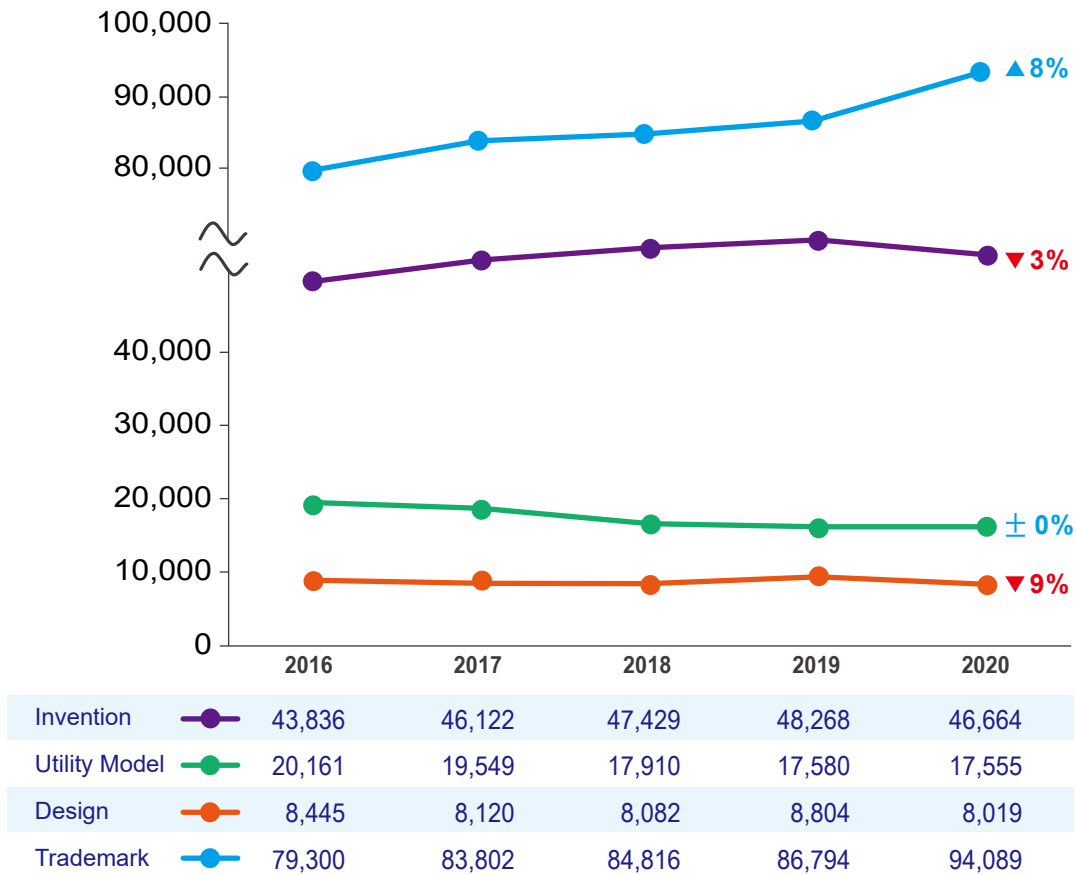
p.49-50

e-Services

- The percentages of e-filing for patent and trademark applications were **85.8%** and **84.0%**.
- The percentages of e-delivery of patent and trademark documents were **88.7%** and **78.0%**.
- The cumulative issuance of e-receipts exceeded **220,000**.

KEY STATISTICS ON PATENT AND TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS 2020

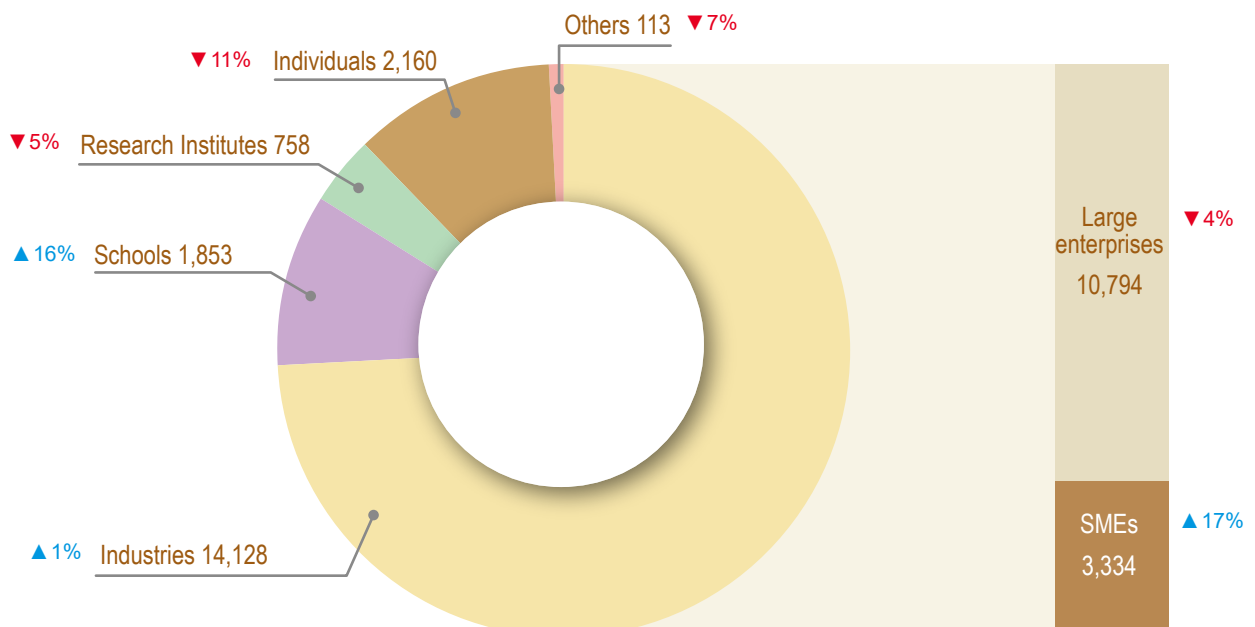
Numbers of Invention, Utility Model, Design Patent and Trademark Applications



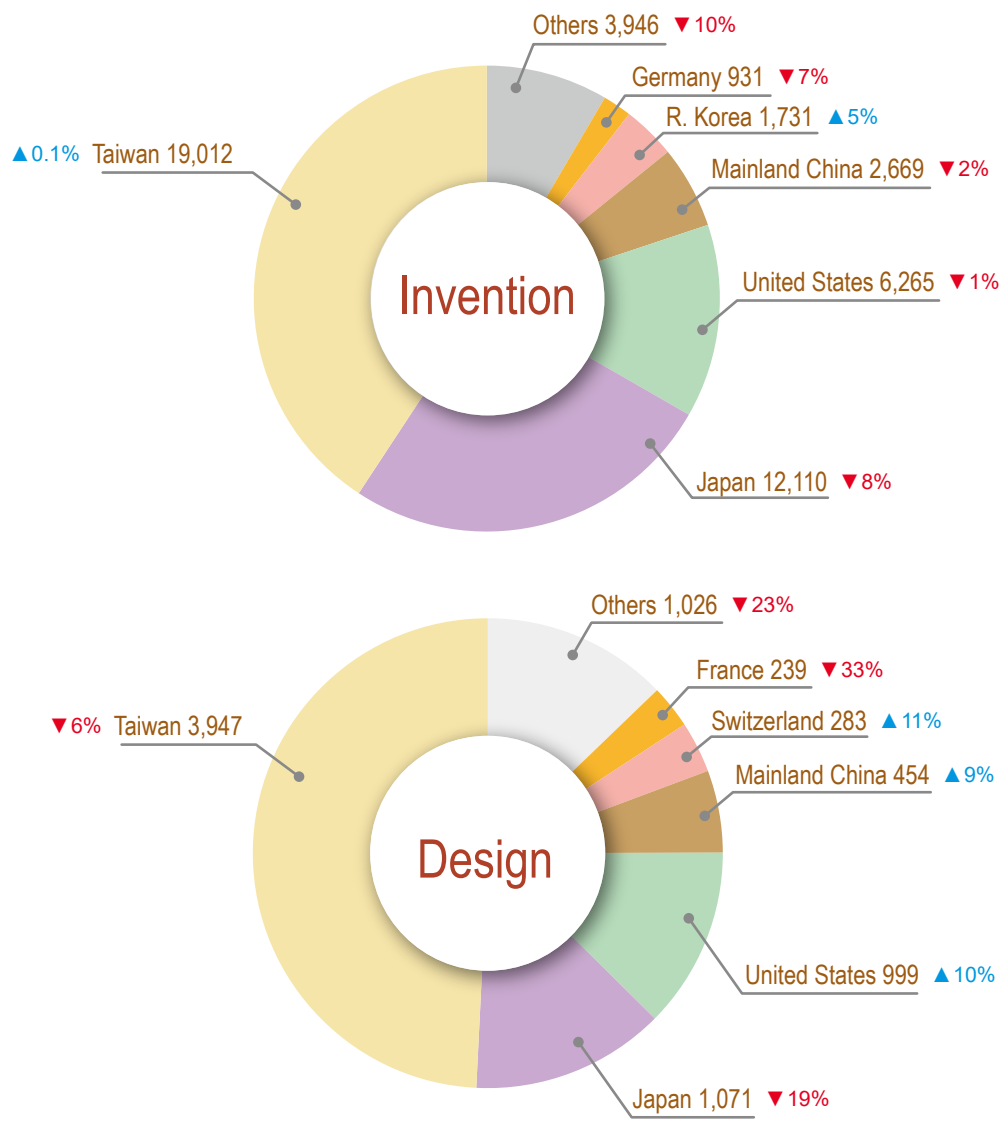
p.84,85,118

Patent

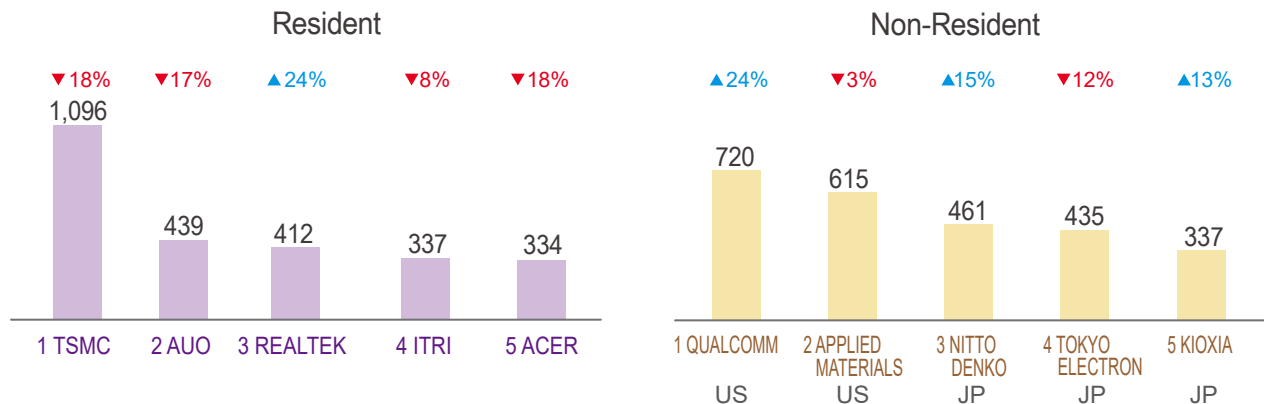
Numbers of Resident Invention Patent Applications by Applicant Type



Major Invention Patent and Design Patent Filing Countries (Regions)

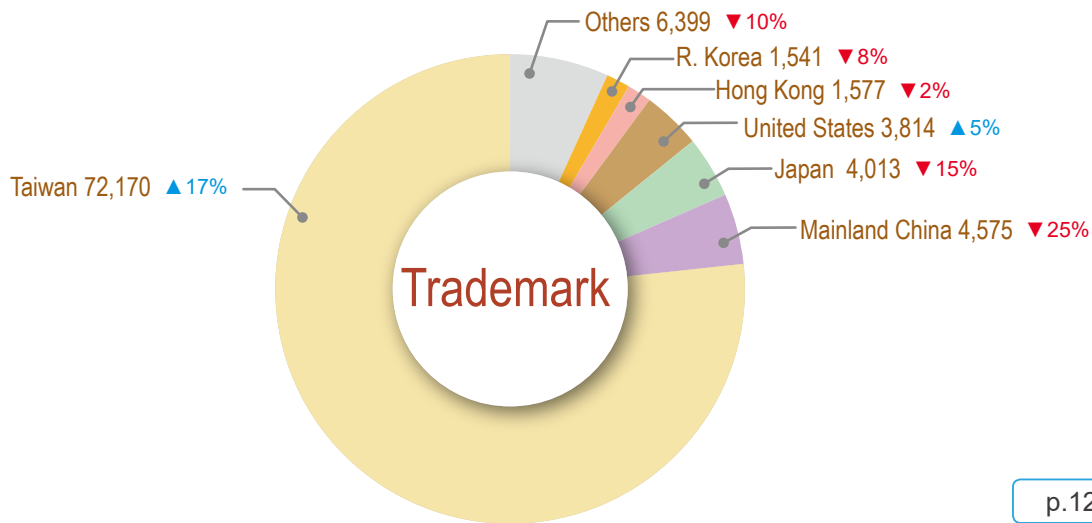


Top 5 Resident and Non-Resident Applicants for Invention Patent Applications

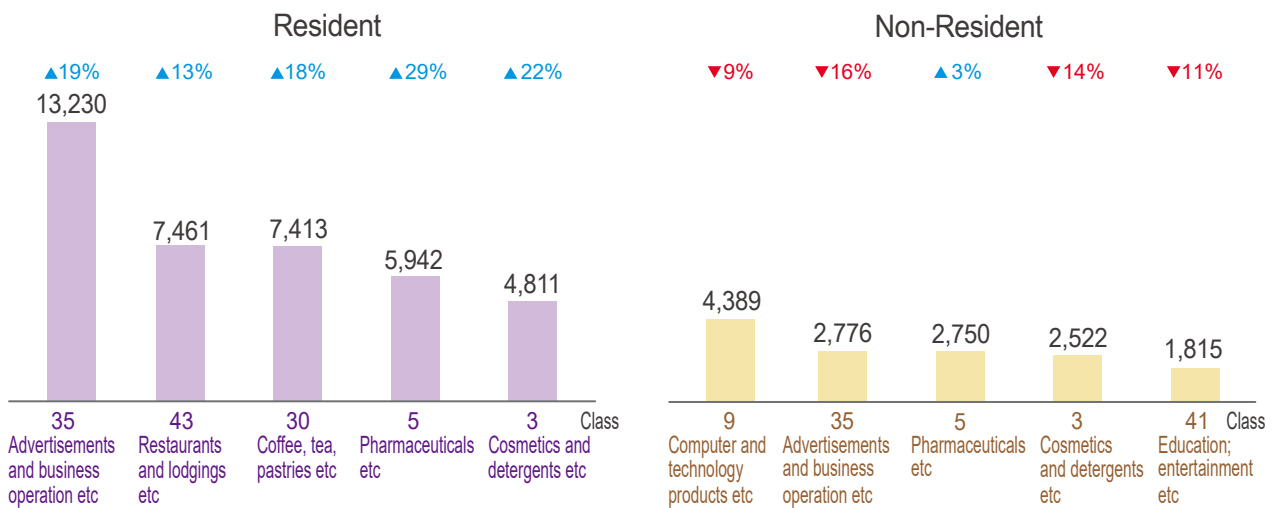


Trademark

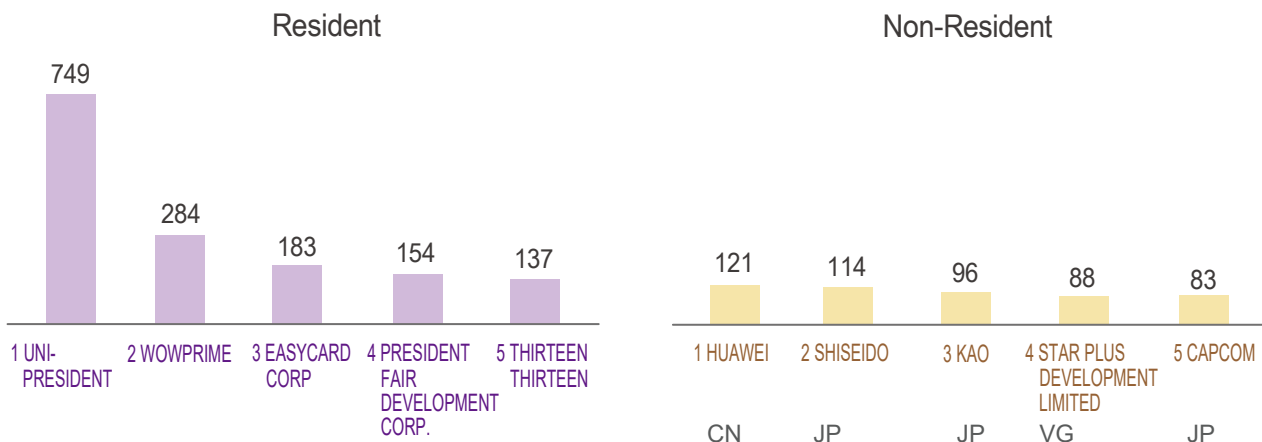
Major Trademark Filing Countries (Regions)



Top 5 Classes for Resident and Non-Resident Trademark Applications



Top 5 Resident and Non-Resident Applicants for Trademark Applications



ABBREVIATIONS

AANZFTA	ASEAN Australia New Zealand Free Trade Area
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AEP	Accelerated Examination Program
AI	Artificial Intelligence
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
AUO	Au Optonics Corporation
CIPO	Canada Intellectual Property Office
CMO	Collective Management Organization
CNIPA	China National Intellectual Property Administration
CPA	Certified Public Accountant
CPC	Cooperative Patent Classification
CPTPP	Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership
EETO	European Economic and Trade Office
EPO	European Patent Office
EUIPO	European Union Intellectual Property Office
FIRDI	Food Industry Research and Development Institute
GCTF	Global Cooperation and Training Framework
GPSS	Global Patent Search System
IP	Intellectual Property
IPC	International Patent Classification
IPEG	Intellectual Property Expert Group
IPKM	Industrial Patent Knowledge Platform
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
ISP	Internet Service Provider
ITRI	Industrial Technology Research Institute
JPO	Japan Patent Office
KIPO	Korean Intellectual Property Office
KOL	Key Opinion Leader
MOEA	Ministry of Economic Affairs
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
PCB	Printed Circuit Board
PPH	Patent Prosecution Highway
PPO	Patent Office of the Republic of Poland
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPTO	Spanish Patent and Trademark Office
TIPO	Taiwan Intellectual Property Office
TMCA	Taiwan Music Collective Management Association
TRIPS	Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
TSMC	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company
TWPAT	Taiwan Patent Search System
TW-SUPA	TW-Support Using the PPH Agreement
TWTM	Taiwan Technology Marketplace
USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

ORGANIZATION, BUDGET AND MANPOWER

1 Organizational Structure



..... Denotation for Task Unit

2 Budget

Revenues 2016-2020

Unit: NT\$1 M

Item	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Patent fees (application, certification, recordation)	854	848	844	861	867
Trademark fees (application, certification, registration, recordation)	777	816	840	849	883
Patent Annuity	2,287	2,332	2,372	2,496	2,536
Others	10	7	8	7	6
Total	3,928	4,003	4,064	4,213	4,292

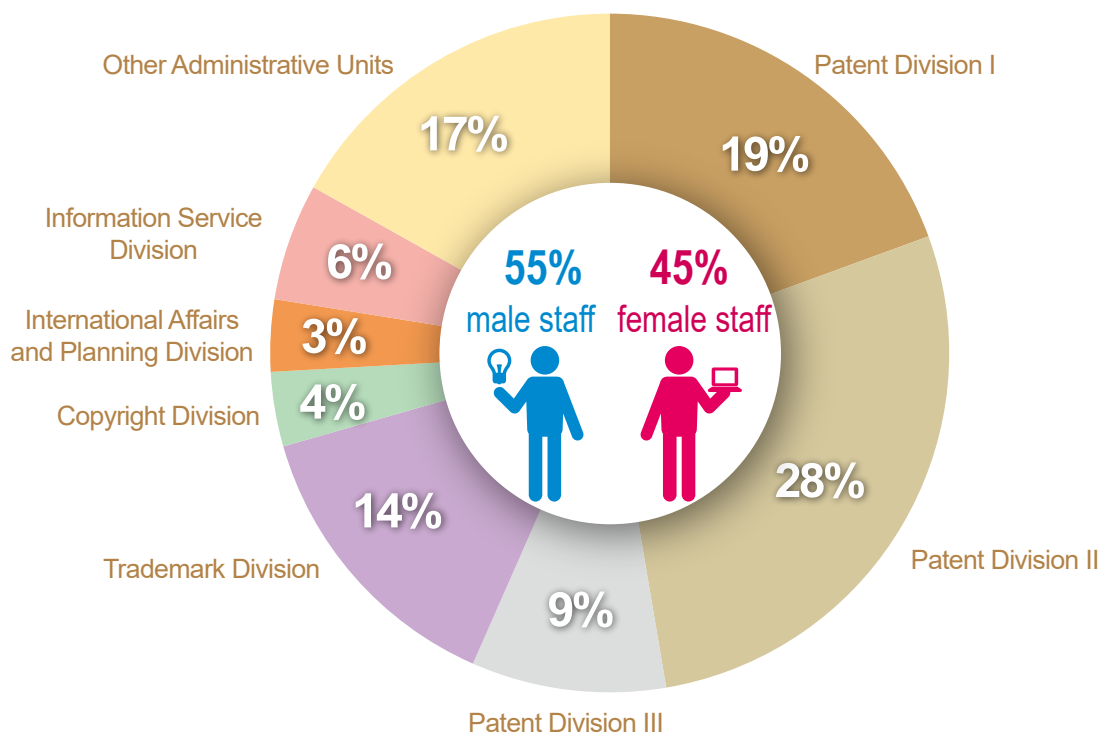
Expenditures 2016-2020

Unit: NT\$1 M

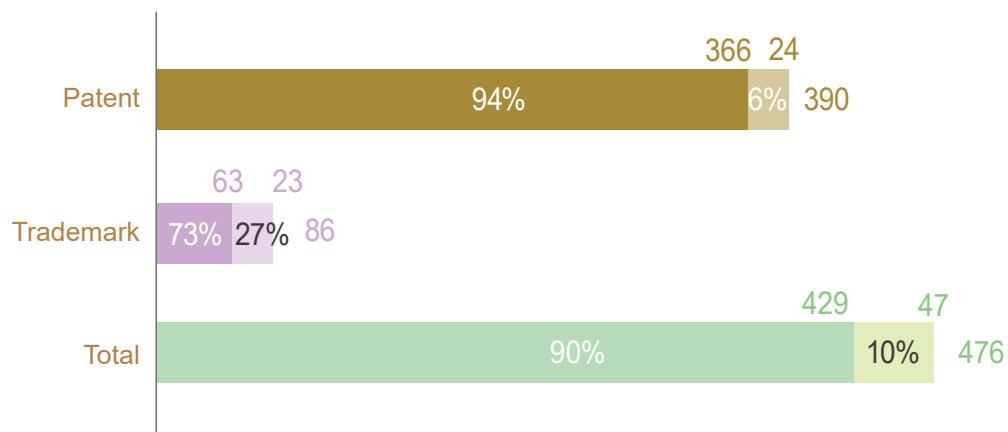
Item	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
IPR Technological Development	200	218	201	256	226
Promotion of IPR Protection	286	255	251	243	247
General Administration	1,118	1,009	973	1,006	1,003
Total	1,604	1,482	1,425	1,505	1,476

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 Staff	153	220	73	110	28	27	44	133	788



Examamination Staff



Examiners of varying levels of seniority Contracted Examiners

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I THE CURRENT STATUS OF IPR APPLICATIONS

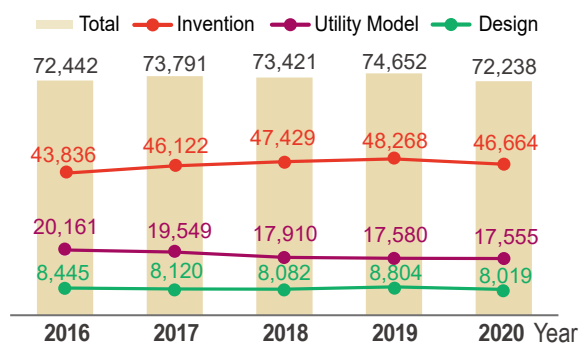
An IP Portfolio is the Best Route to Materializing Creativity.

1. Patent
2. Trademark

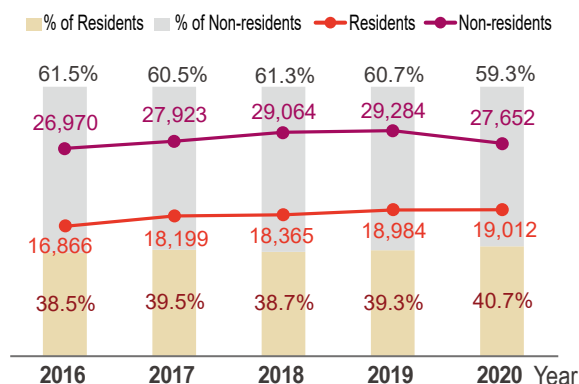
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THE CURRENT STATUS OF IPR APPLICATIONS

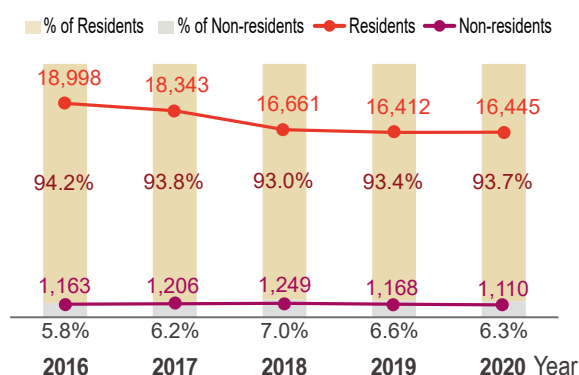
In 2020 the number of three types of patent applications received by TIPO decreased, mainly because of the decrease in invention patents and design patents, while the number of utility model patents remained stable. On the other hand, the number of trademark registration applications was the highest since the establishment of the TIPO in 1999. The number of applications for invention patents, utility model patents, and trademark registrations by residents increased, while the number of applications for patents and trademark registrations by non-residents decreased.

1 Patent**Trends for Patent Applications****Number of Patent Applications Filed**

TIPO received 72,238 patent applications in 2020, registering a 3.2% decrease. Of these, invention (46,664 cases) and design patent applications (8,019 cases) decreased by 3.3% and 8.9%, while utility model patent applications (17,555) remained stable.

Trends for Invention Applications Filed

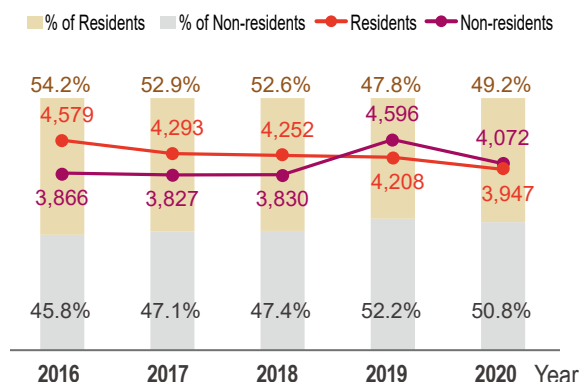
In terms of the nationalities of invention patent applicants, there were 19,012 applications filed by residents (an increase of 0.1%, compared with the previous year) and there were 27,652 applications filed by non-residents (an annual decrease of 5.6%). The ratio of resident applicants to non-residents applicants was approximately 4:6.

Trends for Utility Model Applications Filed

In terms of utility model applications filed, there were 16,445 utility model patent applications filed by residents, an annual increase of 0.2%, and 1,110 applications filed by non-residents, an annual decrease of 5.0%. In terms of the percentage, the number of utility model patent applications filed by residents accounted for more than 90% of all utility model patent applications filed.

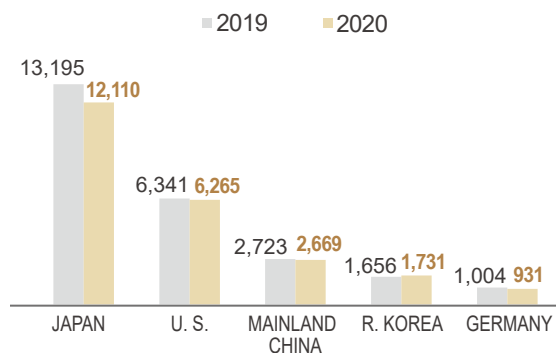


Trends for Design Applications Filed



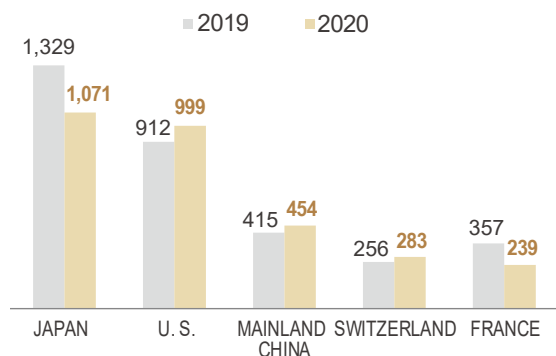
In terms of design patents, there were 3,947 applications filed by residents (an annual decrease of 6.2%) and there were 4,072 applications filed by non-residents (an annual decrease of 11.4%). The ratio of design patents filed by resident applicants to those filed by non-resident applicants was approximately 1:1.

