

2021

TAIWAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE ANNUAL REPORT



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DIRECTOR GENERAL'S MESSAGE

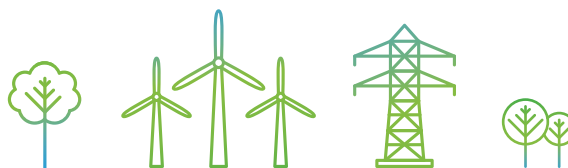


Our nation's economy and businesses were severely impacted by the pandemic in 2021, which in turn caused a world-wide supply shortage of semiconductors. Compounded with the effects of the US-China trade war, these global challenges have prompted businesses to take action and make their supply chains more resilient. Meanwhile, the Metaverse revolution - enhanced by technologies such as 5G, VR, AR, AI and big data – is on the cusp of becoming the next phase in the Internet's evolution. Metaverse technology is rapidly transforming the way we engage in social interactions and commercial activities, sparking limitless business opportunities. In light of these changes, my colleagues and I have been working hard to bolster policies and streamline procedures for the protection of technological innovations and IPRs. We have taken measures and instituted several new policies to ensure that operations can continue for the patent and trademark examination process. Therefore, we have been successful in maintaining the average pendency for invention patent and trademark examinations, without having to compromise on quality. We also continue to furnish opportunities for international cooperation to help businesses hone their global IP portfolios and keep their competitive edge.

Optimizing the IPR Legal Regime

In an effort to optimize the patent and trademark remedy system, we held several public hearings to assess public opinion and push for the simplification of the appeals process, as well as promote amendments to the adversarial system. Also, in response to the thriving use of AI-driven applications and innovations across many sectors, relevant amendments to the Examination Guidelines for Computer Software-Related Inventions have since been made and put into effect. The amendments detail TIPO's determining criteria for eligibility of computer software-related inventions, and TIPO also added instructions specific to AI-related examination.

Drawing on the latest judiciary practices and opinions, TIPO has revised the Examination Guidelines on Likelihood of Confusion, which can be beneficial to the determination of whether there is a likelihood of confusion between two trademarks. The Regulations Governing Application for Approval of License of Works of Unknown Owner of Copyrights and Royalties for Use Thereof were also amended and promulgated to facilitate the use of orphan works and support development of cultural and creative industries.



Delivering Better Public Services

To encourage online payment of patent annuities, TIPO has streamlined the online process for requesting a reduction in patent annuities. The Patent Electronic Priority Document Inquiry Service has also been launched to better help industries develop patent portfolios across different countries. In addition, we are now offering patent consulting services for AI medical equipment to several corporations, universities and research institutes in order to optimize their portfolios in smart healthcare.

TIPO has integrated both the Information System of the Use of Collective Management Organization (CMO)-Managed Copyright Works by Radio Stations and the Taiwan Popular Music Database to create TIPO's Online Music Repertoire Database. Additionally, in order to help industrial applicants clearly understand the applicable scope of trademark protection, we've established the Trademark Application Information for Industries section on TIPO's website and added a new function entitled "Comparison Tables for Standard Industrial Classification and Goods/Services Classification Search".

Supporting Industrial Innovation and Development

Ever since the 2021 UN climate change conference, the manufacturing sector has been tasked with reaching the goal of net-zero emissions. As such, we have been working closely with manufacturers to facilitate the transition towards net-zero emissions. We've set up the Green Technology Section in the Global Patent Search System (GPSS) to better help users find patents related to carbon-reduction technologies. Additionally, we've optimized AEP requests for green technology patents, effectively reducing the examination timeline from nine to six months.

In response to requests for accelerating the examination process, TIPO has initiated the Industry Collaborative Patent Interview Pilot Program on November 1 to help patent examiners quickly grasp concepts in patent applications for advanced technologies. TIPO also launched the Positive Patent Examination Pilot Program for Startups in order to expedite the patent examination process for startups and accelerate the consolidation of their patent portfolios.

TIPO offers a wide range of industry-specific IP resources for the development of patent and trademark portfolios in various industries. For example, we compiled the Guide to AI Applications in Precision Medicine IP to better help the eHealth and precision health industries find resources and solutions to IPR-related problems. Our patent examiners even visited local manufacturers of machine tools to offer customized consulting services. Diagnostic and consultancy services on corporate branding were also offered this year. With regards to the music industry, TIPO compiled a list of the types of music licenses commonly used by local startups and published Music Licensing: A Guide for the Startup Industry to help familiarize startups with music licensing.

TIPO continues to offer IP support to industries as well. Due to the pandemic, the 2021 Taiwan Innotech Expo (TIE) was held as an on-site/online hybrid event and exhibited over 1,300 inventions and technologies from about 445 manufacturers from both Taiwan and abroad - a testament to the vibrant innovation of Taiwan.





With regards to the protection of trade secrets, TIPO organized several seminars within industry clusters to raise awareness on the importance thereof. The SME Trade Secrets Protection Mechanism Checklist was also compiled for SMEs to review and improve their trade secret protection mechanisms.

In an effort to curb online piracy, TIPO invited both physical retailers and e-commerce businesses to meet with rights-holder groups and negotiate terms for the voluntary removal of illegal set-top boxes.

Strengthening International IP Cooperation

TIPO held the 2021 APEC Workshop on the Potential for Use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in the Field of IPR in July, facilitating in-depth exchange of knowledge among APEC member economies. TIPO also maintains strong bilateral cooperation with several IP offices across the world. In January 2021, we partnered with the Japan Patent Office (JPO) to launch the Taiwan-Japan Patent Dossier Information Exchange Service, providing users with instant access to comprehensive patent documents. We also signed an MOU on Patent Electronic Priority Document Exchange (PDX) for design patents with the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) in November, exempting the submission of hard copies of application documents. Sessions of the 1st Taiwan-Canada IP Policy Dialogues were held in September and November, at which both nations shared opinions and experiences on our respective differences in the IP legal system and common practices.

Outlook for 2022

IPR quality and quantity are essential to a nation's competitiveness and serve as an entry point for the globalization of our economy. All of my colleagues and I are committed to reforming the IPR legal regime, and our efforts shall include: pushing for streamlined remedy procedures of patents and trademarks; promoting relevant IPR amendments in preparation of joining the CPTPP; tracking and assisting reviews in the Legislative Yuan of draft amendments to the Copyright Act; and launching remote interviews for patent applications.

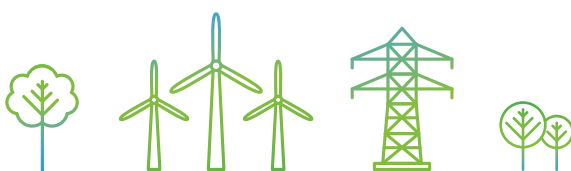
In an effort to facilitate the energy transition, we shall be assisting our domestic steel industry in developing carbon-neutral technologies. For the semiconductor industry, we will provide assistance with developing their green manufacturing capabilities. TIPO is also collecting net-zero strategies from international CMOs for domestic CMOs' reference.

TIPO is also dedicated to the advancement of industrial innovation. We will be helping micro-enterprises apply for trademarks, increasing awareness of brand marketing among local retailers, and assisting enterprises in enhancement of trade secret protection.

Lastly, the strengthening of international IP cooperation is one of TIPO's top priorities in the future. TIPO is expecting to include design patents within the scope of the PDX program with JPO, and we will continue to establish PDX and examiner exchange programs with other nations. Despite the headwinds, TIPO will be steadfast in the face of challenges and weather them alongside the people of Taiwan, as we pledge to foster and nurture their creative innovations and hone Taiwan's competitive edge in IP development.

Hong Shu-min

TIPO Director General



Pushing for Net Zero Emissions

In response to global climate change, countries pledging to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 have started to impose strict restrictions on greenhouse gas emissions and carbon footprints. The EU is also planning to introduce a border carbon tax on carbon-intensive products, a sign that carbon policy is increasingly interwoven with trade policy. Through the IPR legal regime and relevant practices, TIPO has been proactively assisting local industries in keeping up with new developments in carbon-reduction technologies, achieving a successful energy transition, and boosting Taiwan's global competitiveness.

Carbon Reduction Technology Development Patent Map

TIPO has published the Carbon Reduction Technology Development Patent Map based on the seven topics of the WIPO IPC Green Inventory established in 2010. The Map includes analyses of patent application trends in related industries in the past decade and reference cases of major patent applicants in each field of technology, presenting new directions in future carbon reduction R&D projects.



Net Zero Emissions IP Info Section
<https://www.tipo.gov.tw/tw/lp-938-1.html>

Accelerated Examination Program (AEP) for Green Technology

In order to promote research and development of green patents and accelerate the commercialization of related products, the Accelerated Examination Program (AEP) for green patents was revised and implemented on Jan 1, 2022. Expanding the scope of applicability and accelerating the examination process will help foster greater innovation and development within the field of green technology – facilitating environmentally sustainable development and economic growth.

GPSS Green Technology Section

TIPO has established a Green Technology Section in the Global Patent Search System (GPSS). The new Quick Green Technology Patent Search interface is designed based on the seven topics of WIPO IPC Green Inventory. The navigation system allows users to search for patents that through one simple click, providing a large body of reference materials to further the research and development of green technology patents.



Green Technology Section
<https://gpss3.tipo.gov.tw/gpsskmc/gpssbkm?!!FUNC240>



Green Technology Section

For more information on analyses of carbon-reduction trends in patent examination, please see Chapter 5, Section 2 on page 65.

Responding to COVID-19

TIPO set up the COVID-19 IP Info Section on the official TIPO website in response to changes during the global pandemic. The section provides international IP information and services, such as analysis of patents pertaining to the pandemic and patent search tools, in an effort to assist applicants in expanding both their domestic and foreign IP portfolios.

Global Pandemic-Related Patent Search and Newsletter

TIPO has launched a new search function, the Quick Pandemic Patent Search, with 14 categories such as "masks," "test kits," and "vaccines," located in the new Pandemic Prevention Section in the Global Patent Search System (GPSS). Additionally, TIPO has published a newsletter that provides the latest information worldwide on patents pertaining to the pandemic, including novel pandemic prevention technologies, in hopes of sparking greater industry innovation for the global fight against COVID-19.

Patent Info on COVID-19 Vaccines

TIPO has been updating patent information for on-the-market COVID-19 vaccines and descriptions on key technical information on its website since March 2021 for public reference. By the end of 2021, five vaccines were listed, involving a total of 26 domestic and foreign patents and reaching a total of 854 cumulative downloads.

Patent Info on Promising Therapeutics for COVID-19

TIPO has continued to update information on drug licenses and patents for promising therapeutics for COVID-19, providing information for pharmaceutical companies to develop marketing strategies. By the end of 2021, 200 medications were listed, and the site reached 974 downloads.

Remote Patent Application Interviews

Social distancing measures during COVID-19 mean that applicants may not always be able to attend in-person interviews at TIPO. As such, TIPO has begun to allow remote interviews via video conference, where patent examiners, patent applicants, and the patent agents can all dial in from a location of their choice.

Distance Education Copyrights

Distance and remote learning measures were adopted by schools at all levels due to the ongoing pandemic. TIPO has compiled a list of copyright-related FAQs for schools and teachers regarding remote learning, as well as a brochure, Copyright Q&A on Remote Learning, for public reference.

Postponement of On-the-job Training for Patent Attorneys and Agents

On-the-job training for patent attorneys and agents was postponed to December 31, 2021 due to the pandemic.

Patent and Trademark Applications during COVID-19

On May 19, 2021, TIPO published guidelines for the handling of patent and trademark applications during COVID-19 on its website.

Optimizing Human Resource Allocation to Maintain Normal Business Operations and Emergency Deployment of Information System Facilities

When the COVID-19 alert was raised to level 3, emergency response measures, as well as measures to reduce the number of personnel working at the office, were deployed. Employees were asked to work from home or remotely, with only a skeleton staff maintained for the provision of essential services, allowing for regular operation at its main office in Taipei, as well as branch offices in Hsinchu, Taichung, Tainan, and Kaohsiung.



Global Pandemic Patent Search and Newsletter



COVID-19 IP Info Section

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



Distance Education Q&A on Copyrights

<https://topic.tipo.gov.tw/copyright-tw/lp-919-301.html>



p.23

Invention Patent

- Average first office action pendency was **8.7** months.
- Average first office action pendency of AEP applications was **2.33** months.
- Average disposal pendency was **14.0** months.



p.35

Trademark

- Average first office action pendency was **4.9** months.
- Average disposal pendency was **6.2** months.



p.45-46,72

Copyright

- Article 3 of Regulations Governing Application for Approval of License of Works of Unknown Owner of Copyrights and Royalties for Use Thereof was amended and promulgated on **March 11**.
- The draft partial amendments of the Copyright Act and the Copyright Collective Management Organization Act were submitted to the Legislative Yuan for review on **April 12**.
- Podcast channel Copyright x I Support Originals was established on **May 5**.
- The Regulations Governing Copyright Protection of Cultural and Art Workers and Enterprises were jointly issued with the Ministry of Culture on **October 5**.



p.44-45

IPR Laws and Regulations

- The amended Examination Guidelines on Likelihood of Confusion was promulgated on **October 27** and took effect on the same day.
- Article 2 and Article 5 of Operational Directions of Priority Document Exchange by Means of Electronic Communication between Taiwan Intellectual Property Office and Japan Patent Office were promulgated on **November 24, 2021** and took effect on **January 1, 2022**.



p.76-78

International Cooperation

- The 2021 APEC Workshop on the Potential for Use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in the Field of IPR was held from **July 29 to 30**.
- Sessions of the first Taiwan-Canada IP Policy Dialogue were held separately on **September 29** and **November 3**.
- Taiwan and R. Korea signed the MOU on Electronic Exchange of Priority Document (PDX) for Design Patents on **November 12**.



p.61,64,74

Support for Industrial Sectors

- Organized **15** Seminars on Increasing Patent Capacities and Values.
- Customized IPR localization courses were provided to **5** companies at TIPO's branch offices.
- Conducted **5** information sessions of trademark registration and case counseling for startups.



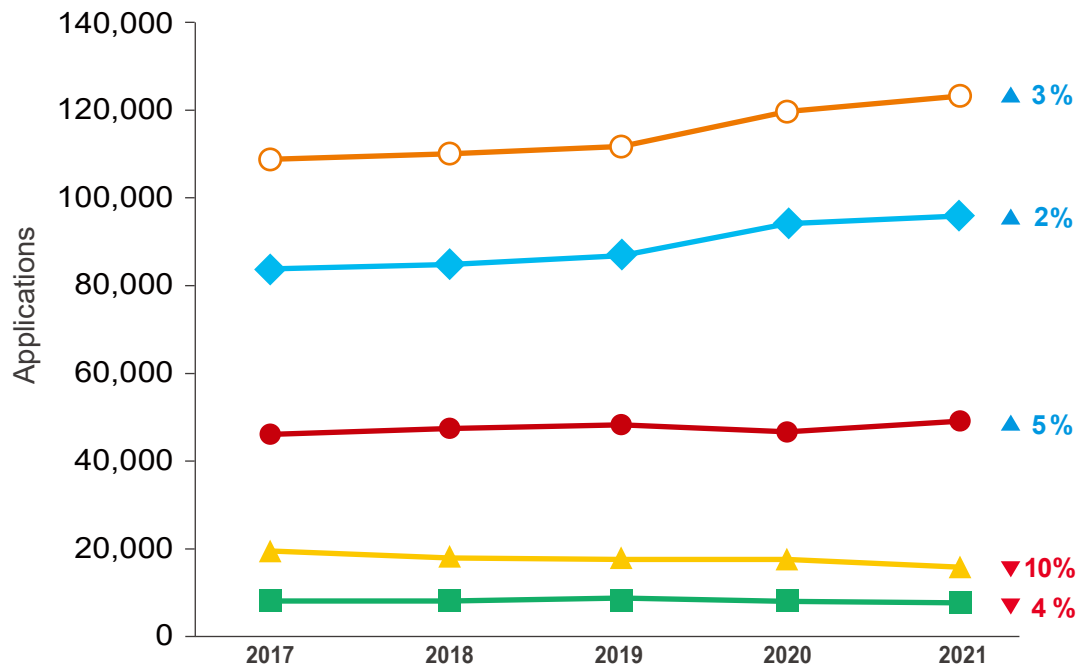
p.48-49

e-Services

- The percentages of online filing for patent and trademark applications were **87.5%** and **85.8%**.
- The percentages of online delivery of patent and trademark documents were **87.9%** and **81.1%**.
- The cumulative issuance of e-receipts exceeded **310,000**.

KEY STATISTICS ON PATENT AND TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS 2021

► Number of Patent (All Types) and Trademark Applications



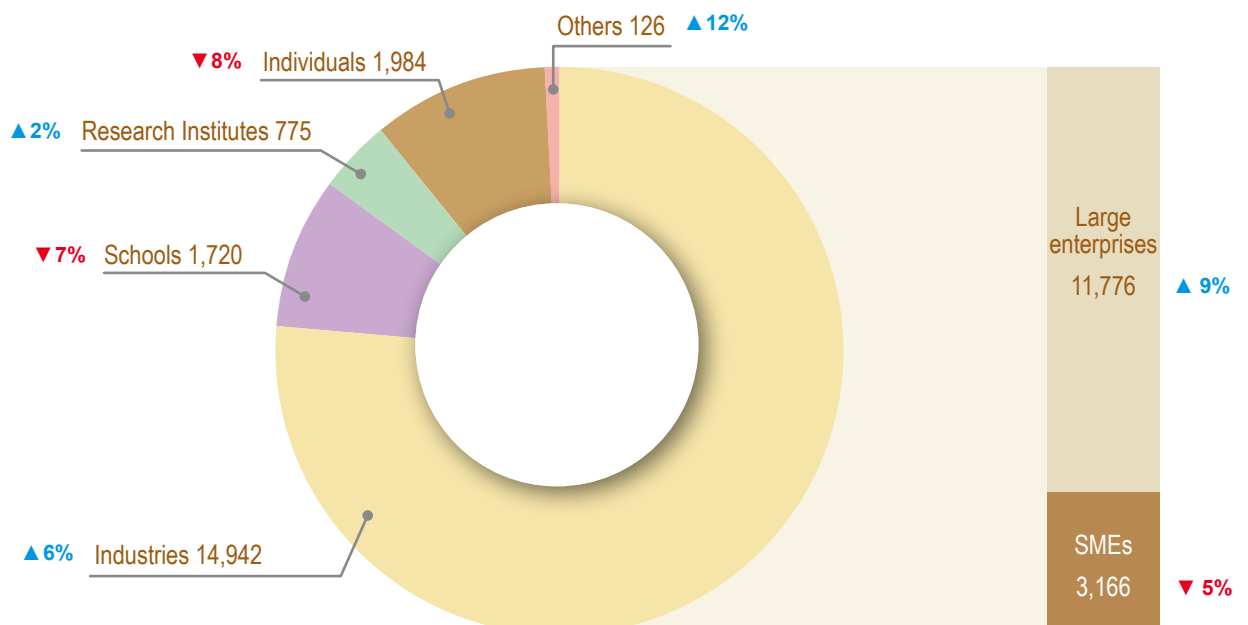
Invention	●	46,122	47,429	48,268	46,664	49,116
Utility Model	▲	19,549	17,910	17,580	17,555	15,796
Design	■	8,120	8,082	8,804	8,019	7,701
Trademark	◆	83,802	84,816	86,794	94,089	95,917
Trademark(by class)	○	108,758	110,074	111,681	119,660	123,217

Unit: Case(solid icons), Class (hollow icons)