Top 5 Countries (Regions) Filing Invention Patents in Taiwan



Among the top five countries (regions) filing for invention patents, Japan ranked first (12,110 applications), followed by the United States (6,265 applications) and Mainland China (2,669 applications). South Korea ranked No. 4 (1,731 applications), with an annual increase of 4.5%, the highest among the top five.

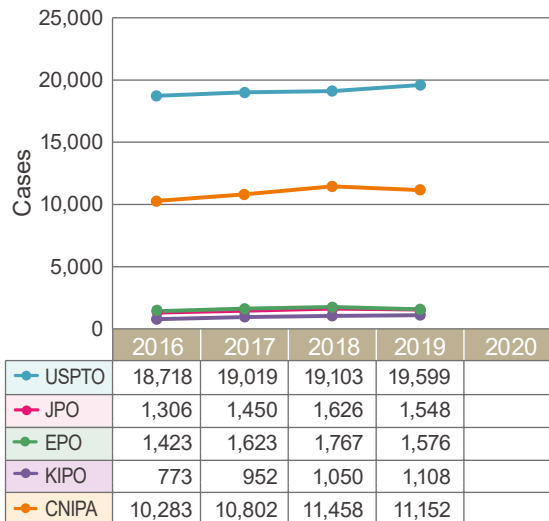
Top 5 Countries (Regions) Filing Design Patents in Taiwan



In terms of design patents, Japan filed the largest number (1,071 applications), a decreasing trend; followed by the United States (999 applications) and Mainland China (454 applications), both of which increased in comparison to the previous year.

Patent Applications by Residents to IP5

Trends for Invention Patent Applications Filed with IP5 by Residents

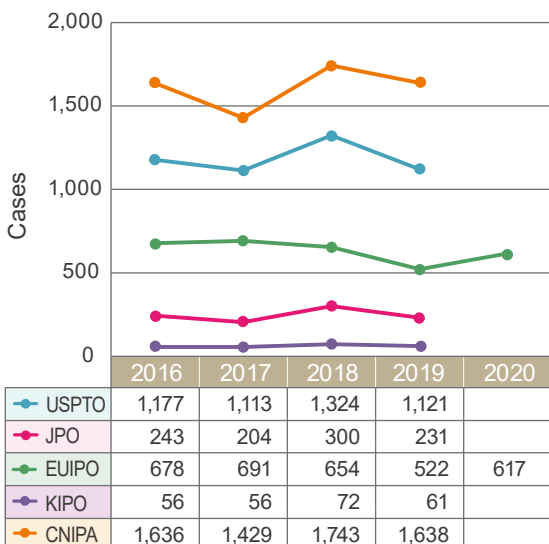


Note: 1. Sources: USPTO, JPO Annual Report, EPO Annual Report, KIPO and CNIPA websites.

2. Figures for 2020 have not yet been released by these IPOs.

Based on the data published by IP5, residents made 19,599 applications filed with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), followed by 11,152 applications filed with the China National Intellectual Property Office (CNIPA) in 2019.

Trends for Design Patent Applications Filed with IP5 by Residents



Note: 1. Sources: USPTO, JPO Annual Report, EUIPO website, KIPO website, and CNIPA Annual Report.

2. USPTO, JPO, KIPO and CNIPA have not yet released figures for 2020.

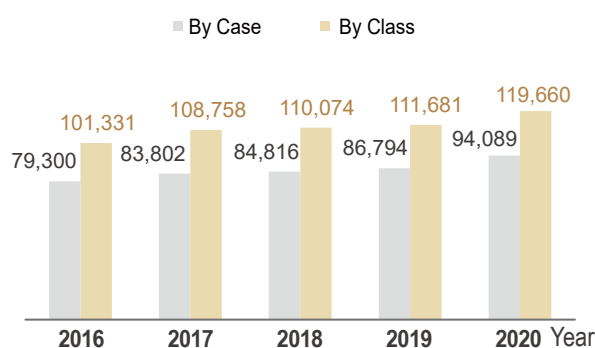
In terms of design patents, in 2019 residents made 1,638 applications with the China National Intellectual Property Office (CNIPA), followed by 1,121 applications with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).

In 2020, applications filed by residents with the EUIPO (617 applications) were higher than in 2019.

2 Trademark

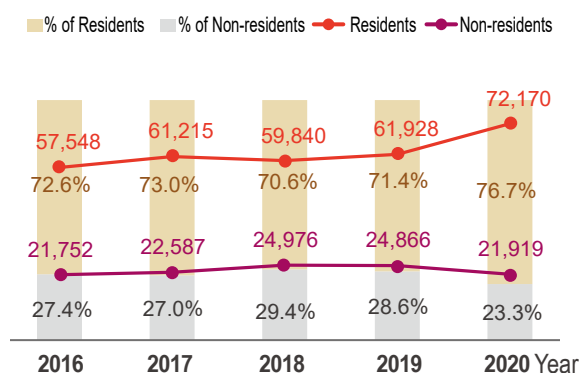
Trends for Trademark Applications

Number of Trademark Applications by Case/Class



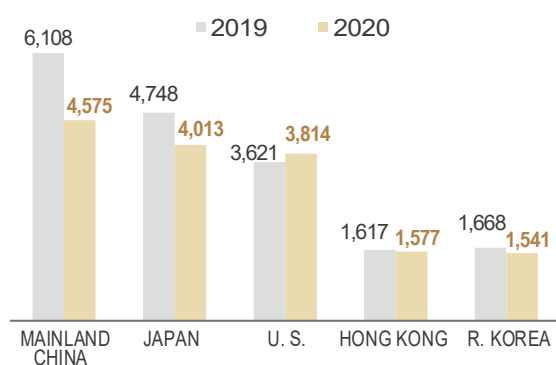
In 2020, the number of trademark registration applications was 94,089, the highest since the establishment of TIPO in 1999; and the number of the class reached 119,660, which was a record high since the allowance of multiple class applications from 2003.

Trends for Trademark Applications Filed by Residents and Non-Residents



In terms of the nationality of applicants, 72,170 applications were made by residents (16.5% annual increase); 21,919 applications were made by non-residents (11.9% annual decrease). The ratio of trademark registration applications for residents and non-residents is approximately 3:1.

Top 5 Countries (regions) Filing Trademark Applications in Taiwan



The top five countries (regions) filing trademark registration in Taiwan were Mainland China, with the most (4,575 applications), followed by Japan (4,013 applications). The United States ranked third (3,814), with an annual increase of 5.3%, which the highest among the top five.

Trends for Non-traditional Trademark Applications Filed

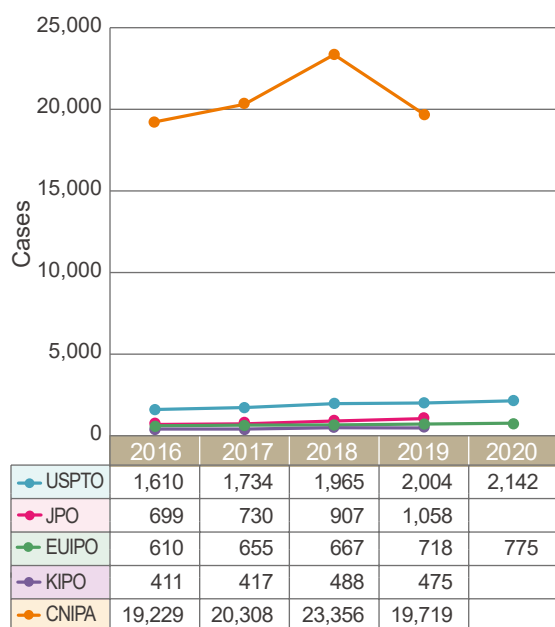
Unit: Case

Type \ Year	2018	2019	2020
3D	166	103	78
Sound	4	2	4
Color	5	4	9
Hologram	0	0	0
Motion	1	1	3
Others	0	18	15
Total	176	128	109

There were a total of 109 non-traditional trademark registration applications in 2020, a decrease from the previous year. The majority, 78, were 3D trademarks.

Trademark Applications Filed by Residents with TM5

Number of Residents Filing Trademark Applications with TM5 (by Case)



According to TM5 data, the number of the trademark registration applications filed with the China National Intellectual Property Office (CNIPA) by residents in 2019 was 19,719, showing a decreasing trend. This was followed by 2,004 applications filed with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), 1,058 applications filed with the Japan Patent Office (JPO), and 718 applications filed with the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO), which all increased from the previous year.

In 2020, there were 2,142 applications filed with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and 775 applications filed with the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO), both of which all increased.

Note: 1. Sources: USPTO Annual Report, JPO Annual Report, EUIPO website, KIPO website, and CNIPA website.

2. JPO, KIPO and CNIPA have not yet released figures for 2020.

Taiwan can help



II IPR EXAMINATIONS AND SERVICES

Unwavering Commitment to Quality

1. Patent Examination
2. Trademark Examination
3. Copyright Affairs

Highlights

- First hearing at the moot court of the Academy for the Judiciary
- Implementation of the fast-track examination mechanism
- Crackdown on online piracy



IPR EXAMINATIONS AND SERVICES

TIPO is committed to providing quality examinations and services. In 2020, we managed to sustain optimal first office action pendency for invention patent applications. After the introduction of the tentative fast-track trademark examination mechanism, the average first office action pendency was the shortest since 2009. Apart from that, TIPO continued deepening measures to curb online piracy and held meetings on key copyright issues to fulfill the needs for IP stakeholders.

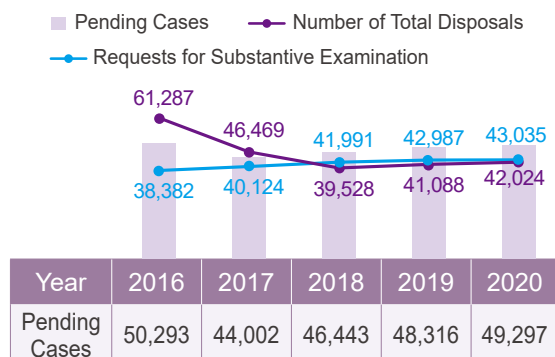
1 Patent Examination

Current Status

With TIPO actively implementing various control measures and utilizing online systems to facilitate the examination process, the average first action pendency for invention patents was 8.7 months in 2020. The execution efficiency still remained outstanding.

◎ Invention Patent Examination

Invention Patent Examination Cases



There were 43,035 requests for substantive examination of invention patent applications, 42,024 disposals, and 49,297 pending cases.

On the basis of keeping a balance between requests for substantive examination of invention patent applications and disposals, compared to 2019, requests for substantive examination of invention patent applications slightly increased by 0.1%, disposals increased by 2.3%, and pending cases increased by 2.0%.

Examination Results of Invention Patent Applications

Unit: Case, %

Year		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Item	Cases	44,891	35,756	30,585	30,987	30,542
	Percentage	73.3%	76.9%	77.4%	75.4%	72.7%
Rejection	Cases	14,782	9,741	8,063	9,144	10,509
	Percentage	24.1%	21.0%	20.4%	22.3%	25.0%
Others (including withdrawals and not accepted)	Cases	1,614	972	880	957	973
	Percentage	2.6%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%

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

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

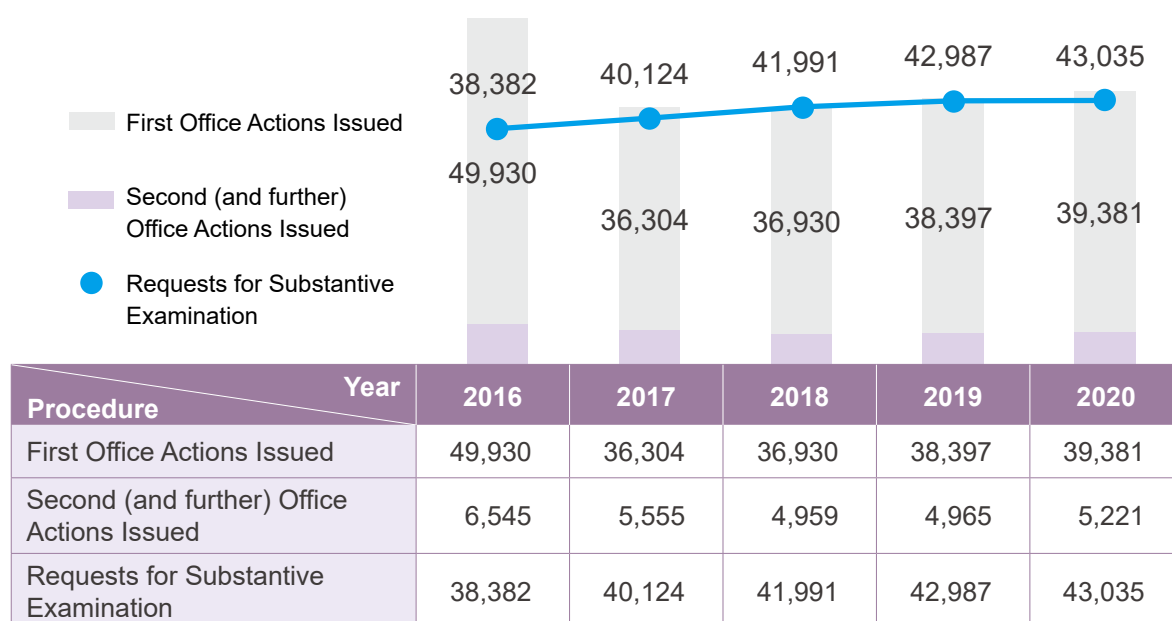
3. The number of examiners was down because of the expiry in April 2017 of five-year contracts for the 170 examiners, but we worked hard to balance between the numbers of disposals and requests for substantive examination.



As shown in the above table, disposals included 30,542 allowances (72.7%), 10,509 rejections (25.0%), and 973 others including withdrawals (2.3%). Of these, the percentage of allowances decreased by 2.7%, while the percentage of rejections increased by 2.7% from the previous year. The patent examination quality was continuously optimized.

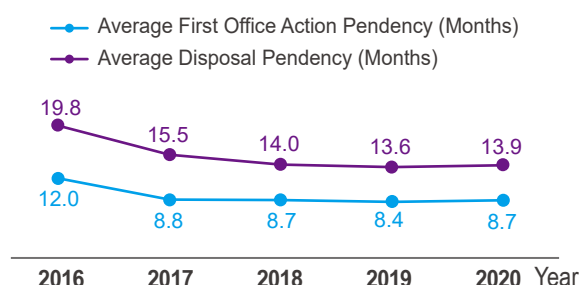
Number of Office Actions for Invention Patent Examination

In 2020, a total of 44,602 office actions for invention patent applications were issued, a 2.9% increase from the previous year (43,362). Of these, the first office actions stood at 39,381 cases, and second (and further) office actions stood at 5,221 cases. In addition, a total of 100 final office actions were issued.



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

Pendency for Processing Examination of Invention Patent Applications



In 2020, the average first office action pendency for invention patent was 8.7 months, and the average disposal pendency was 13.9 months. The trends remained stable and reasonable.

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 filed to the time of issuing a first office action.

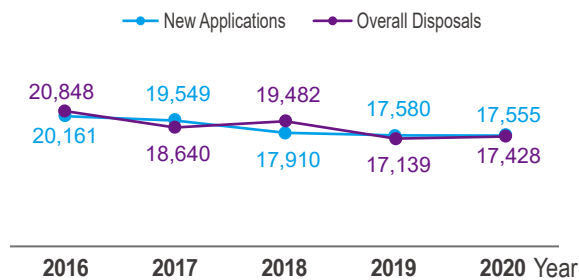
2. "Average Disposal Pendency" refers to the average time it takes to process a request for substantive examination from the time it is filed to the time a decision is issued.

3. Each figure refers to the average pendency as of the end of the indicated year.

Utility Model Patent Examination

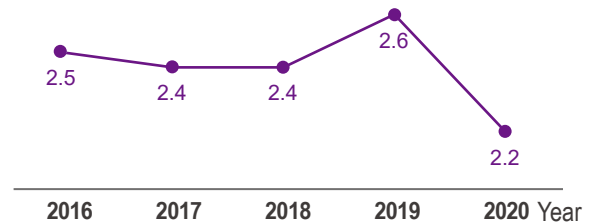
Disposals of utility model patent applications stood at 17,428 cases. The average disposal pendency for utility model patents was 2.2 months, which fulfills the needs of applicants to quickly obtain utility model patents.

Utility Model Patent Examination Cases



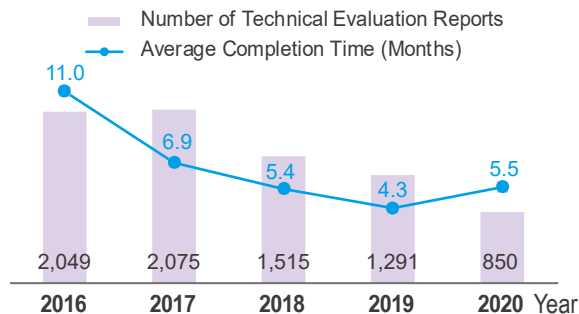
Note: "Overall Disposals" include allowances, rejections, and others (withdrawal and not accepted).

Average Disposal Pendency for Utility Model Patent Applications (Months)



Note: Each figure refers to the average pendency as of the end of the indicated year.

Number of Technical Evaluation Reports/ Average Completion Time



850 technical evaluation reports for utility model patents were completed, and the average completion time was 5.5 months.

Design Patent Examination

Examination Results of Design Patent Applications

Unit: Case, %

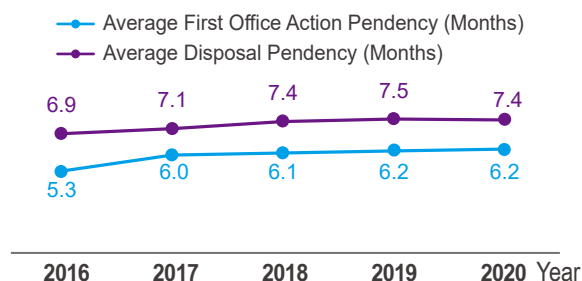
Year		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Item						
Allowance	Cases	7,689	7,174	7,530	6,906	7,164
	Percentage	91.0%	90.7%	89.8%	86.4%	84.4%
Rejection	Cases	607	486	614	741	989
	Percentage	7.2%	6.1%	7.3%	9.3%	11.6%
Others (including withdrawals and not accepted)	Cases	154	252	242	348	338
	Percentage	1.8%	3.2%	2.9%	4.4%	4.0%

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

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

In the above table, disposals included 7,164 allowances (accounting for 84.4%), 989 rejections (11.6%) and 338 others (4.0%), the quality of patent examination remained stable.

Pendency for Processing Examination of Design Patent Applications

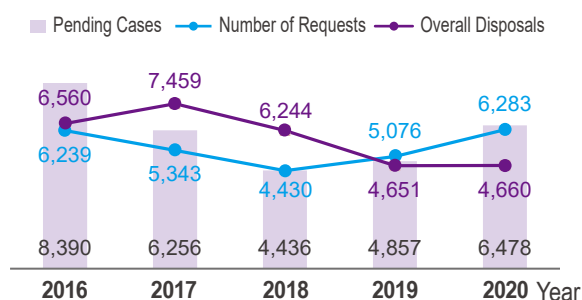


Note: Each figure in this chart is the average value for the end of each year.

The average first office action pendency for design patent examination was 6.2 months and the average disposal pendency was 7.4 months. The trends remained stable.

Reexamination

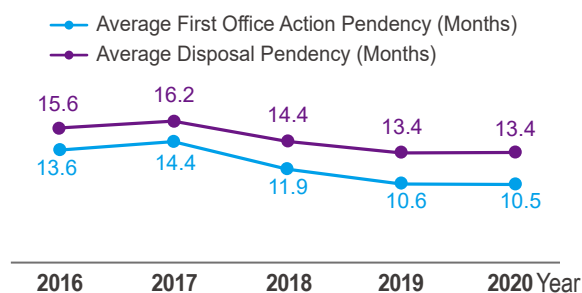
Invention Patent Reexamination



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

The numbers of reexamination requests from 2018 to 2020 were 4,430, 5,076 and 6,283, showing an upward trend. In the same period, the numbers of reexamination disposals were 6,244, 4,651 and 4,660. Comparing with last year, the number of pending reexaminations in 2020 increased by 33.4% to 6,478 cases.

Pendency for Processing Reexamination of Invention Patent Applications

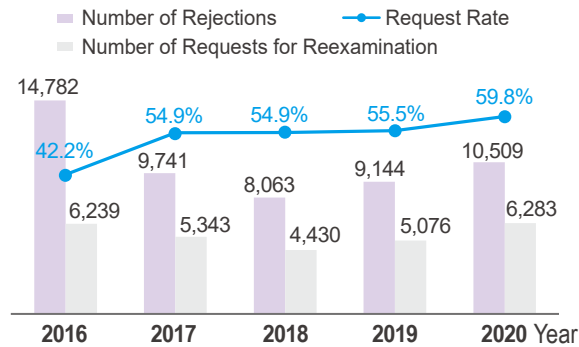


In 2020, the average first office action pendency for invention patent reexamination was 10.5 months and the average disposal pendency was 13.4 months. The trend remained stable.

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

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

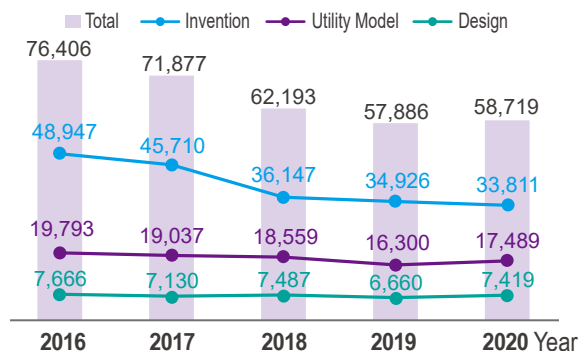
Request Rate for Invention Patent Reexamination



The numbers of rejected examinations from 2018 to 2020 were 8,063, 9,144, and 10,509. The rates of requesting reexamination, however, were 54.9%, 55.5% and 59.8%, showing an upward trend.

Patent Grants

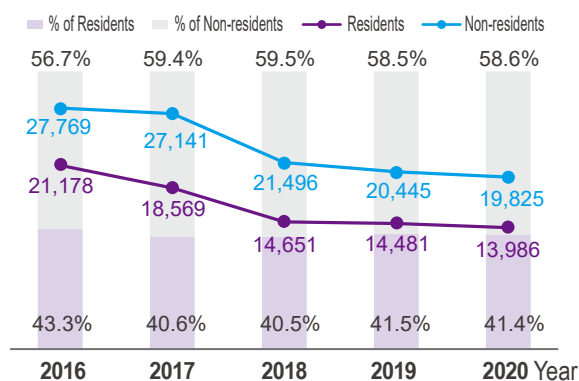
Trends of Patent Grants



A total of 58,719 patents were granted in 2020. Of these, there were 33,811 invention patents, 17,489 utility model patents, and 7,419 design patents.

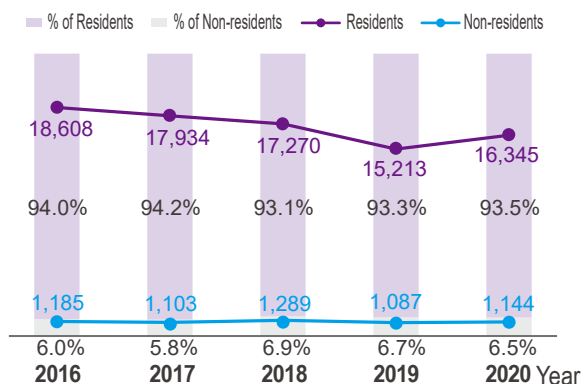
Compared to 2019, the number of invention patents decreased, while that of utility model and design patents increased.

Trends of Invention Patent Grants



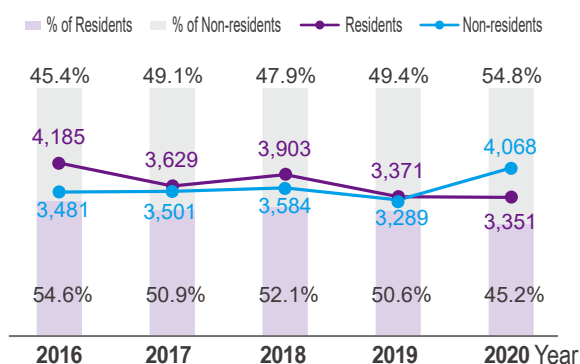
The numbers of invention patents granted to residents and non-residents were 13,986 and 19,825, both decreased from the previous year. The ratio of residents to non-residents was approximately 4:6.

Trends of Utility Model Patent Grants



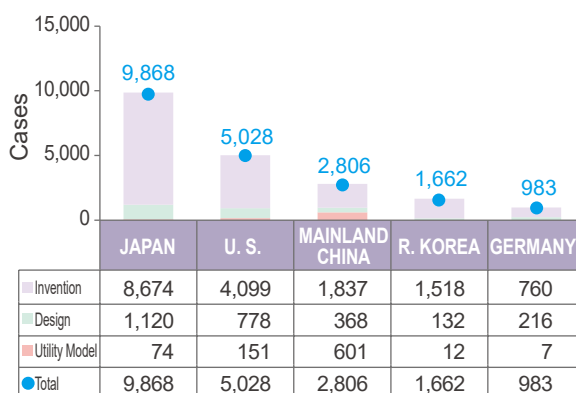
The numbers of utility model patents granted to residents and non-residents were 16,345 and 1,144, both increased from the previous year. Utility model patent granted to residents accounted for 93.5%.

Trends of Design Patent Grants



The numbers of design patents granted to residents and non-residents were 3,351 and 4,068. Design patents granted to residents decreased slightly, while those granted to non-residents increased from the previous year. Design patents granted to residents accounted for 45%.

Top 5 Countries (Regions) of Patent Grants in Taiwan in 2020

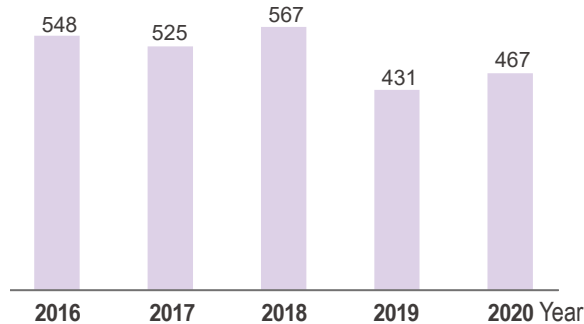


Among the top 5 countries (regions) of patent grants, Japan led with 9,868 grants, followed by the US with 5,028 grants.

In terms of patent types, Japan led with 8,674 invention patents and 1,120 design patents, and mainland China led with 601 utility model patents.

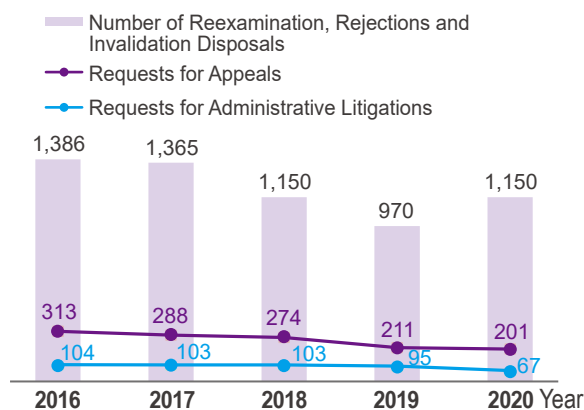
Invalidation and Administrative Remedy

Requests for Invalidation



The numbers of requests for invalidation from 2018 to 2020 were 567, 431 and 467, showing a slight increase from the previous year.

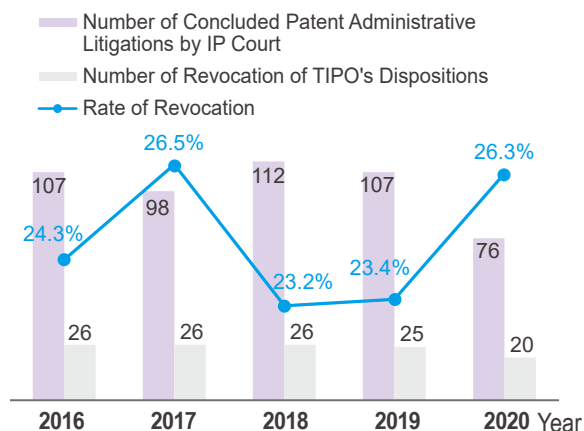
Requests for Administrative Remedy



A total number of reexamination, rejections and invalidation disposals was 3,270 from 2018 to 2020 (1,150, 970, and 1,150 cases respectively). As to dissatisfaction with TIPO's disposition, 686 requests for appeals and 265 requests for administrative litigation

Of these, 686 requests for appeals included 274, 211 and 201 requests respectively, showing a downward trend. The percentages of TIPO's disposition revoked by the Ministry of Economic Affairs were 5.2%, 3.2%, and 2.4%, showing a downward trend.