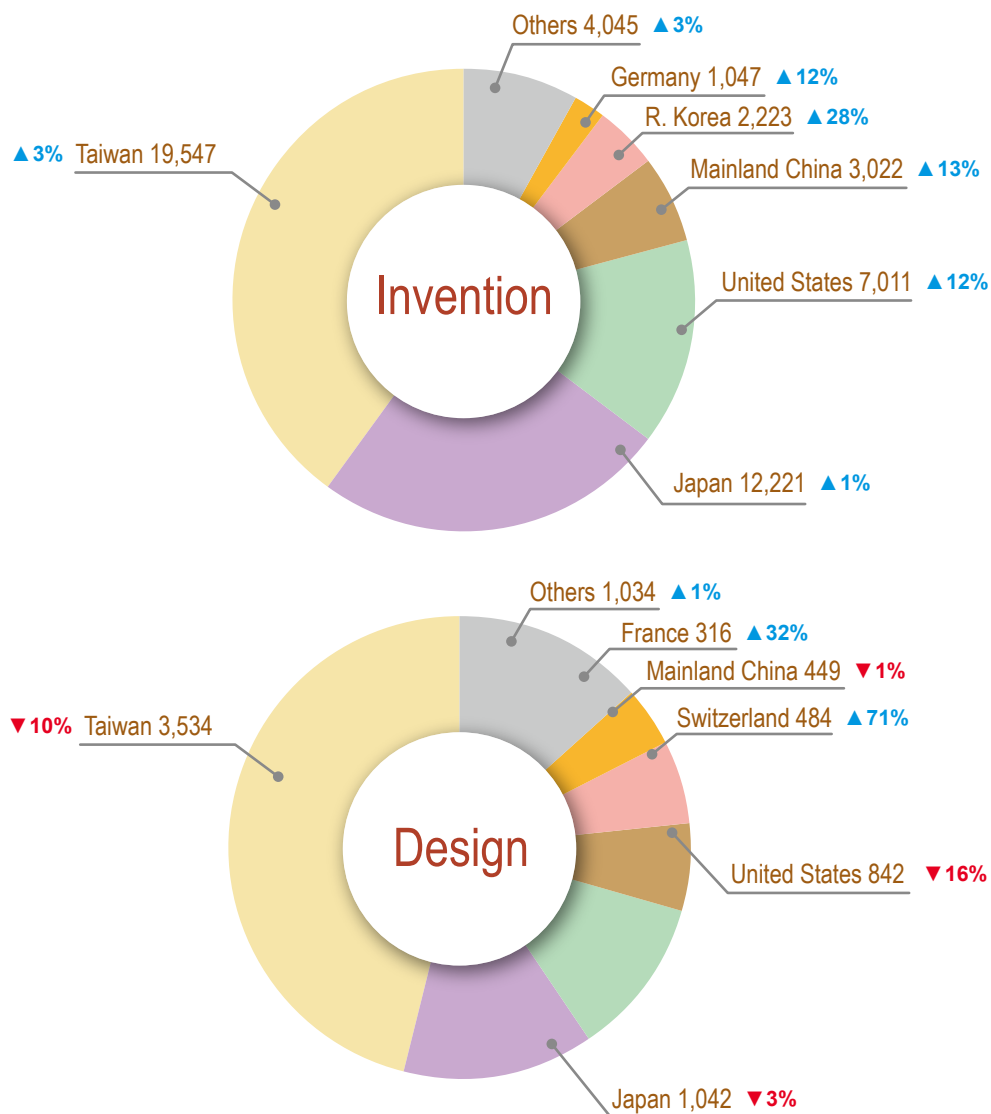
p.88,89,123

○ Patent

► Types of Residents Applying for Invention Patents

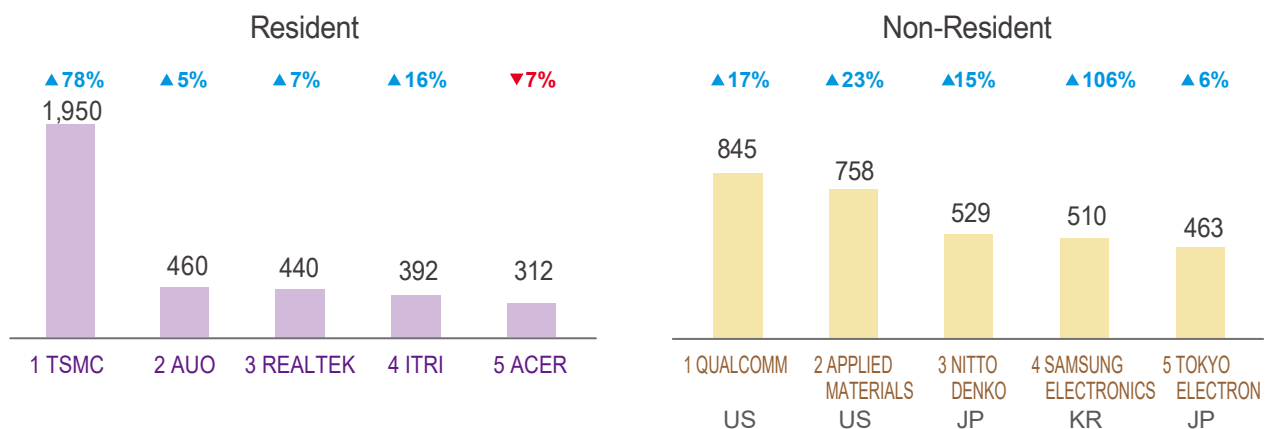


► Major Invention Patent and Design Patent Filing Countries (Regions)



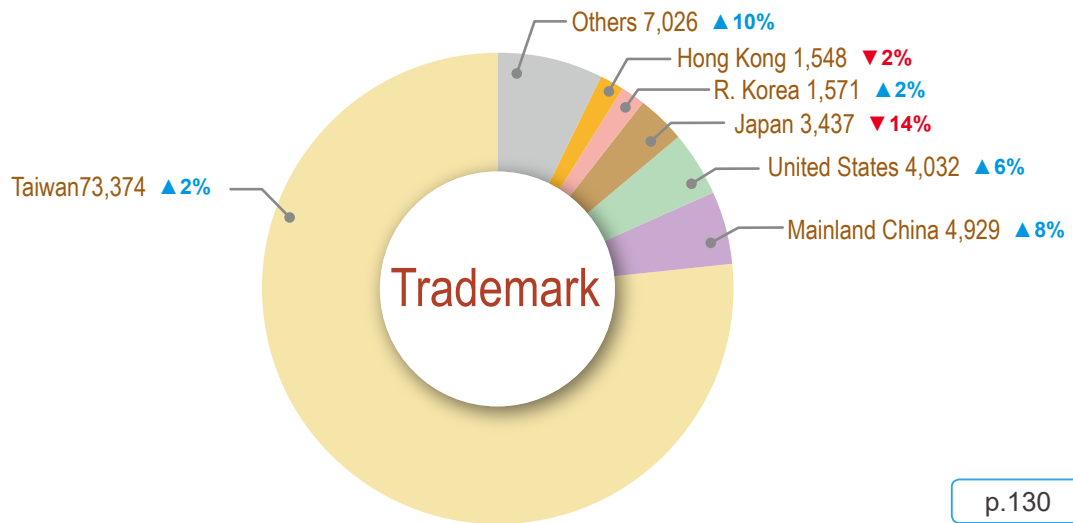
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► Top 5 Resident and Non-Resident Applicants for Invention Patents

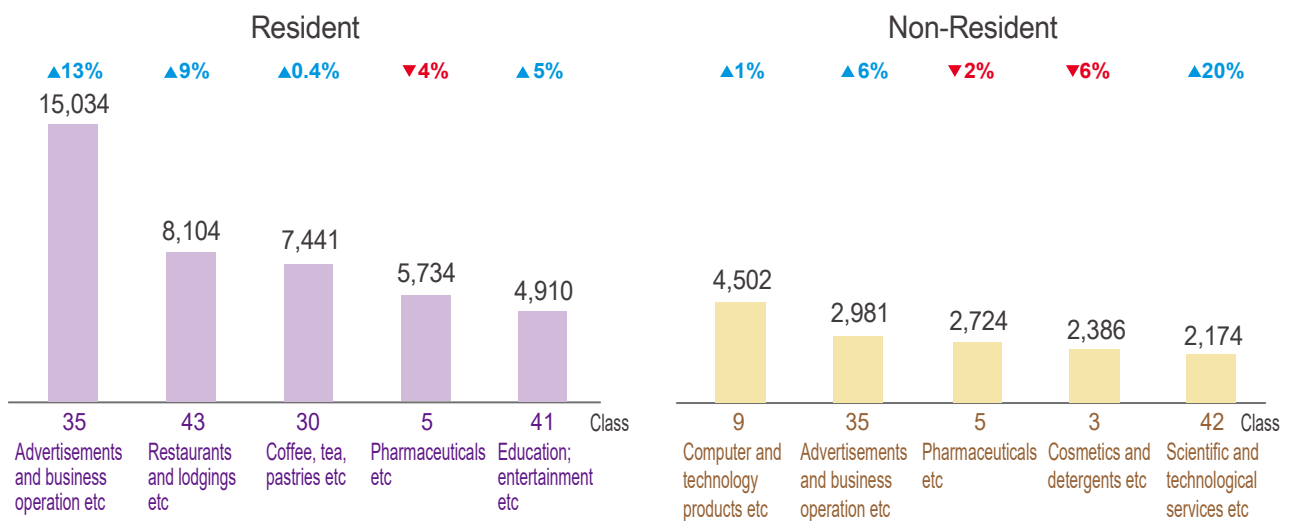


Trademark

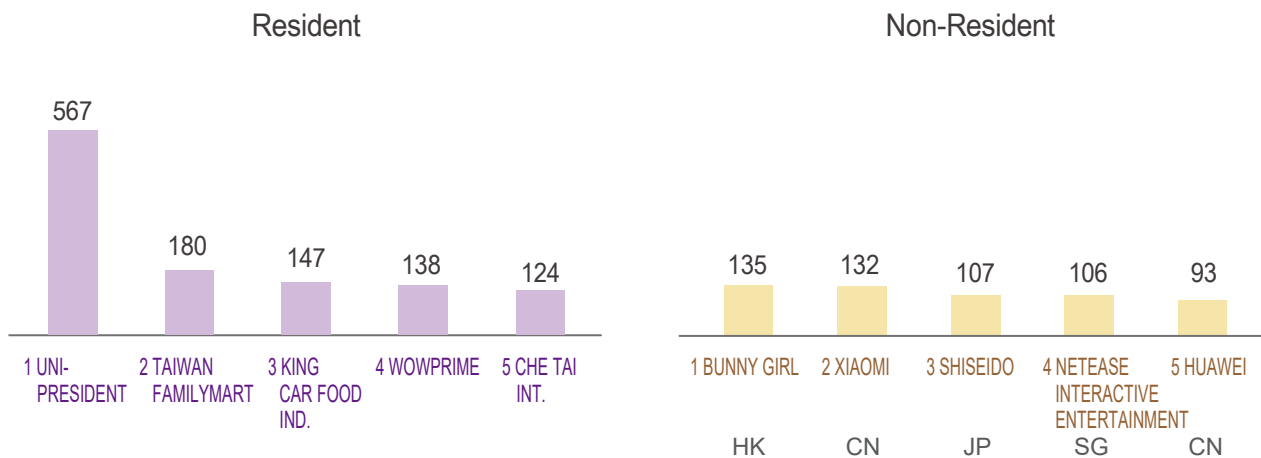
► Major Trademark Filing Countries (Regions)



► Top 5 Classes for Resident and Non-Resident Trademark Applications



► Top 5 Resident and Non-Resident Applicants for Trademark Applications

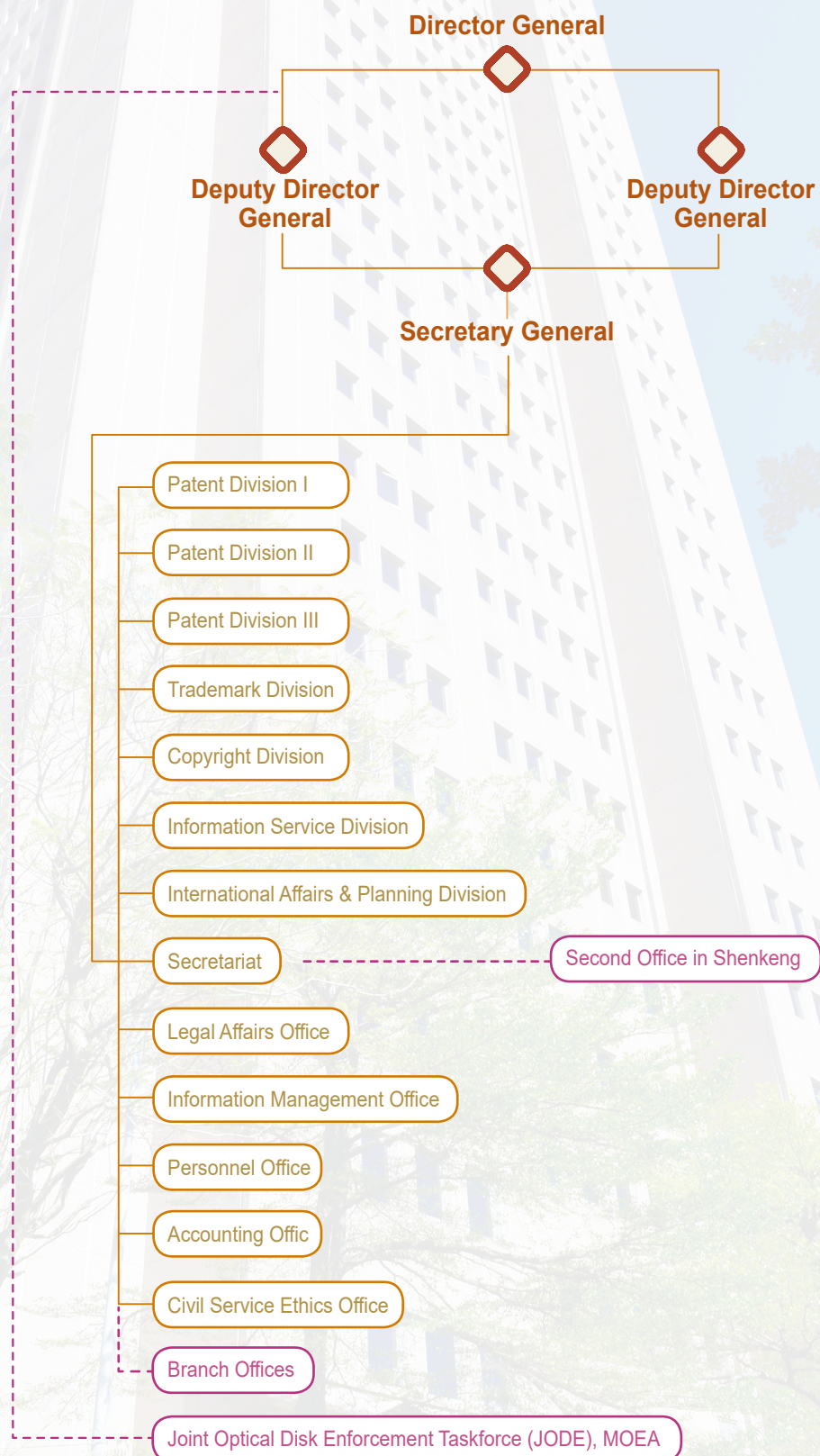


ABBREVIATIONS

ACMA	Asia-Pacific Music Collective Management Association
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AEP	Accelerated Examination Program
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
API	Application Programming Interface
AUO	Au Optronics Corporation
CIPO	Canada Intellectual Property Office
CMO	Collective Management Organization
CNIPA	China National Intellectual Property Administration
CPTPP	Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership
EPO	European Patent Office
EU	European Union
EUIPO	European Union Intellectual Property Office
EV	Electric Vehicle
GPSS	Global Patent Search System
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IoT	Internet of Things
IPC	International Patent Classification
IPEG	Intellectual Property Expert Group
IPKM	Industrial Patent Knowledge Platform
IPO	Intellectual Property Office
IPOPHL	Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
ISRC	International Standard Recording Code
IT	Information Technology
ITRI	Industrial Technology Research Institute
JPO	Japan Patent Office
KIPO	Korean Intellectual Property Office
KOL	Key Opinion Leader
MOEA	Ministry of Economic Affairs
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Music Publishers Association Of Chinese Taipei
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
PDX	Patent Electronic Priority Document Exchange
PPH	Patent Prosecution Highway
PPO	Patent Office of the Republic of Poland
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPTO	Spanish Patent and Trademark Office
TIE	Taiwan Innotech Expo
TIFA	Trade and Investment Framework Agreement
TIPO	Taiwan Intellectual Property Office
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
UI	User Interface
UN	United Nations
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 2017-2021

Unit: NT\$1 M

Item	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Patent fees (application, certification, recordation)	848	844	861	867	876
Trademark fees (application, certification, registration, recordation)	816	840	849	883	914
Patent Annuity	2,332	2,372	2,496	2,536	2,674
Others	7	8	7	6	5
Total	4,003	4,064	4,213	4,292	4,469

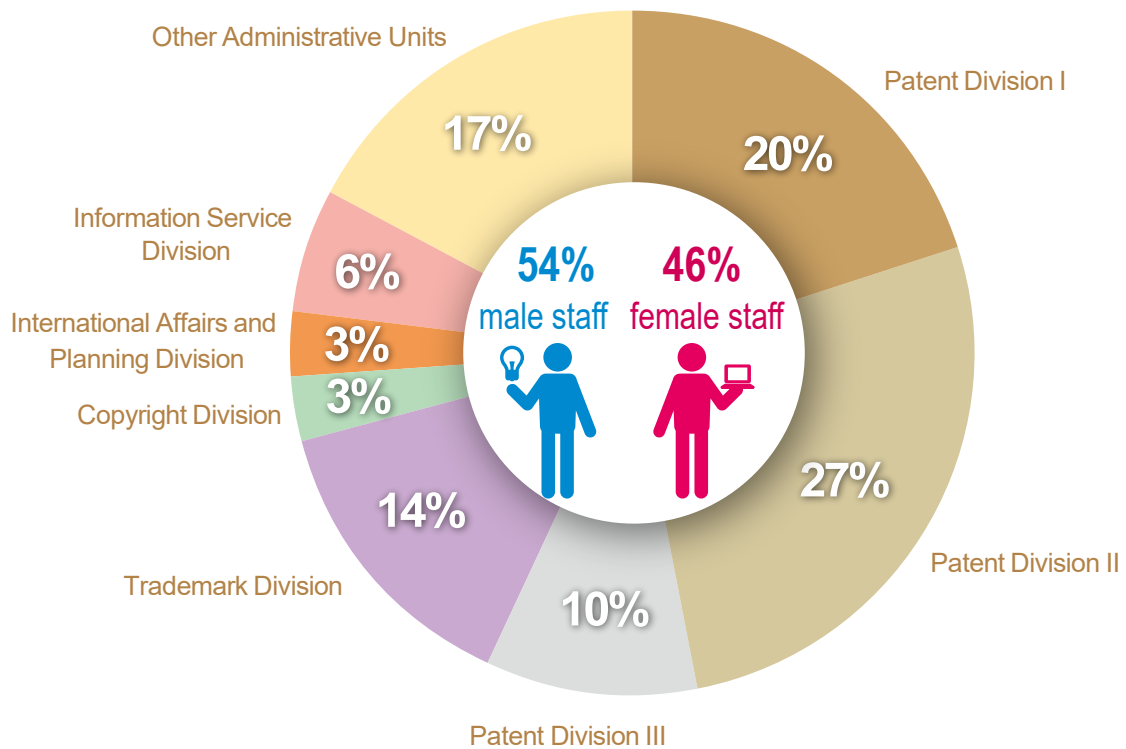
Expenditures 2017-2021

Unit: NT\$1 M

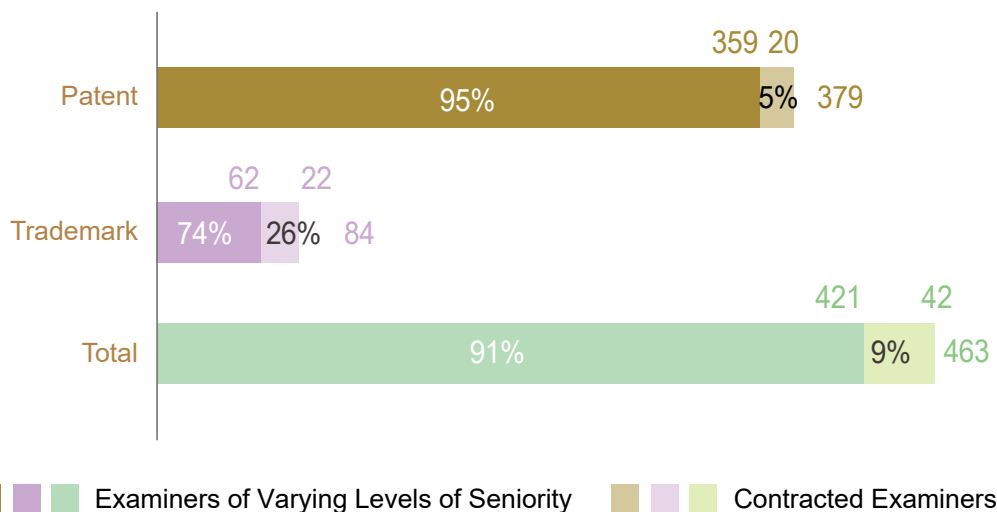
Item	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
IPR Technological Development	218	201	256	226	232
Promotion of IPR Protection	255	251	243	247	229
General Administration	1,009	973	1,006	1,003	1,011
Total	1,482	1,425	1,505	1,476	1,472

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	151	209	74	107	27	24	44	133	769



Examamination Staff





I IPR APPLICATIONS

An IP Portfolio is the Road Map to Creativity.