Percentages of Revocation of TIPO's Disposition



265 requests for administrative litigation were filed (103, 95, and 67 respectively). The numbers of administrative litigation cases concluded by the IP Court were 112, 107, and 76 respectively. The numbers of TIPO's disposals revoked by the IP Court were 26, 25, and 20 cases (including in favor of the plaintiff and partly winning and partly losing). The revocation rate in 2020 was 26.3% (Of these, 13 cases revoked, accounted for 17.1%; 7 cases partially revoked, accounted for 9.2%). The reason was mainly due to the IP Court's disagreement regarding TIPO's assessment of inventive step requirements, as well as the addition of new evidence prescribed by Article 33 of the Intellectual Property Case Adjudication Act.

Patent Examination in Multiple Measures

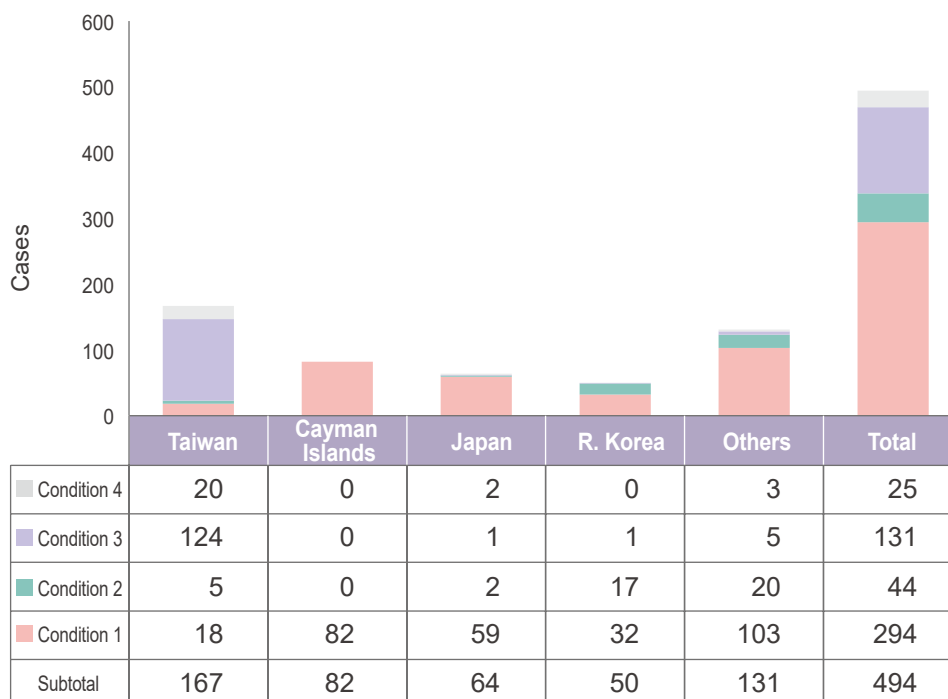
TIPO uses various patent examination measures to help applicants develop portfolios. In addition to the fast-tracking examination, TIPO provides deferred substantive examination and publication of approved patents to meet different needs of applicants such as filing strategies, developing patent portfolios, and timeline for patent commercialization.

Examination of Invention Patent

In 2020, a total of 494 AEP (Accelerated Examination Program) requests were filed. Of these, 294 requests were filed under Condition 1 (when the application's corresponding foreign application has been granted under substantive examination by a foreign patent authority), accounting for the majority of total AEP requests. 131 requests were filed under Condition 3 (when the invention patent application is essential to commercial exploitation) and the second most in number. 44 requests were under Condition 2 (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). 25 requests related to green technology development were filed under Condition 4.

In terms of nationality of the applicants, the majority came from residents, accounting for 167 requests, mainly under Condition 3. As for non-residents, Cayman Islands led with 82 cases, followed by Japan with 64 cases, most of which were made under Condition 1.

AEP Requests by Nationality



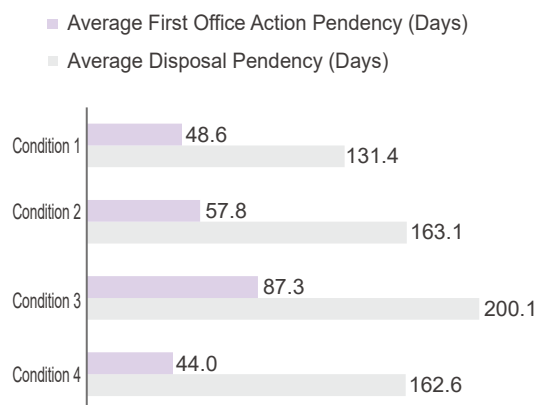
Note: Condition 1 is when the application's corresponding foreign application has been granted under substantive examination by a foreign patent authority;

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;

Condition 4 is when the invention is related to green energy technology.

Pendency for Processing AEP Requests



As of the end of 2020, the average first office action pendency was between 44 and 87 days, and the average disposal pendency was between 131 and 200 days








Note: 1. "Average first office action pendency" refers to the average time from the time document requirements are met to the time a first office action is issued. The said pendency is calculated on the basis of office actions first issued or disposed in 2020.

2. "Average disposal pendency" refers to the average time from the time document requirements are met to the time a final decision is issued. The said pendency is calculated based on disposals made in 2020.

Considering applicants' filing strategies, patent portfolios, and timeline for patent commercialization, TIPO began accepting requests for deferral of substantive examination on April 1, 2015. Between April 2015 and the end of 2020, TIPO accepted a total of 534 deferral requests.

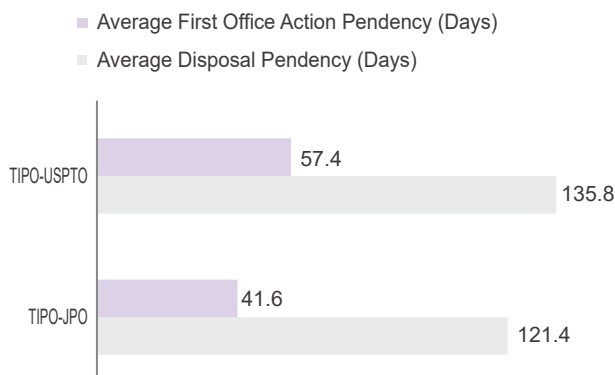
Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) Program

TIPO is currently partnering with the USPTO, JPO, SPTO, KIPO, PPO and CIPO on PPH. Patent applications filed under the TIPO-USPTO and TIPO-JPO PPH programs accounted for the majority of total PPH applications in 2020. They accounted for 602 applications under TIPO-USPTO PPH program, and 483 under TIPO-JPO program.

PPH Program	Nationality of Applicants								Total
	 Taiwan	 United States	 Japan	 Spain	 R. of Korea	 Poland	 Canada	Others	
TIPO-USPTO	47	444	9	0	25	0	3	74	602
TIPO-JPO	1	0	475	0	0	0	0	7	483
TIPO-SPTO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIPO-KIPO	0	2	6	0	7	0	0	5	20
TIPO-PPO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIPO-CIPO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	48	446	490	0	32	0	3	86	1,105



Pendency for Processing PPH Requests



As of the end of 2020, the average first office action pendency for patents filed under the TIPO-USPTO and the TIPO-JPO PPH programs was between 41 and 57 days, and the average disposal pendency was between 121 and 136 days.

Note: 1. "Average first office action pendency" refers to the average time from the time document requirements are met to the time a first office action is issued. The said pendency is calculated based on office actions first issued or disposed in 2020.

2. "Average disposal pendency" refers to the average time from the time document requirements are met to the time a final decision is issued. The said pendency is calculated based on disposals made in 2020.

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

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

Thanks to the well execution of the Patent Backlog Reduction Project, only 17 TW-SUPA requests were filed in 2020. The average first office action pendency and the average disposal pendency were 2.20 and 5.23 months.

◎ Patent Search

The Patent Search Center continued to provide prior art search services for invention patent applications filed with TIPO. In 2020, the center's 69 personnel compiled 9,569 patent search reports, which were then provided to TIPO. This enhances TIPO's examination capacity.

Optimization Patent Examination Quality

Optimizing patent examination quality is one of TIPO's main objectives. To this end, TIPO continues to comprehensively amend examination guidelines, review examinations, set up patent examination quality online feedback mechanism, implement fault notification mechanism, seek public feedback by holding patent examination quality consultation committees, as well as strengthen examiners' professionalism to optimize examination work.

Measures to Optimize Patent Examination Quality

● Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee

In 2020, TIPO held the Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee twice. First, TIPO gave presentations on the new measures such as "Positive Patent Examination Pilot Program for Startups" and "Operational Directions for the Processing of Third-Party Observations on Invention Patent Applications" and consulted the Committee for advices as the reference for future planning and implementation.

Second, the amending directions of the examination guidelines of design patent about "graph design" and the Examination Guidelines on Computer Software-related Invention Patent Applications were discussed. The Committee recognized TIPO's efforts and their recommendations were compiled as the reference for the amendment of examination guidelines.

Furthermore, to strengthen patent application and examination quality, TIPO presented the processing method of the public feedback cases in "Patent Examination Quality Feedback Opinion Area" and the cases of "Drafting Patent Specifications Quality Feedback", explaining how TIPO feedbacks examiners and applicants through these mechanisms. Hope that through these efforts by TIPO, the public will enhance the patent application quality and examination capacity.

To push for the amendments of patent law to reduce the patent remedy court instances and adopt both parties adversary trial system, the Committee had enthusiastic discussions about the issues of whether the existing Article 33 (new evidence submitted) and existing Article 16 (the court shall decide the validity of patent right) of the Intellectual Property Case Adjudication Act shall be maintained or repealed if civil litigation procedure is adopted in the amendments of patent law. All the Committee members supported pushing adversary trial system and the Committee's opinions were incorporated into comprehensive considerations of amendments.

● Patent Examination Quality Review Mechanism

To optimize examination quality, TIPO set up the Patent Examination Quality Management Task Force to take charge of cross-division review of invention and design patent examination.

In 2020, 233 invention patent applications and 64 design patent applications were reviewed, which accounted for 0.3% of all invention and design office actions and disposals. TIPO convenes the Patent Examination Quality Conference every six months to analyze review results which may be used as the reference for training examiners.

TIPO launched the division-level invention patent quality review based on technical fields, and 3,220 invention patent applications were reviewed in 2020. This accounted for 7.8% of all disposals. As for division-level design patent quality review, 192 design patent applications were reviewed in 2020. This accounted for 4.5% of all disposals.

As for invention patent reexamination and utility model patent technical evaluation reports, 103 disposals were reviewed in 2020, which accounted for 2.2% of all disposals. In addition to immediately correcting individual cases, TIPO also publishes monthly fault notifications on common errors or major problems which may be referenced by examiners to facilitate future improvements.



● TIPO's Patent Examination Feedback Webpage

In April 2019, TIPO set up Patent Examination Quality Feedback webpage to hear public opinions on the examination of individual cases. Between April 2019 and the end of 2020, TIPO accepted a total of 29 cases. The feedback were quickly responded and regularly analyzed for future improvements.

◎ Optimize Examination Quality of Patent Invalidation

● Hearing on Processing of Patent Invalidation

Since the launch of the "Hearing on Patent Invalidation Program" in March 2018, for the first time, the hearing was requested by the parties in January 2020. TIPO also negotiated with Academy for the Judiciary to borrow the Moot Court, held a hearing on December 11, and allowed the general public to attend.



Moot Court of Academy for the Judiciary held a hearing on patent invalidation case

To make the "Hearing on Patent Invalidation Program" more practically applicable, TIPO completed two amendments following seeking feedback from different sectors. With the transparent review process, the two parties have fair procedural guarantees and verbal debates on controversial items. People from different sectors are welcome to use the Program. In addition, in order to enhance the international visibility of the examination of patent invalidation cases, and to strengthen the service to foreign applicants, the English translation of this program has been completed, providing references for all fields.

● Review and Analysis of Revoked Invalidation and Reexamination Cases

Every year, TIPO reviews and analyzes invalidation and reexamination cases revoked by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the IP Court. TIPO selects important cases, holds case study sessions on cancellation of patent administrative litigation. These cases are incorporated into analysis reports and compiled into Compilation of Patent Administration Litigation Case Studies for future quality improvements.

◎ Strengthening Examiners' Professionalism

TIPO places great importance on enhancing examiners' professionalism, helps examiners stay abreast of the latest technology trends and solve problems in examination practices to ensure the patent quality. Besides holding the basic training courses, patent search and examination practices and procedures for novice

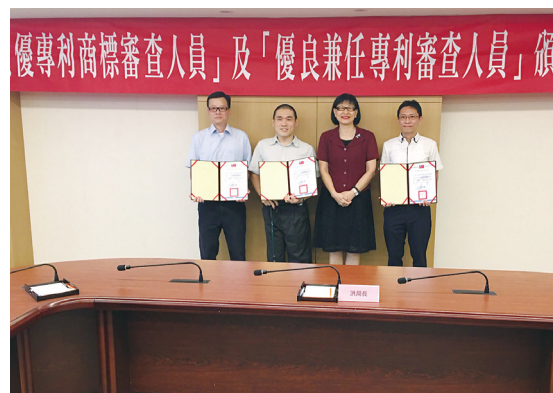
patent examiners, all examiners must take different levels of training courses, including the important points and applications of amendments of patent examination guidelines and seminars on the issues of patent examination practices and procedures, etc.

In August, TIPO held the seminar on examination practices that were geared toward external part-time patent examiners. Topics included "prior-art search practices" and "the evaluation of invention patentability". Aimed at improving search skills and examination practices, the seminar provided TIPO's external part-time patent examiners with an invaluable tool for professional development.

On the other hand, occasionally, local and foreign experts are invited to give talks targeting certain industries, such as "the development trend of Intelligent Manufacturing", "the introduction of the development of technology for robots", "the introduction of the block chain deposit instructions and the preservation of digital evidence", "the development and direction of Taiwan medical ventilators", etc.



"The development and direction of Taiwan medical ventilators" by Manager Chen, ITRI Biomedical Institute of Ventilator Taiwan National Team



Outstanding Examiner Award Ceremony

2 Trademark Examination

Trademark applications grew for the seventh consecutive year: trademark applications were already more than 110,000 classes in 2019. The number even further increased by 7.1% in 2020. To improve the examination efficiency and shorten the average first office action pendency, TIPO launched the tentative fast-track trademark examination mechanism on May 1, 2020, and utilized online systems to facilitate the progress. As a result, the average first office action pendency of the year was shortened to 4.7 months.

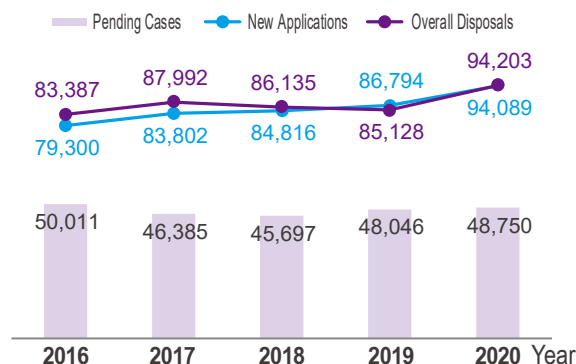
Trademark Registrations

Trademark applications have exceeded 100,000 classes for sixth consecutive year since 2015, and have exceeded 110,000 classes for third consecutive year since 2018. In 2020, the number was approaching 120,000 classes. With the limited number of examiners, TIPO actively re-adjusted current manpower and strengthened the trainings for the novices to improve the examination efficiency. As a result, more than 110,000 classes were disposed once again, and even reached almost to 120,000 classes.



◎ Status of Trademark Examinations

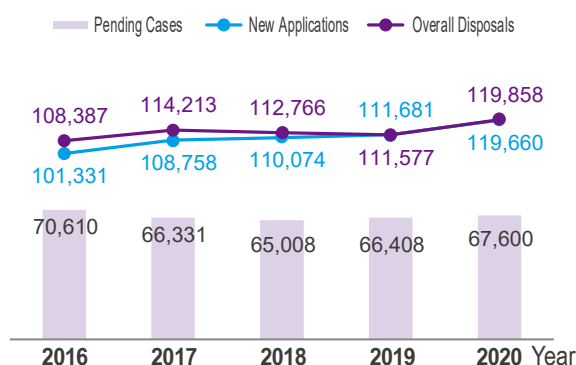
Trademark Application Examinations (by case)



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

In 2020, 94,089 trademark applications (by case) were received, up by 8.4% from 2019 (86,794). On the other hand, 94,203 cases were disposed, up by 10.7% from 2019 (85,128). However, applications received during the second half of the year increased by about 13.4%. As a result, pending cases increased to 48,750 cases, up by 1.5% from 2019 (48,046).

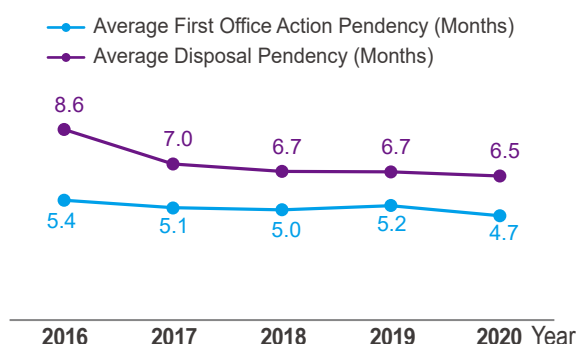
Trademark Application Examinations (by class)



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

In 2020, 119,660 trademark applications (by class) were received, up by 7.1% from 2019 (111,681). 119,858 classes were disposed, up by 7.4% from 2019 (111,577). Pending classes increased to 67,600 classes, up by 1.8% from 2019 (66,408).

Pendency for Processing Trademark Applications

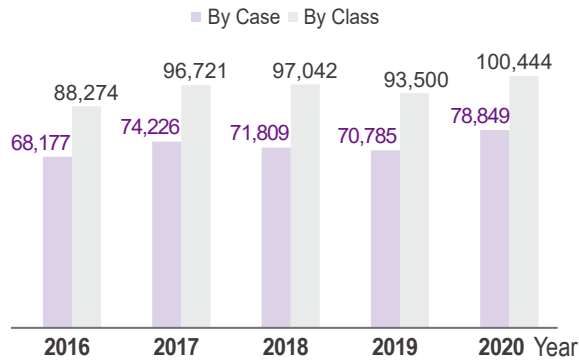


Note: "Average First Office Action Pendency" refers to the average time it takes to process an application from the time of filing to the time of issuing a first office action.

With applications continued growing in recent years, TIPO re-adjusted current manpower to support and improve the performance. The first office action pendency was 4.7 months, and the average disposal pendency was 6.5 months.

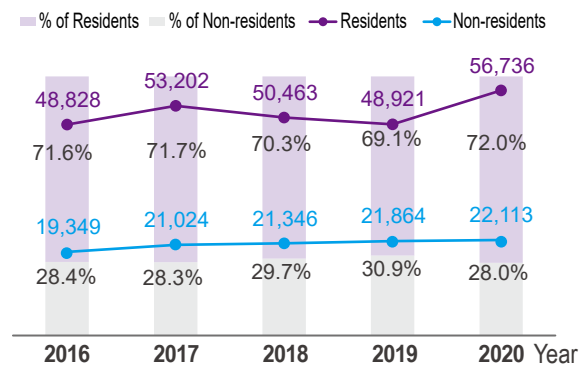
Trademark Registrations

Trademark Registrations (By case/ By class)



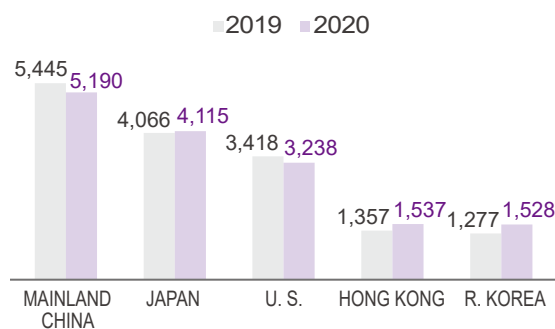
There were 78,849 trademark registrations (by case), and 100,444 trademark registrations (by class), hitting a record high with more than 100,000 classes.

Trends of Trademark Registrations (by Case)



There were 56,736 trademark registrations filed by residents, showing an increase from the previous year, and 22,113 trademark registrations filed by non-residents, showing an upward trend as well. The ratio of registrations filed by residents and non-residents was 7:3.

Trademark Registrations of Top Five Countries (Regions) (by Case)



Among the top five countries (regions) of trademark registrations, Mainland China continued to lead with 5,190 cases, followed by Japan (4,115 cases) and the US (3,238 cases). Registrations by Mainland China and the US increased, while registrations by Japan, Hong Kong and Korea decreased.



Registration of Non-traditional Trademarks

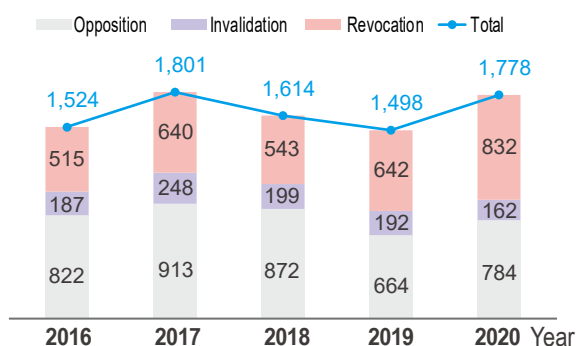
Unit: Case

Type \ Year	2018	2019	2020
3D	118	49	33
Sound	0	1	0
Color	2	0	0
Hologram	0	0	0
Motion	0	1	0
Others	0	3	13
Total	120	54	46

There were 46 registrations for non-traditional trademarks. Of these, 33 registrations were for 3D trademarks. The number of registrations, however, was down from the previous year.

Disputes and Administrative Remedy

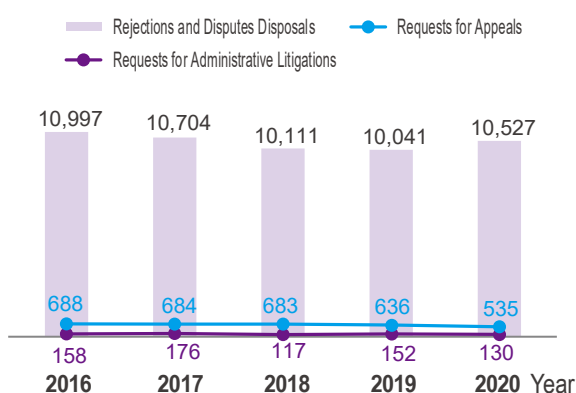
Trademark Disputes Filed



Note: Trademark dispute requests include oppositions, invalidations, and revocations.

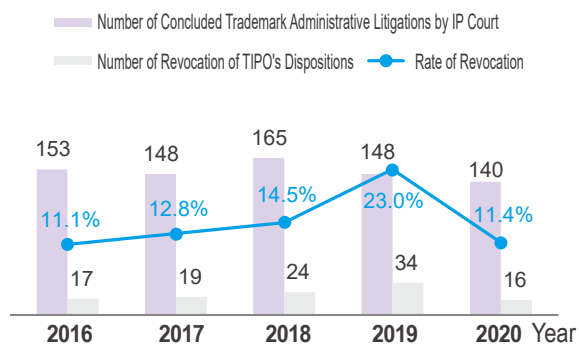
In 2020, 1,778 cases of trademark dispute were received, up by 280 cases from 2019 (1,498). Of these, revocations registered a marked increase by 190 cases. Oppositions were up by 120 cases, while invalidations were down by 30 cases. There were 1,538 disposals, down by 165 cases from 2019 (1,703).

Requests for Administrative Remedy



Trademark rejection and dispute disposals in 2020 totaled 10,527 cases. Of these, 535 appeals were filed with the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The appeal rate was about 5.08%, down from 2019 (6.33%). As to dissatisfaction with the appeal decisions, the IP Court received 130 cases of administrative litigation during the same period. The appeal rate standing at 1.23%, down from 2019 (1.51%) as well.

Rate of Revocation of TIPO's Disposition



In 2020, the IP Court concluded 140 cases of administrative litigation. Of these, 16 of TIPO's disposals were revoked (including in favor of the plaintiffs and partly winning and partly losing), with revocation rate standing at 11.4%, down by 11.6% from 2019. Main reasons for the above revocations include different conclusions in relation to likelihood of confusion, and different notions of evidence usage. TIPO will continue the exchange of practical opinions with the courts and improving examination quality.

Optimizing Trademark Examination Quality

TIPO spares no effort to push for the following measures to increase the number of trademark disposals and improve examination quality:

Accelerating Trademark Examination

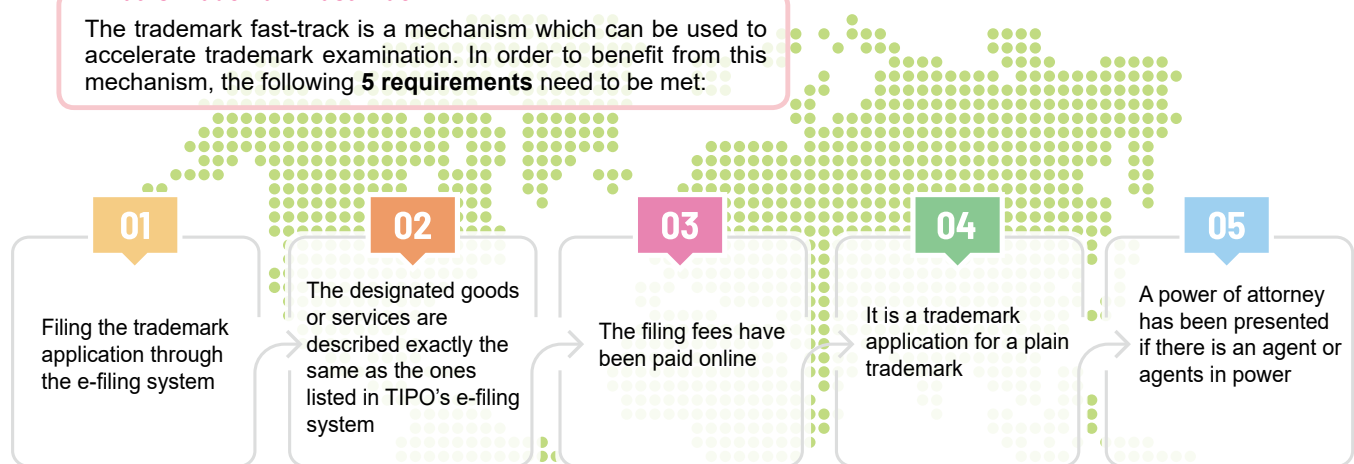
Implementation of the Tentative Fast-Track Examination Mechanism

To encourage applicants to use e-filing and accelerate the examination of trademark applications, TIPO introduced the "fast-track examination mechanism". Starting from May 1, 2020, if an application is filed through the e-filing system, filing fees are duly paid according to required approaches, and if relevant documents also meet specific conditions when the application is filed, the application will automatically be processed through fast-track examination. This kind of cases will be assigned to examination 2 months earlier than ordinary cases on average, effectively shortening the pendency of examination. From May 1 to December 31 in 2020, 66,440 new trademark applications were filed, which include 40,857 fast-track cases, accounting for 61.5% of all the new applications.

Main Characteristics of Trademark Fast-Track

What is Trademark Fast-Track?

The trademark fast-track is a mechanism which can be used to accelerate trademark examination. In order to benefit from this mechanism, the following **5 requirements** need to be met:



The Advantage of Using the Trademark Fast-Track

It is expected that the pendency of processing a fast-track case can be shorter than that of an ordinary trademark application case for more than **1.5 months**.

◎ Optimization of Trademark Examination Quality

● Trademark Examination Quality Review Mechanism

In April 2020, TIPO sampled 2,994 cases in total. The sampling rate was more than 3%, and the examination work of specially targeted examiners was sampled and supervised more frequently. According to the review results, the defect rate was 2.3%. To counter defects regarding principles of the examination, the defects and correct ways of practice were promulgated and emphasized during the trademark examination review meetings to establish consensus of the examination. Relevant cases can be taken as examples when revising the examination guidelines as well.

● The Measure of Proposing Disputable Questions regarding Trademark Examination Was Launched

“The Measure of Proposing Disputable Questions regarding Trademark Examination” was launched on July 20, assisting examiners in clarifying questions in each specific case as soon as possible. This mechanism is especially suitable to issues like organization of opinions from different Sections, the classification and acceptability of goods or services, determination of trademark distinctiveness and likelihood of confusion, and so on. Thanks to this mechanism, consensuses can be formed through occasional discussions. The consensuses can not only be taken as the bases to exam the specific case from which the questions derive, but also be taken as references for similar cases in the future.

● Trademark Examination Review Meetings

To strengthen consistency of trademark examination and examiners' professional capability, TIPO regularly holds trademark examination review meetings to address the latest trademark issues, new developments of goods/services and commercial activities, and noteworthy matters in examination. Issues addressed in 2020 include principles for how to deal with applications of transfer concerning a one-person company and both parties are represented by the same person, Notices Regarding Trademarks or Designated Goods Containing the Word “Organic” and Principles for Trademark Examination regarding “Geographical Terms”. All of them are helpful to improve the consistency of the examination of trademark applications.