1. Patent
2. Trademark



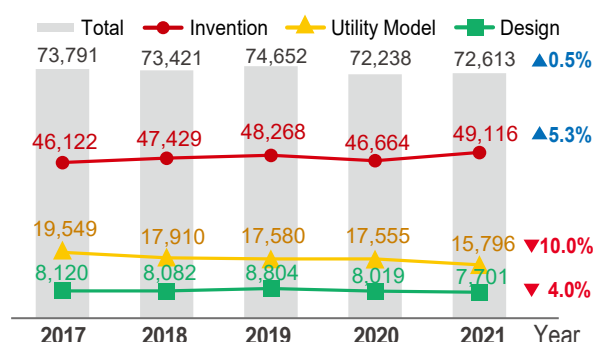
I IPR APPLICATIONS

Patent applications experienced an overall increase in 2021 mainly due to a growth in the number of invention patent applications, while the number of utility model and design patent applications fell. The number of trademark applications on the other hand, hit another record high since TIPO's establishment in 1999. Invention patent and trademark applications filed by residents rose, and patent and trademark applications filed by non-residents rebounded as well.

1. Patent

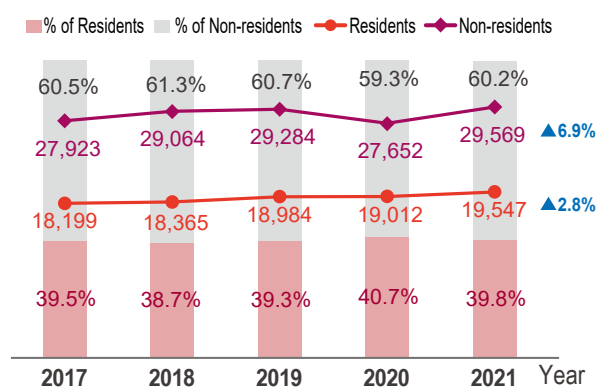
Trends in Patent Applications

Types of Patent Applications



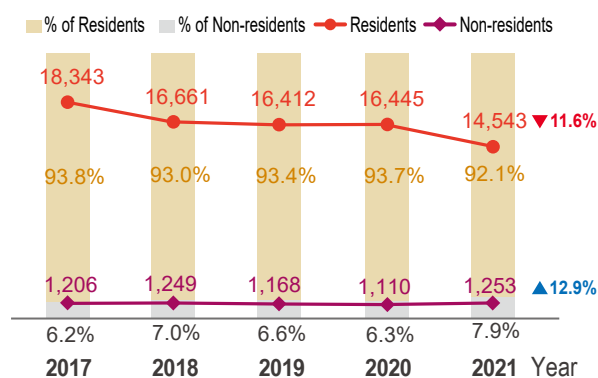
TIPO received 72,613 patent applications in 2021, marking a 0.5% increase from 2020. Of these, invention patents (49,116) grew by 5.3%, while utility model (15,796) and design patent applications (7,701) decreased by 10.0% and 4.0% respectively in 2021.

Invention Patent Applications



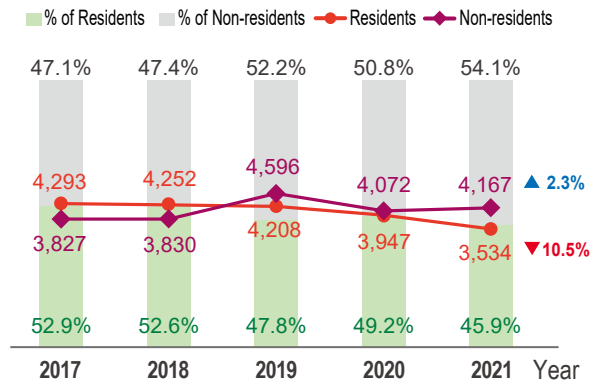
Compared with 2020, invention patent applications filed by residents (19,547) and non-residents (29,569) grew by 2.8% and 6.9% respectively in 2021. The ratio of invention patent applications filed by residents to non-residents was approximately 4:6.

Utility Model Patent Applications



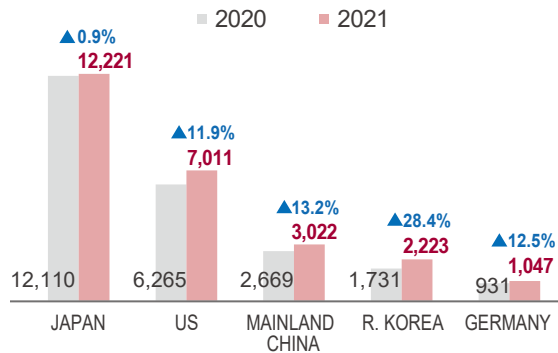
Compared with 2020, utility model patent applications filed by residents (14,543) decreased by 11.6%, and non-residents applications (1,253) increased by 12.9% in 2021. Resident applications accounted for over 90% of all utility model patent applications.

Design Patent Applications



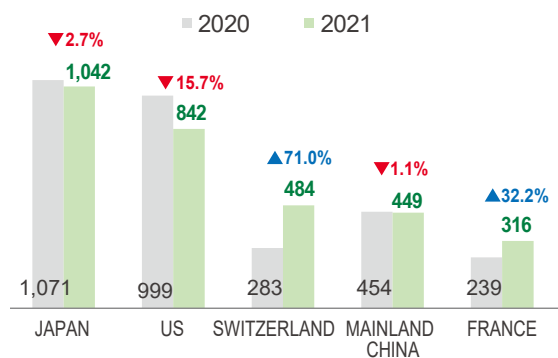
Design patent applications filed by residents (3,534) in 2021 decreased by 10.5% from 2020, and non-resident applications (4,167) grew by 2.3%. Resident applications accounted for about 46% of all design patent applications in 2021.

Top 5 Countries (Regions) Filing Invention Patents in Taiwan



Among the top 5 countries (regions) filing invention patents in Taiwan, Japan took the lead with 12,221 applications in 2021, followed by the US (7,011) and mainland China (3,022).

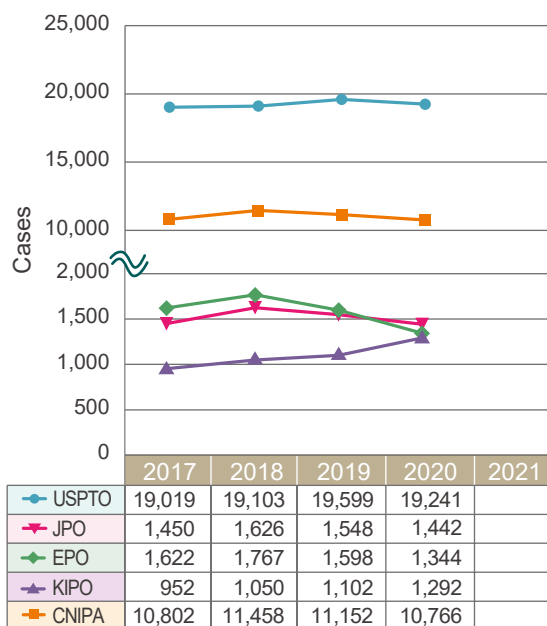
Top 5 Countries (Regions) Filing Design Patents in Taiwan



Japan also topped the list of countries filing design patents in Taiwan in 2021 with 1,042 applications, followed closely by the US (842), and Switzerland (484). However, applications from Japan and the US actually decreased from 2020, whilst those from Switzerland rose by 71.0% and moved up to third place.

Patent Applications Filed by Residents with IP5

Invention Patent Applications

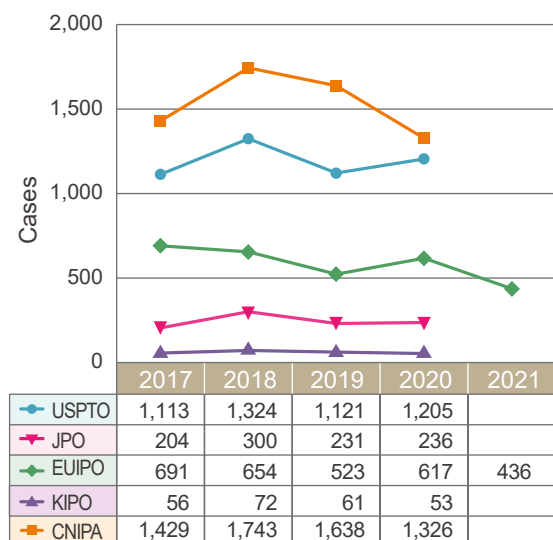


According to data from IP5, residents filed the greatest number of applications with USPTO (19,241) in 2020, followed by CNIPA (10,766).

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

2. IP5 have not yet released figures for 2021.

Design Patent Applications



According to data from IP5, CNIPA (1,326) is where residents filed the greatest number of design patents in 2020, followed by USPTO (1,205).

The number of applications filed by residents with EUIPO (436) in 2021 is down from 2020.

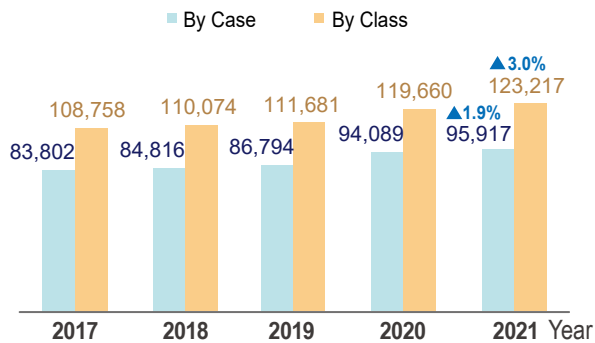
Note: 1. Sources: USPTO, JPO Annual Report, EUIPO website, KIPO Annual Report, and CNIPA Annual Report.

2. USPTO, JPO, KIPO and CNIPA have not yet released figures for 2021.

2.Trademark

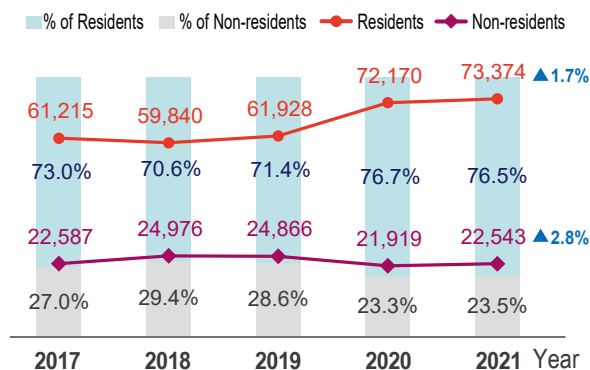
Trends in Trademark Applications

Trademark Applications by Case/Class



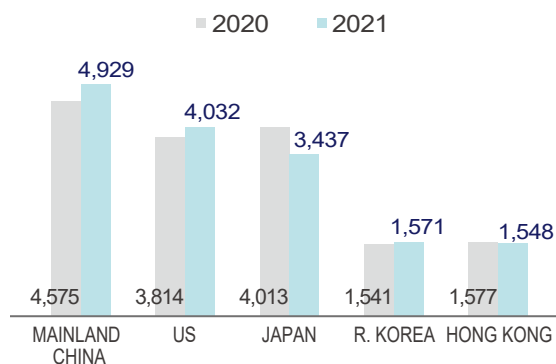
In 2021, applications for trademark registration reached 95,917 cases, marking growth for the eighth consecutive year. By class, trademark applications topped 123,217 classes - a record high.

Trademark Applications



Compared to 2020, trademark applications filed by residents (73,374) and non-residents (22,543) in 2021 grew by 1.7% and 2.8% respectively. The ratio of residents to non-residents filing trademark applications was approximately 3:1.

Top 5 Countries (Regions) Filing Trademark Applications in Taiwan



Mainland China (4,929) filed the greatest number of trademarks in Taiwan in 2021, followed by the US (4,032) and then Japan (3,437).

Non-traditional Trademark Applications

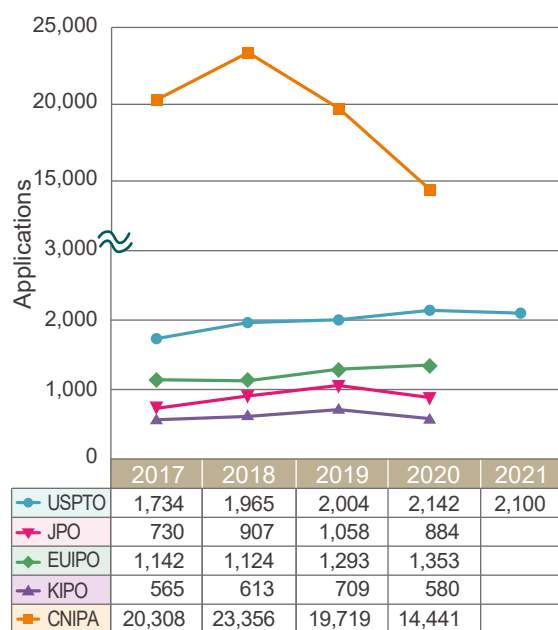
Unit: Case

Type \ Year	2019	2020	2021
3D	103	78	106
Sound	2	4	8
Color	4	9	10
Hologram	0	0	0
Motion	1	3	8
Others	18	15	8
Total	128	109	140

Non-traditional trademark applications (140) were up from 2020, with 3D trademark applications (106) exhibiting significant growth and outnumbering others.

Trademark Applications Filed by Residents with TM5

Trademark Applications



According to data from TM5, residents filed the most trademark applications with CNIPA (14,441 classes) in 2020, showing a downwards trend. Residents also filed trademark applications with USPTO (2,142 classes), EUIPO (1,353 classes), and JPO (884 cases).

In 2021, residents filed 2,100 classes of trademark applications with USPTO, down from 2020.

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

2. The number of trademark applications filed by residents from Taiwan with JPO is shown in number of cases, while those filed with other trademark offices are shown in number of classes.

3. JPO, KIPO, and CNIPA have not yet released figures for 2021, and EUIPO is in the process of updating their figures.



II IPR EXAMINATIONS AND SERVICES

Unwavering Commitment to Quality

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- Industry Collaborative Patent Interview Pilot Program
- Positive Patent Examination Pilot Program for Startups
- Fast-Track Trademark Examination Program
- Cracking Down on Online Piracy



TIPO is dedicated to delivering high-quality examinations and services, as well as maintaining reasonable average disposal pendency for invention patents. After introducing the fast-track trademark examination mechanism, TIPO was able to reduce the average disposal pendency to a record low. Furthermore, TIPO continues to enact greater measures to curb online piracy and address key copyright issues at meetings in order to fulfill the needs of IP stakeholders.

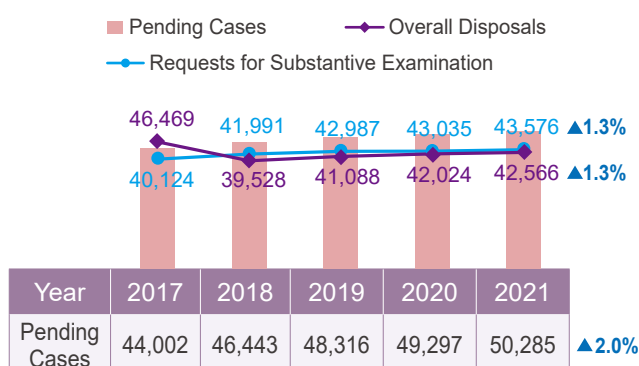
1. Patent Examination

Examination Performance

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 2021, with outstanding performance maintained in processing efficiency.

◆ Invention Patent Examination

Invention Patent Examination Cases



In 2021, there were 43,576 requests for substantive examination, 42,566 disposals, and 50,285 pending applications.

In order to balance requests and disposals for substantive examination of invention patent applications, compared to 2020, requests for substantive examination of invention patent applications and disposals increased by 1.3%, and pending cases increased by 2.0%.

Examination Outcomes of Invention Patent Applications

Year		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Item	Cases	35,756	30,585	30,987	30,542	31,833
	Percentage	76.9%	77.4%	75.4%	72.7%	74.8%
Rejection	Cases	9,741	8,063	9,144	10,509	9,945
	Percentage	21.0%	20.4%	22.3%	25.0%	23.4%
Others (including withdrawals and not accepted)	Cases	972	880	957	973	788
	Percentage	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	1.8%

Note: 1. Percentage is calculated by dividing the number of allowances, rejections, and others by the number of overall disposals.

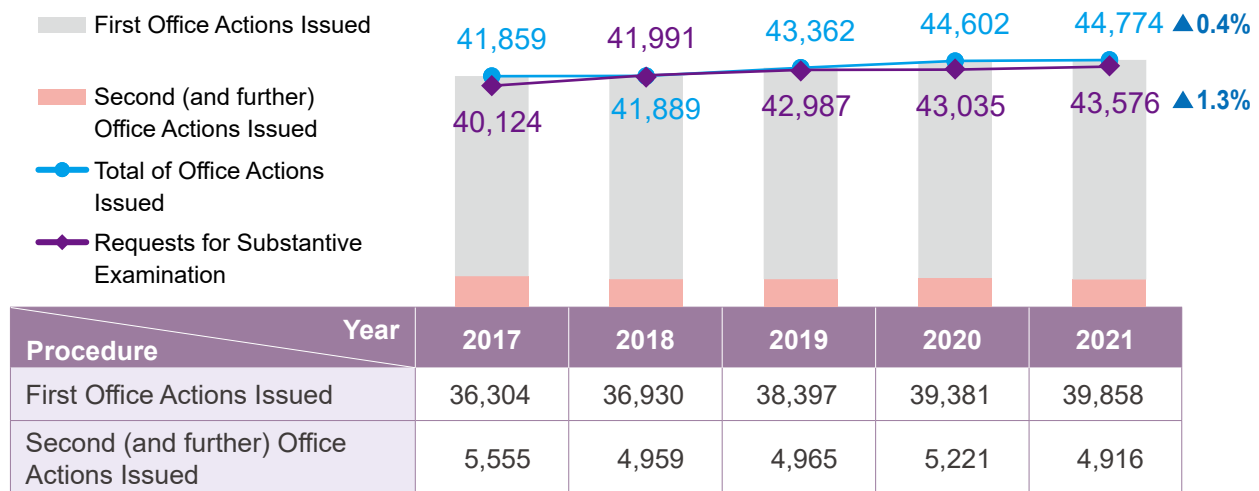
2. Overall disposals include allowances, rejections, and others.

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.

Examination outcomes in 2021 included 31,833 allowances (74.8%), 9,945 rejections (23.4%), and 788 others instances of other outcomes (1.8%), including withdrawals and not accepted. Of these, the percentage of allowances increased by 2.1%, while the percentage of rejections decreased by 1.6% from the previous year. The patent examination quality was continuously optimized.

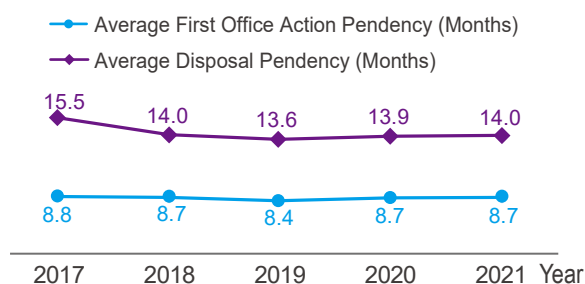
Number of Office Actions for Invention Patent Examination

Compared to 2020, office actions for invention patent applications increased by 0.4% in 2021 with a total of 44,774 actions issued. Of these, there were 39,858 first office actions, 4,916 second (and further) office actions. A total of 98 final office actions were also 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



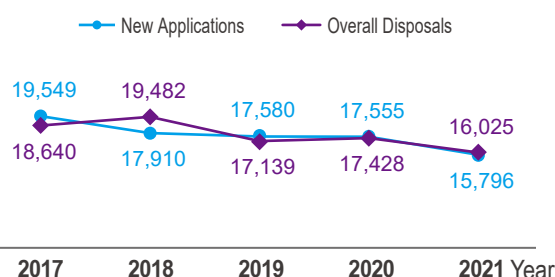
The average first office action pendency for invention patents in 2021 was 8.7 months, and the average disposal pendency was 14.0 months – both within the bounds of reasonable processing times.

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

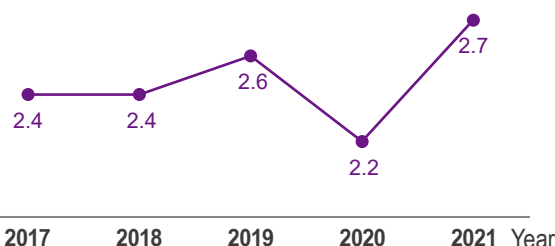
In 2021, the number of disposals of utility model patent applications stood at 16,025. The average disposal pendency for utility model patents was 2.7 months, allowing applicants to obtain utility model patents quickly.