● Review and Analysis of Revoked Dispute and Rejection Cases

TIPO reviewed and analyzed dispute and rejection cases revoked by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the IP Court in 2019. Analysis reports on the grounds of revocation were written and presented during monthly trademark examination review meetings, as well as in the Information Sessions on Trademark Act in 2020 to facilitate thorough communication with the public.

◎ Strengthening Examiners' Professionalism

To strengthen examiners' interdisciplinary exchanges, TIPO invited domestic experts to give lectures on topics such as the theory of trademark rights exhaustion and the introduction of relevant laws and practical cases in Japan, examination principles and practice of the EU regarding national flags, country names, geographical terms, industrial trend analysis of trademark applications from 2010 to 2019, and so on. In addition, TIPO also organized 4 group study sessions on “analyses of marks and texts” to enhance examiners' searching abilities.



Outstanding Examiner Award Ceremony

3 Copyrights Affairs

In 2020, TIPO continued to implement various measures to curb online infringement and held meetings to exchange views on various issues regarding the amendment of Copyright Act as well as other issues. In collective management organization (CMO) affairs, TIPO issued an operation permit to the new CMO. Also, regarding the royalty rate review system and simplifying license issues, the CMOs and industry representatives are invited to discuss and exchange.

Collective Management Organization (CMO) Affairs

◎ Royalty Rate Review

Of the 7 royalty rates reviewed by TIPO, one was rejected, four were not accepted, and two were still under review.

◎ The Operation Permission of CMOs

In June, TIPO issued an operation permit to the new CMO managing musical works "Taiwan Music Collective Management Association "(TMCA).

◎ Survey on needs of search platform and code of identification for musical works

Responded to users' needs of search musical works, TIPO collaborated with the Ministry of Culture to conduct a survey to find out what users think of music search platform and a code system for identification of music. That may be used as the reference for setting up search platform for musical works.

Assisting in the Crackdown on Online Piracy

This year, TIPO continues to curb digital piracy via various measures, such as tracking the application of Subparagraph 8, Paragraph 1 of Article 87 of the Copyright Act (the Set-up Box Bill) and the progress of the "Tracking the Money Flow" voluntary agreement between right-holders and advertising agency groups, assisting the communication and cooperation between right-holders and Google, participating the "Seminar on Copyright Protection" held by Google for the right-holders.

IP Affairs Seminars and Meetings

◎ Consulting Meeting on Copyright Law Amendment Issues of Indication of Works in Archives, Public Display and Data Mining

After collecting and studying international legislations and drafting the amendments, TIPO held meeting on June 8 and invited the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and experts and scholars to consult them on copyright law amendment issues of indication of works in archives, public display and data mining, etc.



◎ **Opinions-Exchange Meeting regarding the European Chamber of Commerce's suggestion on Law Amendments with reference to Finland system**

Regarding the European Chamber of Commerce's "2020 White Paper", which suggests taking Finland's system as the reference to enable the right-holders to ask the court to order the ISP provide personal data of P2P copyright infringers, TIPO invited the Ministry of Judicial Affairs, the Ministry of Legal Affairs and the National Police Agency, specialists and scholars to a meeting on August 5 to exchange opinions.

◎ **CMO royalty rate review system adjustment direction and simplification of license issues opinions exchange meeting**

After studying foreign collective management systems, and analyzing issues of law revision, TIPO held an opinion exchange meeting on August 31, invited CMOs, radio and television, online music, audio and video industry representatives to exchange opinions.

◎ **Expert consultation meeting on CMO practical issues**

To strengthen the operation of CMO, and help CMO to resolve practical issues for licensing of jointly owned works, TIPO invited experts and scholars to discuss the direction of law revision on November 2.

◎ **Discussion Meeting on Copyright Issues involved in Interior Design**

TIPO invited specialists and scholars to join a discussion meeting on copyright issues involved in interior design on October 30.

Processing of Copyright Requests

Of the request for authorized exploitation of works of unknown copyright ownerships, TIPO completed 1 case (among 5 musical works, 1 rejected and 4 withdrawn by the requesters), and approved 208 applications for compulsory license of musical works.

Strengthening Staff's Copyright Knowledge

TIPO organized nine learning sessions to strengthen staff's copyright knowledge. The sessions covered international conference attending experiences sharing sessions, the current trend of the development of the copyright industry, important copyright information sharing, as well as the lessons on the Copyright Act for new staff.

Taiwan can help



III IPR LEGAL REGIME

Sound Legal System is the Foundation for Innovation.

1. Patent Laws and Regulations
2. Trademark Laws and Regulations
3. Copyright Laws and Regulations
4. Trade Secrets Act
5. Simplifying Remedy Procedures for Patents and Trademarks
6. Push for Amendments to IPR Laws for Joining the CPTPP

Highlights

- Promulgation of the amended Trade Secrets Act, introducing the Investigation Confidentiality Protective Order system
- Promulgation of the amended Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act
- Promulgation of the Operational Directions for the Processing of Third-Party Observations on Patent Applications
- Promulgation of the amended the Regulations Governing the Implementation of Filing Patent Applications and Services by Electronic Means and the Regulations Governing the Implementation of Filing Trademark Applications and Services by Electronic Means
- Promulgation of the amended Regulations Governing Application for Approval of Compulsory License of Musical Works and Royalties for Use Thereof



IPR LEGAL REGIME

To provide a more complete legal regime for intellectual property protections, TIPO pushed for amendments to the Patent Act, the Trademark Act, the Copyright Act, the relevant regulations and examination standards, and promulgated the amended Trade Secrets Act in 2020. Besides, TIPO promoted the simplifying remedy procedures and the two-party review system to strive to construct high quality remedy systems for patent and trademark cases as well.

1 Patent Laws and Regulations

Patent Laws and Regulations

⦿ Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act

To effectively relax regulations and enhance the examination quality, TIPO published the amended Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act on June 24, 2020, which allows the applicants to submit nucleotides and/or amino acids sequence listing in the electronic version, and to be exempted from filing the said sequence listing in written form. Besides, the statutory period for third party to submit observations was relaxed, which means any person may submit observations to TIPO, along with reasons and proof document(s), prior to examination decisions being rendered.

⦿ Regulations Governing the Implementation of Filing Patent Applications and Services by Electronic Means

In order to establish a more friendly electronic application environment, the Regulations Governing the Implementation of Filing Patent Applications and Services by Electronic Means were amended and promulgated on June 9, and took effect on July 1. When electronic files of the applications are too large or the information system of TIPO fails, applicants may use the alternative methods of sending the files by electronic means.

⦿ Disciplinary Rules for Patents Attorneys

To implement the government's gender equality policies, the amended Article 2 of "Disciplinary Rules for Patent Attorneys" was promulgated on July 15, adding the provision that at the time of formation, neither gender shall occupy less than one-third of the seats of the committee. The rules herein shall be in force on the date of promulgation.

Patent Administrative Regulations and Examination Guidelines

⦿ Examination Guidelines on Medical-Related Invention Patent Applications

To facilitate convenience for filing medical-related invention applications regarding new therapeutic uses, the Guidelines were revised and took effect on January 1, 2020. The key amendments included adding "Claims which include Therapeutic and Non-therapeutic Methods", revising regulations governing the compositions of Swiss-type claims, and adding explanatory case studies, etc.



Examination Guidelines on Utility Model Patent Technical Evaluation Reports

To allow the applicants to better understand the relevant regulations and practices of utility model patent technical evaluation reports, TIPO renamed the title of Part IV to “Examination Guidelines for Utility Model Patent” and added the Chapter 3 “Utility Model Patent Technical Evaluation Reports”. The effective date of the new Guidelines was on August 1. The key amendments include:

- (1) Determining the persons who are eligible to request for technical evaluation reports of utility model patents, the time point for filing the requests, and the particulars of the status of the utility model patents being commercially exploited by a party other than the patentee (if any).
- (2) Specifying the items for comparisons required to be stated in the technical evaluation reports.
- (3) Specifying the process of producing technical evaluation reports, including the targets and the scopes of the prior art search, and the principles of sending “the notice of references cited in utility model patent technical evaluation reports”.
- (4) Specifying the matters needing attention when producing the utility model patent technical evaluation reports, including if the utility model patents are involved with post-grant amendments or invalidation cases.

Design Patent Examination Guidelines

To align with today’s technological developments, TIPO has reviewed the cases of design patent examinations in recent years and revised Chapters 1, 2, 3, 7, 8 and 9 of Part III of the Guidelines, which took effect on November 1, 2020. The amended Guidelines allow applicants to file patent applications more easily and flexibly and at the same time obtain more comprehensive protections for their designs. The key revisions include:

- (1) Relaxing the disclosure requirements for design patent specifications and drawings: if views are not disclosed in the drawings, such views of the designs will be deemed “disclaimed portions” in principle.
- (2) Clearly stipulating that an architectural design and an interior design are eligible subject matters for a design patent.
- (3) Relaxing the requirements for filing a design divisional application: Clearly stipulating that applicants can file a divisional application(s) but not go beyond the scope of the specification and drawings initially filed.
- (4) Amending the stipulation related to a graphic image design: the graphic image designs are no longer restricted to physical articles, and can also cover nonphysical computer programming products, such as software or programs.
- (5) Other amendments include adding stipulations for the disclosure of colors, adding a description of shape of an article created solely for a functional purpose and amending principles for evaluating novelty and creativeness of a design containing a color(s).



◎ Operational Directions for the Processing of Third-Party Observations on Patent Applications

In order to implement the provisions of Article 39 of the Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act, improve the system for third-party observations as a tool for public participation in the patent examination process, and strengthen stability of granted patent, Operational Directions for the Processing of Third-Party Observations on Patent Applications was promulgated on August 25, and came into force on September 1. The new directions lay out the details for submission of a third-party observation, which include:

- (1) Third party observations must be submitted prior to examination decisions of patent applications being rendered.
- (2) Third party observations should be submitted in writing or through the electronic application system of TIPO (the Office). Any observation that is not submitted in accordance with regulations or the content of observations is not clear and will not be processed.
- (3) The Office proactively informs the patent applicant of the fact that the observation has been submitted.
- (4) The Office has no responsibility to notify third party the results of observation proceedings or the results of patent examinations.
- (5) The "Citation List" submitted by the third party will be published in the File Wrapper Search System website.

◎ Operational Directions Governing the Mutual Cooperation between Taiwan Intellectual Property Office and the Korean Intellectual Property Office in the Field of Deposit of Biological Materials for the Purposes of Patent Procedure

In order to carry out the Mutual Cooperation in the field of deposit of biological materials between Taiwan and Korea, TIPO promulgated the Operational Directions Governing the Mutual Cooperation between Taiwan Intellectual Property Office and the Korean Intellectual Property Office in the Field of Deposit of Biological Materials for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, which took effect on September 1. The new mechanism could reduce the burden of biotechnology patent applicants in Taiwan and Korea having to repeat the process of making a deposit.

2 Trademark Laws and Regulations

Trademark Laws

◎ Regulations Governing the Implementation of Filing Trademark Applications and Services by Electronic Means

Regulations Governing the Implementation of Filing Trademark Applications and Services by Electronic Means was amended and promulgated on June 9, 2020. The new regulations allow applicants to file trademark applications by alternative means for electronic transmission, which is helpful to complete the environment of filing trademark applications electronically.

◎ Draft Amendment to the Trademark Act

To create a better business environment, TIPO accomplished the draft amendments to the Trademark Act, and already submitted it to the Executive Yuan for review. Key amendments include establishing the recordation and management system for trademark agents, introducing the mechanism of accelerated examination, enlarging the scope of eligible trademark applicants, and relaxing application procedural requirements for cancellation and revocation.

In order to accomplish the draft amendment concerning the management system for trademark agents, TIPO held the “Public Hearing for Draft Amendments to the Trademark Act (Focusing on the Provisions Governing Trademark Agents) and Draft Regulations Governing the Recordation and Management System for Trademark Agents”, inviting representatives from the CPA Associations, Bar Associations, Patent Attorneys Associations, and trademark-related practitioners from different firms to express their opinions. The opinions and corresponding responses have been compiled and published on TIPO’s website.

Administrative Rules and Trademark Examination Guidelines

◎ Notices Regarding Trademarks or Designated Goods Containing the Word “Organic”

In compliance with the amended “Organic Agriculture Promotion Act” and “Agricultural Production and Certification Act”, TIPO amended and promulgated the “Notices Regarding Trademarks or Designated Goods Containing the Word “Organic” (hereinafter referred to as Notices)” on February 11. According to the amended Notices, the precondition of including the term “organic” as part of the trademark is that the production, processing, packaging, and distribution of organic agricultural products shall be certified in accordance with the certification standard established by the central competent authority. In addition, if only part of the ingredients and materials of the processed agriculture products include organic agriculture products, the term “organic” cannot be included in any part of the trademark in order to prevent the public from being misled about the quality of the goods.

◎ Principles for Trademark Examination regarding “National Flags and Country Names” and “Geographical Terms”

Referring to materials like examination guidelines of the EU and the United States and WIPO/SCT meetings concerning the information of country names, these examination principles target the meaning of “geographical terms” and their connection with the place of production or the geographical origin of designated goods/services of the trademark or situations that the public may be misled by them. Relevant factors which can be taken into consideration, the scopes, and practical solutions of the examination have been specified in the principles. Furthermore, TIPO added the latest practical cases and sorted out controversial categories in the principles as well, which are beneficial for the examiners to clarify practical issues when applying the laws, making the examination viewpoints tend towards consistency.

3

Copyright Laws and Regulations

Copyright Laws and Regulations

◎ The Draft of Partial Amendment to the Copyright Act

"The Draft of Partial Amendment to the Copyright Act" was submitted to the Executive Yuan for review on July 29. Its contents include combining and amending the exclusive rights, adjusting copyright exceptions, adding the compulsory license of works of unknown copyright ownerships, alleviating the difficulty for the copyright holders to claim damages, and adjusting penalties that are too strict, etc.

Copyright Collective Management Organization Act

The draft amendments to the Copyright Collective Management Organization Act were submitted to the Executive Yuan for review on February 10. The amendments included the operation approval for a new CMO, the good governance of CMOs, and the supervision and guidance of authorities. A total of 20 Articles were adjusted, 14 of which were revised and 6 were added.

Regulations Governing Application for Approval of Compulsory License of Musical Works and Royalties for Use Thereof

In order to specify that the Copyright Competent Authority should notify the exclusive licensee to the musical work and the scope of its statement of opinions, and strengthen the procedural protection of the exclusive licensee to the musical work, "Regulations Governing Application for Approval of Compulsory License of Musical Works and Royalties for Use Thereof" were promulgated on August 4, and a total of 8 Articles were amended.

4

Trade Secrets Act

The Trade Secrets Act was promulgated by the Presidential Order on January 15, introducing the Investigation Confidentiality Protective Order system. When necessary, a prosecutor may ex officio issue an investigation confidentiality protective order. Those who violate the confidentiality protective order shall be sentenced to imprisonment for up to three years, short-term imprisonment. It helps to prevent trade secret leakage during the investigation. This amendment allows an unrecognized foreign juristic person to file a complaint, initiate a private prosecution, or institute a civil lawsuit to strengthen protection of foreigners' trade secrets.

5 Simplifying Remedy Procedures for Patents and Trademarks

In order to create a better patent and trademark cases remedy system, after consulting Japan, the United States, Germany and other countries' legislation, considering Taiwan's conditions, and holding multiple scholars and experts consultation meetings, the draft amendments to the Patent Act and the Trademark Act were proposed. The key amendments include:

- (1) Setting up the "Review and Dispute Review Board" in TIPO to review the remedies for patent and trademark cases.
- (2) Introducing mechanisms such as verbal review and convey legal opinions to strengthen review procedures.
- (3) Any party disagreeing with the Board's decision can file a lawsuit without undergoing an appeal process.
- (4) The dispute of patent invalidation cases, trademark registration invalidation cases and revocation cases shall adopt the litigation model in which the general public are the plaintiffs and defendants in the litigation.

6 Push for Amendments to IPR Laws for Joining the CPTPP

To align with Taiwan's joining the CPTPP, TIPO proposed the draft amendments to the Patent Act and the Trademark Act, and the Copyright Act. In response to the Legislative Yuan's new term, the draft amendments were re-submitted to the Executive Yuan for review from January to March. The key amendments include:

- (1) Patent Act: the Act was amended to align with the patent linkage system to add the legal basis for filing a patent infringement complaint.
- (2) Trademark Act: except bearing the civil liability, infringements concerning labels and packages with counterfeit trademarks constitute the criminal liability according to the draft amendments. In addition, both "intentional and negligent" acts can meet the subjective requirements of the civil liability; on the other hand, only intentional act can meet the subjective requirements of the criminal liability.
- (3) Copyright Act: seriously committing acts of making, distributing and publicly transmitting illegal contents in digital formats are deemed as indictable offences without filing complaints.

Taiwan can help



IV e-ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICES

Optimize IPR Services

1. Public Services
2. e-Examination
3. Digital Services
4. Knowledge Sharing

Highlights

- One-Stop Shop for Patent and Trademark Filing Service
- Optimizing patent search features in GPSS and TWPAT
- New features of IPKM now launched

IV**e-ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICES**

To build high-quality intellectual property infrastructure, TIPO continues to diversify its e-services. In 2020, TIPO provided new features in Industrial Patent Knowledge Platform System (IPKM), improved features of patent search systems and launched alternative methods for electronic transmission of patent and trademark application documents. TIPO also organized the important case studies and information about patent, trademark, and trade secret for references.

1 Public Services**One-Stop Shop for Patent and Trademark Filing Service**

For enhancing service and performance, TIPO launched its one-stop shop for patent and trademark filing service on November 30, and each filing counter can fulfill itself as the one-stop service for multiple filing documents.

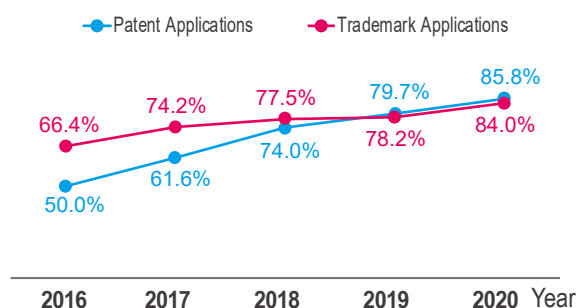


One-stop shop for patent and trademark filing service

e-Services**e-Filing**

TIPO adopted law firms' suggestions to improve its e-filing services. The improvements include introducing e-filing forms, such as "Third-Party Observations on Patent Applications" and "Application for Registration and Change of the Patent Agent", and launching alternative methods for electronic transmission of patent and trademark application documents on July 1. Applicants can store e-filing format documents on CD-ROMs and submit them to TIPO in person or mail them to TIPO, as an alternative mechanism for online application services.

Percentages of patent and trademark e-filing hit a record-high of 85.8% and 84.0%.

Percentage of Patent and Trademark e-filing

Note: 1. Statistics is based on new applications.

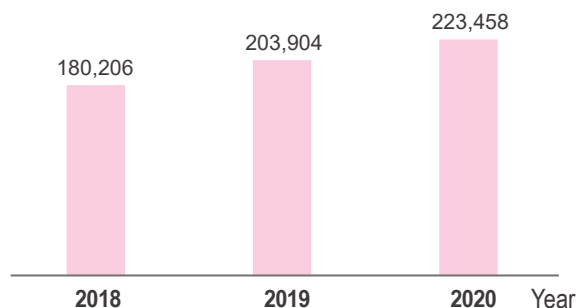
2. The percentage is derived from using the number of applications filed in paper and electronically as the denominators and that of e-filings as the numerators.



TIPONet Portal
<https://tiponet.tipo.gov.tw/>

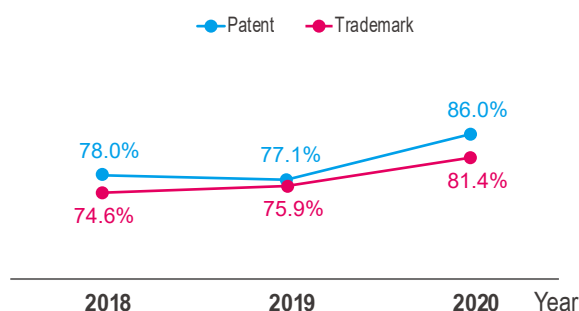
e-Receipt

Usage of e-Receipts



In 2020, the number of e-receipts grew to 223,000, and the percentages of usage of e-receipts in patent and trademark were 86.0% and 81.4%. E-receipts usage is an easy method for users to inquire and download receipts online. Unlike paper receipts, e-receipts do not require the delivery time.

Percentage of e-Receipts Issued

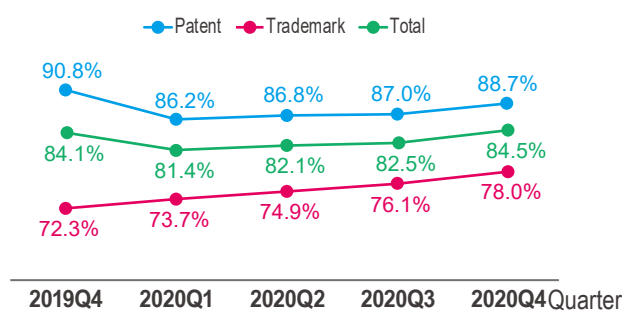


Note: 1. Statistics is based on online payment cases.

2. The percentage is derived from using the number of paper receipt and e-receipt as the denominators and that of e-receipt as the numerators.

e-Delivery

Percentage of e-Delivery



Note: The percentage is derived from using the number of documents fit for e-delivery as the denominators and that of actual e-deliveries as the numerators.

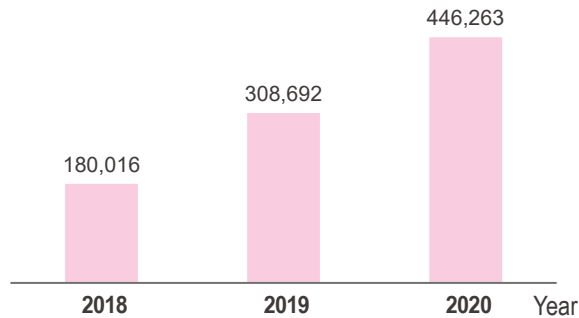
As for e-delivery of patent and trademark documents, this year saw a total of 436,286 documents being delivered electronically, a 4.5% increase from 2019. In Q4 2020, the percentage of documents using e-delivery hit an all-time high of 84.5%.



TIPONet Portal
<https://tiponet.tipo.gov.tw/>

◎ Rights Inquiry

Cumulative Numbers of e-Certificates Issued



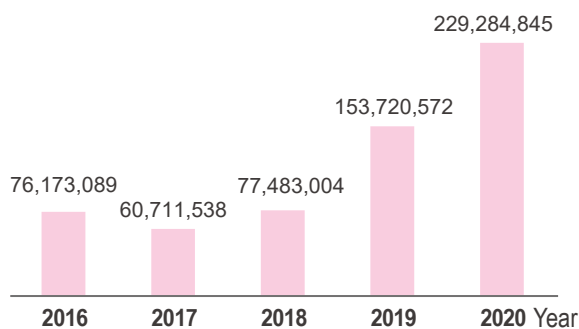
In 2020, the cumulative number of e-certificates issued exceeded 440,000. This allows the public to check the status of their rights and verify the authenticity of patent and trademark certificates online.



Inquiry System for Patent and Trademark Certificates and Rights
<https://tiponet.tipo.gov.tw/tipoRgtQry/>

◎ Open Data

Number of Downloads from the Dataset of Patent and Trademark Gazette Since 2013



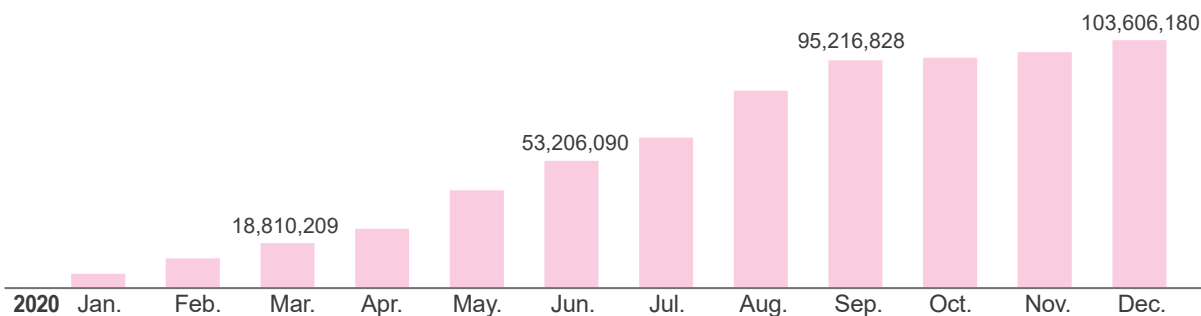
To facilitate and revitalize industry data's utilization and analysis, TIPO opened up its dataset of Patent and Trademark Gazette (the Gazette) since 2013 for download. As of the end of 2020, the cumulative numbers of published patents, disclosed inventions and published trademark registrations being opened up in the dataset reached 1.56 million. 6,219 people downloaded the files and over 220 million files were downloaded in 2020.



Patent and Trademark Open Data
<https://tiponet.tipo.gov.tw/Gazette/OpenData/OD/OD01.aspx>

To further expand the scope of usability, TIPO officially opened up its dataset of published Gazettes for Patents and Disclosed Inventions (texts and images) prior to September 2013. By the end of 2020, 315 people downloaded the files and over 130 million files were downloaded in 2020.

Accumulated Downloads from the Dataset of Published Gazettes for Patents and Disclosed Inventions Prior to 2013



More Useful Information on Patent and Trademark Applications

Amended “Instruction Manual of Deposit of Biological Materials”

According to the amendment of “Regulations for the Deposit of Biological Material for Patent Application” in 2015, the amendment of “Examination Guidelines on Biology-related Invention Patent Applications” in 2019, and the signing of the “Memorandum of Understanding between the Taipei Mission in Korea and the Korean Mission in Taipei for the Mutual Cooperation In the Field of Deposit of Biological Materials for the Purpose of Patent Procedure” in 2020, TIPO amended “Instruction Manual of Deposit of Biological Materials” to comply with the current system and improve the accuracy of the data for the public. The Instruction Manual is available on the TIPO’s and FIRDI’s websites.

Nice Classification

TIPO updated the Taiwan-Japan Concordance of Similar Group Codes (Corresponding to NCL11-2020) and the Cross-Strait Concordance of Similar Group Codes (Corresponding to NCL11-2020) in January and March respectively. Both are available on TIPO’s website for Taiwan residents and applicants from Japan and Mainland China to check.

To align with the amended International (Nice) Classification of Goods and Services (NCL11-2021), TIPO published a list of designated goods/services and changes concerning applications for trademark registrations in December, 2020, which took effect on January 1, 2021. TIPO also reminded applicants that they could file trademark applications through the e-filing system and download the latest changes to benefit from reduced filing fees.

Search Function regarding English Translations of Goods and Services

To facilitate domestic and international users to search and use trademark-related data in TIPO, a new function has been added to the trademark search system, which is capable of revealing relevant English data corresponding to the designated goods or services of each specific case.

If the designated goods or services are consistent with those of TIPO’s “e-filing system” (i.e. goods or services that can be found in the “Classification and Cross Reference Index for Goods and Services”), the system can reveal the corresponding English terms automatically. As to goods or services that are not part of the above scope, the system will then provide a link for the users to access machine translation.

2 e-Examination

Continue to optimize e-Examination environment

In order to improve the efficiency of examination, the information of the priority right and domestic patent families was added to the e-Examination System for examiners to review the patent family relations quicker. The Online Patent Examination Quality Management was added for cross-division review as well to continuously enhance the examination quality.

Utility Model Patent e-Examination

The Utility Model Patent e-Examination started the pilot run in July 2019, and the usage rate has gradually increased. As of Q4 2020, the usage rate has reached 100%. To continuously optimize the efficiency of examination, Utility Model Patent e-Examination added the services include editing the pdf files annotations and returning to the previous process online in 2020.

3 Digital Services

TIPO Website Revamped

In 2020, TIPO revamped patent and trademark sections on its official website. On the new webpages, users can find the information they need quickly by clicking the quick links and browsing main topics in the navigation menus. In addition, TIPO designed new "Affairs at a glance" and "Quick takeaway" sections on the homepage and used graphs and texts that are easy to understand to present TIPO's key operations and services.



Schematic diagram of revamped TIPO website

Global Patent Search System (GPSS)

In order to meet the needs of developing global patent portfolios for industries, the patent bibliographic data continues to be added to the Global Patent Search System (GPSS). Currently GPSS offers more than 100 million entries of patent cases from 105 countries including Taiwan, IP5, WIPO, and Southeast Asian countries, creating a friendly convenient multinational patent search environment. In addition, a number of new functions such as project folders and citation maps are provided to assist domestic industries in analyzing and developing patent portfolios.

"With its worldwide coverage and precision searching, I think GPSS is better than commercial patent search services, and very helpful to my company's R&D."

Manager Tseng
APEX MEDICAL CORP.



Global Patent Search System (GPSS)
<https://gpss.tipo.gov.tw/>

Taiwan Patent Search System (TWPAT)

In order to assist domestic industries in utilizing third-party observations during the patent examination, the automatic invention disclosures distribution service was added to Taiwan Patent Search System (TWPAT) in July. The industry associations will receive a list of invention disclosures related to their industries through e-mails, and they can click on the feedback link to provide third-party observations. This new function can help companies easily monitor their invention disclosures in real time, and provide third-party observations through multiple ways to prevent infringement risks, and improve the efficiency and quality of the patent examination.



Taiwan Patent Search System (TWPAT)
https://twpat.tipo.gov.tw/

Industrial Patent Knowledge Platform (IPKM)

IPKM provided new features such as "Search by Industry Classification", "Academic Expert Information", "USPTO PTAB Search", and "The aggregation of News Channels". IPKM allows the industries to spend less time to find out important and up-to-date patent technology information and intellectual property knowledge. IPKM also helps the industries to find suitable talents for cooperation as well.



行業類別專利檢索

行政院主計總處
Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics,
Executive Yuan, R.O.C. (Taiwan)

整合美國上訴資料

uspto

提供新聞聚合頻道



查詢學界專家服務



Schematic diagram of IPKM's new services



Industrial Patent Knowledge Platform (IPKM)
https://ipkm.tipo.gov.tw/

Gazette Websites Revamped

To introduce the user-experience design, TIPO revamped the gazette websites. On the new websites, TIPO renewed the interface to be more user-friendly as well as mobile friendly. In order to facilitate easy access to the most recent issue of the Gazettes, the icons for recent issues of the Gazettes and scrolling images for random drawings from the cases were added to the homepages.



Schematic diagram of new gazette websites



Patent Gazette
<https://tiponet.tipo.gov.tw/Bulletin/patent>



Patent Application Publication Gazette
<https://tiponet.tipo.gov.tw/Bulletin/invention>



Trademark Gazette
<https://tiponet.tipo.gov.tw/Bulletin/trademark>

File Wrapper Search System Website Revamped

TIPO revamped the File Wrapper Search System Website to be more simple design and mobile-friendly. The new website provided the asynchronous download mechanism to solve the problem with downloading large files. Users would easily grasp patent examination information on the new website.



File Wrapper Search System Website
https://tiponet.tipo.gov.tw/S092_OUT/out



Schematic diagram of new File Wrapper Search System website

4

Knowledge Sharing

Patent

◎ Compilation of Administrative Litigation Case Studies

From 2019 to 2020, TIPO added five representative case studies regarding the rulings of priority claims, *restitution in interim* and not filing reexamination within the stated time period, etc. and published them on the TIPO's website, providing references for all fields. These cases were incorporated into the "Compilation of Administrative Litigation Case Studies regarding Procedural Examination and Patent Right Management: 2019-2020".

TIPO selected 19 representative cases regarding the original administrative dispositions, the decisions on appeals being revoked and the original dispositions being sustained, etc. and then studied the determinations of patentability requirements including inventive step, competent evidence and evidentiary value, etc. These cases were incorporated into the "Compilation of Patent Administration Litigation Case Studies: 2019-2020" and issued electronically. The compilation is available on TIPO's website, providing references for all fields.



Compilation of Administrative Litigation Case Studies regarding Procedural Examination and Patent Right Management

<https://topic.tipo.gov.tw/patents-tw/lp-742-101.html>



Compilation of Patent Administration Litigation Case Studies

<https://topic.tipo.gov.tw/patents-tw/lp-744-101.html>

◎ Patent Administrative Judgements

TIPO selected IP Court's patent administrative litigation cases that merit discussion and collected analytical reports written by examiners. They were compiled and published bimonthly on the TIPO's website for TIPO examiners' and the public's references.



Patent Administrative Judgements

<https://topic.tipo.gov.tw/patents-tw/lp-741-101.html>

◎ Collection of Intelligence on the Revision of Patent-related Specifications of the IP5

In order to keep the patent examination practice in line with the latest trend, in 2020, TIPO collected the latest patent regulations, amendments of examination guidelines and related important judgements of the IP5 so as to understand the current international patent examination practices and development trends, and provide references for amending relevant regulations for our Office.

◎ Interpretation of the Patent Law Articles

In order to amend and compile the "Interpretations of the Patent Law Articles", TIPO added the provisions amended in 2016 and 2019, updated the amended patent examination standards to the latest, and selected court judgments for references in order to enrich the judicial practice.

◎ The Patent Amendments Session on the TIPO website

In order to create a more user-friendly interface, the structure of the Patent Amendments Session of the TIPO website has been reestablished, and it was divided into two level structures, including “Current Amendments Information” and “Historical Amendments Information”.



The Patent Amendments Session

<https://topic.tipo.gov.tw/patents-tw/np-856-101.html>

◎ Chinese Version of Cooperative Patent Classification

In keeping in line with the trend in promoting the Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC) System with major International Patent Offices (IPO), Taiwan Intellectual Property Office (TIPO) completed the Mandarin Chinese translation of the classification scheme and classification definition of pictorial communication (H04N). This allows examiners to quickly adapt classification schemes to emerging technologies. When they investigate prior art technology, they can focus on the relevant technologies fast so that the speed and quality of examinations can be enhanced.

Furthermore, TIPO tried to use CPC for classifying, covering classifications such as emerging information and communication technologies, electrodes of electrochemical cells, and organic light-emitting materials, etc. To compare the search efficiency, “identical keywords” were put to search by using IPC and CPC respectively as well.

Trademark

◎ More Cases on Well-known Trademark Rulings and Their Maintenance

TIPO collected 527 well-known trademark cases recognized by Petitions and Appeals Committee of MOEA, all levels of courts, the Taiwan Network Information Center (TWNIC) from July 2019 to June 2020. TIPO analyzed the distribution of trademark right holders from different countries, etc. as well and their relevant contents have been published on the TIPO's website, providing references for all fields.

◎ Trademark Judgements and Interpretations of Laws Updated

To provide complete information of the trademark laws, TIPO selected the general cases and their interpretations from 2020 and published them on its official website so that the public can better understand legislative changes and how the laws can be applied in certain situations.

◎ Reorganization of the Certification Marks Session

“Certification Marks Session” has been classified into 15 major categories in accordance with the characteristics of their contents being certified. Furthermore, the link to the trademark search system is integrated onto the webpage of the session as well, making it easier for users to access to the registrations, regulations governing use of a certification mark, and other related files.

◎ Reorganization of Unacceptable Goods and Services and the New Function of the System which can Automatically Suggest Possible Terms for Search

TIPO compiled unacceptable goods and services which are frequently applied or searched by users, and formed a table in the trademark search system which contains “suggested acceptable terms” with respect to each unacceptable good or service. Thanks to these efforts, when the term searched by a user is not an acceptable one published by TIPO, the search system will automatically provide “suggested acceptable terms” for reference.

Trade Secrets

◎ The Collection of Significant Trade Secret Misappropriation Cases

For enhancing the enterprises’ awareness of keeping trade secrets confidential, TIPO collected and compiled some significant trade secret misappropriation cases over the years and published them on TIPO’s website.

◎ Trade Secret Session Optimized

For helping enterprises to build more complete trade secret protection mechanisms, TIPO compiled the amendments to the trademark law and some critical judgements and published them on TIPO’s Trade Secret Session.



Trade Secret Session

<https://www.tipo.gov.tw/tw/np-5-1.html>

Taiwan can help



V IPR CREATION AND USE

Concretizing the Intangible and Creating IP Value.

1. Increasing Enterprises' IPR Capacities
2. Patent Examination Trend Analysis
3. Invention Shows and Awards
4. Resolutions of Licensing Disputes and Clarification of Doubts
5. Training Professionals
6. IPR Awareness Campaigns

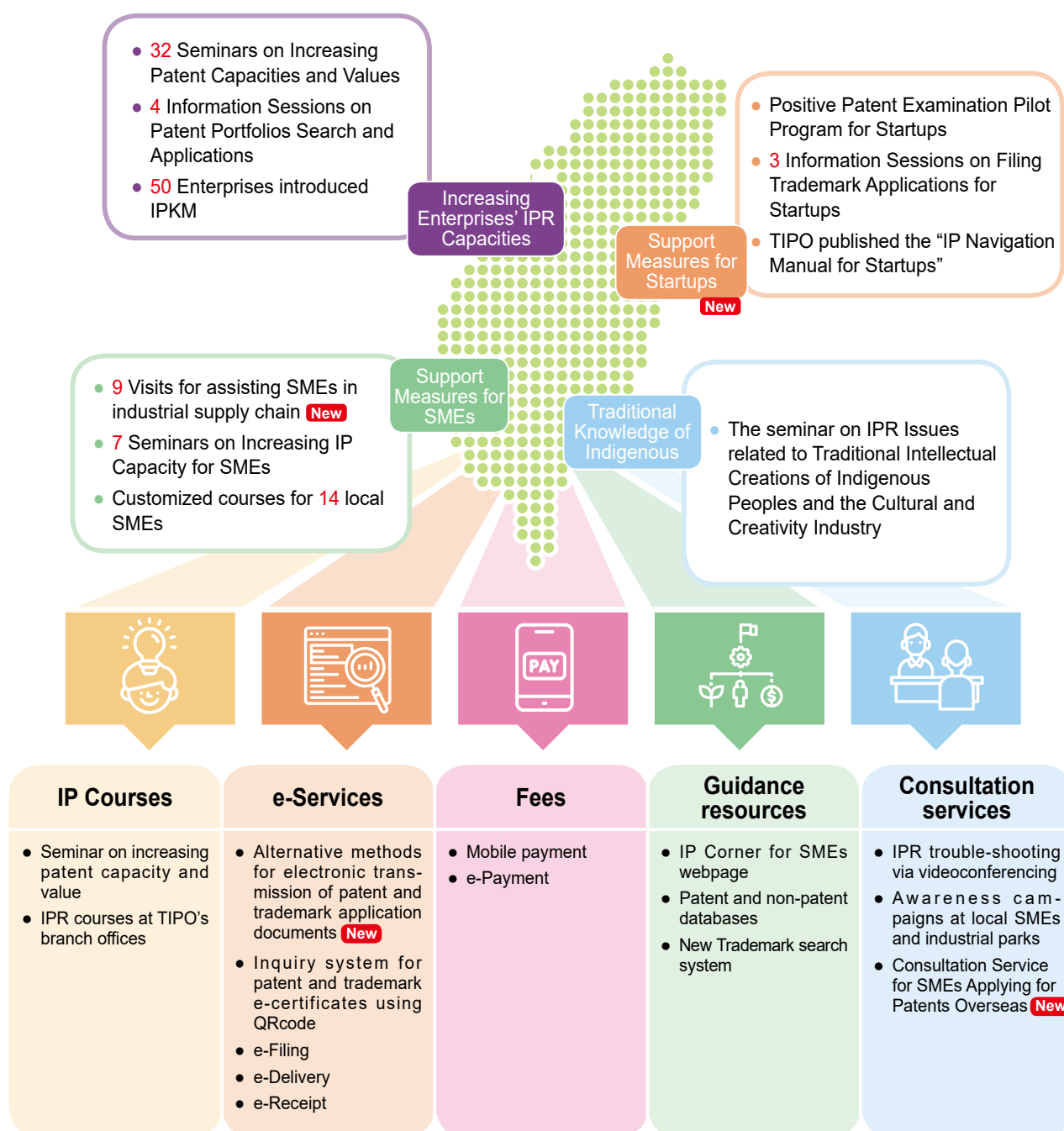
Highlights

- Support measures for SMEs and startups to reinforce their R&D capacities
- Seminars on Increasing Patent Capacities and Values
- Helping industries to improve their trade secret protections

V IPR CREATION AND USE

To increase R&D capabilities and competitiveness of local industries, TIPO helps enterprises strengthen their portfolio strategies and commercialization. In responding to enterprises' needs in digital transformations, in 2020, TIPO offered further support measures for SMEs and startups, assisted industries to enhance trade secret protections, analyzed patent examination trends and provided industries with state-of-the-art R&D information to train IP professionals as well.

Local IPR campaigns



1**Increasing Enterprises' IPR Capacities****Increasing Taiwan's Patent Capacities and Value****◎ Seminar on Increasing Patent Capacities and Values**

The Seminar on Increasing Patent Capabilities and Values emphasized the importance of “Action, Discussion, and Customization”. In line with government projects aimed at promoting industry innovation, such as the Taiwan Industry Innovation Platform Program, the seminar invited enterprises in fields related to biotechnology and medicine, information and communications technology (ICT), chemical engineering, and precision machinery to attend courses on patent practices. The topics covered centered on practical aspects concerning the interpretation of patent specifications and the conduct of patent searches. The goal was to improve participants' competencies with respect to industrial innovation and the protection as well as use of IP rights. In 2020, a total of 25 enterprises took part in 32 seminars, with a total attendance of 738 people.



Seminar on Increasing Patent Capacities and Values

◎ Information Sessions on Developing Patent Portfolios Based on Patent Search and Applications

In 2020, 4 information sessions on “Developing Patent Portfolios Based on Patent Search and Applications” were held in northern, central and southern Taiwan, respectively. The courses focused on searching global patent documents by utilizing the GPSS system. With analyzing technology life cycles and related cases, the possible strategies and methods for developing patent portfolios are introduced as well during the sessions. A total of 220 people participated in these sessions, widely praised by participants.

◎ Deepening the Use of the IP Knowledge

To fulfill enterprises' needs for patent-related services, deepen their R&D personnel's patent knowledge, TIPO visited 20 medical equipment and anti-pandemic industries, and offered consulting services for 50 enterprises introduced the IPKM platform. In addition to holding 34 information sessions (with a satisfaction rate of 97%), TIPO also invited Grape King Bio Ltd., Apex Medical Corp., and AccuteX Technologies Co., Ltd. to share their results after counselling with TIPO and their internal operating practices of IPR management in December.



Seminar on “the Pilot Program for Patent Knowledge Big Data”

In addition, IPKM continued to provide and diversified intellectual property information, including the updated information of 15 countries' IP systems, international R&D and innovative technology resources, innovative R&D teaching videos, and articles on the expert column, etc., to assist enterprises in developing global patent portfolios.

Support Measures for SMEs

Assist SMEs in the Industry Supply Chain

In response to the needs for patent protections from front-end manufacturers, such as parts and components manufacturers, TIPO provided intellectual property courses and consulting services for domestic enterprises in the industry supply chain. In 2020, TIPO focused on the electric scooter industry and visited 9 manufacturers including GSK CORPORATION to understand the intellectual property rights-related issues faced by them. The abilities of industries to use and protect their intellectual property rights are enhanced.



Provided intellectual property courses for enterprises in the industry supply chain

Consultation Service for SMEs Applying for Patents Overseas

To help SMEs expand their patent portfolio in foreign jurisdiction, TIPO has introduced a new service that offers consultations specifically aimed at SMEs applying for patents overseas. This measure provides support for such businesses to gain a foothold in foreign markets and boost their competitiveness globally.

Assisting SMEs in Increasing Innovation Capability and IPR Awareness



A course on patent laws and search offered at a company by TIPO's Taichung Branch office

To increase SMEs' innovation capacities and their effective use of government resources, TIPO's branch offices provided free customized IPR courses for 7 local SMEs. The subjects covered patent laws and application filing practices, trademark laws and application filing practices, and the trade secret law and its case studies.

IP Corner for SMEs

The "IP Corner for SMEs" platform provides an interactive Q&A section to exemplify IP issues that the SMEs may encounter, and offers information regarding IP resources and assistance. The website features full-text search, enabling the users to seek resources and services available during the process of IP-commercialization.



IP Corner for SMEs

<https://pcm.tipo.gov.tw/SME/index.html>

Support Measures for Startups

◎ Positive Patent Examination Pilot Program for Startups

For assisting startups and combining with relevant government incentives to promote industrial transformation and upgrading, TIPO will begin implementing the “Positive Patent Examination Pilot Program for Startups” on January 1, 2021. The program can help startups with research and development capabilities to obtain patent rights and protections sooner. Startups can use patents to get financing on intangible assets and apply for entrepreneurial subsidies.

For corresponding invention patent application of a startup under this program, TIPO will examine preferentially and actively arrange a time for the positive interview. Before the interview, TIPO provide the interview information which includes the relevant prior art and preliminary examination opinions in advance. In the interview, examiners not only explain the reasons for patent denial, but also give suggestions for amendments. Startups have the opportunity to obtain the approval decision of patents within 4 months, while also accelerate timeline of their patent portfolios.

◎ Information Sessions on Trademark Applications for Startups

To assist startups in having more knowledge of trademark protection and things that should be noted concerning trademark applications, TIPO held 3 information sessions on trademark applications for startups in southern and northern Taiwan Startup Hubs, and the Taiwan Startup Terrace in Linkou. These information sessions provide the participants opportunities to raise questions and interact with the speakers, helping them to solve their problems in time and receive first-hand information about trademark examinations and applications.

◎ IP Navigation Manual for Startups

Due to the lack of understanding or funding, startups always neglected to protect their intellectual property rights (IPR) and omitted to develop the patent portfolios. In response to the needs of the startups, we ideated this manual to make IPR easier to understand. From the entrepreneur's point of view, the manual used fictitious cases to demonstrate all the possible situations related to IPR during the entrepreneurial process. With the instructions, the startups can grasp all types of IPR and pick up the suitable one to protect their innovation. Meanwhile, the manual also listed the advantages for filing a patent in Taiwan first and collected the related startup guidance measures by the government. Hopefully, the startups can understand the supports from the government and develop an effective patent portfolio to increase their added value and competitiveness. There were over 3,000 downloads within two months after the manual was published, it showed certain demand from the industry.

Assistance to the Government in Strengthening R&D Quality of Academic and Research Institutions

Based on the “Guidelines on Research and Innovation Strategies for Smart Specialization” and to improve the R&D quality and efficiency of domestic academic research institutions, the Industrial Technology Research Institute can also serve as an evaluation unit as well as the Patent Search Center after passing the examination from the R&D project's IP analysis and evaluation unit. This helps to effectively expand the evaluation capacity of intellectual property in R&D projects.

Assisting the Industries for Patent Commercialization

TIPO strives to enrich the contents of the IP Commercialization Education Website by regularly posting the trend analysis reports of latest patented technologies, sharing stories about experiences of technology transfer and successful IP commercialization cases, all of which are intended for informational and educational purpose. The topics of the reports vary widely. For example, in 2020, we introduced "Handbook on IP Commercialization Strategies for Managing IPRs and Maximizing Value" which published by AANZFTA(ASEAN - Australia - New Zealand Free Trade Area); a report on trends in 3D printing technologies by EPO, and "The Path to Technology Commercialization" by the DTI(the Department of Trade and Industry, Republic of South Africa). In addition, a technology disclosure platform was set up for inventors to log in and post information about their patented technologies, which will then be sent to Taiwan Technology Marketplace (TWTM) to seek opportunities for IP commercialization.

2 Patent Examination Trend Analysis

An Analysis of the International Trend of Artificial Intelligence Being Listed as an Inventor

For better understanding the eligibility of AI inventors, TIPO analyzed the cases of EPO, UKIPO and USPTO, the legal frameworks of The Five Intellectual Property Offices (IP5), Patent Act and judicial practices.

According to the decision on petition and the legal frameworks of the major countries, the inventors must be the individuals that conceive of the inventions. By considering that "conception" is the complete performance of the mental part of the inventive act, it must be performed by a natural person. That's also the reasons why inventors cannot be corporations or sovereigns. In addition, the Intellectual Property Court has already explained that inventors are the individuals that contribute to the technical features of the patents. He or she has the right to be indicated as such, which means an inventor must be a natural person. Considering the restriction of current legal frameworks and the fact that only a natural person can perform this mental act, patent applications that AI been listed as an inventor are hard to be accepted by all the other offices at this stage.

Currently, none of any offices accepts AI as an inventor. Nevertheless, with the booming of AI technology, enterprises are continuing to invest more resources into AI developing. AI-generated inventions are very likely to exhibit a massive growth. For developments of the industry, the study of patent protection of the AI-generated inventions must be continuing.

Domestic Patent Information for Potential Therapeutic Candidates of COVID-19

In response to the COVID-19 outbreak, TIPO had searched and summarized domestic marketing approval/patent information of candidate medicine under clinical trials of COVID-19, such as "remdesivir", from March, and the information was monthly updated in the COVID-19 page of TIPO's website. Later from July, TIPO updated the information on an irregular basis according to the lists of COVID-19 potential therapeutic candidates from the Central Epidemic Command Center (CECC). The information was provided for domestic pharmaceutical companies as reference to develop their marketing strategies. Until the end of the year, the information included a list of nearly 200 medicine items was downloaded over 3,700 times.

Patent Analysis of 5G Small Cell

The fifth-generation (5G) communication technology has the advantages of high frequency bandwidth, high data rate, and low transmitting delay. However, the mainly transmission technology of 5G, millimeter wave, has the disadvantage of low coverage. Therefore, more base stations will be required to approach the new generation telecommunication service. Based on construction cost issue, the demand for small cells will increase significantly. According to "Markets and Markets" forecast, the market size of 5G small cells will reach 2.4 billion U.S. dollars in 2025.

In order to assist related industries in Taiwan to obtain the patent portfolios quickly and grasp market opportunities effectively, this research will focus on exploring relevant 5G small cells patented technologies and analyzing their patent portfolios. References for developing portfolios and technologies will be provided after analyzing Taiwan and international developing trends and the needs from the industries.

High-end Printed Circuit Boards Patent Portfolio Analysis

With more than 30% global market share, Taiwan is the largest printed circuit board (PCB) supplier in the world. The production value is looked up to NT\$681.1 billion in 2020. This research is based on the basic High Density Interconnection (HDI) process technology to conduct patent search and analysis for Any-layer HDI PCB (1,365 patents) and Substrate-Like PCB (SLP, 3,298 patents).

The analysis of this research shows the technology development focuses for both Any-layer HDI PCB and SLP are: PCB manufacturing method (H05K 1/00), interconnection technology between layers of printed circuit board (H05K 3/00), epoxy resin composition materials (C08L 63/00). SLP technology is also emphasizing in the conductive pattern production technology (B32B 15/00).

In terms of opportunities and threats, the technology-function matrix ranking of both Any-layer HDI PCB and SLP is in order of "resin materials", "other materials", "wire/line production" etc. In addition, "metal materials" and "wire/line production" technology are the key technologies for SLP.

3 Invention Shows and Awards

The 2020 Taiwan Innotech Expo

Complying with COVID-19 prevention measures, The 2020 Taiwan Innotech Expo went ahead as planned, taking place at the Taipei World Trade Center (TWTC) in September. Altogether, there were 956 booths, exhibiting 1,300 patented inventions and technologies. The event attracted more than 59,000 visitors—an increase of 35% compared to the previous year.

An invention contest was held alongside the Innotech Expo. In total, there were 535 entries from both home and abroad, of which 313 took home a prize. 14 platinum medals were awarded, along with 90 gold, 87 silver, and 122 bronze medals. A three-month follow-up survey assessed the success of platinum award recipients in securing business opportunities. It found that the cumulative value of deals struck by these entrants reached NT\$64.5 million. Derivative revenue of NT\$10.8 million was also generated. These figures demonstrate that patented inventions such as these can be commercially viable and marketable.

Also taking place were 4 conferences on international IP strategies as well as 21 discussion sessions and seminars. Their purpose was to promote the commercialization of patented technologies. Meanwhile, on the exhibition floor, the “Pavilion of Outstanding Inventions” showcased 36 innovative creations, including those that won the 2019 platinum medal and others that triumphed at international fairs between 2018 and 2020. To top it all off, an additional 8 exhibits and promotional events were held with the aim of introducing groundbreaking patented innovations to prospective clients. Besides shining a spotlight on the high caliber of patented inventions coming out of Taiwan, these events also created many business and investment opportunities.

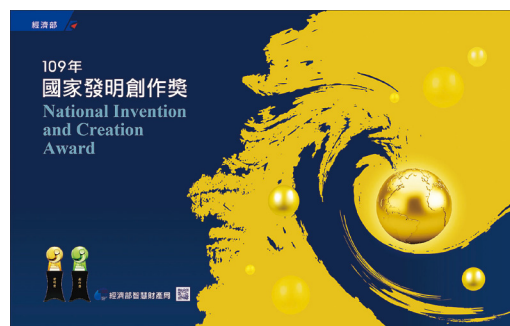


The 2020 Taiwan Innotech Expo



National Invention and Creation Award

The 2020 National Invention and Creation Award Competition received 624 submissions, of which 583 made the shortlist—the highest number ever. After 14 rounds of deliberation, 26 invention awards (6 gold and 20 silver) and 17 creation awards (5 gold and 12 silver) were handed out. The prize money totaled NT\$ 8.4 million. Winners of this year span a wide spectrum of fields, such as photoelectric liquid crystals, ICT, biotechnology and medicine, and smart machines. Most of the inventions are already in the stage of patent commercialization and with sound portfolio building, with many of them showing tremendous market potential and possibilities for development.



The 2020 National Invention and Creation Award

4 Resolutions in Licensing Disputes and Clarifications of Doubts

Assisting in Resolving Copyright Licensing Disputes



Visit CRBA on August 26th

TIPO arranged the visits to Satellite Television Broadcasting Association R. O. C. (STBA) and Commercial Radio Broadcasting Association R. O. C. (CRBA) on June 11th and August 26th to exchange ideas and practical experiences about the collective management of copyright. In addition, 4 parties submitted requests for TIPO mediation in order to reach settlement of their disputes.

IPR Trouble-Shootings via Videoconferencing

To provide timely and professional help for local SMEs, TIPO employed videoconferencing equipments at its branch offices to let SMEs talk directly with TIPO's professionals to resolve IPR problems. In 2020, TIPO held 4 online counseling sessions on trademark portfolios, patent rejection principles, avoiding infringements, and trade secret practices, etc. The events were well-received among attending SMEs.

5 Training Professionals

IP Professional Training

Hoping to discover new talent to meet industry needs, TIPO conducted a total of 11 IPR training courses in 2020, with 643 people in attendance. Training Courses for IP Professionals are widely recognized as helping trainees improve their professional knowledge and skills, as they are geared to practical situations and problem-solving within the work environment.

Courses and Attendance

Courses		Participants
Training Courses for IP Strategy Talents	Patent Application and Maintenance Strategies	53
Training Courses for IP Practitioners	IPR Basics	72
	Drafting Patent Specifications	60
	Patent Examination Guidelines	56
	Patent Application Formality Management for Patent Engineers	19
	Patent Search and Analysis	58
	Trademark Application, Management, and Enforcement	171
	IPR in Practice-Basic Level	60
	IPR in Practice-Advanced Level	42
IPR Courses for Judges and Judicial Associate Officers		52
Total		643

IPR Capability Certification

TIPO held an information session on the IPR Practitioners Professional Capability and Certification Examination, the aim of which was to promote the professional certification system for IPR practitioners and bridge the gap between theory and practice. In July, the capability certification exams on patents and trademarks were held. A total of 270 people registered for the professional capability certification exam on patents, with 56 test takers passing and obtaining the certificate. As for the trademark exam, there were 726 registrations, with 118 test takers passing and obtaining the certificate.

Pre-employment and On-the-job Trainings for Patent Attorneys

One who has successfully passed the Patent Attorney Eligibility Examination must complete a pre-employment training to enhance practical experiences. The trainings mainly consist of practical courses to ensure their professionalism. The pre-employment training of 2020 started in February, a total of 59 trainees passed the training. To guarantee the applicants' interests and increase the quality of services, current patent attorneys and agents are required to take on-the-job training courses for at least twelve hours every two years.

6 IPR Awareness Campaigns

Laws and Practices

Patent Laws

TIPO held four sessions of "The 2020 Seminar on the Key Points of the Amendments to the Patent Examination Guidelines on Inventions and Cases Relating to Emerging Technologies". The sessions introduced a series of amendments that were made to the guidelines for each of the following: invalidation, patent division/post-grant amendments, and medical-related inventions. Real-world cases involving emerging technologies were also discussed. Participants from various sectors offered useful ideas and suggestions that may serve as a reference for future amendments to the guidelines. Anyone wishing to know more about the latest developments in this area can visit the TIPO website.



The seminar on IPR Issues related to Traditional Intellectual Creations of Indigenous Peoples and the Cultural and Creativity Industry

To enhance the cultural and creative industries' awareness of utilizing the Protection Act for the traditional intellectual creations of indigenous peoples, TIPO and the Council of Indigenous Peoples jointly held the seminar on IPR Issues related to Traditional Intellectual Creations of Indigenous Peoples and the Cultural and Creativity Industry at National Taiwan Craft Research and Development Institute. The seminar focused on issues of design patenting, trademarking and indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge, allowing an exchange of thoughts of designers from central Taiwan.

Trademark Laws



Information Sessions on Trademark Laws

Between August and September, TIPO held 4 information sessions on trademark laws. The topic of these information sessions was "Issues of the Trademark Use", which is helpful to the public to understand the concept of the trademark use and enhance their sense of rights protection. TIPO's responses to feedbacks from different sectors and status of improvements have been posted on its official website.

◎ Copyright Awareness Activities

TIPO held six information sessions to deepen people's understanding of copyright use on internet and in cultural and creative industries. TIPO also held four information sessions at government agencies to increase civil servants' copyright awareness.

TIPO's IPR Protection Service Group went to 158 locations across the nation to lecture on IPR laws. TIPO's Campus IPR Protection Task Force with college students went to 80 elementary and junior high schools to promote IPR awareness.

On August 2 and September 12, TIPO held two "Parents and Children Having Fun Creating" activities to promote IPR awareness through parent-child hand-made activities and fun games. About a total 1,200 people attended the events.