Utility Model Patent Examination Cases



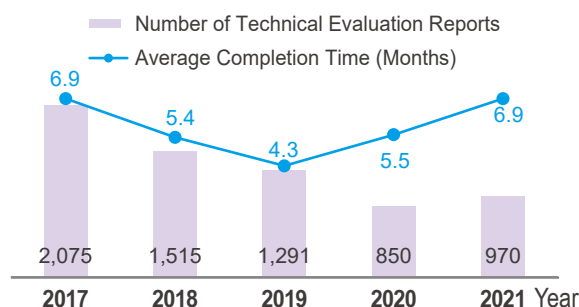
Note: "Overall Disposals" include allowances, rejections, and others (withdrawal and not accepted).

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



970 technical evaluation reports were completed for utility model patents, and the average completion time was 6.9 months.

◆ Design Patent Examination

Examination Outcomes of Design Patent Applications

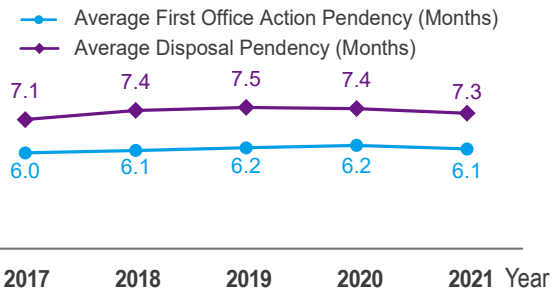
Year		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Item	Cases	7,174	7,530	6,906	7,164	7,304
	Percentage	90.7%	89.8%	86.4%	84.4%	86.7%
Rejection	Cases	486	614	741	989	760
	Percentage	6.1%	7.3%	9.3%	11.6%	9.0%
Others (including withdrawals and not accepted)	Cases	252	242	348	338	361
	Percentage	3.2%	2.9%	4.4%	4.0%	4.3%

Note: 1. Percentage is calculated by dividing the number of allowances, rejections, and others by the number of overall disposals.

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

Examination outcomes for design patents included 7,304 allowances (86.7%), 760 rejections (9.0%), and 361 others (4.3%), and the quality of patent examinations has remained stable.

Pendency for Processing Examination of Design Patent Applications

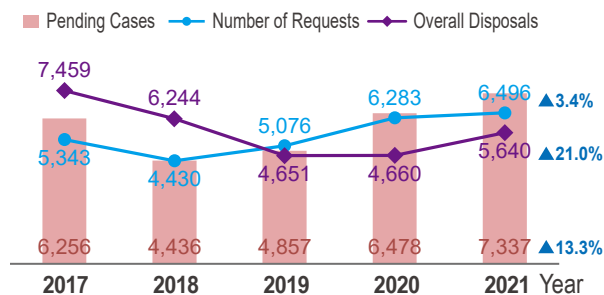


Note: Each figure in this chart is the average value for the end of each year.

The average first office action pendency for design patents in 2021 was 6.1 months, and the average disposal pendency was 7.3 months – reflecting an overall stable trend.

Reexamination

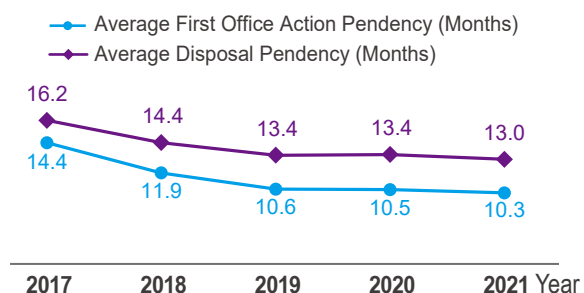
Invention Patent Reexamination Cases



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

The numbers of reexamination requests from 2019 to 2021 were 5,076, 6,283, and 6,496 respectively, showing an overall upward trend. The numbers of reexamination disposals were 4,651, 4,660, and 5,640 within the same period. Comparing to 2020, the number of pending reexaminations increased by 13.3% to 7,337 cases.

Pendency for Processing Reexamination of Invention Patent Applications

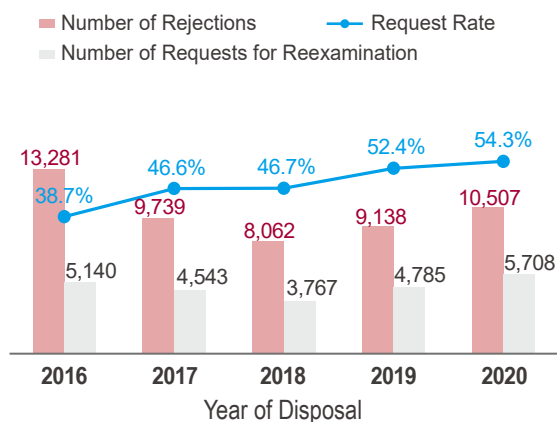


The average first office action pendency for invention patent reexaminations in 2021 was 10.3 months, and the average disposal pendency was 13.0 months, showing stabilization.

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 8,062, 9,138, and 10,507 respectively. The request rate remained stable at 46.7%, 52.4%, and 54.3% respectively for the same period, showing a yearly increase.

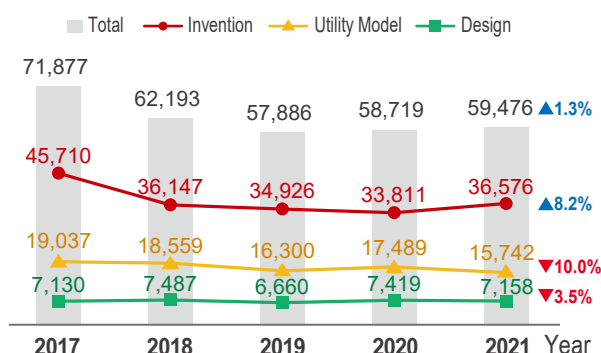
Note: 1. "Request Rate" is calculated by dividing the number of requests for reexamination by the number of rejections based on the year of disposal, not for the year that the request was filed.

2. Applicants may make a request of reexamination within two months after the date on which the rejection is served. As such, the latest figures may be unavailable by the publication of this report, and figures from the past year are used.

3. Reporting Date: January 14, 2022

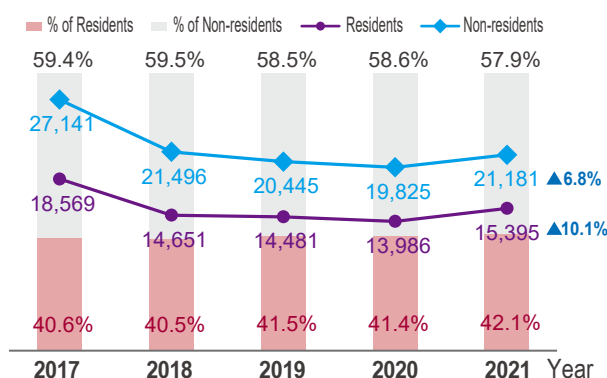
Patent Grants

Trends of Patent Grants



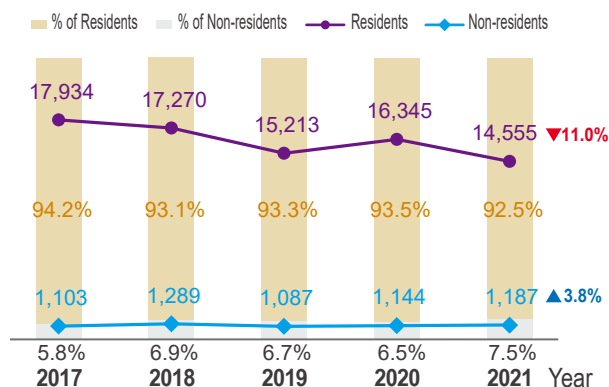
Compared to 2020, overall patent grants increased by 1.3% in 2021 to 59,476. Of these, invention patent grants (36,576) grew by 8.2%, while grants for utility model (15,742) and design patent grants (7,158) decreased by 10.0% and 3.5% respectively.

Trends in Invention Patent Grants



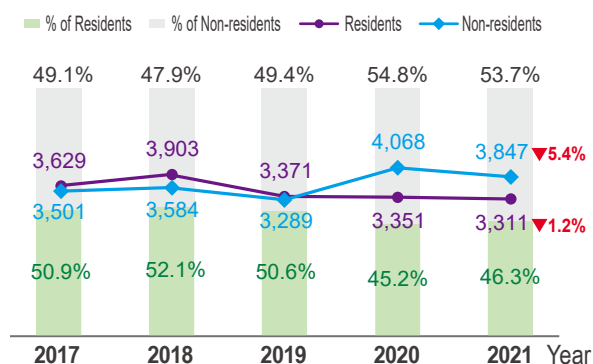
The number of invention patents granted to residents (15,395) and non-residents (21,181) grew by 10.1% and 6.8% respectively compared to 2020. The ratio of invention patents granted to residents versus non-resident was approximately 4:6.

Trends in Utility Model Patent Grants



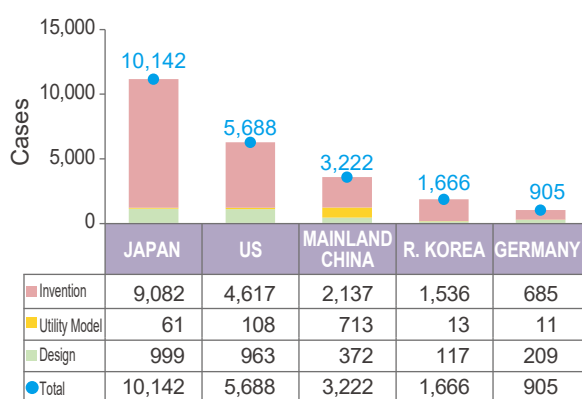
Compared to 2020, the number of utility model patents granted to residents fell by 11.0% to 14,555, while those granted to non-residents rose by 3.8% to 1,187. Utility model patents granted to residents accounted for 92.5%.

Trends in Design Patent Grants



The numbers of design patents granted to residents (3,311) and non-residents (3,847) fell by 1.2% and 5.4% respectively compared to 2020. Design patents granted to residents accounted for 46%.

Top 5 Countries (Regions) Receiving Patent Grants from Taiwan in 2021

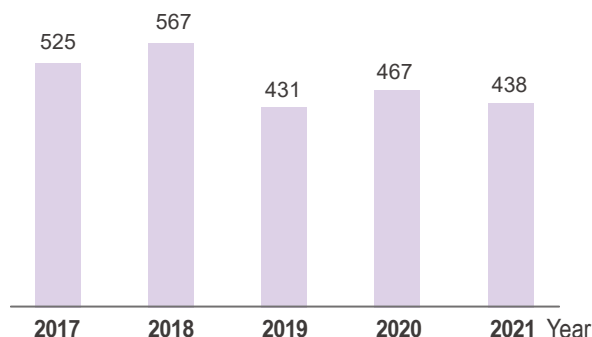


Of the top five countries (regions) to receive patent grants from Taiwan in 2021, Japan led with 10,142, followed by the US with 5,688.

A breakdown by patent type shows that in 2021, Japan led with 9,082 invention grants and 999 design grants, and mainland China led with 713 utility model grants.

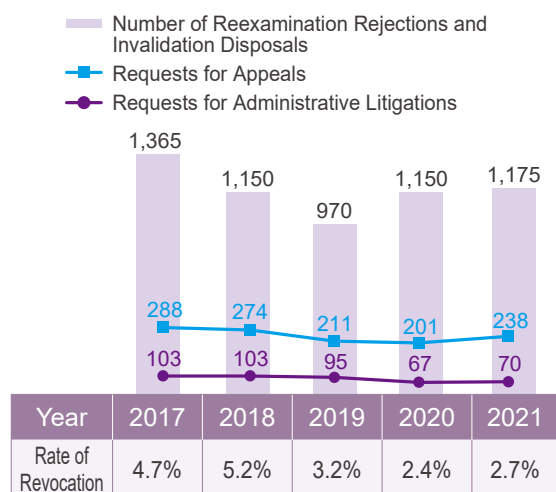
Invalidation and Administrative Remedy

Requests for Invalidation



The numbers of invalidation requests from 2019 to 2021 were 431, 467 and 438 respectively.

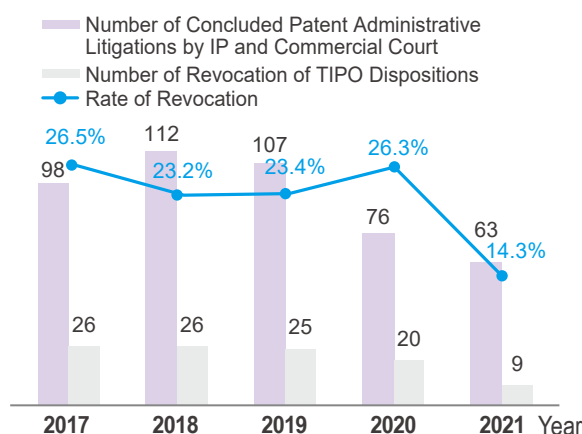
Requests for Administrative Remedy



Between 2019 and 2021, there was a total of 3,295 (970, 1,150, and 1,175 cases respectively) reexamination rejections and invalidation disposals. In the same period, 650 requests for appeals and 232 requests for administrative litigation were filed against TIPO's original dispositions.

Of the 650 requests for appeals (211, 201, and 238 from 2019 to 2021 respectively), the Ministry of Economic Affairs revoked 3.2%, 2.4%, and 2.7% of TIPO's original dispositions between 2019 and 2021.

Rate of Revocation of TIPO Dispositions



232 administrative litigation requests were filed in the same period (95, 67, and 70 respectively between 2019 and 2021). The number of administrative litigation cases concluded by the IP and Commercial Court were 107, 76, and 63 respectively. The IP and Commercial Court revoked 25, 20, and 9 TIPO dispositions (including in favor of the plaintiff and partly winning and partly losing) every year between 2019 and 2021. The rate of revocation in 2021 was 14.3% (4 cases (6.4%) ruled in favor of the plaintiff and 5 cases (7.9%) partly winning and partly losing). This was mainly due to the IP and Commercial Court disagreeing with 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

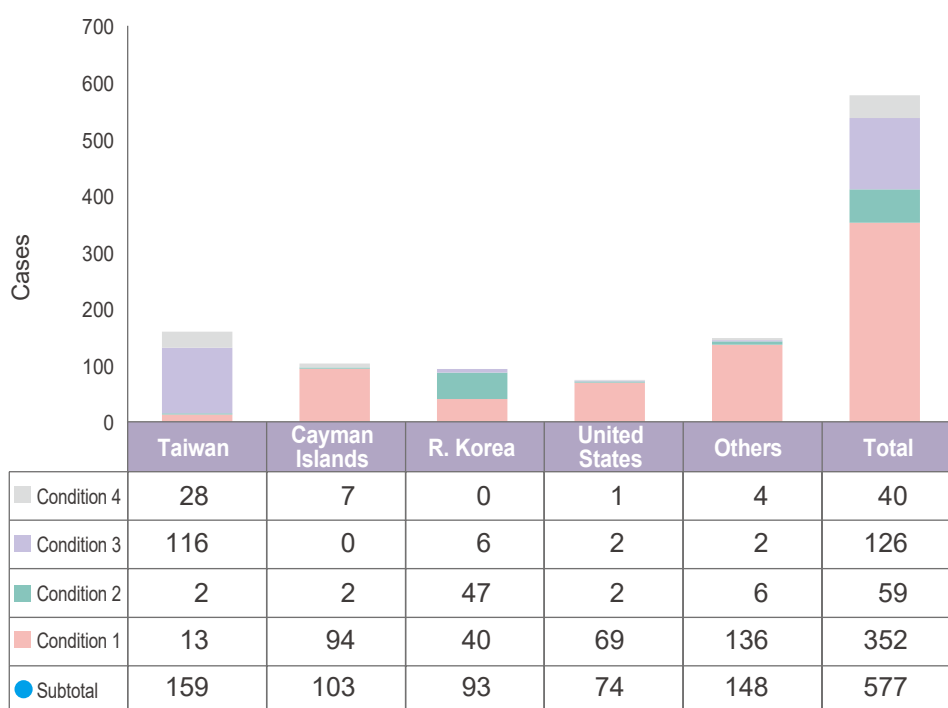
TIPO employs various measures to help applicants develop their patent portfolios. In addition to fast-tracking patent examinations, applicants may also submit deferrals of substantive examination and/or publication of approved patents, allowing for greater flexibility in their filing strategies, patent portfolio development, and/or patent commercialization timelines.

◆ Examination of Invention Patent

A total of 577 AEP requests were filed in 2021. Of these, 352 requests were filed under Condition 1 (when the corresponding foreign application has been granted via substantive examination by a foreign patent authority), accounting for the majority of total AEP requests. Requests filed under Condition 3 (when the invention patent application is essential to commercial exploitation) ranked second, accounting for 126 requests.

The majority of requests came from residents, accounting for 159 requests, most of which were filed under Condition 3. Among foreign countries, the Cayman Islands led with 103 requests, followed by South Korea (93), most of which were filed under Condition 1 and Condition 2.

AEP requests by Nationality



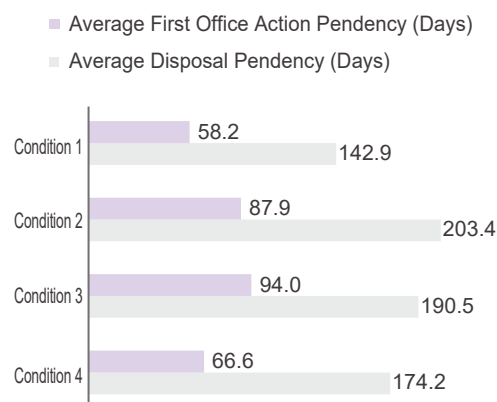
Note: Condition 1 is when the application's corresponding foreign application has been granted under substantive examination by a foreign patent authority;

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 2021, the average first office action pendency was between 58 and 94 days, and the average disposal pendency was between 143 and 203 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 2021.

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 2021.

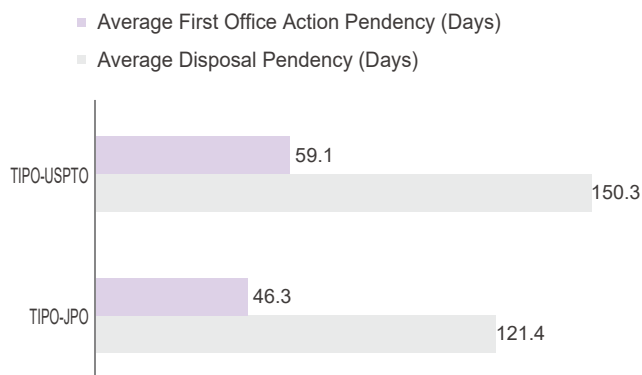
Considering that applicants have different filing strategies, patent portfolios, and timelines for patent commercialization, TIPO began accepting requests for deferral of substantive examination on April 1, 2015. Between April 2015 and the end of 2021, TIPO accepted a total of 749 deferral requests.

◆ Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) Program

TIPO is currently partnering with USPTO, JPO, SPTO, KIPO, PPO, and CIPO on the Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) Program. Patents applications filed under the TIPO-USPTO (525) and TIPO-JPO (389) PPH programs accounted for the majority of total PPH applications (934) in 2021.

PPH Program	Nationality of Applicants								Total
	 Taiwan	 United States	 Japan	 Spain	 R. of Korea	 Poland	 Canada	Others	
TIPO-USPTO	48	376	10	0	29	0	3	59	525
TIPO-JPO	1	3	368	1	0	0	0	16	389
TIPO-SPTO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIPO-KIPO	0	0	2	0	12	0	0	6	20
TIPO-PPO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIPO-CIPO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	49	379	380	1	41	0	3	81	934

Pendency for Processing PPH Requests



As of the end of 2021, the average first office action pendency for patents filed under the TIPO-USPTO and the TIPO-JPO PPH programs was between 46 and 59 days, and the average disposal pendency was between 121 and 150 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 2021.

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 2021.