"Parents and Children Having Fun Creating" activities

To promote the awareness of protecting copyrights on the Internet environment, TIPO live-streamed with Key Opinion Leaders (KOLs) and created 35 IPR awareness video clips and comics. TIPO also continued to provide promotional materials and answer questions about copyright on its Facebook Fan Page. In addition, broadcasting and electronic media, such as digital signage (LCD), etc. were used to continuously promote the awareness of intellectual property rights.

◎ Trade Secret Protection Awareness Activities

Between August and September, TIPO held three seminars on reasonable confidentiality protective measures involving corporate trade secrets, and invited practical experts to share successful experiences. It could help enterprises build more comprehensive systems to manage trade secrets and the response strategies of suffering infringements.

In addition, TIPO held two seminars for judicial officers on trade secret practices to facilitate conversations between judicial personnel and the industry sector as well as to improve the efficiency of handling trade secret cases.

Seminars on IPR Affairs

TIPO held five sessions of "The Seminar on IPR Affairs" between July and August and featured the following agenda items: "Brief Introduction to the Operational Directions for the Processing of Third-Party Observations on Patent Applications and the Positive Patent Examination Pilot Program for Startups", "Conducting Invalidity Proceedings by Ex Officio—Res Judicata and Fresh Evidence", "Introduction to Fast-Track Trademark Examination Mechanism", and "Patent and Trademark Practices for Applicants—Things to Be Aware Of". The seminar was a success on two fronts. Not only did it allow TIPO to discuss its latest practices with participants from various sectors; it was also a great opportunity for TIPO to seek outside opinions. In all, 332 people attended the sessions, with 99% of those taking part expressing satisfaction.



Seminars on IPR Affairs



World IP Day

The theme of the 2020 World IP Day was “Innovate for a Green Future”. TIPO launched an online campaign to celebrate with the rest of the world. To let more people understand the origin of and meaning behind World IP Day, TIPO published 14 special reports and held a quiz contest on Facebook in April.

Local IPR Courses

To strengthen the general public's IPR awareness, TIPO's branch offices conducted free weekly courses, introducing the TIPO's IP Corner for SMEs webpage, online search systems, patent and trademark applications filing practices, basics of copyrights and trade secrets, etc. A total of 14 courses were conducted in 2020.



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VI INTERNATIONAL AND CROSS-STRAIT EXCHANGE AND COOPERATION

Looking beyond Taiwan

1. International Cooperation
2. Cross-Strait Exchange

Highlights

- Implementing the TIPO-JPO & TIPO-KIPO Permanent PPH MOTTAINAI Programs
- Establishing the Taiwan-Japan Patent Dossier Information Exchange Service System
- Launching the TIPO-KIPO Mutual Cooperation in the Field of Deposit of Biological Materials for the Purposes of Patent Procedure
- Strengthening Taiwan's IP Cooperation with the US and the EU
- Deepening IP Cooperation between Taiwan and New Southbound Countries

VI

INTERNATIONAL AND CROSS-STRAIT EXCHANGE AND COOPERATION

In 2020, TIPO participated in a series of IPR conferences with partners from across the world. It also continued to successfully expand and deepen international and cross-strait IPR cooperation through bilateral meetings, MOU signings, examiner exchange programs and international seminars.

1

International Cooperation

Multilateral Cooperation

WTO/TRIPS

TIPO participated in three TRIPS Council Meetings and joined several Members for submitting two “IP and Innovation” proposals. This has allowed Taiwan to share its expertise and explain measures taken in regard to “Making MSMEs Competitive through Trademarks” and “Making MSMEs Competitive through Inclusive Protection of Various Types of IP”.

APEC/IPEG

TIPO attended the 50th and 51st APEC/IPEG Meetings to give presentations on “Promotion of Obtaining Legal Licenses for Karaoke Machines in Non-profit Venues”, “New Measure for Acknowledging Claim of Design Patent Priority”, “Practices of Trade Secret Protection”, “How to Promoting ADR in the Field of IPR”, and “Measures in response to COVID-19”. TIPO also exchanged views with attending delegates from other Economies.

TIPO proposed a project “The Potential for Use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in the Field of IPR” and applied for APEC funding. The project was successfully approved. According to this project, TIPO will hold an international workshop in Taipei between July and August, inviting experts from each APEC economy to attend either in person or online.

Bilateral Cooperation

Taiwan-US

TIPO-USPTO Talks

In August, TIPO and the USPTO held a videoconference. Representatives from both offices discussed the protection of interior design (interior decoration).

Taiwan-Japan

Permanent PPH MOTTAINAI Program

The Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) pilot program between Taiwan and Japan came to an end on April 30, 2020. In view of its excellent performance, both sides agreed to replace it with a permanent PPH program, which came into effect on May 1, 2020. The permanent program is aimed at continuing to provide applicants with a stable and convenient PPH service.

● Taiwan-Japan Patent Dossier Information Exchange Service

In order to assist Taiwanese and Japanese applicants to get the comprehensive and high-quality patent examination e-documents online, TIPO completed the establishment of the Patent Dossier information Exchange System between Taiwan and Japan. The new service was officially set up for the public to use in January 2021.

● Taiwan-Japan Economic and Trade Conferences

In July, the Taiwan-Japan IPR Working Group meeting was held as part of the 44th Taiwan-Japan Economic and Trade Mid-term Review Meeting. The two sides discussed their continued cooperation as well as their respective IPR law amendments.

● Exchange of Examiners

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, TIPO and JPO conducted the information exchange among trademark examiners via videoconference for the first time in September, and agreed to have mutual research cooperations for the next topic on “Bad-Faith Trademark Filings”.

● Cooperation on Mutual Recognition of Deposit of Biological Materials

On June 18, 2015, the “Cooperative Program on Mutual Recognition of the Deposit of Biological Materials for the Purpose of Patent Procedure” between TIPO and the JPO was officially launched. By the end of December 2020, 89 patent applications using this mechanism were submitted. Of these, 83 applications were filed by Japanese nationals, and 6 by Taiwanese nationals.

◎ Taiwan-EU

● Taiwan-EU Economic and Trade Conferences

The Taiwan-EU Economic and Trade Consultation IPR Working Group met in December. The two sides exchanged views on the progress of their IPR law amendments and updated each other on issues of IPR protection and enforcement.

◎ Deepening IPR Exchanges with New Southbound Countries

● MOU on Intellectual Property Cooperation

On October 19, TIPO and IPOPHL signed an MOU to further broaden and enhance bilateral IP cooperation between Taiwan and the Philippines. The MOU provides a more concrete and precise road map to the fields of future cooperation and its implementation.

◎ Taiwan-Korea

● Permanent PPH MOTTAINAI Program

The Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) pilot program between Taiwan and Korea came to an end on June 30, 2020. In view of its excellent performance, both sides agreed to replace it with a permanent PPH program, which came into effect on July 1, 2020. The permanent program is aimed at continuing to provide applicants with a stable and convenient PPH service.

● Cooperation on Mutual Recognition of Deposit of Biological Materials

Following the launch of the cooperative program on mutual recognition of the deposit of biological materials for the purposes of patent procedure between Taiwan and Japan in 2015 and between Taiwan and the UK in 2017, the cooperative program between Taiwan and Korea, based on an MOU signed in August, was implemented on September 1, 2020. This agreement once again expands Taiwan's scope of international cooperation in this field.

On September 1, 2020, the "Cooperative Program on Mutual Recognition of the Deposit of Biological Materials for the Purpose of Patent Procedure" between TIPO and the KIPO was officially launched. By the end of December 2020, a total of 4 patent applications using this mechanism were filed by Korean nationals.

◎ Taiwan-UK

● Cooperation on Mutual Recognition of Deposit of Biological Materials

On December 1, 2017, the "Cooperative Program on Mutual Recognition of the Deposit of Biological Materials for the Purpose of Patent Procedure" between TIPO and the UKIPO was officially launched. By the end of December 2020, a total of 20 patent applications using this mechanism were filed by UK nationals.

International Seminars

◎ The 2020 EU-Taiwan Seminar on Protection of Internet Copyright

In December, TIPO and the European Economic and Trade Office (EETO) jointly held the 2020 EU-Taiwan Seminar on Protection of Internet Copyright. The seminar attracted over 120 virtual and in-person attendees from across Taiwan and Europe, who collectively represented the spheres of industry, government and academia. In-depth discussions with experts from both sides allowed guests to gain a better understanding of the practices and efforts undertaken by the European Union and Taiwan in relation to Internet copyright protection.



The 2020 EU-Taiwan Seminar on Protection of Internet Copyright

◎ 2020 Global Cooperation and Training Framework (GCTF) Virtual Conference on Trade Secrets Protection and Digital Piracy Prevention

In October, TIPO co-organized the 2020 Cooperation and Training Framework (GCTF) Virtual Conference on Trade Secrets Protection and Digital Piracy Prevention. The event was designed to help law enforcement agencies in the Indo-Pacific region to more effectively deal with and cooperate on cases of digital piracy and trade secret misappropriation. Around 180 people participated in the event.

2 Cross-Strait Exchange

IP Exchange and Services

Service Website for Taiwan Enterprises

The IPR Service Network for Taiwanese Enterprises in Mainland China is a platform that gives Taiwanese businesses access to the latest IPR information from China. In 2020, the site architecture was revamped and web integration was also completed.

Five themed categories (patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets, and intellectual property rights) were created for the updated sitemap. In addition, the “Collaboration Results” section now provides information about the latest cross-Strait exchange activities. New features include an “Audio & Video” section, where users can watch or listen to IPR seminars, and a full-text database search function. An IPR newsletter service for subscribers has also been added. In 2020, the number of visits to the site exceeded 360,000.

Cross-Strait IPR Dispute Resolution

By the end of 2020, TIPO processed 844 trademark, copyright, and patent dispute resolution requests through the cross-Strait collaborative assistance mechanism. Of these, 654 cases were resolved, and 176 cases were provided with legal assistances.

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VII IPR IMPLEMENTATION

Protecting IPR to Increase National Competitiveness

1. Piracy and Counterfeit Investigations
2. IP Court Rulings of Civil and Criminal Cases
3. Skill-Building for Law Enforcement Personnel
4. Raising the Public Awareness of IPR Protection

VII IPR IMPLEMENTATION

The IPR Action Plan 2018-2020 has been successfully carried out in accordance with Taiwan's industrial innovation and development policies. The plan's main goal was to strengthen counterfeiting investigations and trade secret protection so as to effectively curb piracy and counterfeiting as well as to optimize the IPR protection environment.

1 Piracy and Counterfeit Investigation

Taiwan High Prosecutors Office (THPO)

THPO held the Working Group Meeting on Coordinated Supervision of Investigations of IPR infringement with the aim of effectively integrating the IPR protection work carried out by prosecution, police, and investigation agencies. Below are the infringement rulings rendered by district prosecutor's offices in 2020.

Unit: Case

Year	Concluded Investigation	Rulings				
		Indicted (Ordinary Procedure)	Indicted (Summary Judgment)	Deferred	Not Indicted	Others
2020	6,887	657	759	717	3,525	1,229
2019	6,516	633	672	642	3,599	970
Rate of Change (%)	5.7%	3.8%	12.9%	11.7%	-2.1%	26.7%

Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Below are statistics on violations of the Trademark Act, the Copyright Act, and the Trade Secrets Act.

Year	Total		Trademark		Copyright		Trade Secret	
	Cases	Suspects	Cases	Suspects	Cases	Suspects	Cases	Suspects
2020	59	104	16	16	18	35	25	53
2019	36	83	10	13	5	26	21	44
Rate of Change (%)	63.9%	25.3%	60.0%	23.1%	260.0%	34.6%	19.0%	20.5%

National Police Agency (NPA), Ministry of the Interior

Below are statistics on violations of the Trademark Act and the Copyright Act, cybercrimes, and optical disks (ODs) seized.

Year	Total		Trademark		Copyright		Internet Infringement	ODs Seized
	Cases	Suspects	Cases	Suspects	Cases	Suspects	Cases	No. of Disks
2020	3,904	4,807	2,215	2,647	1,677	2,131	2,807	55
2019	3,774	4,410	2,000	2,364	1,774	2,046	2,669	134
Rate of Change (%)	3.4%	9.0%	10.8%	12.0%	-5.5%	4.2%	5.2%	-59.0%

Criminal Investigation Brigade, Second Special Police Corps, National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior

Acting under the authority of the National Police Agency (Ministry of the Interior), the Second Special Police Corps of The Criminal Investigation Brigade coordinates investigation efforts with brigades in Taipei, Taichung, and Kaohsiung that are specifically tasked with the investigation of IPR infringement cases. In 2020, cybercrimes made up 74.2% of all IPR infringement cases. The types of infringement are shown below.

Unit: Case

Year	Total	Types of Infringement					
		Internet	Markets	Storefronts	Flyers	Factories	Others
2020	2,841	2,109	216	404	0	69	43
2019	2,252	1,538	198	355	0	40	121
Rate of Change (%)	26.2%	37.1%	9.1%	13.8%	--	72.5%	-64.5%

2 IP Court Rulings of Civil and Criminal Cases

IP Court deals with the litigations related to intellectual property, and below are the IP Court's judgements on patent, trademark and copyright cases:

Unit: Case

Year	Civil Cases						Criminal Cases	
	First Instance			Second Instance			Special Criminal Law	
	Copyrights	Patent Rights	Trademark Rights	Copyrights	Patent Rights	Trademark Rights	Violation of Copyright Act	Violation of Trademark Act
2020	119	108	64	43	47	28	40	52
2019	129	111	70	35	49	25	44	36
Rate of Change (%)	-7.8%	-2.7%	-8.6%	22.9%	-4.1%	12.0%	-9.1%	44.4%

Source: Judicial Yuan's website

3 Skill-Building for Law Enforcement Personnel

In order to improve the effectiveness with which law enforcement officers investigate online infringement, TIPO organized four training sessions entitled "IP and the Investigation of Internet Infringement". These sessions were divided into beginner, intermediate, and advanced levels. A total of 100 officers took part, hoping to enhance their professional knowledge.

4**Raising the Public Awareness of IPR Protection**

TIPO maintains a special IPR Action Plan Section on its website, where it provides information on current and previous Action Plans, results of implementing the Action Plan, and the statistics of IPR violation investigations by different government agencies and adjudications of judicial courts. The objective is to enable different sectors to better understand TIPO's efforts in coordinating agencies to strengthen counterfeiting investigations under the Action Plan.

Moreover, cases designed to underscore the importance of IPR protection were provided by the National Police Agency (Ministry of the Interior), the Customs Administration, and the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau. They were posted on TIPO's website to raise public awareness.

In order to keep different sectors up to date with the state of IPR protection in Taiwan, TIPO publishes a quarterly IPR report, in English, on its official website. The report highlights concrete results made with respect to IPR protection and provides information on key international exchange activities. The report is available to the public.

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Appendix

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

1 Calendar of Events

Jan	01	The amendments to Medical-Related Inventions in Chapter 13, Part 2, of the Patent Examination Guidelines came into force.
	15	The amendment to the Trade Secrets Act was promulgated, introducing a mechanism of “investigation confidentiality protective orders.”
Feb	05	The first Seminar on Trade Secret Practices for Judicial Officers was held.
	11	The amendments to the Notices Regarding Trademarks or Designated Goods Containing the Word “Organic” were published.
Mar	12	TIPO published Domestic Patent Information for Potential Therapeutic Candidates of COVID-19.
	27	TIPO announced a hotline for consultation on pandemic-prevention goods/services classification.
Apr	28	TIPO launched a dedicated COVID-19 Section on its website, which provides information on nine key services and measures.
May	01	TIPO-JPO Permanent PPH MOTTAINAI Program was launched.
	01	TIPO launched the Fast-Track trademark examination mechanism.
	13	TIPO convened a cross-agency meeting on a draft amendment to the Copyright Act.
	29	The seminar on IPR Issues related to Traditional Intellectual Creations of Indigenous Peoples and the Cultural and Creativity Industry was held.
Jun	04	TIPO granted permission for establishing the “Taiwan Music Collective Management Association (TMCA)”.
	09	Amendments to Articles 14bis, 14ter, and 16 of both the Regulations Governing the Implementation of Filing Patent Applications and Services by Electronic Means, and the Regulations Governing the Implementation of Filing Trademark Applications and Services by Electronic Means were promulgated.
	24	The amendments to Articles 17 and 39 of the Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act was promulgated.
Jul	01	TIPO-KIPO Permanent PPH MOTTAINAI Program was launched.

Aug	01	The amendments to Utility Model Patent in Chapter 3, Part 4 of the Patent Examination Guidelines were released.
	02	TIPO conducted a promotional event: "Respect Creations: Parents and Children Having Fun Creating".
	04	The amendment to the Regulations Governing Application for Approval of Compulsory License of Musical Works and Royalties for Use Thereof was promulgated.
	14	TIPO and the Taiwan Association for Trade Secrets Protection (TTSP) co-hosted the 2020 Seminar on Reasonable Confidentiality Measures for Trade Secrets in Taipei.
	17	Taiwan and South Korea signed the MOU on Mutual Cooperation in the Field of Deposit of Biological Materials for the Purpose of Patent Procedure.
	28	TIPO and the Taiwan Association for Trade Secrets Protection (TTSP) co-hosted the 2020 Seminar on Reasonable Confidentiality Measures for Trade Secrets in Taichung.
Sep	01	Cooperation on mutual recognition of deposit of biological materials between Taiwan and South Korea was launched.
	01	Operational Directions for the Processing of Third-Party Observations on Patent Applications came into force.
	11	TIPO and the Taiwan Association for Trade Secrets Protection (TTSP) co-hosted the 2020 Seminar on Reasonable Confidentiality Measures for Trade Secrets in Tainan.
	24-26	2020 Taiwan Innotech Expo took place in the Taipei World Trade Center.
	24-25	The 9th TIPO-JPO Trademark Examiner Exchange Program was held via videoconference.
Oct	07	TIPO took part in the virtual workshops on Industrial Designs organized by USPTO as an APEC/IPEG side event.
	08	TIPO participated in the 51st APEC/IPEG videoconference.
	14	Positive Patent Examination Pilot Program for Startups was announced and was implemented on January 1, 2021.
	19	Taiwan and the Philippines signed an MOU on bilateral Intellectual Property Cooperation.
Nov	01	The amendments to substantive examinations for design patents in chapters 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9 of part 3 of the Patent Examination Guidelines came into force.
	20	The second Seminar on Trade Secret Practices for Judicial Officers was held.
Dec	02	The 2020 EU-Taiwan Seminar on the Protection of Internet Copyright was held.
	03	The Taiwan-EU Economic and Trade Consultation IPR Working Group videoconference was held.

2 Annual Statistics

I. Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

A. General Statistics on Patent Cases (2011-2020)

Year \ Item	Application	Approval	Certificate Issued	Grant
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
2017	73,791	0	71,878	71,877
2018	73,421	0	62,193	62,193
2019	74,652	0	57,887	57,886
2020	72,238	0	58,719	58,719

Reporting Date: January 11, 2021

Note: "Application" refers to the numbers of applications filed each individual calendar year. "Approval" refers the numbers of published approvals. This approval system was replaced by the patent grant system on July 1, 2004, which a certificate is approved and issued at the same time. "Certificate Issued" refers to the numbers of certificates being issued.

B. Statistics on Patent from 2011 to 2020

1. Patent Cases Filed & Disposed

Year \ Item	Application	Reexamination	Invalidation	Assignment	Licensing
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
2017	73,791	5,448	525	6,176	137
2018	73,421	4,513	567	5,886	111
2019	74,652	5,220	431	5,241	98
2020	72,238	6,500	467	6,221	140

Reporting Date: January 11, 2021

Note: 1. The numbers for "Application", "Reexamination", and "Invalidation" are the total counts of cases filed each year.

2. The numbers for "Assignment" and "Licensing" are the total counts of cases concluded each year.

2. Invention Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

Item Year	Application	Pre-grant Publication	Request for Examination	Reexamination	Rejection	Grant	Invalidation
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
2017	46,122	43,676	40,124	5,343	10,383	45,710	163
2018	47,429	44,073	41,991	4,430	8,601	36,147	145
2019	48,268	48,020	42,987	5,076	9,640	34,926	123
2020	46,664	46,834	43,035	6,283	11,206	33,811	152

Reporting Date: January 11, 2021

Note: 1. "Rejection" refers to that rejections are rendered after the examination and reexamination process. "Grant" refers to the approved certificates are published and issued at the same time.

2. "Pre-Grant Publication" refers to the early publication for new applications filed.

3. "Requests for Substantive Examination" refers to the counts of Substantive Examination are requested each individual calendar year.

3. Utility Model Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

Item Year	Application	Rejection	Grant	Requests for Technical Evaluation Report	Issuance of Technical Evaluation Report	Invalidation
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
2017	19,549	174	19,037	1,553	2,075	314
2018	17,910	160	18,559	1,397	1,515	368
2019	17,580	109	16,300	1,189	1,291	264
2020	17,555	105	17,489	1,075	850	274

Reporting Date: January 11, 2021

Note: 1. "Rejection" refers to the counts of rejections rendered after the examination and reexamination process. "Grant" refers to the counts of approved cases published and issued at the same time.

2. "Requests for Technical Evaluation Report" refers to the counts of technical evaluation reports requested each individual calendar year. "Issuance of Technical Evaluation Report" refers to the counts of the Technical Evaluation Reports issued after receiving the requests.

4. Design Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

Year \ Item	Application	Reexamination	Rejection	Grant	Invalidation
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
2017	8,120	104	521	7,130	48
2018	8,082	83	643	7,487	54
2019	8,804	144	753	6,660	44
2020	8,019	217	1,043	7,419	41

Reporting Date: January 11, 2021

Note: "Rejection" refers to the counts of rejections rendered after the examination and reexamination process. "Grants" refers to the counts of approved patent certificates published and issued at the same time.

5. Patent Opposition and Invalidation

Year \ Item	Opposition		Invalidation										
	Sustained	Denied	Sustained				Partially Sustained			Denied			
			Invention	Utility Model	Design	Subtotal	Invention	Utility Model	Subtotal	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Subtotal
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
2017	0	0	—	—	—	310	—	—	91	—	—	—	287
2018	0	0	—	—	—	266	—	—	86	—	—	—	233
2019	0	0	46	162	14	222	22	41	63	71	104	4	179
2020	0	0	43	132	29	204	16	54	70	37	68	21	126

Reporting Date: January 11, 2021

Note: 1. The numbers above refer to the counts of completed cases for patent oppositions, invalidation sustained, invalidation denied or invalidation partially sustained; all patents that are withdrawn, dismissed or rejected are excluded from the counts in the data of the table.

2. The provisions with respect to "oppositions" have been repealed starting from 1 July 2004, whereas there are still a few opposition cases pending for examination in the light of long-standing litigations.

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.

4. The outcomes of design invalidation requests include sustained and denied invalidation but no partially sustained invalidation.

6. Patent Administrative Appeals

Item Year	Administrative Appeals					
	Cases Filed	Decisions of Administrative Appeals				
		Original Decisions Revoked	Others	Administrative Appeals Rejected	Other Disposals	Rate of Revocation
2011	378	28	0	342	8	7.4%
2012	386	29	0	341	8	7.7%
2013	444	37	2	367	8	9.4%
2014	426	21	1	390	7	5.3%
2015	367	15	4	386	6	4.6%
2016	313	14	2	296	6	5.0%
2017	288	11	3	284	2	4.7%
2018	274	13	1	254	1	5.2%
2019	211	7	1	242	2	3.2%
2020	201	5	0	205	0	2.4%

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

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

7. Patent Administrative Litigation Processed by the Intellectual Property Court

Item Year	Cases Received	Cases Concluded							
		Withdrawn	Plaintiff Won	Plaintiff Lost	Partially Sustained	Dismissals	Settlements	Others	Total
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
2017	103	7	16	62	11	2	0	0	98
2018	103	6	20	76	8	2	0	0	112
2019	95	3	22	77	3	2	0	0	107
2020	67	4	14	51	7	0	0	0	76

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. Resident and Non-Resident Patent Applications Filed

Item Year	Residents				Non-Residents			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
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
2017	18,199	18,343	4,293	40,835	27,923	1,206	3,827	32,956
2018	18,365	16,661	4,252	39,278	29,064	1,249	3,830	34,143
2019	18,984	16,412	4,208	39,604	29,284	1,168	4,596	35,048
2020	19,012	16,445	3,947	39,404	27,652	1,110	4,072	32,834

Reporting Date: January 11, 2021

9. Resident and Non-Resident Patent Grants

Item Year	Residents				Non-Residents			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
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
2017	18,569	17,934	3,629	40,132	27,141	1,103	3,501	31,745
2018	14,651	17,270	3,903	35,824	21,496	1,289	3,584	26,369
2019	14,481	15,213	3,371	33,065	20,445	1,087	3,289	24,821
2020	13,986	16,345	3,351	33,682	19,825	1,144	4,068	25,037

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Note: "Grants" refer to the counts of approved patent certificates published and issued at the same time.

C. Statistics on Patent - by Class

1. Statistics on Invention Patent Applications and Grants by Classification Covering the Last 3 Years

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2017	2018	2019	2018	2019	2020
A01	373	415	393	277	307	309
A21	30	40	29	11	24	20
A22	4	10	2	1	4	8
A23	263	276	323	165	211	218
A24	116	107	183	79	71	46
A41	62	69	86	40	45	69
A42	18	25	26	13	16	12
A43	135	110	73	141	98	75
A44	127	58	57	118	60	37
A45	104	100	100	79	69	56
A46	28	27	30	9	13	12
A47	616	643	551	419	435	460
A61	2,540	2,744	2,767	1,639	1,635	1,497
A62	73	70	49	37	60	37
A63	304	301	318	254	242	244
A99	1	1	0	0	0	0
B01	457	466	517	454	385	281
B02	13	8	20	9	11	16
B03	12	12	27	7	10	17
B04	3	5	6	3	3	10
B05	206	171	146	151	166	139
B06	2	5	13	4	2	7
B07	11	14	22	12	11	9
B08	105	101	92	47	97	80
B09	18	17	26	13	18	13
B21	125	103	99	148	127	64
B22	67	93	96	66	76	53
B23	490	497	529	488	418	301
B24	228	215	206	204	186	144
B25	392	402	483	352	296	346
B26	55	49	58	41	47	49

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2017	2018	2019	2018	2019	2020
B27	25	32	22	17	25	20
B28	31	24	19	39	27	28
B29	472	470	409	479	346	311
B30	10	6	10	11	5	3
B31	8	6	12	7	4	9
B32	680	689	777	534	567	449
B33	4	19	5	7	4	2
B41	169	155	158	188	202	137
B42	12	12	11	8	8	8
B43	32	21	19	20	18	20
B44	25	16	14	13	14	16
B60	413	534	424	346	320	281
B61	25	35	31	27	20	19
B62	477	492	422	415	385	371
B63	40	39	48	32	27	23
B64	41	31	34	45	19	21
B65	682	670	749	568	554	483
B66	50	51	50	70	50	38
B67	16	18	14	20	19	9
B68	1	1	0	1	0	0
B81	71	58	41	57	62	59
B82	47	32	28	45	37	31
C01	322	291	349	292	232	197
C02	161	142	151	112	94	86
C03	362	383	369	314	349	234
C04	141	150	161	86	110	116
C05	17	20	28	15	21	16
C06	1	2	1	0	2	0
C07	1,735	1,740	1,868	1,266	1,173	1,173
C08	1,945	2,004	2,070	1,344	1,331	1,123
C09	1,385	1,652	1,592	1,074	1,098	927
C10	57	67	37	53	53	44
C11	89	94	88	49	46	40

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2017	2018	2019	2018	2019	2020
C12	438	457	516	272	274	271
C13	5	1	2	2	3	1
C14	1	0	3	1	3	0
C21	52	63	51	51	78	53
C22	293	294	306	259	241	234
C23	671	662	783	551	553	541
C25	192	211	184	131	151	171
C30	98	93	117	90	93	70
C40	4	1	1	2	5	2
D01	72	97	82	75	55	65
D02	31	20	18	11	8	13
D03	33	46	26	36	21	16
D04	71	85	95	58	37	45
D05	47	44	53	48	32	38
D06	136	159	174	106	113	108
D07	2	0	1	1	2	0
D21	29	59	50	29	28	30
D99	0	0	0	0	0	0
E01	29	35	27	25	25	12
E02	42	38	40	41	31	18
E03	83	38	65	52	52	38
E04	188	189	213	119	144	148
E05	178	118	127	127	130	84
E06	116	99	73	94	107	66
E21	11	9	10	5	7	7
F01	62	40	40	57	44	30
F02	63	45	40	64	64	30
F03	115	129	129	64	67	70
F04	234	275	270	233	207	221
F15	32	25	38	28	23	33
F16	670	684	667	554	574	517
F17	21	18	28	27	15	14
F21	180	167	164	201	122	124

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2017	2018	2019	2018	2019	2020
F22	3	8	12	5	5	6
F23	61	59	57	61	42	43
F24	260	231	215	221	208	170
F25	92	88	72	84	70	51
F26	29	31	24	26	19	16
F27	24	33	25	45	28	22
F28	106	113	166	107	80	104
F41	25	36	36	26	28	29
F42	2	2	0	6	1	1
G01	1,782	2,007	2,052	1,606	1,504	1,379
G02	1,492	1,627	1,538	1,406	1,373	1,320
G03	1,091	999	1,053	963	849	932
G04	27	21	10	29	26	32
G05	343	317	308	210	290	248
G06	4,868	5,071	5,149	3,389	3,125	3,490
G07	66	62	85	62	45	40
G08	218	213	201	165	161	95
G09	475	556	566	445	404	535
G10	161	190	153	113	125	107
G11	679	610	660	618	554	658
G12	6	3	3	6	4	3
G16	14	127	185	3	27	83
G21	24	23	15	29	17	21
G99	0	0	0	0	0	0
H01	7,567	7,451	7,844	6,467	6,196	6,269
H02	983	1,027	944	770	868	860
H03	535	533	481	393	503	434
H04	2,935	3,270	3,164	1,721	1,970	2,062
H05	795	868	966	922	730	808
H99	0	0	0	0	0	0
X	736	542	553	0	0	0

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Note: The counts of patent applications of the year are excluded from the annual report owing to the statistical time lag of the classification process; thus, numbers from the last three years are counted as the basis of the statistics.