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

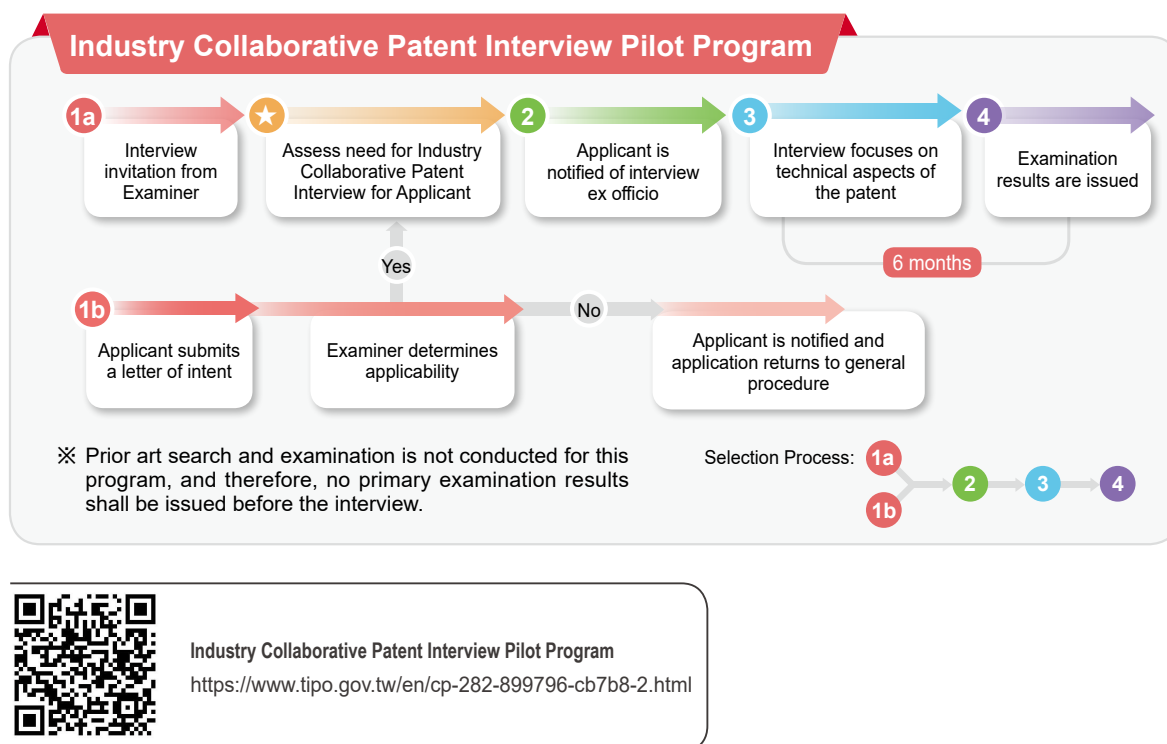
The TW-Support Using the PPH Agreement (TW-SUPA) Examination Program was launched on March 1, 2012, allowing applicants to request fast-tracking for invention patent applications within six months corresponding foreign application. This program has greatly increased the efficiency by which TIPO shares examination information with its global counterparts, and enables applicants to fast-track overseas patent applications in key technologies with TIPO's examination results.

Thanks to the well-executed Patent Backlog Reduction Project, only 21 TW-SUPA requests were filed in 2021. The average first office action pendency and the average disposal pendency were 1.67 and 5.43 months respectively.

◆ Industry Collaborative Patent Interview Pilot Program

Examination efficiency and quality can be improved by enhancing patent examiners' ability to quickly grasp technical concepts in patent applications that pertain to advanced technology. With the intent to provide applicants with an expeditious and smooth application experience, as well as to strengthen their patent portfolios, TIPO has instituted the Industry Collaborative Patent Interview Pilot Program starting from November 1, 2021.

The program is intended for applicants filing for advanced technology patents, and comes into effect between the notification of a substantive examination and the issuance of an office action or a written decision of the patent examination. The limit is 10 applications per interview as a general rule. In addition to an invitation from the examiner, applicants may also submit a letter of intent to join the program. If the examiner determines that an application pertains to advanced technology, and an interview can lead to a better understanding of the applications, he will notify the applicant of an interview. Persons relevant to the invention in question shall explain the technical aspects of the patent application in the interview to assist patent examiners with quickly grasping the core concepts of the technology. Examination results will be issued within 6 months of the interview.



◆ Positive Patent Examination Pilot Program for Startups

To assist startups in accelerating the development of their patent portfolio, TIPO announced the Positive Patent Examination Pilot Program for Startups on October 15, 2020. Under the program, examiners will provide applicants with pre-interview information including opinion of preliminary examination and relevant prior art. During the interview, examiners will not only explain the grounds for rejection, but also give suggestions for any revisions. Startups are given a brief assessment on their chances of being granted a patent.

The program accepted 30 eligible applications in 2021, and the average processing time (from the date of application to the issuance of the first office action or a written decision) was about 2.8 months – faster than the expected target of 4 months. TIPO made further improvements to the program from the experience in 2021, and extended the pilot for another year on January 1, 2022, in order to better assist startups with developing their intellectual property portfolio.

◆ Patent Search

The Patent Search Center continues to provide prior art search services for invention patent applications filed with TIPO. In 2021, the center employed 67 personnel, who collectively compiled a total of 9,790 patent search reports. The reports were then provided to TIPO, greatly enhancing TIPO's examination capacity.

Optimizing Patent Examination Quality

Optimizing examination quality is one of TIPO's main objectives. As such, TIPO continues to create more comprehensive examination guidelines, review examination cases, set up online feedback mechanisms, consult with committee experts, and train professional examiners. TIPO expects examiners to verify facts with greater accuracy, apply relevant laws whenever necessary, and remain consistent in their judgment so as to optimize examination quality.

◆ Proposals for Improving Patent Examination Quality

● Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee

TIPO convened the Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee twice in 2021 and presented on new measures such as the Positive Patent Examination Pilot Program for Startups. The committee gave recognition to TIPO's efforts and their recommendations were compiled as reference for future planning and implementation.

In order to facilitate patent law amendments, reduce patent remedy instances, and adopt the adversary trial system, the committee also discussed the statutory time period for filing an application for division or conversion. The committee unanimously supported a relaxing of the statutory time limit for filing a divisional application, and opinions from the committee were recorded to serve as reference when considering any amendments in the future.

Furthermore, the committee debated on judiciary issues such as whether “the court has the authority to independently decide post-grant amendments for invention patents,” as well as the Judicial Yuan’s proposal to fully or partially adopt a constraint lawyer representative system for patent litigation. All committee suggestions shall be incorporated into future considerations of any amendments, and shall be referenced in future communications with the Judicial Yuan.

● Patent Examination Quality Review Mechanism

TIPO selected 1,362 invention and 1,338 design patent applications for review in 2021, which accounted for 3% and 17% respectively of all final decisions made for the particular type of patent. The reviews revealed that patent examination quality was well-maintained. TIPO holds quality review meetings for patent examination twice a year to analyze results from the review, which serve as future reference for examiner training.

● Consistency between Examination and Reexamination

TIPO has established a platform for the discussion of ICT patent examination and reexamination case studies, and began discussions on revisions to the Examination Guidelines for Computer Software-Related Inventions announce in July 2021. Various departments participated in the online discussion and contributed to the formulation of a consensus on the standards of eligibility, clarity, enablement requirement, and inventive step of each case study, as well as the applicability of these standards to other fields of technology.

◆ Optimize Examination Quality of Patent Invalidation

● Hearing on Processing of Patent Invalidation

In order to make the Hearing on Patent Invalidation Program more practical and applicable, TIPO completed and then implemented the third round of revisions to the program on February 8. The revisions are expected to enhance the efficiency of rendering decisions for patent invalidation. In 2021, five applications for patent invalidation hearings were submitted by the parties in question, all of which were rendered in a timely manner.

● 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 and Commercial Court. Important cases are selected for study, and TIPO also conducts case study sessions on the dismissal of patent administrative litigations. These cases are incorporated into analysis reports and compiled into the Compilation of Patent Administrative Litigation Cases Studies for future reference to make quality improvements.

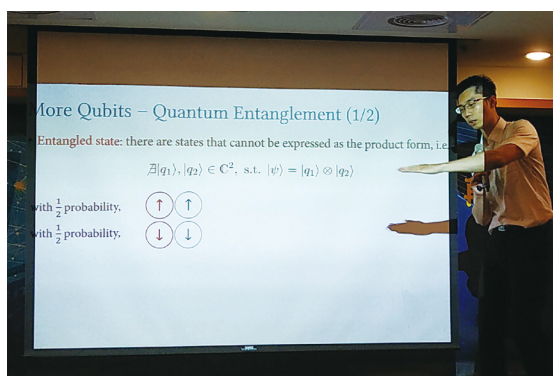
◆ Training Professional Patent Examiners

TIPO places great importance on updating the professional training of patent examiners to stay abreast of the latest industry and technology trends and resolve problems in examination practices to ensure patent quality.

TIPO offers courses in basic training to novice patent examiners, as well as different levels of professional courses to examiners of all stages of training, including key points and applicability of amendments to patent examination guidelines, seminars on issues in patent examination practices and procedures, case study sessions on patent examination, and dismissal of patent administrative litigation, etc.

In August, TIPO held a seminar on examination practices for part-time patent examiners to facilitate training of related search skills and provide further knowledge on examination practices. Due to the pandemic, TIPO provided courses both in-person and online covering topics such as prior art search practices and evaluating invention patentability.

Local experts are occasionally invited to give talks on specific industries and topics as well, elaborating on issues such as the impact of AI on IPR, quantum information technology, and mRNA vaccine developments at Academia Sinica.



“An Introduction to Quantum Information Technologies - Quantum Advantages” by Assistant Professor Cheng Hao-Chung, Department of Electrical Engineering, National Taiwan University



Outstanding Examiner Award Ceremony

2.Trademark Examination

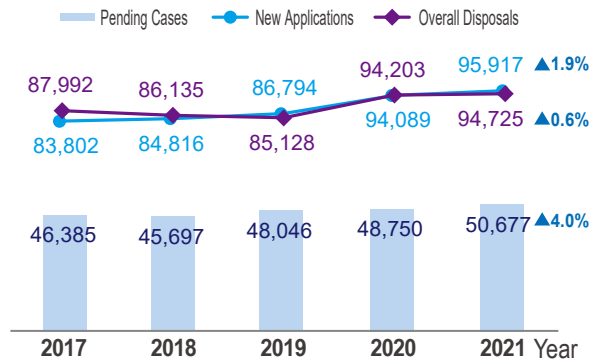
The number of trademark applications has continued to grow in recent years, increasing 3.0% in 2021 from last year. In an effort to improve examination efficiency and shorten the average first office action pendency, TIPO tentatively launched the fast-track mechanism for trademark examinations on May 1, 2020, using online systems to facilitate the progress. As a result, the average first office action pendency of 2021 was about 4.9 months.

Examination Performance

Trademark applications first exceeded 100,000 classes in 2015, and then exceeded 110,000 classes for three consecutive years between 2018 and 2020. In 2021, the number surpassed 120,000 classes. Yet with a limited number of examiners, TIPO has made readjustments to the current manpower available and provided further training for novices to improve productivity. As a result, more than 120,000 classes were disposed.

◆ Status of Trademark Examinations

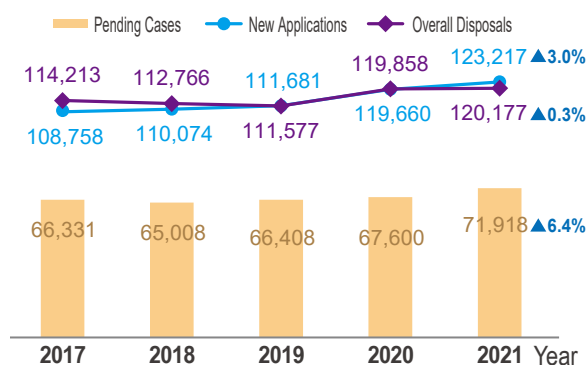
Trademark Application Examinations (by Case)



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

In 2021, 95,917 trademark applications (by case) were received, up by 1.9% from 2020 (94,089). On the other hand, 94,725 cases were disposed, up by 0.6% from 2020 (94,203). There were 50,677 pending cases, up by 4.0% from 2020 (48,750).

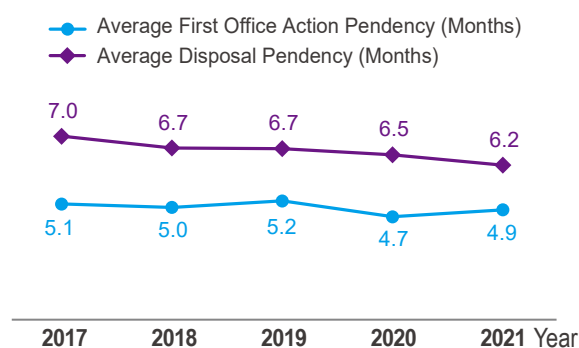
Trademark Application Examinations (by Class)



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

In 2021, 123,217 trademark applications (by class) were received, up by 3.0% from 2020 (119,660). 120,177 classes were disposed, up by 0.3% from 2020 (119,858). There were 71,918 pending classes, up by 6.4% from 2020 (67,600).

Pendency for Processing Trademark Applications

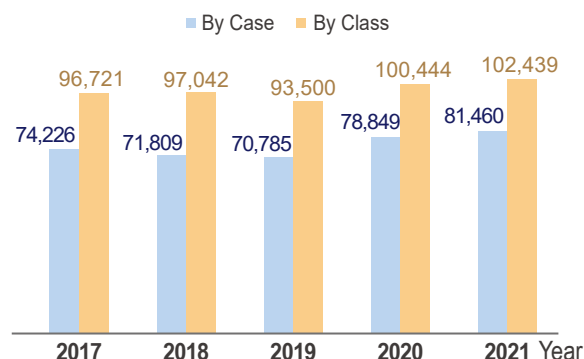


Note: "Average First Office Action Pendency" refers to the average time it takes to process an application from the time of filing to the time of issuing a first office action.

With the number of applications continuing to grow in recent years, TIPO has readjusted manpower to support and improve performance. The average first office action pendency was 4.9 months, and the average disposal pendency was 6.2 months.

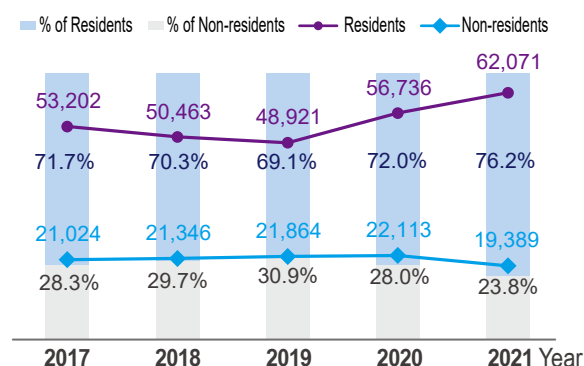
◆ Trademark Registrations

Trademark Registrations (by Case/ by Class)



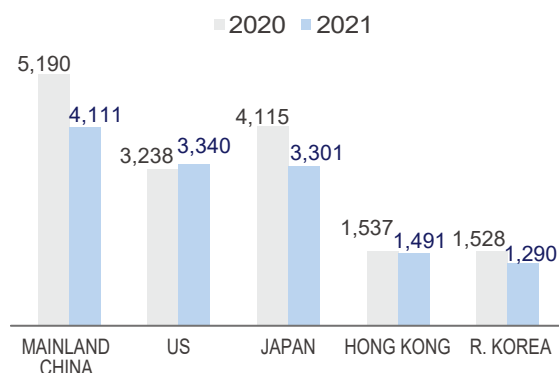
There were 81,460 trademark registrations, or 102,439 classes, in 2021, hitting a record high once again.

Trends in Trademark Registrations (by Case)



Trademark registrations by residents rose to 62,071 cases, whereas those by non-residents fell to 19,389 cases. The ratio of registrations by residents to non-residents was approximately 3:1.

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



Among the top five countries (regions) of trademark registrations, mainland China continued to lead with 4,111 cases. The US (3,340) moved up to second place, while Japan (3,301) ranked third. While registrations by the US were up, registrations by other countries (regions) decreased.

Registration of Non-traditional Trademarks

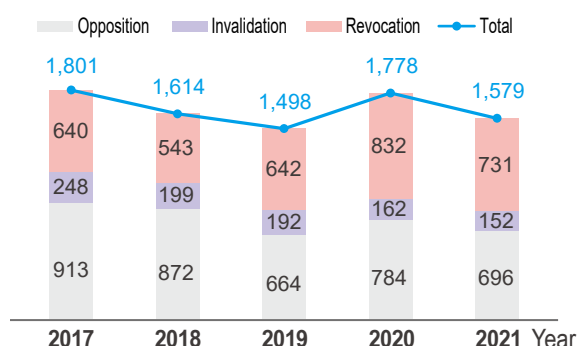
Unit: Case

Type \ Year	2019	2020	2021
3D	49	33	50
Sound	1	0	0
Color	0	0	0
Hologram	0	0	0
Motion	1	0	0
Others	3	13	8
Total	54	46	58

There were 58 registrations for non-traditional trademarks. Of these, 50 registrations were for 3D trademarks, up from 2020.

Disputes and Administrative Remedy

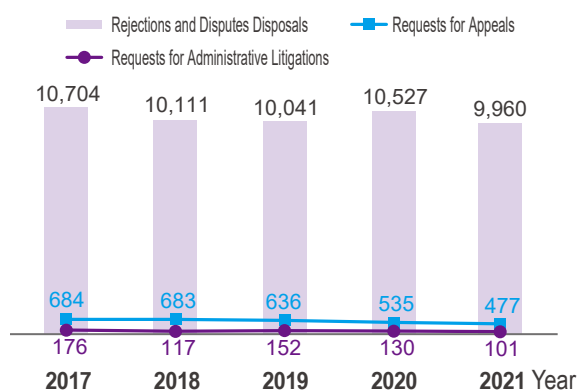
Trademark Disputes



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

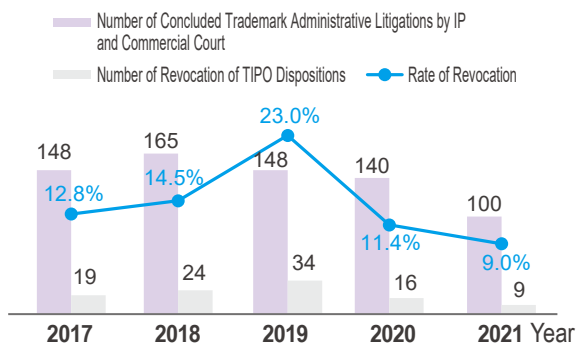
In 2021, 1,579 cases of trademark disputes were received, down by 199 from 2020 (1,778). Of these, revocations registered a marked decrease of 101 cases. Oppositions were down by 88 cases, while invalidations were down by 10 cases. There were 1,523 disposals, down by 15 cases from 2020 (1,538).

Requests for Administrative Remedy



Trademark rejection and dispute disposals in 2021 totaled 9,960 cases. Of these, 477 appeals were filed with the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The appeal rate was about 4.79%, down from 2020 (5.08%). As for dissatisfaction with appeal decisions, the IP and Commercial Court received 101 cases of administrative litigation during the same period. The appeal rate stood at 1.01%, down from 2020 (1.23%) as well.

Rate of Revocation of TIPO Dispositions



The IP and Commercial Court adjudicated 100 cases of administrative litigation in 2021. Of these, nine of TIPO's dispositions were revoked (including instances in favor of the plaintiffs and partly winning and partly losing), with a revocation rate of 9.0%, down by 2.4% from 2020. Main reasons for 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 in pushing for the following measures to increase the number of trademark disposals and improve examination quality:

◆ Accelerating Trademark Examination

● Implementation of the Fast-Track Examination Mechanism

In order to encourage applicants to use e-filing and accelerate the examination of trademark applications, TIPO introduced the Fast-Track Examination Mechanism on May 1, 2020. Under this mechanism, if an application is filed through the e-filing system, filing fees are duly paid, and the relevant documents also meet specific conditions, then the application will automatically be processed through fast-track examination. These cases will be assigned for examination on average 1.5 months earlier than ordinary cases, effectively shortening the pendency of examination. In 2021, 95,917 new trademark applications were filed, which included 61,074 fast-track cases - accounting for 63.7% of all new applications.

◆ Optimization of Trademark Examination Quality

● Trademark Examination Quality Review Mechanism

In 2021, TIPO raised the sampling rate to over 7%, began pre-disposal sampling, and also enhanced the frequency of random sampling with respect to the work of specific examiners. A total of 6,418 cases were sampled during the entire year. According to the results, the defect rate was about 1.6%. As some defects concerned the principles of examination, additional training and knowledge was provided during review meetings to establish a consensus on the standards for examinations. Relevant cases were also used as examples for revising the examination guidelines.

● Proposing Disputable Questions regarding Trademark Examination

"The Measure of Proposing Disputable Questions regarding Trademark Examination" was launched on July 20, 2020, to actively assist examiners in clarifying disputable questions in each specific case. This mechanism is especially suitable for issues regarding the harmonization of various viewpoints from different sections of the Trademark Division, accurate classification and acceptability of goods or services, determination of trademark distinctiveness and the likelihood of confusion, etc. Thanks to this mechanism, occasional discussions can yield consensus, which can serve as the basis of examination for specific cases and also as reference for similar cases in the future.

● Trademark Examination Review Meetings

In an effort to ensure consistency in trademark examinations and enhance 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 2021 include principles of examining trademark applications for food products with the term "health/healthy" in the name, the proper way of adding notes for agreement of trademark coexistence, notices on the acceptance of evidence and the presentation of reasons, etc. All of the aforementioned measures improve the quality of trademark examination.