2. Statistics on Utility Model Patent Applications and Grants by Classification Covering the Last 3 Years

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2017	2018	2019	2018	2019	2020
A01	728	598	497	609	527	504
A21	64	59	49	64	46	57
A22	5	8	6	6	7	4
A23	158	149	169	153	141	154
A24	19	12	21	13	11	31
A41	241	262	192	261	189	221
A42	70	56	48	67	44	47
A43	221	181	160	196	150	147
A44	106	77	73	91	70	60
A45	505	419	393	446	354	387
A46	24	24	38	24	25	31
A47	1,547	1,331	1,403	1,399	1,315	1,280
A61	1,261	1,132	1,176	1,177	1,065	1,267
A62	124	122	102	121	104	244
A63	572	489	497	506	453	453
A99	2	2	0	0	0	1
B01	261	215	204	233	202	235
B02	19	7	22	16	13	20
B03	4	7	7	2	11	8
B04	5	1	9	3	7	4
B05	102	82	90	82	75	110
B06	0	8	1	6	2	1
B07	18	15	14	18	13	16
B08	50	63	45	59	50	47
B09	19	21	19	22	21	17
B21	95	69	74	75	66	78
B22	19	19	21	18	17	20
B23	387	340	327	373	313	361
B24	120	90	80	104	77	89
B25	341	348	276	337	285	291
B26	100	67	70	86	58	71
B27	40	39	36	37	35	25

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2017	2018	2019	2018	2019	2020
B28	10	10	19	12	13	15
B29	159	140	129	153	131	114
B30	10	7	16	7	14	10
B31	5	6	14	6	5	21
B32	142	125	132	123	126	119
B33	5	7	2	2	7	3
B41	70	60	53	70	48	48
B42	63	44	37	50	37	32
B43	76	56	48	68	45	42
B44	38	33	45	39	34	45
B60	537	542	442	517	452	418
B61	12	5	7	6	8	8
B62	562	430	435	475	381	476
B63	52	44	44	46	41	38
B64	22	20	33	24	25	23
B65	913	862	849	886	804	842
B66	90	77	76	75	69	92
B67	29	30	23	22	25	20
B68	0	1	0	0	1	2
B81	9	7	11	4	16	1
B82	3	1	1	2	0	1
C01	24	25	22	24	17	22
C02	105	89	77	101	73	73
C03	21	13	15	18	7	16
C04	4	3	13	2	13	5
C05	10	10	13	7	15	11
C06	0	0	0	0	0	0
C07	1	0	3	0	1	2
C08	8	13	11	11	8	12
C09	19	15	18	15	15	23
C10	6	7	8	3	8	8
C11	19	13	14	13	17	9
C12	31	23	34	24	33	36

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2017	2018	2019	2018	2019	2020
C13	0	0	0	0	0	0
C14	2	2	0	1	2	0
C21	21	18	12	20	12	11
C22	3	5	5	4	4	9
C23	16	15	19	18	13	21
C25	54	36	46	42	45	46
C30	10	4	2	4	3	2
C40	0	0	0	0	0	0
D01	9	14	19	13	16	17
D02	16	17	11	24	12	9
D03	42	30	31	38	25	33
D04	46	33	52	38	36	55
D05	41	44	34	46	37	24
D06	75	72	49	76	59	64
D07	7	4	2	5	5	3
D21	9	7	9	12	6	11
D99	0	0	0	0	0	0
E01	44	53	51	56	47	43
E02	50	49	44	52	43	43
E03	98	75	74	83	66	78
E04	376	330	371	350	322	375
E05	221	181	163	197	171	138
E06	213	162	153	193	134	174
E21	13	4	10	8	6	10
F01	49	35	42	44	38	27
F02	49	60	40	51	48	43
F03	99	97	81	98	72	79
F04	203	203	188	225	183	164
F15	15	18	11	19	14	11
F16	684	599	633	653	600	618
F17	21	26	17	24	20	11
F21	283	256	257	248	222	227
F22	4	3	5	1	2	5

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2017	2018	2019	2018	2019	2020
F23	62	69	62	80	72	59
F24	398	325	315	384	305	273
F25	53	45	54	40	49	46
F26	19	23	23	20	23	21
F27	11	9	16	12	10	23
F28	47	43	66	49	48	70
F41	58	72	57	80	45	55
F42	8	8	6	7	5	7
G01	423	481	436	466	432	452
G02	355	373	332	379	328	317
G03	130	109	91	129	85	91
G04	25	25	28	29	29	19
G05	57	82	57	68	70	58
G06	1,499	1,605	1,611	1,644	1,502	1,780
G07	61	83	63	85	59	67
G08	182	163	164	168	157	163
G09	168	163	163	161	149	192
G10	71	67	71	71	65	67
G11	39	48	38	46	48	36
G12	3	0	1	1	1	2
G16	0	25	80	5	63	81
G21	0	0	1	0	0	2
G99	0	1	0	0	0	1
H01	1,373	1,216	1,267	1,316	1,118	1,226
H02	400	444	395	426	406	364
H03	23	26	25	30	25	30
H04	387	329	332	343	314	315
H05	451	434	422	468	394	453
H99	0	0	0	0	0	0
X	191	160	210	0	0	0

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Note: The counts of patent applications of the year are excluded from the annual report owing to the statistical time lag of the classification process; thus, numbers from the last three years are counted as the basis of the statistics.

3. Statistics on Design Patent Applications and Grants by Classification Covering the Last 3 Years

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2017	2018	2019	2018	2019	2020
01	40	46	68	25	30	26
02	358	327	324	343	268	254
03	265	210	213	217	182	155
04	74	56	59	60	50	68
05	52	65	48	44	59	30
06	426	353	412	350	292	302
07	380	428	395	311	338	312
08	341	376	426	360	285	376
09	483	519	509	494	413	462
10	221	208	307	189	228	258
11	266	194	318	224	188	278
12	813	831	897	840	646	831
13	507	507	771	477	400	639
14	1,006	1,128	1,018	870	914	900
15	494	405	422	441	327	349
16	255	239	246	221	204	241
17	9	14	15	13	15	6
18	37	25	23	30	22	30
19	94	90	85	100	65	83
20	27	23	49	26	37	31
21	257	263	328	259	254	211
22	41	61	37	55	51	31
23	419	381	485	419	352	412
24	176	179	203	149	177	185
25	139	184	146	136	117	131
26	434	482	438	450	393	428
27	11	17	38	6	21	11
28	301	268	310	279	226	273
29	20	20	25	22	12	33
30	55	50	56	50	44	32
31	39	38	62	27	50	41
32	0	0	0	0	0	0
X	80	95	71	0	0	0

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Note: The counts of patent applications of the year are excluded from the annual report owing to the statistical time lag of the classification process; thus, numbers from the last three years are counted as the basis of the statistics.

4. Counts of Invention Patent Applications Ranked by International Patent Classification (IPC) in 2019 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	5,839
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	2,785
3	A61K	Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	1,551
4	G06Q	Electronic commerce	1,389
5	H04W	Wireless communication networks	986
6	H04N	Pictorial communication	924
7	G02B	Optical elements, systems, or apparatus	920
8	C07D	Heterocyclic compounds	853
9	G03F	Photomechanical production of textured or patterned surfaces; materials therefor; originals therefor; apparatus specially adapted therefor; exposure apparatus	801
10	B32B	Layered products	777
11	H04L	Transmission of digital information	741
12	C23C	Coating metallic material; coating material with metallic material	729
13	G01N	Investigating or analysing materials by determining their chemical or physical properties	720
14	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	682
15	C08G	Macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds	643
16	C09K	Materials for applications not otherwise provided for; applications of materials not otherwise provided for	635
17	C08L	Compositions of Macromolecular Compounds	598
17	G11C	Static stores	598
19	G02F	Liquid crystal display (LCD), electrophoresis display (EPD)	579
20	C09J	Adhesives; non-mechanical aspects of adhesive processes in general; adhesive processes not provided for elsewhere; use of materials as adhesives	532

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Note: 1. The table displays in descending order, which based on counts of patent applications.

2. Please refer to International Patent Classification version 2020.01 for detailed classification descriptions.

3. The counts of patent applications of the year are excluded from the annual report owing to the statistical time lag of classification process; thus, numbers from the last year are counted as the basis of the statistics.

5. Counts of Utility Model Patent Applications Ranked by International Patent Classification (IPC) in 2019 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	G06Q	Electronic commerce	925
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	531
3	B65D	Containers for storage or transport of articles or materials	508
4	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	491
5	A47G	Household or table equipment	433
6	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	376
7	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	370
8	A47J	Kitchen equipment; coffee mills; spice mills; apparatus for making beverages	320
9	A63B	Apparatus for physical training, gymnastics, swimming, climbing, or fencing; ball games; training equipment	277
10	A01K	Animal husbandry; care of birds, fishes, insects; fishing; rearing or breeding animals, not otherwise provided for; new breeds of animals	255
11	A61H	Physical therapy apparatus	218
12	A61B	Diagnosis; surgery; identification	214
13	A47B	Tables; desks; office furniture; cabinets; drawers; general details of furniture	207
14	A47C	Chairs; sofas; beds	168
15	A61F	Filters implantable into blood vessels; prostheses; devices providing patency to, or preventing collapsing of, tubular structures of the body	167
16	B01D	Separation	163
16	B25B	Tools or bench devices	163
18	A45C	Purses; luggage; hand carried bags	157
19	F21V	Lighting devices	156
20	F16B	Devices for fastening or securing constructional elements or machine parts together	153

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Note: 1. The table displays in descending order, which based on counts of patent applications.

2. Please refer to International Patent Classification version 2020.01 for detailed classification descriptions.

3. The counts of patent applications of the year are excluded from the annual report owing to the statistical time lag of classification process; thus, numbers from the last year are counted as the basis of the statistics.

6. Counts of Design Patent Applications Ranked by International Classification for Industrial Designs (LOC) in 2019 (TOP 20)

Rank	LOC	LOC Subject	Total
1	12-16	Parts, equipment and accessories for vehicles, not included in other classes or subclasses	550
2	13-03	Equipment for distribution or control of electric power	443
3	14-02	Data processing equipment as well as peripheral apparatus and devices	360
4	26-06	Luminous devices for vehicles	297
5	28-03	Toilet articles and beauty parlor equipment	273
6	14-03	Communications equipment, wireless remote controls and radio amplifiers	256
7	02-04	Footwear, socks and stockings	226
8	14-04	Screen displays and icons	200
9	13-02	Power transformers, rectifiers, batteries and accumulators	197
10	23-01	Fluid distribution equipment	194
11	07-02	Cooking appliances, utensils and containers	192
12	03-01	Trunks, suitcases, briefcases, handbags, keyholders, cases specially designed for their contents, wallets and similar articles	186
12	06-04	Storage furniture	186
14	11-01	Jewellery	181
15	09-03	Boxes, cases, containers, (preserve) tins or cans	180
16	09-01	Bottles, flasks, pots, carboys, demijohns, and containers with dynamic dispensing means	175
17	21-01	Games and toys	166
18	23-04	Ventilation and air-conditioning equipment	164
19	16-06	Optical articles	159
20	14-01	Equipment for the recording or reproduction of sounds or pictures	145

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Note: 1. The table displays in descending order, which based on counts of patent applications.

2. The counts of patent applications of the year are excluded from the annual report owing to the statistical time lag of the classification process; thus, numbers from the last year are counted as the basis of the statistics.

3. For detailed LOC classification descriptions, please refer to International Classification for Industrial Designs 11th edition.

7. Counts of Invention Patent Grants Ranked by International Patent Classification (IPC) in 2020 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	4,600
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	2,258
3	G02B	Optical elements, systems, or apparatus	731
4	G03F	Photomechanical production of textured or patterned surfaces; materials therefor; originals therefor; apparatus specially adapted therefor; exposure apparatus	683
5	G06Q	Electronic commerce	678
6	A61K	Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	639
7	G11C	Static stores	623
8	H04L	Transmission of digital information	586
8	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	586
10	H04W	Wireless communication networks	566
11	C07D	Heterocyclic compounds	561
12	H04N	Pictorial communication	554
13	G02F	Liquid crystal display (LCD), electrophoresis display (EPD)	547
14	C23C	Coating metallic material; coating material with metallic material	505
15	G01N	Investigation or analysing materials by determining their chemical or physical properties	492
16	B32B	Layered products	449
17	G09G	Arrangements or circuits for control of indicating devices using static means to present variable information	426
18	C08L	Compositions of Macromolecular Compounds	424
19	G01R	Measuring electric variables; measuring magnetic variables	380
20	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	368

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Note: 1. The table displays in descending order, which based on counts of grants.

2. Please refer to International Patent Classification version 2020.01 for detailed classification descriptions.

8. Counts of Utility Model Patent Grants Ranked by International Patent Classification (IPC) in 2020 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	G06Q	Electronic commerce	1,003
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	582
3	B65D	Containers for storage or transport of articles or materials	500
4	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	484
5	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	390
6	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	381
7	A47G	Household or table equipment	376
8	A47J	Kitchen equipment; coffee mills; spice mills; apparatus for making beverages	288
9	A63B	Apparatus for physical training, gymnastics, swimming, climbing, or fencing; ball games; training equipment	256
10	A01K	Animal husbandry; care of birds, fishes, insects; fishing; rearing or breeding animals, not otherwise provided for; new breeds of animals	241
11	A61B	Physical therapy apparatus	221
12	A62B	Devices, apparatus or methods for life-saving	216
13	A61H	Physical therapy apparatus	199
14	A47B	Tables; desks; office furniture; cabinets; drawers; general details of furniture	197
15	A61F	Filters implantable into blood vessels; prostheses; devices providing patency to, or preventing collapsing of, tubular structures of the body	183
15	B01D	Separation	183
17	B23Q	Details, components, or accessories for machine tools	174
18	B25B	Tools or bench devices	171
19	E06B	Fixed or movable closures for openings in buildings, vehicles, fences, or like enclosures, in general	167
20	A47C	Chairs; sofas; beds	165

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Note: 1. The table displays in descending order, which based on counts of grants.

2. Please refer to International Patent Classification version 2020.01 for detailed classification descriptions.

9. Counts of Design Patent Grants Ranked by International Classification for Industrial Design System (LOC) in 2020 (TOP 20)

Rank	LOC	LOC Subject	Total
1	12-16	Parts, equipment and accessories for vehicles, not included in other classes or subclasses	521
2	13-03	Equipment for distribution or control of electric power	369
3	14-02	Data processing equipment as well as peripheral apparatus and devices	314
4	26-06	Luminous devices for vehicles	294
5	28-03	Toilet articles and beauty parlor equipment	246
6	14-03	Communications equipment, wireless remote controls and radio amplifiers	226
7	14-04	Screen displays and icons	192
8	11-01	Jewellery	191
9	02-04	Footwear, socks and stockings	190
10	13-02	Power transformers, rectifiers, batteries and accumulators	188
11	09-01	Bottles, flasks, pots, carboys, demijohns, and containers with dynamic dispensing means	168
12	23-04	Ventilation and air-conditioning equipment	161
13	16-06	Optical articles	157
14	07-02	Cooking appliances, utensils and containers	146
14	09-03	Boxes, cases, containers, (preserve) tins or cans	146
16	23-01	Fluid distribution equipment	141
17	03-01	Trunks, suitcases, briefcases, handbags, keyholders, cases specially designed for their contents, wallets and similar articles	139
18	06-04	Storage furniture	124
19	08-05	Other tools and implements	116
20	12-11	Cycles and motorcycles	115

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Note: 1. The table displays in descending order, which based on counts of grants.

2. For detailed LOC classification descriptions, please refer to International Classification for Industrial Designs 11th edition.

10. Statistics on Patent Applications by Nationality (2020)

Nationality	Application				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	19,012	16,445	3,947	39,404	54.55%
JAPAN	12,110	66	1,071	13,247	18.34%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	6,265	94	999	7,358	10.19%
MAINLAND CHINA	2,669	638	454	3,761	5.21%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,731	10	141	1,882	2.61%
GERMANY	931	12	222	1,165	1.61%
SWITZERLAND	550	6	283	839	1.16%
NETHERLANDS	571	4	137	712	0.99%
FRANCE	275	5	239	519	0.72%
SINGAPORE	416	34	63	513	0.71%
HONG KONG	230	87	97	414	0.57%
UNITED KINGDOM	337	1	25	363	0.50%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	288	46	24	358	0.50%
SWEDEN	154	0	61	215	0.30%
ITALY	100	2	64	166	0.23%
ISRAEL	116	10	10	136	0.19%
CANADA	116	3	9	128	0.18%
AUSTRIA	107	11	8	126	0.17%
BELGIUM	83	1	27	111	0.15%
FINLAND	66	0	16	82	0.11%
DENMARK	67	0	7	74	0.10%
AUSTRALIA	41	3	21	65	0.09%
IRELAND	54	2	6	62	0.09%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	34	15	8	57	0.08%
NEW ZEALAND	22	1	34	57	0.08%
INDIA	44	0	6	50	0.07%
SAMOA	24	18	4	46	0.06%

Nationality	Application				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
SPAIN	32	0	2	34	0.05%
MALAYSIA	21	11	0	32	0.04%
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	19	0	0	19	0.03%
NORWAY	14	0	4	18	0.02%
LUXEMBOURG	17	0	0	17	0.02%
THAILAND	13	2	1	16	0.02%
SEYCHELLES	3	9	2	14	0.02%
LIECHTENSTEIN	13	0	0	13	0.02%
SLOVENIA	0	0	11	11	0.02%
BRAZIL	9	0	1	10	0.01%
CZECH REPUBLIC	7	2	1	10	0.01%
TURKEY	8	0	0	8	0.01%
MEXICO	6	0	1	7	0.01%
ANGUILLA	3	4	0	7	0.01%
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	5	1	0	6	0.01%
VIETNAM	4	2	0	6	0.01%
OTHERS	77	10	13	100	0.13%
TOTAL	46,664	17,555	8,019	72,238	100.00%

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Note: Counts which are fewer than 5 applications are listed as "OTHERS".

11. Statistics on Pre-Grant Publications by Nationality (2020)

Nationality	Pre-Grant Publication	Percentage	Nationality	Pre-Grant Publication	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	19,514	41.67%	SAMOA	47	0.10%
JAPAN	12,020	25.67%	INDIA	36	0.08%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	5,731	12.24%	SEYCHELLES	32	0.07%
MAINLAND CHINA	2,688	5.74%	IRELAND	29	0.06%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,663	3.55%	MALAYSIA	28	0.06%
HONG KONG	999	2.13%	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	28	0.06%
GERMANY	916	1.96%	LIECHTENSTEIN	25	0.05%
NETHERLANDS	517	1.10%	NEW ZEALAND	25	0.05%
SWITZERLAND	406	0.87%	SPAIN	23	0.05%
SINGAPORE	353	0.75%	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	22	0.05%
UNITED KINGDOM	352	0.75%	LUXEMBOURG	13	0.03%
FRANCE	199	0.42%	THAILAND	12	0.03%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	154	0.33%	BERMUDA	10	0.02%
SWEDEN	150	0.32%	PORTUGAL	9	0.02%
AUSTRIA	110	0.23%	BRAZIL	8	0.02%
ITALY	95	0.20%	NORWAY	8	0.02%
BELGIUM	85	0.18%	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	7	0.01%
ISRAEL	80	0.17%	CZECH REPUBLIC	6	0.01%
CANADA	72	0.15%	HUNGARY	6	0.01%
DENMARK	55	0.12%	OTHERS	197	0.42%
FINLAND	54	0.12%	TOTAL	46,834	100.00%
AUSTRALIA	50	0.11%			

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Note: Counts which are fewer than 5 pre-grant publications are listed as "OTHERS".

12. Statistics on Patent Grants by Nationality (2020)

Nationality	Number of Granted Patents				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	13,986	16,345	3,351	33,682	57.36%
JAPAN	8,674	74	1,120	9,868	16.81%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	4,099	151	778	5,028	8.56%
MAINLAND CHINA	1,837	601	368	2,806	4.78%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,518	12	132	1,662	2.83%
GERMANY	760	7	216	983	1.67%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	712	38	39	789	1.34%
SWITZERLAND	246	0	284	530	0.90%
NETHERLANDS	382	10	101	493	0.84%
FRANCE	131	1	335	467	0.80%
HONG KONG	210	102	120	432	0.74%
SINGAPORE	283	40	66	389	0.66%
SWEDEN	131	1	186	318	0.54%
ITALY	99	1	115	215	0.37%
UNITED KINGDOM	185	6	16	207	0.35%
AUSTRIA	87	13	5	105	0.18%
AUSTRALIA	39	2	24	65	0.11%
ISRAEL	39	11	13	63	0.11%
BELGIUM	49	1	8	58	0.10%
FINLAND	38	0	18	56	0.10%
IRELAND	47	2	0	49	0.08%
CANADA	36	3	10	49	0.08%
DENMARK	28	0	15	43	0.07%
NEW ZEALAND	7	2	30	39	0.07%
SAMOA	24	11	0	35	0.06%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	16	9	9	34	0.06%

Nationality	Number of Granted Patents				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
MALAYSIA	16	13	2	31	0.05%
NORWAY	16	0	2	18	0.03%
LUXEMBOURG	16	0	1	17	0.03%
SPAIN	14	1	1	16	0.03%
THAILAND	7	7	2	16	0.03%
INDIA	13	0	1	14	0.02%
BARBADOS	7	3	4	14	0.02%
MACAO	5	1	8	14	0.02%
BERMUDA	10	0	1	11	0.02%
SLOVENIA	0	0	11	11	0.02%
HUNGARY	4	1	4	9	0.02%
LIECHTENSTEIN	4	0	4	8	0.01%
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	4	1	1	6	0.01%
SEYCHELLES	2	4	0	6	0.01%
GREECE	0	0	6	6	0.01%
OTHERS	30	15	12	57	0.10%
TOTAL	33,811	17,489	7,419	58,719	100.00%

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Note: Counts which are fewer than 5 granted patents are listed as "OTHERS".

13. Resident Patent Applicants Ranked by Counts of Patent Applications Filed in 2020 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Applications			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.	1,096	0	0	1,096
2	ACER INCORPORATED	334	85	104	523
3	AU OPTRONICS CORPORATION	439	3	24	466
4	REALTEK SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION	412	0	8	420
5	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	337	13	2	352
6	MEDIATEK INC.	322	8	0	330
7	INVENTEC CORPORATION	236	0	0	236
8	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	219	5	7	231
9	COMPAL ELECTRONICS, INC.	144	18	47	209
10	TAIPEI CHENGSHIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	7	174	0	181
11	CHINA STEEL CORPORATION	102	78	0	180
12	FAR-EAST-UNIVERSITY	52	126	0	178
13	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	138	24	11	173
14	CHUNGHWA TELECOM CO., LTD.	161	2	0	163
15	QUANTA COMPUTER INC.	68	74	17	159
16	WINBOND ELECTRONICS CORP.	151	0	0	151
17	ASUSTEK COMPUTER INC.	71	68	2	141
18	NANYA TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION	134	0	0	134
19	LAND BANK OF TAIWAN	42	90	1	133
20	NATIONAL CHENG KUNG UNIVERSITY	109	20	1	130

Reporting Date: January 11, 2021

Note: Applicants with the same counts of applications are regarded as the same ranking, whereas the order is based on the counts of invention patent applications filed.

14. Resident Patent Applicants Ranked by Counts of Grants in 2020 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Grants			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.	680	0	0	680
2	AU OPTRONICS CORPORATION	545	3	9	557
3	ACER INCORPORATED	234	98	56	388
4	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	287	10	3	300
5	MEDIATEK INC.	280	11	0	291
6	REALTEK SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION	255	0	0	255
7	FAR-EAST-UNIVERSITY	30	170	0	200
8	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	174	16	7	197
9	CHINA STEEL CORPORATION	90	89	0	179
10	COMPAL ELECTRONICS, INC.	77	12	83	172
11	WISTRON CORPORATION	130	34	5	169
12	QUANTA COMPUTER INC.	93	35	27	155
13	CHUNGHWA TELECOM CO., LTD.	153	1	0	154
14	INVENTEC CORPORATION	153	0	0	153
14	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	123	22	8	153
16	ASUSTEK COMPUTER INC.	66	66	7	139
17	WINBOND ELECTRONICS CORP.	138	0	0	138
18	TAIPEI CHENGSHIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	2	128	0	130
19	BANK OF TAIWAN	13	105	4	122
20	VANUNG UNIVERSITY	2	94	16	112

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Note: Applicants with the same counts of grants are regarded as the same ranking, whereas the order is based on the counts of invention patents.

15. Non-Resident Patent Applicants Ranked by Counts of Patent Applications Filed in 2020 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Applications			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	720	0	0	720
2	APPLIED MATERIALS, INC.	615	6	31	652
3	NITTO DENKO CORPORATION	461	0	0	461
4	TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED	435	1	24	460
5	KIOXIA CORPORATION	337	0	1	338
6	DISCO CORPORATION	291	0	0	291
7	SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	266	0	0	266
8	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	247	0	15	262
9	FUJIFILM CORPORATION	259	0	0	259
10	FORD GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES, LLC	0	0	243	243
11	ASML NETHERLANDS B.V.	239	1	0	240
12	SHIN-ETSU CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	207	0	0	207
13	INTEL CORPORATION	205	0	0	205
14	SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LABORATORY CO., LTD.	204	0	0	204
15	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	162	0	32	194
16	PANASONIC INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT CO., LTD.	161	1	28	190
17	CORNING INCORPORATED	187	0	0	187
18	LG CHEM, LTD.	178	0	1	179
19	LAM RESEARCH CORPORATION	159	6	2	167
20	YANGTZE MEMORY TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.	166	0	0	166

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Note: Applicants with the same counts of applications are regarded as the same ranking, whereas the order is based on the counts of invention patent applications filed.

16. Non-Resident Applicants Ranked by Counts of Grants in 2020 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Grants			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	ADVANCED NEW TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.	561	0	27	588
2	APPLIED MATERIALS, INC.	361	21	6	388
3	SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LABORATORY CO., LTD.	295	0	0	295
4	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	281	0	11	292
5	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	290	0	0	290
6	TOSHIBA MEMORY CORPORATION	264	0	0	264
7	INTEL CORPORATION	233	0	0	233
8	TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED	196	1	1	198
9	LG CHEM, LTD.	193	0	0	193
10	NITTO DENKO CORPORATION	178	0	1	179
11	RENAULT S.A.S.	0	0	178	178
12	SCREEN HOLDINGS CO., LTD.	175	0	0	175
12	SHIMANO INC.	160	3	12	175
14	ASML NETHERLANDS B.V.	166	1	0	167
15	APPLE INC.	89	0	75	164
16	FORD GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES, LLC	0	0	157	157
17	MICRON TECHNOLOGY, INC.	156	0	0	156
17	FUJIFILM CORPORATION	153	0	3	156
19	SHIN-ETSU CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	148	0	0	148
20	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	103	0	42	145

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Note: Applicants with the same counts of grants are regarded as the same ranking, whereas the order is based on the counts of invention patents.