● Review and Analysis of Revoked Dispute and Rejection Cases

In response to dispute and rejection cases revoked by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the IP and Commercial Court in 2020, TIPO reviewed and analyzed each instance in accordance with the grounds of revocation to implement relevant internal training.

◆ Training Professional Trademark Examiners

In order to strengthen interdisciplinary exchange, TIPO invited domestic experts to give lectures on topics such as the current status of the gaming industry and the future trend of value-added technologies, introduction of the Chinese Non-Store Retailer Association, business models of virtual channels, and relevant trademark infringement cases, etc. Additionally, TIPO offered five sessions of a skill improvement course on how to search trademark representations/ goods and services, helping examiners enhance their search skills.

TIPO held five sessions of an English study group for the Trademark Division to discuss issues and practical cases of the European Union trade mark, providing an opportunity for members to practice and improve their English listening and speaking abilities.



Outstanding Examiner Award Ceremony

3. Copyright Affairs

TIPO continued to implement measures to curb online copyright infringement in 2021 and held meetings with rights-holder groups on issues regarding amendments to the Copyright Act. With respect to collective management, the ACMA's blanket license royalty rates for broadcasting on satellite TV stations were reviewed by TIPO. In response to an appeal from online music, audio and video industries for assistance in making music works licensing more efficient, TIPO invited CMO, rights-holder groups and industry representatives to exchange opinions on that matter.

Collective Management Organization Affairs

◆ Royalty Rate Review

TIPO conducted six cases of royalty rate review, two of which are still under review.

◆ Optimizing the Online Music Search Platform

TIPO created a new music data search platform by consolidating TIPO's original database with the Taiwan Popular Music Database and International Standard Recording Code (ISRC) Database. The new platform provides the public with convenient access to comprehensive music information.

Cracking Down on Online Piracy

This year, TIPO continued to crackdown on digital piracy via various measures, including coordinating communication between rights-holders and online platforms to curb the circulation of illegal set-top boxes, facilitating cooperation between e-commerce platforms and publishers to curb illegal copies of books, tracking the progress of the voluntary 'follow-the-money' agreement between rights-holders and advertising agency groups, as well as assisting rights-holders to communicate and cooperate with Google.

IP Affairs Seminars and Meetings

◆ Copyright Act Amendments and Curbing Digital Piracy

On July 13, TIPO invited rights-holders, user groups, scholars, experts, diplomatic missions in Taiwan, foreign chambers of commerce, and relevant government agencies to attend a video conference, where they discussed measures to deal with digital piracy and shared their views on the draft partial amendments to the Copyright Act, which are under review by the Legislative Yuan.

◆ The Feasibility of Joint Royalty Rate by CMO and How to Resolve the Problem That is Difficulty License from Individual Right Holders Issues Opinions Exchange Meeting

TIPO invited representatives from CMOs, the Music Publishers Association (MPA), the Satellite Television Broadcasting Association (STBA), as well as from the online music, audio & video industry to a meeting on April 29. In the meeting, participants discussed the feasibility of designating a joint royalty rate and one-stop shop for online music utilization (including synchronous and interactive), as well as resolving the difficulty in obtaining licensing from individual rights-holders.

◆ License Consolidation for Public Transmissions and Reproductions Opinions Exchange Meeting

Representatives from domestic CMOs, the MPA, as well as from the online music, audio & video industry were invited to a meeting on April 20 to discuss the feasibility of consolidating public transmission and reproduction licenses in response to an appeal by the online music, audio & video industry.

◆ Cracking Down on Illegal Set-Top Boxes

In order to address the circulation of illegal set-top boxes, a meeting was held on September 1 with law enforcement units, the Customs Administration, the Bureau of Foreign Trade, and rights-holders groups to discuss issues of practical enforcement. Another meeting was convened on September 30 where brick-and-mortar stores and e-commerce platforms were invited to discuss with rights-holders groups regarding the voluntary removal of illegal set-top boxes from various websites.

◆ E-Commerce Platforms and Publishers Work in Tandem to Curb Book Piracy

In response to an appeal from book publishers concerned with pirated books being sold from online platforms, TIPO held a meeting on September 29 with the National Police Agency and publishers to better understand the issue at hand. Afterwards, TIPO attended a meeting at the Consumer Protection Committee of the Executive Yuan on October 14 to discuss countermeasures, explain the current laws and regulations, and detail the measures implemented by various agencies. TIPO successfully advocated for e-commerce platforms to work in tandem with publishers and remove pirated books listed on platform websites.

Processing of Copyright Requests

In 2021, TIPO processed two cases (one instance of musical work and one instance of sound recordings) regarding the authorization of exploitation of works by unknown copyright owners.

Copyright Training for TIPO Staff

TIPO organized seven educational sessions to provide further copyright training for our staff and enhance their knowledge. In the sessions, TIPO staff shared their experiences on a variety of topics, such as responding to the copyright consultation hotline, the copyright legal system, copyright practices, domestic and foreign copyrights, and the centralized information system, as well as an English reading session.



III IPR LEGAL REGIME

A Sound Legal System is the Foundation for Innovation.

1. Patent Laws and Regulations
2. Trademark Laws and Regulations
3. Copyright Laws and Regulations
4. Simplification of Remedial Procedures for Patents and Trademarks
5. IPR Amendments to Join the CPTPP



Highlights

- Commencement of the Amended Patent Examination Guidelines
- Commencement of the Amended Examination Guidelines for Computer Software-Related Inventions
- Promulgation of the Amended Examination Guidelines on Likelihood of Confusion
- Promulgation of the Amended Regulations Governing Application for Approval of License of Works of Unknown Owner of Copyrights and Royalties for Use Thereof
- Promulgation and Commencement of the Regulations for the Security and the Maintenance of Personal Information Files in Copyright Collective Management Organizations



III IPR LEGAL REGIME

In order to strengthen the intellectual property protection system, TIPO has revised patent and trademark examination standards and relevant regulations. To establish a patent and trademark remedy system that is more in line with the needs of the industry and of higher quality, TIPO will also continue to promote amendments to the Patent Act and the Trademark Act to simplify remedial procedures and the two-party review system.

1. Patent Laws and Regulations

Patent Administrative Regulations and Examination Guidelines

◆ Patent Examination Guidelines

In order to promptly respond to the needs of the examination practices, unify opinions, and improve the quality of examination, TIPO has added and deleted contents in the examination guidelines and supplemented guidelines with examples. Amendments were made to Chapters 1 to 6, Chapter 10, Chapter 11, Chapter 13, and Chapter 14 of Part II “Substantive Examination for Invention Patents”; Chapter 1 and Chapter 5 of Part III “Substantive Examination for Design Patents”; Chapter 3 of Part IV “Formality Examination for Utility Model Patents”; and Chapter 1 of Part V “Examination for Patent Invalidity”. The guidelines took effect on July 14. The key amendments are as follows:

- (1) Chapter 1 Description, Claim(s), Abstract and Drawings of Part II: Added “Section 2.6 Notes for Examination”.
- (2) Chapter 6 Amendments of Part II: Amended the previous disclaimer amendment to remove the negative list on overlapping technical content to specify applicable circumstances and added requirements that certain conditions must be met to change border values of upper and lower limits of the numerical range stated in claim(s).
- (3) Chapter 1 Invalidation of Patent Rights of Part V : Added “Section 3.3.2 Hearings” and amended the principles with regards to the intention of the court judgment in invalidation cases that require reexamination by TIPO where the original dispositions were revoked due to new grounds or fresh evidence which did not appear until the administrative remedial proceedings thereof.



Compilation of Patent Examination Guidelines
<https://topic.tipo.gov.tw/patents-tw/lp-682-101.html>

◆ Examination Guideline for Computer Software-Related Inventions

The amended guideline took effect on July 1. The key amendments are as follows:

- (1) Clarified the judgement of eligibility requirement: Deleted paragraphs on further technical effect and running a program on a general-purpose computer, defined claimed inventions as patent-eligible subject matters, and expressly provided a flowchart for determining patent eligibility.
- (2) Revised the provisions on inventive steps to comply with general provisions: Added sections of “Person Having Ordinarily Skill in the Art (PHOSITA)”, “Factors Negating Inventive Step”, and “Factors Affirming Inventive Step”.

- (3) Added case examples of AI-related inventions: Provided examination cases for examining eligibility, inventive steps, and enablement requirements in the field of artificial intelligence.
- (4) Others for examination: Stipulated that a product claim to a software program does not require all features to be structural limitations and added the sections of “Lack of Clarity” and “Supported by Specifications” and so on.

◆ Operational Directions of Priority Document Exchange by Means of Electronic Communication between Taiwan Intellectual Property Office and Japan Patent Office

In order to establish a more comprehensive mechanism for electronic patent priority document exchange, Taiwan and Japan signed the MOU on Design Patent Priority Document Exchange in 2019. To comply with the interfacing between the two nations' information systems, the Operational Directions of Priority Document Exchange by Means of Electronic Communication between Taiwan Intellectual Property Office and Japan Patent Office was promulgated on November 24, 2021 and took effect on January 1, 2022.



Operational Directions of Priority Document Exchange by Means of Electronic Communication between Taiwan Intellectual Property Office and Japan Patent Office

<https://topic.tipo.gov.tw/patents-tw/lp-680-101-xCat-03.html>

2. Trademark Laws and Regulations

Trademark Laws

◆ Draft Amendments to the Trademark Act

To align trademark laws with industry demands and examination practices, perfect laws, and achieve deregulation, TIPO drafted amendments to 22 articles of the Trademark Act. The draft amendments were submitted to the Executive Yuan for review on October 27, 2020, and a preliminary review was completed on March 30, 2021. Key amendments include establishing a recordation and management system for trademark agents, introducing an accelerated examination system, clarifying the scope of eligible trademark applicants, deregulating procedural requirements for filing invalidation and revocation cases, and adjusting the procedure for Customs to determine trademark infringement, etc.

TIPO has made changes to the draft amendments according to resolutions of the preliminary review held in 2021. After being passed by the Executive Yuan, the draft amendments will be submitted to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation.

◆ Draft Amendments to Partial Provisions of the Enforcement Rules of the Trademark Act and Draft Amendments to Standards of Trademark Fees

In compliance with the 2021 draft amendments to partial provisions of the Trademark Act and to meet the practical need of supplementing existing rules, TIPO compiled draft amendments to partial provisions of the Enforcement Rules of the Trademark Act. Key amendments include adding provisions regarding the management system for trademark agents, introducing “groups other than a juridical person established according to relevant laws” as eligible trademark applicants, accelerated examinations, specific content requirements for third-party observations filed against trademark applications, etc. Following the legislative progress of the draft amendments to partial provisions of the Trademark Act, TIPO will hold public hearings to seek public opinions when necessary. The amended Enforcement Rules will be promulgated within 6 months from the day following the date on which the amended Trademark Act is promulgated.

After the aforementioned amendments take effect, TIPO shall implement user charges and establish a reasonable mechanism for fee collection. As such, the TIPO has compiled draft amendments to the Standards of Trademark Fees. For the draft amendments, TIPO added new legal bases for collecting fees for accelerated examinations and the recordation of trademark agents and reviewed the clarity of other articles.

Administrative Rules and Trademark Examination Guidelines

◆ Examination Guidelines on Likelihood of Confusion

To ensure that the standards of determining likelihood of confusion regarding trademarks are definitive and instructive, TIPO referred to examination guidelines of the EU, Japan, and the United States as well as court opinions from Taiwan to amend the Examination Guidelines on Likelihood of Confusion, which was promulgated and enforced on October 27.

3. Copyright Laws and Regulations

Draft Amendments to Partial Provisions of the Copyright Act

The draft amendments to partial provisions of the Copyright Act were submitted to the Legislative Yuan for examination on April 12. The draft amendments not only expand the scope of protection by stipulating copyright owners' right of simultaneous further communication to the public in response to the development of digital technology and the Internet, but also takes into account the needs of the general public by adding fair use provisions such as e-learning, online reading in libraries, and regulations on the authorization of the use of works with unknown copyright owners to foster a better copyright environment. The draft amendments contained changes to a total of 46 articles, of which 37 were revised and 9 were added.

Copyright Collective Management Organization Act

The draft amendment to the Copyright Collective Management Organization Act was submitted to the Legislative Yuan for examination on April 12 and included the approval for a new CMO, good CMO governance, and the supervision and guidance of authorities. The draft amendment contained changes to a total of 20 articles, of which 14 were revised and 6 were added.

Regulations Governing Application for Approval of License of Works of Unknown Owner of Copyrights and Royalties for Use Thereof

Article 3 of the Regulations Governing Application for Approval of License of Works of Unknown Owner of Copyrights and Royalties for Use Thereof was amended and promulgated on March 11. Key amendments are as follows: amended the starting time of unanswered inquiries from applicant to rights-holders group; shortened waiting time for the public search of rights-holders, and increased channels to search for rights-holders, etc. The amendments aim to promote the circulation and utilization of orphan works and the development of cultural and creative industries.



Regulations Governing Application for Approval of License of Works of Unknown Owner of Copyrights and Royalties for Use Thereof
<https://topic.tipo.gov.tw/copyright-tw/cp-441-856390-c8932-301.html>

Regulations for the Security and the Maintenance of Personal Information Files in Copyright Collective Management Organizations

TIPO promulgated the Regulations for the Security and the Maintenance of Personal Information Files in Copyright Collective Management Organizations, which contains a total of 11 articles, on December 21.

Regulations Governing Copyright Protection of Cultural and Art Workers and Enterprises

TIPO and the Ministry of Culture jointly issued the Regulations Governing Copyright Protection of Cultural and Art Workers and Enterprises, which contains a total of 26 articles, on October 5.

4. Simplification of Remedial Procedures for Patents and Trademarks

In an effort to advance the remedial system for patent and trademark cases, TIPO held a total of 129 law revision discussion meetings, solicited advice from scholars and experts, carefully considered practical needs, held several public hearings, and announced the first and second drafts of the draft amendment between 2019 and 2021. TIPO consulted with judicial authorities on the first and second drafts and eventually compiled a third draft that was then submitted to the MOEA for review. The key amendments are as follows:

- (1) Setting up the "Review and Dispute Review Board" in TIPO to review remedies for patent and trademark cases.
- (2) Introducing mechanisms such as verbal review and convey legal opinions to strengthen review procedures to strengthen review procedures.
- (3) Any party disagreeing with the Board's decision can file a lawsuit without undergoing administrative appeal.
- (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.

5. IPR Amendments to Join the CPTPP

To support Taiwan's bid to join the CPTPP, TIPO proposed draft amendments to the Patent Act, Trademark Act, and Copyright Act. The key amendments are as follows:

- (1) Patent Act: In line with the patent linkage system, Article 60-1 was added to clarify the legal basis for litigation between the patentee and pharmaceutical producing generic drugs.
- (2) Trademark Act: Infringements concerning labels and packages with counterfeit trademarks now also constitute criminal liability according to the draft amendment. In addition, both "intentional and negligent" acts now meet the subjective requirements of civil liabilities, while only intentional acts constitute criminal liability.
- (3) Copyright Act: Major offenses of making, distributing, and publicly transmitting illegal contents in digital formats are indictable without complaints.



IV e-ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICES

Optimize IPR Services

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



Highlights

- Simplification of online registration for patent annuity reduction
- Patent Electronic Priority Document Inquiry Service
- New Green Technology Section for the GPSS
- Brand new trademark e-filing system



IV e-ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICES

In order to further the protection of intellectual property in Taiwan, TIPO continued to diversify its e-services in 2021 by releasing a new version of the trademark e-filing system, simplifying the registration process for online payment of patent annuities, encouraging public use of the patent electronic priority document inquiry service, adding more services to the online examination systems for patent and trademarks, optimizing the patent search systems, etc. TIPO also provided important case studies and information regarding patents, trademarks and trade secrets for public reference.

1.Public Services

e-Services

◆ Online Filing

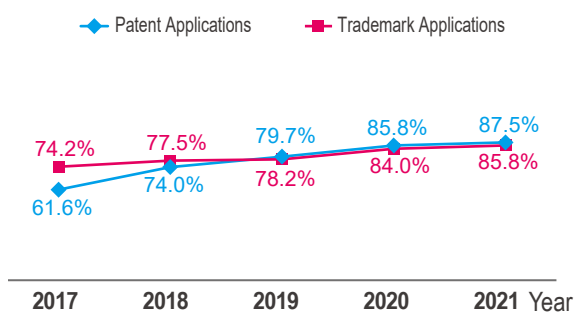
In order to encourage the public to apply for trademarks online, TIPO has released a new design for the online application system. New features include cross-platform compatibility to support mobile devices and multiple browsers, simplification of the member registration and application process, and a new design which guides users to quickly complete the online application process. The system opened to the public on February 15, 2022.



New Trademark e-Filing System

The proportion of patents and trademarks filed online reached a record high in 2021 – representing 87.5% and 85.8% respectively of all applications.

Proportion of Patent and Trademark Filed Online



Note: The percentage is calculated by dividing the number of online applications by the overall number of paper and online applications and is based on new applications only.

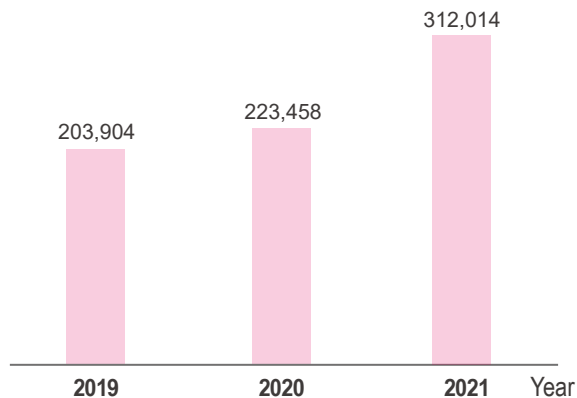


TIPONet Portal

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

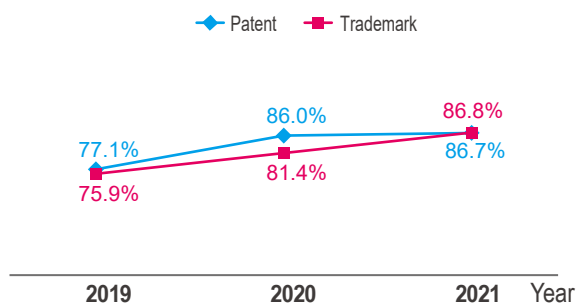
◆ e-Receipt

Usage of e-Receipts



The number of e-receipts issued grew to 312,000 in 2021, collectively representing 86.7% of all patent receipts issued and 86.8% of trademark receipts issued. E-receipts are an easy method for users to request and download receipts online in lieu of paper receipts, which require additional delivery time.

Percentage of e-Receipts Issued



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

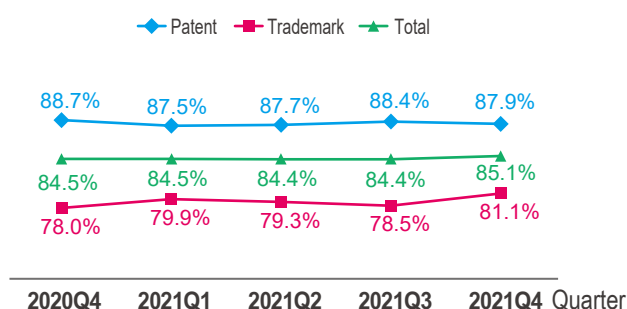
2. The percentage is calculated by dividing the number of e-receipts issued by the total number of receipts issued.

◆ Simplification of Online Registration for Patent Annuity Reduction

A new function has been added on April 16 that allows patent agents to submit certifications online (the function is currently limited to patent firms only) when applying for a reduction in patent annuities, expediting the entire process by eliminating the need for paper documentation.

◆ Online Delivery

Percentage of Online Deliveries

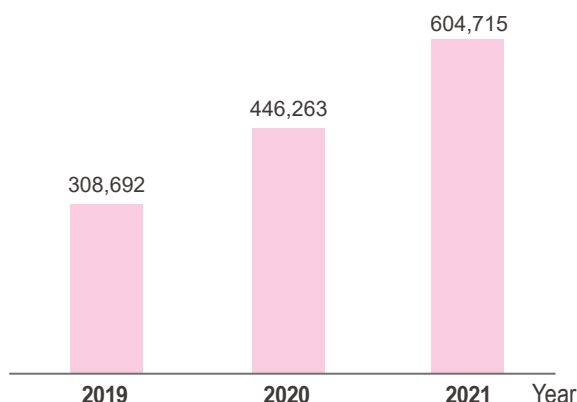


Note: The percentage is calculated by dividing the number of actual online deliveries by the number of documents fit for online delivery.

As for online delivery of patent and trademark documents, this year TIPO delivered a total of 454,814 documents electronically - a 4.2% increase from 2020. In Q4 2021, the percentage of documents issued via online delivery hit an all-time high at 85.1%.

◆ Rights Inquiry

Cumulative Numbers of e-Certificates Issued



In 2021, the cumulative number of e-certificates issued by TIPO exceeded 600,000, allowing the public to check online the status of their rights, as well as verify the authenticity of patent and trademark certificates.



Inquiry System for Patent and Trademark
Certificates and Rights

<https://tiponet.tipo.gov.tw/tipoRgtQry/>

◆ Patent Electronic Priority Document Inquiry Service

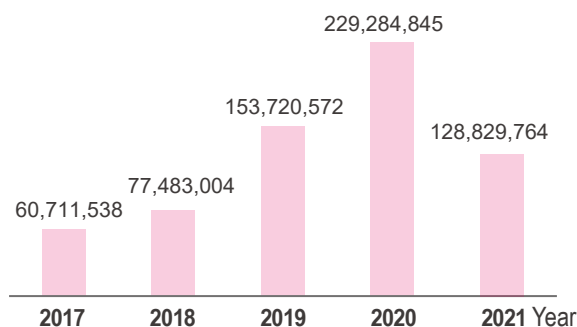
Starting from October 1, 2021, TIPONet members applying for priority documents can access electronic copies through the TIPONet portal 7 days after the document is issued.

The screenshot shows a web form titled "申請文" (Application Document). It includes input fields for "文號" (Document Number) and "案號" (Case Number), followed by a "快速查詢" (Quick Search) button. Below this, there are radio buttons for "今日" (Today), "一週" (One Week), "一個月" (One Month), and "自訂" (Custom). There are also dropdown menus for "案件種類" (Case Type) with "專利" (Patent) selected, and "送件方式" (Delivery Method) with "電子申請" (Electronic Application) selected. Further down, there are input fields for "案件名稱" (Case Name) and "申請人中文姓名" (Applicant's Chinese Name), followed by a "一般查詢" (General Search) button.

The Patent Electronic Priority Document Inquiry Service

◆ Open Data

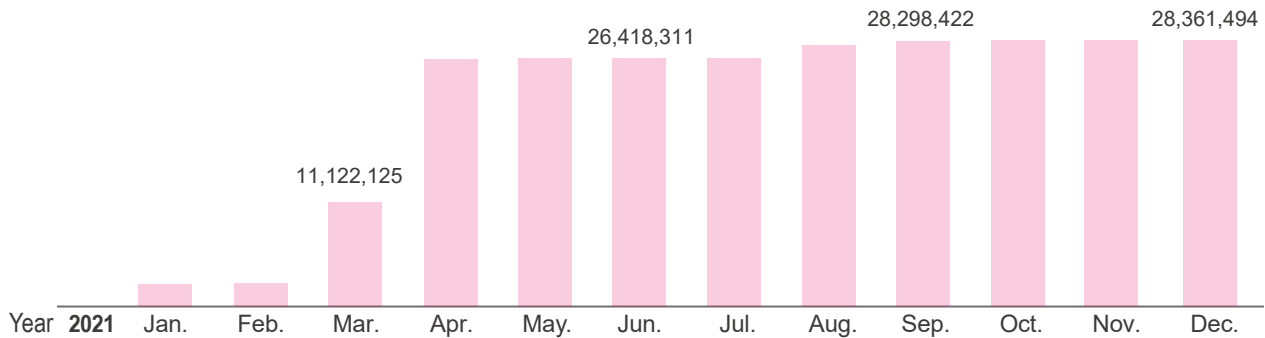
Number of Downloads from the *Patent Gazette* and *Trademark Official Gazette* Datasets



To facilitate utilization and analysis of industry data, TIPO has made both datasets for the *Patent Gazette* and *Trademark Official Gazette* available online for download since 2013. As of the end of 2021, the number of patents, published invention patent applications, and trademark registrations made available online has reached 1.75 million. 35,136 people downloaded over 120 million files from the site in 2021.

TIPO officially opened up its datasets for the *Patent Gazette* and *Patent Application Publication Gazette* (texts and images) published prior to 2013. 11,952 people downloaded over 28 million files in 2021.

Accumulated Downloads from the *Patent Gazette* and *Patent Application Publication Gazette* Datasets in 2021



In order to provide the public with easy access to open data on patents and trademarks, TIPO has been working on a new version of the Patent and Trademark Open Data Downloads Website, which is expected to go live in 2022.



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



Patent & Trademark Open Data Downloads Website

Additional Information on Patent and Trademark Applications

◆ Manual on Patent Application and Management Practices for Enterprises

TIPO published the Manual on Patent Application and Management Practices for Enterprises, available on the TIPO website, in order to help enterprises and their employees better understand the acquisition, maintenance, and utilization of patents. The content is easy-to-understand and includes an explanation of the regulations and practical advice regarding patent application and management, as well as a list of relevant government resources. Additionally, TIPO organized three information sessions to help enterprises establish an internal protocol for patent acquisition, as well as the utilization and commercialization of acquired patents.



Manual on Patent Application and Management Practices for Enterprises

<https://topic.tipo.gov.tw/patents-tw/cp-932-897067-353e4-101.html>

◆ Requirements for Design Patents Descriptions and Drawings

In order to comply with the revised Substantive Examination Guidelines for Design Patents (2020), the Requirements for Design Patents Descriptions and Drawings announced in May added not only new categories for graphic and interior designs, but also featured a comprehensive update with content adjustment to enhance readability. The aforementioned changes were in an effort to make the application process for design patents easier for general applicants.

◆ Instructions for Division Applications for Derivative Design Patents

TIPO has created the Division Application Form for Derivative Design Patents with application instructions, which will be available on July 1, 2022. Applicants may file a division application for derivative design patents under Paragraph 1 of Article 130 of the Patent Act.

◆ Industry Trademark Application Strategy Manual for Designated Goods and Services

TIPO established the “Trademark Application Information for Industries” section on its official website to provide analytic information on industrial trends of domestic and foreign trademark applications over the past 5 years. Furthermore, TIPO not only compiled the Industry Trademark Application Strategy Manual for Designated Goods and Services and Comparison Tables for Standard Industrial Classification and Goods/Services Classification, but also added a search function on the webpage. Market participants can now search through industrial classifications of class(es) and group(s) of goods or services when filing trademark applications, and gain a better understanding of the relationship between different methods of classification, as well as the protective scope of trademark rights - valuable information for building trademark portfolios.

◆ Nice Classification

To align with the International (Nice) Classification of Goods and Services (NCL11-2021), TIPO updated the Taiwan-Japan Concordance of Similar Group Codes (corresponding to NCL11-2021) and the Cross-Strait Concordance of Similar Group Codes (corresponding to NCL11-2021) in January and May of 2021 respectively. Both are made available on TIPO's website to Taiwan residents, as well as applicants from Japan and Mainland China.

In accordance with the revised International (Nice) Classification of Goods and Services (NCL11-2022), TIPO published changes to the list of designated goods/services for trademark applications in November, 2021. These changes then took effect on January 1, 2022. TIPO also reminded applicants that they could file trademark applications through the e-filing system and download the latest changes to take advantage of reduced filing fees.

◆ Website Updates for Trademark Agents

TIPO updated the Information on Practicing Trademark Agents section on its official website. In addition to information on trademark agents, links to official websites of Taiwan Bar Association, Taipei Bar Association, and Certified Public Accountants (CPA) Associations are provided as well, making the information more conveniently accessible to the public.

2.e-Examination

e-Examination for Utility Model Patents

In December 2021, the e-examination system for utility model patents adopted a brand-new step-by-step approach, where the platform conducts a preliminary check of the application and related documents. The new approach shall allow examiners to quickly identify issues with the application, enhancing the quality and efficiency of examinations.

e-Examination for Design Patents

New services and functions (e.g., classification, schema view models, etc.) were added to the e-examination system for design patents, and a pilot run for the system was conducted in July 2021. The usage rate has increased gradually since then, and as of December 2021, the usage rate has reached 85%.

e-Examination for Trademarks

The search engine and system architecture of the e-examination system for trademarks were optimized to reduce user wait times by 75%.

3.Digital Services

Global Patent Search System (GPSS)

New patent bibliographic data is continuously added to the Global Patent Search System (GPSS) in order to help industries establish global IP portfolios. The database currently provides data on over 140 million patents from 105 countries via access to databases from various IPO offices, including TIPO, IP5, WIPO, and those of several nations in Southeast Asia. In 2021, API services were added to provide domestic industries with retrievals-based interfacing services for patent information. In response to global carbon-reduction efforts, a Green Technology Section was added to assist domestic industries with analyzing patents and building their patent portfolios.

New Services of GPSS



Global Patent Search System
(GPSS)

<https://gpss.tipo.gov.tw/>

For more information on Green Technology Section, please see Pushing for Net Zero Emissions on page 5.

Taiwan Patent Search System (TWPAT)

A new version of the Taiwan Patent Search System has been launched. The new system provides a concise user interface, an operational flow adapted to user habits, optimized display of patent info and legal status, and patent document reader. New functions added also include tree diagrams depicting the hierarchical relationship of claims and divisional cases, as well as a search field for current patent rights-holders. With a more comprehensive and intuitive search system, users can better access and use patent information.

New Services of TWPAT



Taiwan Patent Search System
(TWPAT)

<https://twpat.tipo.gov.tw/>

Industrial Patent Knowledge Platform (IPKM)

In order to quickly provide enterprises with the latest in patent information, TIPO optimized the performance of the retrieval engine structure of IPKM, and set up an e-newspaper to keep enterprises informed of the latest updates on the platform.



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



New Services on IPKM



IPKM e-Newspaper

Updates to Video Conferencing System

A new video conferencing system was introduced at the Hsinchu and Tainan Branch Offices to enhance video quality during online patent interviews, and a total of 9 video interviews were conducted in 2021.

4. Knowledge Sharing

Patent

◆ Compilation of Patent Administrative Litigation Case Studies

TIPO has compiled 14 important administrative case studies in which TIPO's original dispositions were either revoked or sustained, into the Compilation of Patent Administrative Litigation Case Studies to discuss patentability factors such as inventive step, admissible evidence, and probative value of evidence. The Compilation of Patent Administrative Litigation Cases Studies: 2020-2021 is available electronically on TIPO's website for public reference.



Compilation of Patent Administrative Litigation Case Studies
https://topic.tipo.gov.tw/patents-tw/lp-744-101.html

◆ Patent Administrative Rulings

TIPO has asked examiners to draft analytical reports on select patent administrative rulings from the IP and Commercial Court. These are compiled and published bimonthly on TIPO's official website for public reference.



Patent Administrative Rulings

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

◆ Case Studies on IT Patent Examination

To facilitate applicants' understanding of the newly revised Examination Guidelines for Computer Software-Related Inventions, TIPO has decided to focus on five major fields of technology: AI, big data, blockchain, IoT and cloud application. Twenty cases have been compiled to illustrate step-by-step the determination of patentability, and have been published in the Case Studies on IT Patent Examination for public reference. The compilation is also available on the TIPO website.

The compilation features 7 AI case studies, 3 IoT case studies, 3 blockchain case studies, 3 cloud application case studies and 4 big data case studies, and covers patentability criteria such as the definition, clarity, enablement requirement, and inventive step of the invention. Also included within the compilation are detailed, step-by-step descriptions of how each criterion is considered, facilitating IT patent applications as well as ensuring quality software-related patents for Taiwan in the future.

◆ Guide to AI Applications in Precision Medicine IP

To assist in building IP Portfolios for the precision health industry – one of the Six Core Strategic Industries of Taiwan – TIPO held various consultations to facilitate communication with the precision health industry and research institutions. Additionally, TIPO offered customized coaching to research programs granted by the Department of Life Sciences of the Ministry of Science and Technology, and gained a deeper understanding of the obstacles that may arise when eHealth and Precision Health industries seek IPR protection. Based on the above-mentioned experiences, the Guide to AI Applications in Precision Medicine IP was compiled for public reference.

The guide consists of 12 topics covering the fields of patents, trademarks, copyrights, and trade secrets. By featuring common scenarios and frequently encountered situations, the video offers further information by providing relevant and crucial intellectual property knowledge, including information on R&D, the application process, IPR protection, etc.



Guide to AI Applications in Precision Medicine IP

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SKuSmhBcf9I>

◆ Compliance with Patent Law Interpretations

TIPO has published 76 select letters and emails, all pertaining to patent law interpretation, on its official website for public reference. The letters are subdivided into 10 categories for ease of reference.



Interpretations of Patent Laws

<https://topic.tipo.gov.tw/patents-tw/lp-925-101.html>

◆ Guide to the International Patent Classification: Traditional Chinese Edition

TIPO has released a Traditional Chinese edition of WIPO's Guide to the International Patent Classification (2020) and Comparison Table of Amended Items, which is published on TIPO's website for public download. The guide is organized similarly to the IPC (2021.01) to make it easier for examiners to search prior art technology, enhancing the speed and quality of examinations.



Guide to the International Patent Classification
and Comparison Table of Amended Items
<https://topic.tipo.gov.tw/patents-tw/cp-718-896908-90504-101.html>



International Patent Classification
<https://topic.tipo.gov.tw/patents-tw/lp-718-101.html>

◆ WIPO's Locarno Classification for Industrial Designs

In order to comply with the 13th edition of the WIPO's Locarno Classification for Industrial Designs (effective since January 1, 2021), TIPO has updated its Classification for Industrial Designs on September 1. These changes included newly added categories for emerging technologies such as virtual reality devices as well as various store interior designs and window displays.



WIPO's Locarno Classification for Industrial
Designs
<https://topic.tipo.gov.tw/patents-tw/lp-719-101.html>

Trademark

◆ Article-by-Article Interpretation of the Trademark Act

To keep up with the latest developments in trademark-related laws, examination guidelines, and judicial rulings, TIPO has released a new 2021 version of the original Article-by-Article Interpretation of the Trademark Act. The revised interpretation was published on TIPO's official website on September 16, 2021 for public reference.

Main revisions include: adjustments due to amendments to Article 4 of the Company Act, and Article 19 of the Enforcement Rules of the Trademark Act, etc.; additional content for Examination Guidelines on Procedural Examination of Applications for Trademark Registration and other examination guidelines; quotes from recent rulings to clarify issues regarding gifting, exporting finished goods back to the client of an original equipment manufacturing contract, parallel importing, etc.

◆ Cases on Well-known Trademark Rulings

TIPO continues to compile well-known trademark cases, now totaling 658, which have been recognized by the Petitions and Appeals Committee, all levels of courts, and the Taiwan Network Information Center (TWNIC) between July 2020 and June 2021. TIPO has also been analyzing the data within, including trends such as the distribution of trademark holders, etc., and the relevant information has been published on TIPO's website.

◆ Trademark Rulings and Interpretations of Laws Updated

TIPO regularly selects relevant civil, criminal, and administrative rulings by the IP and Commercial Court every 2 months. Between October 2020 and October 2021, 53 important rulings were selected and updated on TIPO's official website with brief explanations and analyses. TIPO also selected several note-worthy trademark law interpretations to publish on its official website for public reference. The interpretations included 12 topics in total, pertaining to the transfer of trademarks, priority rights, exhaustion of trademark rights, trademark disputes regarding online platforms, classification of medicated cosmetics, etc.

◆ Updating Information on Fair Use and Use in Good Faith

To clarify the scope and limit of applying provisions of fair use stipulated in the Trademark Act, TIPO selected and added 14 relevant rulings given by all levels of courts after the Trademark Act of 2012 took effect (8 related to fair use; 6 related to prior use in good faith), providing references for the public, proprietors of trademark rights, and practical researchers.

◆ TIPO Trademark Tool Kits

TIPO has created three Trademark Tool Kits to help applicants apply for different types of trademarks. The Tool Kits include information on how to file third-party observations against trademark applications, resolve trademark disputes (oppositions, invalidations, and revocations), and designate or search goods/services when filing trademark applications. The Tool Kits are designed to deliver clear and concise instructions to key steps within the application process and are complete with easy-to-understand flowcharts and graphs.

Trade Secrets

◆ SME Trade Secrets Protection Mechanism Checklist

To assist small and medium enterprises with the protection of trade secrets, TIPO has created the SME Trade Secrets Protection Mechanism Checklist, which includes 5 parts – policy on trade secrets protection, employee management, paper and electronic archives management, employee training and audit, outsourced staff and third party management. The checklist features a total of 10 criteria and 67 sub-items and has been published on TIPO's website for public reference.



SME Trade Secrets Protection Mechanism Checklist
<https://www.tipo.gov.tw/tw/lp-9-1.html>

◆ Compilation of Selected Court Rulings on Trade Secret Cases

To assist businesses in grasping Taiwan's relevant judicial practices about trade secrets, TIPO has selected 40 trade secret rulings between July 1, 2019 and December 31, 2020 and published them in the Compilation of Selected Court Rulings on Trade Secret Cases. The compilation is available on TIPO's website for public reference.



Compilation of Selected Court Rulings on Trade Secret Cases
<https://www.tipo.gov.tw/tw/lp-7-1.html>

◆ TIPO Trade Secret Protection Tool Kit

In an effort to assist enterprises with protecting trade secrets, TIPO has created the "Trade Secret Protection Tool Kit", which includes advice regarding company policies, manpower, funding, grading and classification of confidential information, employee management, information security management, record retention, auditing and early warnings, and other key points.



V IPR CREATION AND USE

Protect the Intangible and Creating IP Value

1. Increasing IPR Capacities of University-Industry Collaboration
2. Patent Examination Trends
3. Invention Expos and Awards
4. Resolving Licensing Disputes and Doubt Clarification
5. Training Professionals
6. IPR Awareness Campaigns

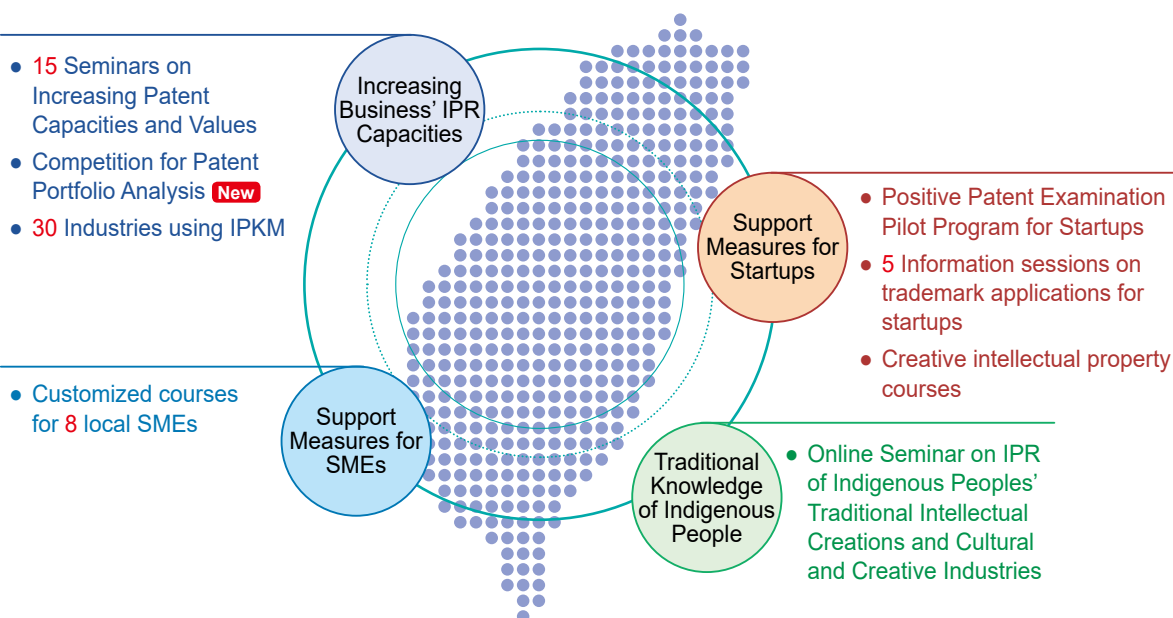
Highlights

- Held the Competition for Patent Portfolio Analysis
- Compiled a Concordance Table for the International Patent Classification (IPC) and Domestic Statistical Classification of Industries



Despite the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, TIPO has remained dedicated to helping enterprises strengthen IPR portfolio strategies and commercialization, bolstering support measures for SMEs and startups, assisting industries to strengthen IPR protection, and analyzing patent examination trends. We aim to increase the competitiveness of local industries and meet their needs for digital transformations. We also analyzed patent examination trends on specified themes and trained IP professionals.