17. Counts of Patent Grants Ranked by Type of Industry in 2020

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)	145	485	109	13	752	1.47%
Foods & Tobacco	A21-A24	120	228	172	18	538	1.05%
Domestic Articles	A41-A47	422	2,062	299	111	2,894	5.64%
Pharmaceutical & Entertainment	A61-A63, (exclude A61K,&A61P,A61Q)	713	1,808	422	77	3,020	5.89%
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	242	60	502	2	806	1.57%
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	175	75	359	2	611	1.19%
Separation & Mixing	B01-B09	206	435	366	23	1,030	2.01%
Working of Metal	B21-B32, (exclude B31)	677	1,147	1,091	46	2,961	5.77%
Printing	B41-B44	60	163	121	4	348	0.68%
Transporting	B60-B68	604	1,823	641	96	3,164	6.17%
Micro-structural technology; nano-technology	B81-B82	40	2	50	0	92	0.18%
Inorganic Chemistry, Treatment of Waste Water	C01-C05,C30	173	118	546	11	848	1.65%
Organic Chemistry	C07, (exclude C07K,C07M)	86	1	857	0	944	1.84%
Organic Macromolecular Compound	C08	163	10	960	2	1,135	2.21%
Dyes, Petroleum, Animal or Vegetable Oils	C09-C11	134	34	877	6	1,051	2.05%
Sugar Industries & Pelts/Leather	C13-C14	0	0	1	0	1	0.00%
Metallurgy, Coating Metallic Material & Alloys	C21-C23,C25 (exclude C22K)	185	71	814	16	1,086	2.12%
Textiles & Flexible Materials	D01-D07	128	185	157	20	490	0.96%
Paper Making & Making Paper Articles	D21,B31	8	29	31	3	71	0.14%

Type of Industry	Corresponding International Patent Classification	Residents		Non-Residents		Total	
		Invention	Utility Model	Invention	Utility Model	No. of Certificates Issued	Percentage
Fixed Constructions	E01-E06	234	827	132	24	1,217	2.37%
Mining or Quarrying	E21	3	9	4	1	17	0.03%
Engines and Pumps	F01-F04	198	298	153	15	664	1.29%
Hydraulics or Pneumatics in General	F15-F17	247	620	317	20	1,204	2.35%
Lighting; Heating	F21-F28	290	682	246	42	1,260	2.46%
Weapons; Explosive Charges	F41-F42,C06	16	59	14	3	92	0.18%
Optics	G01-G03, (exclude G01N33)	1,439	779	2,111	64	4,393	8.56%
Measuring	G04-G08, (exclude G06F,G06Q)	498	456	439	27	1,420	2.77%
Semi-Conductor Applications	G09-G12	687	275	616	22	1,600	3.12%
Nuclear Engineering	G21	1	2	20	0	23	0.04%
Electric Power; Generation, Distribution or Conversion of Electric Power, Electric Heating	H02,H05	1,000	721	668	96	2,485	4.84%
Basic Electronic Elements	01, (exclude H01L)	682	657	987	188	2,514	4.90%
Semiconductor Devices	H01L	1,668	288	2,932	93	4,981	9.71%
Basic Electronic Circuitry; Electric Communication Technique	H03,H04	1,088	320	1,408	25	2,841	5.54%
Electric Digital Data Processing	G06F (exclude 17/60)	1,177	523	1,081	59	2,840	5.54%
E-business	G06F17/60,G06Q	404	993	274	10	1,681	3.28%
Others		73	100	48	5	226	0.44%
Total		13,986	16,345	19,825	1,144	51,300	100.00%

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18. Statistics on Valid Patents

Invention & Utility Model

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
A01	2,193	2,684
A21	142	294
A22	24	30
A23	1,408	702
A24	344	62
A41	309	1,077
A42	80	237
A43	548	926
A44	858	419
A45	410	1,899
A46	71	115
A47	2,524	6,580
A61	12,997	6,084
A62	267	676
A63	1,874	2,427
A99	0	1
B01	3,376	1,314
B02	122	115
B03	86	43
B04	51	24
B05	1,494	568
B06	26	12
B07	90	90
B08	534	259
B09	130	80
B21	1,042	478
B22	611	110
B23	3,535	2,185
B24	1,654	586
B25	2,833	1,960
B26	418	438
B27	146	181
B28	176	67
B29	2,786	898

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
B30	100	96
B31	57	67
B32	3,563	696
B33	15	16
B41	1,597	428
B42	76	233
B43	156	259
B44	144	175
B60	2,402	2,690
B61	206	43
B62	3,158	2,645
B63	243	191
B64	137	92
B65	4,488	4,371
B66	405	441
B67	116	110
B68	6	5
B81	426	18
B82	373	6
C01	2,108	91
C02	869	437
C03	2,262	118
C04	974	31
C05	96	52
C06	6	3
C07	8,856	4
C08	11,675	47
C09	8,466	96
C10	534	30
C11	497	65
C12	2,123	180
C13	8	0
C14	16	3
C21	490	49

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
C22	2,174	25
C23	4,893	137
C25	1,411	281
C30	811	37
C40	17	0
D01	601	92
D02	93	72
D03	212	154
D04	441	296
D05	466	223
D06	824	350
D07	14	23
D21	243	47
D99	1	0
E01	143	207
E02	268	249
E03	298	402
E04	1,009	1,808
E05	918	1,079
E06	604	1,077
E21	71	51
F01	340	186
F02	509	309
F03	424	346
F04	1,685	1,020
F15	190	65
F16	5,050	3,883
F17	180	95
F21	1,535	1,395
F22	45	26
F23	515	369

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
F24	1,399	1,726
F25	628	292
F26	134	128
F27	242	86
F28	752	301
F41	230	369
F42	24	31
G01	13,401	2,375
G02	15,617	2,065
G03	9,492	544
G04	201	105
G05	2,630	317
G06	31,211	7,852
G07	408	275
G08	1,086	738
G09	6,746	791
G10	1,234	333
G11	7,178	330
G12	40	10
G16	106	142
G21	262	3
G99	1	1
H01	68,299	8,976
H02	8,335	2,156
H03	5,469	133
H04	22,971	1,950
H05	9,882	3,062
H99	1	0
Total	333,771	96,804

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Note: Counts of valid patents are calculated based on existing patents as of December 31, 2020.

Design

Classification	Design
01	196
02	1,725
03	1,078
04	361
05	298
06	1,920
07	2,026
08	2,429
09	3,144
10	1,614
11	1,397
12	6,032
13	3,554
14	5,534
15	2,835
16	1,552
17	63
18	152
19	612
20	223

Classification	Design
21	1,447
22	305
23	2,631
24	1,237
25	915
26	2,695
27	95
28	1,439
29	124
30	205
31	300
99	11
Total	48,149

Data Collection Date: January 11, 2021

Note: Counts of valid patents are calculated based on existing patents as of December 31, 2020.

19. Statistics on Pending Patent Applications for Examination (2011~2020)

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		
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	93,716
2016	50,293	3,953	4,848	8,390	72	-	-	-	235	408	49	1,125	69,373
2017	44,002	4,859	5,056	6,256	55	-	-	-	202	271	23	620	61,344
2018	46,443	3,287	4,748	4,436	45	-	-	-	162	266	24	492	59,903
2019	48,316	3,728	5,556	4,857	140	-	-	-	152	225	50	384	63,408
2020	49,297	3,855	5,084	6,478	180	-	-	-	205	250	38	604	65,991

Reporting Date: January 11, 2021

Note: 1. According to the Patent Act, which took effect on July 1, 2004, utility model patent applications shall be subjected to formality examination and technical evaluation reports thereof shall be submitted afterwards.

2. The above statistics exclude the number of applications not requesting substantial examination. (2009: 8,501; 2010: 10,705; 2011:12,671; 2012:10,932; 2013:9,959; 2014:10,734; 2015:9,684; 2016: 10,142; 2017: 9,707; 2018: 7,716; 2019: 9,261; 2020: 8,007).

3. Some data on new applications were collected via E-filing, which was launched in April 2008. Given varying operation procedures, there is a slight difference in the 2008 data on pending cases.

D. Trend of Invention Requests for Examination**Number and Percentage of Requests for Examination**

Filing Year	Invention Applications (Total Applications In This Year)	In the First Year Since the Filing Date		In the Second Year Since the Filing Date		In the Third Year Since the Filing Date		After the Third Year Since the Filing Date		Sum of the Number/ Percentage of Applications Requested for Examination	
		Applications	Percentage	Applications	Percentage	Applications	Percentage	Applications	Percentage	Applications	Percentage
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%	43,015	87.40%
2014	46,379	26,513	57.17%	1,167	2.52%	12,021	25.92%	1,278	2.76%	40,965	88.32%
2015	44,415	24,799	55.83%	1,372	3.09%	12,153	27.36%	1,440	3.24%	39,754	89.51%
2016	43,835	23,321	53.20%	1,462	3.34%	12,788	29.17%	1,724	3.93%	39,283	89.62%
2017	46,122	24,967	54.13%	1,517	3.29%	13,173	28.56%	1,731	3.75%	41,387	89.73%
2018	47,429	27,177	57.30%	1,251	2.64%	2,633	5.55%	1,199	2.53%	32,260	68.02%
2019	48,268	27,736	57.46%	809	1.68%	200	0.41%	1,041	2.16%	29,786	61.71%
2020	46,664	26,548	56.89%	378	0.81%	164	0.35%	1,151	2.47%	28,241	60.52%

Reporting Date: January 11, 2021

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 Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 38 of the Patent Act.

2. Except for divisional applications and conversion applications conforming to Article 34 or 108 of the Patent Act, invention applications failing to request an 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 total number of requests for examination each year within three years from the filing dates, applications divided or converted within 30 days from the filing date according to Articles 34 and 108 of the Patent Act, and to the total number of new applications for invention.

4. The total number of invention applications in each year, in addition to the new applications filed in the year, includes the number of applications divided or converted in the year but originally filed before the year.

E. Statistics on IC Layout Applications and Certificates Issued

Year	Application	Certificate Issued
2011	144	120
2012	159	124
2013	146	83
2014	87	195
2015	113	120
2016	114	133
2017	58	68
2018	95	96
2019	118	86
2020	75	101

Reporting Date: January 11, 2021

II. Trademark Cases Filed & Disposed

A. General Statistics on Trademark Cases (2011-2020)

Year	Item	Application	Registration		Rejection	
		Cases	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
2011		67,620	48,315	71.45%	6,480	9.58%
2012		74,357	61,918	83.27%	8,724	11.73%
2013		74,031	60,557	81.80%	8,581	11.59%
2014		75,933	66,257	87.26%	7,641	10.06%
2015		78,523	62,993	80.22%	7,692	9.80%
2016		79,300	68,177	85.97%	8,956	11.29%
2017		83,802	74,226	88.57%	8,903	10.62%
2018		84,816	71,809	84.66%	8,464	9.98%
2019		86,794	70,785	81.56%	8,187	9.43%
2020		94,089	78,849	83.80%	9,013	9.58%

Note: 1. Counts of "Application" are calculated based on the total number of trademark applications collected each year.

2. Counts of "Registration" and "Rejection" are calculated based on the total number of cases published each year.

B. Statistics on Trademark from 2011 to 2020

1. Trademark Applications

Year \ Item	Application		Opposition	Invalidation	Revocation
	By case	By class			
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
2017	83,802	108,758	913	248	640
2018	84,816	110,074	872	199	543
2019	86,794	111,681	664	192	642
2020	94,089	119,660	784	162	832

Year \ Item	Renewal	License	Assignment	Alteration
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
2017	42,474	696	9,147	9,153
2018	44,444	928	8,907	9,486
2019	45,524	1,202	10,596	9,291
2020	48,129	782	9,885	10,289

Note: 1. The counts above are 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 may contain two or more types of goods or services. Therefore, the counts by Class have added to the column since 2004.

2. Trademark Opposition

Item Year	Sustained		Denied		Partially Sustained		Others	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
2011	436	53.17%	124	15.12%	80	9.76%	180	21.95%
2012	324	43.14%	177	23.57%	42	5.59%	208	27.70%
2013	421	39.31%	377	35.20%	68	6.35%	205	19.14%
2014	427	47.03%	265	29.19%	49	5.40%	167	18.39%
2015	470	51.76%	177	19.49%	110	12.11%	151	16.63%
2016	426	48.08%	232	26.19%	80	9.03%	148	16.70%
2017	386	48.49%	183	22.99%	64	8.04%	163	20.48%
2018	461	49.25%	272	29.06%	74	7.91%	129	13.78%
2019	439	48.94%	224	24.97%	89	9.92%	145	16.16%
2020	307	48.81%	111	17.65%	77	12.24%	134	21.30%

Note: 1. The chart shows the counts of cases disposed each year.

2. The item "Others" includes rejection because of formal deficiency, withdrawal, and other types of rejection.

3. "Sustained" means all designated goods and services are sustained; "Denied" refers to all designated goods and services are denied; "Partially Sustained" means parts of the designated goods and services are sustained.

4. Percentage is derived from using the number of total disposals as the denominator, "Sustained", "Denied", "Partially Sustained" and "Others" as the numerators.

3. Trademark Invalidation

Item Year	Sustained		Denied		Partially Sustained		Others	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
2011	194	53.01%	50	13.66%	37	10.11%	85	23.22%
2012	130	39.51%	70	21.28%	15	4.56%	114	34.65%
2013	116	34.63%	130	38.81%	38	11.34%	51	15.22%
2014	108	38.03%	75	26.41%	33	11.62%	68	23.94%
2015	122	47.66%	60	23.44%	29	11.33%	45	17.58%
2016	116	53.46%	41	18.89%	16	7.37%	44	20.28%
2017	106	48.62%	32	14.68%	31	14.22%	49	22.48%
2018	139	57.92%	34	14.17%	24	10.00%	43	17.92%
2019	110	52.13%	43	20.38%	22	10.43%	36	17.06%
2020	67	39.41%	39	22.94%	26	15.29%	38	22.35%

Note: 1. The chart shows the counts of cases disposed each year.

2. The item "Others" includes rejection because of formal deficiency, withdrawal, and other types of rejection.

3. "Sustained" means all designated goods and services are sustained; "Denied" refers to all designated goods and services are denied; "Partially Sustained" means parts of the designated goods and services are sustained.

4. Percentage is derived from using the number of total disposals as the denominator, "Sustained", "Denied", "Partially Sustained" and "Others" as the numerators.

4. Trademark Revocation (Cancellation)

Item Year	Sustained		Denied		Partially Sustained		Others	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
2011	310	68.13%	33	7.25%	39	8.57%	73	16.04%
2012	343	68.60%	41	8.20%	46	9.20%	70	14.00%
2013	331	63.78%	52	10.02%	77	14.84%	59	11.37%
2014	405	71.43%	47	8.29%	74	13.05%	41	7.23%
2015	487	71.72%	35	5.15%	86	12.67%	71	10.46%
2016	379	61.23%	47	7.59%	129	20.84%	64	10.34%
2017	345	60.74%	28	4.93%	136	23.94%	59	10.39%
2018	372	62.84%	34	5.74%	142	23.99%	44	7.43%
2019	371	62.35%	32	5.38%	89	14.96%	103	17.31%
2020	486	64.97%	16	2.14%	154	20.59%	92	12.30%

Note: 1. The chart shows the counts of cases disposed each year.

2. The item "Others" includes rejection because of formal deficiency, withdrawal, and other types of rejection.

3. "Sustained" means all designated goods and services are sustained; "Denied" refers to all designated goods and services are denied; "Partially Sustained" means parts of the designated goods and services are sustained.

4. Percentage is derived from using the number of total disposals as the denominator, "Sustained", "Denied", "Partially Sustained" and "Others" as the numerators.

5. Trademark Administrative Appeals

Item Year	Administrative Appeals					
	Cases Filed	Decisions on Administrative Appeals				
		Original Decisions Revoked	Administrative Appeals Rejected	Others	Other Concluded Cases	Rate of Revocation
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%
2017	684	26	689	7	11	4.50%
2018	683	11	624	3	4	2.18%
2019	636	16	636	8	3	3.62%
2020	535	14	578	7	3	3.49%

Note: 1. The counts above are based on the numbers 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" column refers to administrative appeals that are partially rejected and partially revoked.

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
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
2017	176	12	16	105	3	5	7	0	148
2018	117	17	19	117	5	6	1	0	165
2019	152	10	29	96	5	5	3	0	148
2020	130	10	12	104	4	6	4	0	140

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 appeals decisions are revoked.

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

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

Item Year	Cases	
	Residents	Non-Residents
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
2017	61,215	22,587
2018	59,840	24,976
2019	61,928	24,866
2020	72,170	21,919

Note: TIPO began accepting applications for joint ownership of trademark on July 13, 2006. The numbers in this table are counted based on applicants' nationalities.

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

Year \ Item	Residents	Non-Residents
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
2017	53,202	21,024
2018	50,463	21,346
2019	48,921	21,864
2020	56,736	22,113

C. Statistics on Trademarks by Class and Nationality

1. Statistics on Trademark Applications and Registrations by Class Covering the Last Three Years

Class	Application			Registration		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Total	109,979	111,588	119,567	93,974	93,419	100,371
1	1,342	1,343	1,436	1,340	1,135	1,258
2	325	355	297	348	298	332
3	7,079	6,754	7,212	5,483	5,761	5,656
4	470	472	528	476	404	415
5	6,781	7,167	8,550	5,519	5,535	6,902
6	949	873	868	873	899	841
7	2,140	2,217	2,061	2,110	1,969	1,989
8	662	717	639	689	657	620
9	8,583	8,635	8,631	7,934	7,327	7,350
10	1,845	1,994	2,584	1,545	1,612	1,840
11	1,922	1,895	1,947	2,018	1,679	1,716
12	1,613	1,452	1,555	1,581	1,395	1,291
13	79	75	44	77	84	46
14	1,393	1,355	1,242	1,273	1,262	1,077
15	156	155	143	140	177	122
16	2,860	2,795	3,132	2,729	2,531	2,568
17	553	506	620	548	534	555
18	2,166	2,210	2,172	1,901	1,871	1,898
19	506	444	403	457	440	396
20	1,652	1,534	1,590	1,411	1,432	1,415
21	2,182	2,236	2,435	2,107	2,016	1,989
22	225	182	223	213	187	190
23	100	94	83	87	93	86
24	1,096	1,035	1,231	912	941	963
25	4,358	4,631	4,493	3,657	3,685	3,838
26	334	348	389	313	342	329
27	267	211	271	227	245	199
28	2,196	2,163	2,245	1,939	1,975	1,865
29	4,075	4,185	4,794	3,328	3,170	3,800
30	7,216	7,462	8,359	5,934	5,528	6,752

Class	Application			Registration		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
31	1,537	1,501	1,799	1,266	1,230	1,446
32	2,197	2,238	2,120	1,708	1,733	1,809
33	1,031	1,068	923	893	797	903
34	320	415	272	305	294	323
35	13,597	13,939	15,664	11,301	11,809	13,111
36	1,887	1,767	1,865	1,435	1,625	1,703
37	1,520	1,613	1,771	1,333	1,377	1,604
38	1,346	1,314	1,220	1,124	1,221	1,158
39	1,085	1,115	1,093	966	1,021	1,015
40	668	639	726	652	636	621
41	5,440	5,834	6,314	4,623	4,731	5,402
42	3,956	3,952	4,217	3,180	3,436	3,606
43	7,226	7,349	7,826	5,599	5,679	6,393
44	2,041	2,265	2,447	1,607	1,783	1,945
45	1,003	1,084	1,133	813	863	1,034

Note: Counts above do not include applications and registrations of certification marks and collective membership marks.

2. Statistics on Trademark Applications by Nationality in 2020 (By Case)

Nationality	Application	Percentage	Nationality	Application	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	72,170	76.70%	BELIZE	35	0.04%
MAINLAND CHINA	4,575	4.86%	INDIA	30	0.03%
JAPAN	4,013	4.27%	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	28	0.03%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,814	4.05%	PHILIPPINES	27	0.03%
HONG KONG	1,577	1.68%	TURKEY	27	0.03%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,541	1.64%	BULGARIA	26	0.03%
GERMANY	796	0.85%	PORTUGAL	23	0.02%
FRANCE	609	0.65%	BERMUDA	21	0.02%
SWITZERLAND	538	0.57%	POLAND	19	0.02%
UNITED KINGDOM	451	0.48%	BRAZIL	18	0.02%
SINGAPORE	428	0.45%	SOUTH AFRICA	18	0.02%
ITALY	414	0.44%	MACAO	17	0.02%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	383	0.41%	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	16	0.02%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	257	0.27%	MEXICO	13	0.01%
AUSTRALIA	253	0.27%	SAUDI ARABIA	13	0.01%
CANADA	201	0.21%	MONACO	12	0.01%
NETHERLANDS	201	0.21%	CHILE	11	0.01%
SPAIN	175	0.19%	LIECHTENSTEIN	11	0.01%
SWEDEN	156	0.17%	ARGENTINA	8	0.01%
MALAYSIA	143	0.15%	GREECE	8	0.01%
THAILAND	98	0.10%	ANGUILLA	7	0.01%
DENMARK	92	0.10%	LITHUANIA	7	0.01%
NEW ZEALAND	88	0.09%	MAURITIUS	7	0.01%
BELGIUM	79	0.08%	CYPRUS	6	0.01%
IRELAND	72	0.08%	MALTA	6	0.01%
VIETNAM	62	0.07%	SLOVAKIA	6	0.01%
SAMOA	59	0.06%	CZECH REPUBLIC	5	0.01%
INDONESIA	51	0.05%	ESTONIA	5	0.01%
NORWAY	50	0.05%	HUNGARY	5	0.01%
LUXEMBOURG	47	0.05%	IRAQ	5	0.01%
SEYCHELLES	46	0.05%	ICELAND	5	0.01%
ISRAEL	42	0.04%	PERU	5	0.01%
AUSTRIA	40	0.04%	OTHERS	78	0.08%
FINLAND	40	0.04%			

	Subtotal	Ratio
Residents	72,170	76.70%
Non-Residents	21,919	23.30%
Total	94,089	100.00%

Note: 1. Accepting applications for joint ownerships of trademarks began on July 13, 2006. The table above shows the counts of applicants by nationality.

2. Countries with fewer than five applications are listed as "Others."

3. Statistics on Trademark Registrations by Nationality in 2020 (By Case)

Nationality	Registration	Percentage	Nationality	Registration	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	56,736	71.96%	NORWAY	44	0.06%
MAINLAND CHINA	5,190	6.58%	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	44	0.06%
JAPAN	4,115	5.22%	FINLAND	41	0.05%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,238	4.11%	GREECE	38	0.05%
HONG KONG	1,537	1.95%	LIECHTENSTEIN	35	0.04%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,528	1.94%	SEYCHELLES	35	0.04%
GERMANY	757	0.96%	ISREAL	34	0.04%
FRANCE	609	0.77%	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	33	0.04%
SWITZERLAND	593	0.75%	LUXEMBOURG	31	0.04%
UNITED KINGDOM	529	0.67%	BULGARIA	29	0.04%
ITALY	436	0.55%	PHILIPPINES	29	0.04%
SINGAPORE	399	0.51%	INDIA	28	0.04%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	314	0.40%	POLAND	28	0.04%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	308	0.39%	CZECH REPUBLIC	21	0.03%
AUSTRALIA	209	0.27%	BRAZIL	19	0.02%
NETHERLANDS	190	0.24%	BELIZE	19	0.02%
CANADA	172	0.22%	PORTUGAL	19	0.02%
SPAIN	158	0.20%	TURKEY	17	0.02%
THAILAND	143	0.18%	SOUTH AFRICA	17	0.02%
MALAYSIA	137	0.17%	MEXICO	16	0.02%
SWEDEN	131	0.17%	BERMUDA	15	0.02%
NEW ZEALAND	88	0.11%	CHILE	15	0.02%
SAMOA	86	0.11%	ARGENTINA	10	0.01%
DENMARK	78	0.10%	CYPRUS	9	0.01%
MACAO	78	0.10%	MONACO	8	0.01%
ANGUILLA	68	0.09%	LATVIA	7	0.01%
IRELAND	61	0.08%	HUNGARY	6	0.01%
AUSTRIA	60	0.08%	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	5	0.01%
INDONESIA	60	0.08%	IRAQ	5	0.01%
BELGIUM	56	0.07%	ICELAND	5	0.01%
VIETNAM	45	0.06%	OTHERS	78	0.10%

	Subtotal	Ratio
Residents	56,736	71.96%
Non-Residents	22,113	28.04%
Total	78,849	100.00%

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

D. Statistics on Certification Mark and Collective Membership Mark Covering the Last Ten Years

Year \ Item	Certification Mark		Collective Membership Mark	
	Application	Registration	Application	Registration
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
2017	41	30	61	36
2018	46	29	49	39
2019	40	44	53	37
2020	47	34	46	39

III. Top 20 e-Filing and e-Delivery Patent and Trademark Attorneys in 2020

1. Top 20 e-Filing Attorney Offices in 2020

Patent			Trademark		
Ranking	Attorney Offices	Rate of e-filing	Ranking	Attorney Offices	Rate of e-filing
1	Lee and Li, Attorneys-at-Law	15.54%	1	Saint Island International Patent & Law Offices	9.34%
2	Jianq Chyun Intellectual Property Office	9.06%	2	Lee and Li, Attorneys-at-Law	8.39%
3	Saint Island International Patent & Law Offices	7.09%	3	Tai E International Patent & Law Office	6.54%
4	Taiwan International Patent & Law Office	7.00%	4	Taiwan International Patent & Law Office	2.96%
5	Tai E International Patent & Law Office	6.85%	5	Gold Keen Intellectual Property Office	2.40%
6	TSAI, LEE & CHEN Patent Attorneys & Attorneys at Law	5.97%	6	Baker & McKenzie	1.96%
7	Top Team International Patent & Trademark Office	5.06%	7	Winkler Partners Attorneys at Law of Taiwan	1.90%
8	Li & Cai Intellectual Property Office	2.70%	8	Oger International Patent & Trademark Office	1.80%
9	North America Union Patent & Trademark Office	1.59%	9	Asia Lih Intellectual Property Office	1.59%
10	Wideband IP Office	1.32%	10	Giant Group International Patent, Trademark & Law Office	1.43%
11	JOU & JOU Patent Offices	1.27%	11	Show Brand Intellectual Property Office	1.33%
12	Taiwan Advance Patent & Trademark Office	1.04%	12	World Patent & Trademark Law Office	1.28%
13	ScienBiziP Law Offices of International Commerce	1.03%	13	Union Patent Service Center	1.17%
14	SUNDIAL Intellectual Property Law Firm	0.96%	14	Long River International Patent, Trademark & Law Office	1.10%
14	Hua Ding International Patent & Trademark & Law Joint Office	0.96%	15	Titan International Patent & Trademark Office	1.08%
16	Giant Group International Patent, Trademark & Law Office	0.89%	16	Jaw-Hwa International Patent & Trademark & Law Offices	1.06%
17	Louis International Patent Office	0.85%	16	FLYING Intellectual Property Law Office	1.04%
18	Long River International Patent, Trademark & Law Office	0.77%	18	Nan E International Intellectual Property Office	0.94%
19	AIPT International Patent Office	0.76%	19	Asian Pacific	0.93%
20	WENPING & CO. International Patent & Trademark Office	0.74%	20	Yong Hsin International Patent and Trademark Office	0.89%

Note: The percentage is derived from using the number of applications filed electronically by agents (actual electronic signers) corresponding to the firms to which the agents belong as the numerators, and that of electronic applications by all agents as the denominators. The information of firms and agents is based on that published on TIPO's website.

2. Top 20 e-Delivery Attorney Offices in 2020

Patent			Trademark		
Ranking	Attorney Offices	Rate of e-Delivery	Ranking	Attorney Offices	Rate of e-Delivery
1	Lee and Li, Attorneys-at-Law	13.47%	1	Saint Island International Patent & Law Offices	9.68%
2	Taiwan International Patent & Law Office	10.47%	2	Tai E International Patent & Law Office	8.94%
3	Jianq Chyun Intellectual Property Office	7.37%	3	Lee and Li, Attorneys-at-Law	6.68%
4	Saint Island International Patent & Law Offices	6.58%	4	Taiwan International Patent & Law Office	3.54%
5	TSAL, LEE & CHEN Patent Attorneys & Attorneys at Law	5.67%	5	TSAL, LEE & CHEN Patent Attorneys & Attorneys at Law	1.74%
6	Tai E International Patent & Law Office	5.14%	6	Asia Lih Intellectual Property Office	1.61%
7	Top Team International Patent & Trademark Office	3.46%	7	Winkler Partners Attorneys at Law of Taiwan	1.58%
8	Louis International Patent Office	2.43%	8	Baker & McKenzie	1.50%
9	Li & Cai Intellectual Property Office	2.11%	9	WENPING & CO. International Patent & Trademark Office	1.37%
10	Long River International Patent, Trademark & Law Office	1.88%	10	Giant Group International Patent, Trademark & Law Office	1.33%
11	North America Union Patent & Trademark Office	1.57%	11	Union Patent Service Center	1.32%
12	WENPING & CO. International Patent & Trademark Office	1.53%	12	Taiwan Advance Patent & Trademark Office	1.29%
13	AIPT International Patent Office	1.11%	13	Jaw-Hwa International Patent & Trademark & Law Offices	1.26%
14	JOU & JOU Patent Offices	1.08%	14	Long River International Patent, Trademark & Law Office	1.17%
15	Union Patent Service Center	1.06%	15	Nan E International Intellectual Property Office	1.07%
16	Wideband IP Office	0.98%	16	World Patent & Trademark Law Office	1.04%
17	Taiwan Advance Patent & Trademark Office	0.97%	17	Titan International Patent & Trademark Office	0.97%
18	Tsar & Tsai Law Firm	0.93%	18	Wanlin International Trademark Office	0.89%
19	SUNDIAL Intellectual Property Law Firm	0.82%	19	AIPT International Patent Office	0.87%
20	Giant Group International Patent, Trademark & Law Office	0.78%	20	Tsar & Tsai Law Firm	0.83%

3 Annual Publications

Periodicals

No.	Title	Frequency
1	Patent Gazette (CD-ROM)	Three times every month
2	Trademark Gazette (CD-ROM)	Bi-monthly
3	Patent Application Publication Gazette (CD-ROM)	Bi-monthly
4	Intellectual Property Right Monthly (Online)	Monthly
5	Annual Reports (Mandarin)	Annually
6	Intellectual Property Office Annual Report Annual Reports (English)	Annually

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