Local IPR Campaigns



Support Measures for Industries

IP Courses	e-Services	Fees	Guidance resources	Consultation services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seminar on increasing patent capacities and values IPR courses at TIPO's branch offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative methods for electronic transmission of patent and trademark application documents Inquiry system for patent and trademark e-certificates using QRcode Online filing Online delivery e-Receipt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobile payment of fees e-Payment Streamlined online process for requesting a reduction in patent annuities New 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IP for SMEs webpage Patent and non-patent databases New Trademark search system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPR trouble-shooting via video conferencing Awareness campaigns at local SMEs and industrial parks

1.Increasing IPR Capacities of University-Industry Collaboration

Increasing Taiwan's Patent Capacities and Value

◆ Seminar on Increasing Patent Capacities and Values

The Seminar on Increasing Patent Capacities and Values emphasized the importance of “Action, Discussion, and Customization,” and registration for the seminar was open to private enterprises, universities, and research institutions. In line with the spirit of government programs aimed at fostering industry innovation, such as the Taiwan Industry Innovation Platform Program, TIPO invited enterprises to attend the seminar and learn more about patent practices. Topics of the seminar centered on more practical aspects, such as interpretation of patent specifications and patent search. The goal was to facilitate industrial innovation and help participants better understand IP rights protection and utilization. In 2021, a total of 13 enterprises took part in 15 seminars, with a total of 290 people in attendance.



The Seminar on Increasing Patent Capacities and Values

◆ Dialogue between the Government and Industries

To promote customized IP protection services to industry alliances in Taichung and Changhua, TIPO initiated dialogue with the Electrical Discharge Machining Industry Alliance led by AccuteX.

Businesses first gave a brief overview of developments in the electrical discharge machining industry. TIPO then targeted relevant IP questions and needs in two customized courses aimed to help businesses improve their ability to use and protect intellectual property rights - a total of 70 participants attended the courses.

TIPO also provided IP courses and consulting services to four local electrical connector manufacturers, including Foxconn Interconnect Technology Limited. TIPO believes that dialogue and discussions on case studies can strengthen IP protection capabilities in the private sector and advance TIPO examiner's examination capabilities in the field of electrical connectors.



TIPO met with the Electrical Discharge Machining Industry Alliance



TIPO provided consulting and other services to the electrical connector industry

◆ Competition for Patent Portfolio Analysis

To facilitate industry analysis and patent portfolio strategies, TIPO invited domestic businesses, academic and research institutes, and IP law firms to participate in the Competition for Patent Portfolio Analysis with a designated theme in line with the government's current industrial policies. Aimed at inspiring innovative IP applications through patent retrieval and patent portfolio strategies, the Competition is an opportunity for domestic businesses, academic and research institutes, and IP law firms to collaborate and compete.



Competition for Patent Portfolio Analysis

A total of 53 teams registered for the 2021 Competition for Patent Portfolio Analysis. Competing teams had to use the GPSS to retrieve, study, and analyze patents. Competing teams would then use the analysis results to develop strategic patent portfolios and identify feasibility in the industry - creating real, tangible value for the industry.

The GPSS enables users to analyze a wealth of information, corrects search conditions based on search results, and designs analysis approaches based on the properties of industry information. As such, the GPSS is a comprehensive and effective analysis tool that provides important functions and valuable information when developing patent portfolio strategies.

◆ Concordance Table for International Patent Classification (IPC) and Domestic Statistical Classification of Industries

For the first time, TIPO has developed a concordance table for International Patent Classification (IPC) and domestic Statistical Classification of Industries, which presents the relationship between the two classifications. The concordance table was compiled using interagency government data, including the Factory Operation Census from the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) and the National Taxation Registration Data from the Ministry of Finance (MOF).

The concordance table enables users to analyze correlations between the patent portfolio strategies, technical transformation, and export amount of major Taiwan industries. In addition to the concordance table, TIPO also identified patent-intensive industries and their contributions to the economy by calculating patent intensity and scale from interagency government data.

◆ Deepening the Use of the IP Knowledge

To educate R&D personnel about patents so that they also consider IP protection when innovating industry technologies or developing market strategies, TIPO has organized 20 information sessions (with a satisfaction rate of 97.8%) and helped introduce IPKM (a patent knowledge platform) to 30 businesses in applied biotechnology, medical equipment, or green energy.

The IPKM continues to provide diverse IP information, including updated information from IP systems of 15 countries, Intellectual Property Knowledge Q&A, international R&D and innovative technology resources, innovative R&D teaching videos, and articles from the expert column, etc., to assist enterprises in developing global patent portfolios and innovating research & development.



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

Support for SMEs

◆ Raising IPR Awareness for SMEs

To raise IPR awareness and increase innovation capacities in SMEs, TIPO's branch offices provided free customized IPR courses to eight local SMEs. The subjects covered patent and trademark laws, patent and trademark application filing practices, patent search, and patent portfolios. A total of 88 people attended and the courses were well-received.



TIPO's Hsinchu office hosting a course on patent systems at a local SME



A consultation via video conferencing at TIPO's Kaohsiung office to assist a local SME with IPR problems

◆ IP for SMEs Website

The IP for SMEs Website provides an interactive Q&A section to exemplify potential IP problems that the SMEs may encounter and offers information regarding IP resources and assistance. The website features full-text search, allowing quick access to available resources and services while commercializing IPs.



The IP for SMEs Website
<https://pcm.tipo.gov.tw/SME/index.html>

Support for Startups

◆ Information Sessions on Trademark Applications for Startups

To educate startups about trademark protection and what they should pay attention to when filing trademark applications, TIPO held five information sessions on trademark applications for startups at the Executive Yuan's Taiwan Startup Hubs in southern and northern Taiwan and the Taiwan Startup Terrace in Linkou. During the information sessions, participants were given opportunities to ask questions and interact with the speakers to ensure businesses were given accurate information about trademark examinations and applications.



Information Sessions on Trademark Applications for Startups

◆ Online One-on-One Counseling Session

On September 27, TIPO held one-on-one online counseling sessions for six startups. During the 30-minute sessions, four TIPO experts on patents, trademarks, and copyrights answered IP questions from the startups, helping to resolve any real-life IP challenges that startups may face.

◆ Creative Intellectual Property Courses

To raise awareness for intellectual property protection in software startups, the Small and Medium Enterprise Administration (SMEA) and TIPO held a design patent protection course for computer graphics and UI designs at the Taiwan Startup Terrace in Linkou and an online course on requirements for smart healthcare patent applications to teach startups about protecting their works through patents.



Creative Intellectual Property Courses

◆ Music Licensing: A Guide for the Startup Industry

To inform startups about music licensing, TIPO has compiled the Music Licensing: A Guide for the Startup Industry, which contains authorization practices relevant to startups that utilize music in their productions.

Assisting the Government in Strengthening the R&D Quality of Academic and Research Institutes

To improve the quality and efficiency of R&D in Taiwan academic and research institutes, TIPO continues to support the Technology Development Programs for Nonprofit Research Organization by the Department of Industrial Technology and the Industrial Technology Development Program by the Industrial Development Bureau in compliance with the Measures to Promote Innovative Research Development Programs and Smart Operation Strategies. In 2021, TIPO also started supporting technology development programs by the Bureau of Energy as well.

IP Commercialization Education Website

TIPO continues to build up the contents of the IP Commercialization Education website by regularly posting trend analysis reports of the latest patented technologies, sharing stories on technology transfers and successful IP commercialization cases, and providing new reports such as the EPO's "Quantum Technologies on the Rise in the Space Sector" and several EPO's case studies on successful technology transfer in SMEs for public access. The website also offers information on how inventors can register and post their patented technologies onto the Taiwan Technology Marketplace (TWTM) for IP commercialization opportunities.



IP Commercialization Education Website
<https://pcm.tipo.gov.tw/PCM2010/pcm/>

2. Patent Examination Trends

Carbon Reduction Technology Development Patent Map

TIPO has completed the Carbon Reduction Technology Development Patent Map report based on the seven topics of WIPO IPC Green Inventory established in 2010, which include alternative energy production, transportation, energy conservation, waste management, agriculture and forestry, administrative, regulatory or design aspects, nuclear power generation. The seven topics mentioned above comprises about 200 International Patent Classifications (IPC) directly related to Environmental Sound Technologies (ESTs).

In addition to the IPC Green Inventory established by WIPO, the report also includes patent application data (from both foreign and domestic applicants) in Taiwan compiled from TIPO's Global Patent Search System (GPSS) and the Derwent Innovation. The Map includes analysis of patent application trends in related industries in the past decade and references landmark patent applications in each field of technology, offering new directions for future R&D projects.



Green Technology Section
<https://gpss3.tipo.gov.tw/gpsskmc/gpssbkm?!!FUNC240>

Patent Trend Analysis Reports on Smart Grid

The core concept of smart power grids is the integration of information-based architecture into the power grid, which then relays raw data from the power grid to the back-end for further data processing, analysis, and decision-making. Therefore, the application of ICT plays an important role in the development of a smart power grid. TIPO has therefore analyzed patent trends in data processing technologies for smart power grid, which provides an overview of the relevant technology, as well as points out the direction for future development. This will help businesses seize new "blue ocean" opportunities within the smart power grid & ICT industry.

In the era of big data, improving smart power grids through AI applications is the trend of the future. At present, patent applicants in various countries are still dominated by the electronics and technology industry. A finer look into the various classifications reveals that patent applicants are predominantly within the fields of smart dispatching, electricity generation forecasting, and energy blockchain technology as governments actively promote development of blockchain technology for future electricity transactions.

Popular industries tied to the future development of smart power grids include the electric vehicle and smart building industries. Carbon reduction efforts worldwide are pushing for full implementation of electric vehicles in the future, which poses a considerable challenge for the power grid. Application of data processing technology to the smart power grid shows that charging electric vehicle is a core issue to be resolved before electric vehicles are allowed network access, and the primary focus is on how power is distributed via smart dispatching.

Patent Trend Analysis Reports on Electric Assisted Bicycles

Taiwan is a major player in the bicycle industry and justly deserves the moniker “Bicycle Kingdom”. In 2003, domestic bicycle manufacturers and parts suppliers formed an industry cluster known as the “A-TEAM”, forging closer connections between upstream and downstream supply chains.

After many technological innovations, energy crises and the rise of environmental awareness, the bicycle industry has also transitioned along with global trends – taking on battery technology, microcontroller technology, drive motors, drive circuit designs, vector control technology, and sensor manufacturing technology. Electric bicycles rode the wave along with the rise in popularity of electrical vehicles (EV), giving rise to the electric assisted bicycle.

In recent years, the patented technology of electric assisted bicycles in Taiwan is mainly based on sensor devices (especially torque and torque sensors) and control methods. However, compared with other battery-powered vehicles (electric vehicles, hybrid vehicles), the technology of electric assisted bicycles still have considerable room for development and improvement. With the rise of the sharing economy, the possibility of using a connected grid of smart electric assisted bicycles to manage public spaces and provide shared services is also highly anticipated.

International Patent Portfolio of Quantum Technology Report

Governments across the world are beginning to emphasize the importance of developing quantum technology, which is considered a major “next-generation” technology. Taiwan has coordinated a “national team” for the development of quantum technology, consisting of members from MOST, MOEA, and Academia Sinica. The government has injected eight billion dollars into the project, and the team’s research is expected to elevate the industry’s global competitiveness.

TIPO compiled around 8,300 important publications of quantum technology patents from major international patent offices and completed a report which details the findings. The report includes an analysis of patent trends, as well as an introduction to four emerging fields of quantum technology, including quantum computing, quantum communication, quantum sensing, and post-quantum cryptography. Predictions for how quantum technology will develop in the future and the patent portfolios of each country, compiled by analyzing charts and technology-function matrices, are also included within the report. TIPO also analyzed important documents in various fields of quantum technology to improve the quality of patent examination, and help industries understand key technologies in the field of quantum technology, the development trends of each country, and the current level of technology development.

Patent Portfolio Analysis Report for Battery Electric Vehicles (BEV) Body Structure

The Department of Industrial Technology, MOEA published a 2021/2022 white paper on industry technology, in which they pointed out that according to the current needs of the electric vehicles (EV) and smart vehicle industry, an electronically controlled power chassis will likely become mainstream. As such, they suggested that in the future, the power chassis will be the most important part of the EV, and the rest of the EV will become easily replaceable. From a patent portfolio standpoint, patents involving body structures directly related to the chassis will become increasingly important. Therefore, TIPO conducted an analysis of patent portfolios pertaining to the body structure of EVs.

The report analyzed 5,847 related patents (2,940 INPADOC patent families) from eight patent offices and organizations:

- (1) The annual number of inventions grew from 57 patent families to 383 patent families. The annual number of patent applications grew from 76 to 759, and the number of patents granted per year grew from 43 to 237.
- (2) Inventions originating from Japan and Mainland China accounted for 75% of the total number of patent applications. Applications made to CNIPA, JPO and USPTO accounted for 71% of the total number of applications, and patents granted by CNIPA, JPO and USPTO accounted for 81% of the total.
- (3) Main patent applicants include Toyota, Honda, Nissan, and 16 other companies – whose patent applications accounted for 58% of the total.
- (4) After induction and classification, the technology efficacy matrix of related patents can be divided into 14 functions and 16 technologies. Please refer to the analysis report for the number, trends and main patent applicants of the technology efficacy matrix.



Patent Portfolio Analysis Report for Battery Electric Vehicles (BEV) Body Structure

https://www.psc.org.tw/tc/news_inner.aspx?id=153&chk=0692d955-5dd1-44e7-abe0-e255d140c48c

New Vision of Patents for Telemedicine: 5G Application Scenarios and Service Models

The COVID-19 pandemic has greatly impacted the global economy and society, yet 5G technology has matured as a result of these challenges, and telemedicine applications are expected to be widely implemented in the future. In response to these changes, TIPO analyzed patent portfolios in telemedicine from the past 20 years according to the themes of innovative service in smart medical care outlined within the 2020/2021 white paper on industry technology published by the MOEA. TIPO also examined the current trends in telemedicine and patent litigation cases in select countries like the United States. The report is expected to help Taiwan businesses navigate the risks involved in providing telemedicine services, which shall also help them assess their competitiveness before entering the international market.

3. Invention Expos and Awards

2021 Taiwan Innotech Expo

The 2021 Taiwan Innotech Expo (TIE) was held via hybrid format (with events both on-site and online) for the first time. The physical exhibition ran for three days from October 14 to 16 at the Taipei World Trade Center Exhibition Hall 1. The interactive virtual expo took place online from October 14 to 23. A total of 444 businesses from 24 countries exhibited over 1,300 technologies and patented inventions.

The Taipei Invention Awards Competition of TIE was held alongside the expo and attracted several well-known enterprises, Taiwanese universities, and research institutions to participate. Of the 435 domestic and international participants in this year's competition, 11 received the highly coveted Platinum Medal Award, the highest honor. 74 contestants received the Gold Medal Award, 73 contestants were awarded the Silver Medal Award, and 95 contestants received the Bronze Medal Award. A total of 253 entries were submitted and considered for the competition. The awards ceremony was conducted online for the first time.

In consideration of the pandemic, TIPO also held a TIE Virtual 2021- Online Forum on October 22 to increase international visibility and furnish greater discussion for the expo. The expo's Excellent Inventions Pavilion showcased 43 innovative entries from the 2020 National Invention and Creation Award. Several enterprises attending the expo received promising business inquiries during the expo, demonstrating the expo's efficacy at increasing the exposure of Taiwan's patents and capability to facilitate business connections.



2021 Taiwan Innotech Expo
<https://www.tipo.gov.tw/tw/np-38-1.html>



2021 Taiwan Innotech Expo



National Invention and Creation Award

TIPO and the Department of Industrial Technology (DOIT) cohosted the 2021 Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) Joint Award Presentation Ceremony for both the National Industrial Innovation Award and National Invention and Creation Award – collectively garnering a total of 87 award-winning entries. The ceremony served not only to encourage recipients of the National Invention and Creation Award but also served as media promotion for the award-winning innovations.



National Invention and Creation Award
<https://www.tipo.gov.tw/tw/np-26-1.html>



National Invention and Creation Award

4. Resolving Licensing Disputes and Doubt Clarification

Resolving Disputes over Copyrights Licensing

As of the end of 2021, TIPO mediated four instances of copyright disputes – which included disputes over royalties for use of music works and suspected copyright infringement.

IPR Consultations via Video Conferencing

SMEs inevitably encounter IPR problems in their day-to-day operations. To provide timely and professional assistance for local SMEs, TIPO set up video conferencing equipment at its branch offices for TIPO professionals to provide IPR consultations to SMEs. In 2021, TIPO held four online consulting sessions covering patent application, infringements, invalidation, copyright protection, effectiveness of trademark application, trademark counterfeit and infringement, etc. The events were well-received among attending SMEs.

5. Training Professionals

IP Professional Training Program

In order to foster new talent for the IP industry, TIPO offered a total of 17 IPR training courses in 2021, which was attended by 960 people – a record high since 2018. The latest course - Multinational Patent Filing Strategies - has received wide recognition and is instrumental in helping trainees gain the professional knowledge and practical skills necessary in their work.

Courses and Attendance

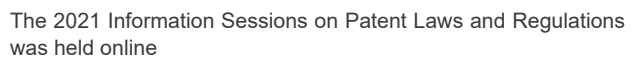
Courses		Participants
IPR Capacity (Basics)	IPR Basics	29
	Patent Law Regulations	66
	Patent Formality Check and Management	15
	Patent Search	50
	Trademark Law Regulations	86
	Patent Analysis	58
	Trademark Search and Analysis	87
	Intellectual Property Litigation Practices	21
	IPR Basics (Tainan)	20
	Drafting of Patent Specifications and Patent Claims	76
	Trademark Application Registration	106
	Trademark Application Management and Rights Maintenance (Tainan)	29
	Trademark Application Registration (Online)	25
	Trademark-Related Laws and International Norms (Online)	86
	Trademark Dispute (Online)	88
	Patent Examination Guidelines & Practices (Online)	63
Multinational Patent Filing Strategies (Only one course offered)		55
Total		960

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

TIPO requires all patent attorneys to complete pre-employment training for practical experience after passing the qualification exam. The training is primarily aimed to familiarize new patent attorneys with professional experience as soon as possible. Pre-employment training in 2021 started in February, and a total of 56 trainees completed training. In an effort to protect the interests of applicants and enhance the quality of service provided by patent professionals, current patent attorneys and agents are also required by TIPO to attend a minimum of 12 hours of on-the-job training every two years.

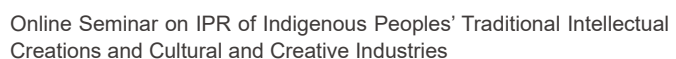
Laws and Practices

Due to the pandemic, the 2021 Information Sessions on Patent Laws and Regulations was held online via live webcast and elaborated on topics such as the “Requirements for Design Patents Descriptions and Drawings”, “Examination Guidelines for Computer Software-Related Inventions”, and other important amendments to the patent examination guidelines. A total of 558 participants attended the information session, 90% of which reported satisfaction with the course.



In compliance with the amendments to the substantive examination guidelines for design patents on architecture and interior design, TIPO held a seminar and conference on patent protection in the field of interior design seminar and conference at the Taipei Association of Interior Designers in March 2021. Attendees included architects, interior designers, students and practitioners of IP, and the event garnered enthusiastic discussions and response.

To raise awareness of IP protection within the cultural and creative industries and acknowledge the traditional intellectual creations of indigenous peoples, TIPO held the Online Seminar on IPR of Indigenous Peoples' Traditional Intellectual Creations and Cultural and Creative Industries in 2021. The seminar focused on issues of design patenting, trademarking and the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples, allowing for cultural and creative designers and entrepreneurs to exchange thoughts and opinions.



◆ Trademark Laws

Between April and May, TIPO held 4 information sessions on trademark laws, which discussed topics such as international trends in dealing with “bad-faith trademark filings”. The sessions were beneficial for the public to gain an understanding of the various trademark practices in different countries, and of the determinative principles accepted in recent cases in Taiwan.



Information Sessions on Trademark Laws

◆ Promoting Copyright Awareness

TIPO held 12 online information sessions and workshops to promote copyright awareness and provide information on the use of copyrights on the internet and in cultural and creative industries. TIPO also held 4 information sessions at various government agencies to promote copyright awareness among government employees.

The TIPO IPR Protection Service Group visited 129 locations across the nation to give lectures on IPR regulations, and the TIPO Campus IPR Protection Task Force (composed of college students working in tandem with theater groups) visited 62 elementary and junior high schools to promote IPR awareness.

With regards to raising awareness for online copyright protection, TIPO released 20 podcast episodes on the subject via its official podcast channel Copyright x I Support Originals, which is available on the five major podcast platforms - Apple, Google, Spotify, Sound on and KKbox. The podcast features live-streamed discussions with key opinion leaders (KOLs)/influencers, as well as 33 IPR awareness video clips and comics. TIPO also continued to provide promotional materials and answer questions about copyrights on its official Facebook page. IPR awareness was also promoted across other broadcasting and electronic medium, such as on digital (LCD) billboards, etc.

TIPO has also compiled two online publications from common copyrights issues to promote public awareness of copyrights protection: Copyright Concepts for Government Procurement Contracts and Common Copyright Issues Q&A. Both handbooks are available to the public on the TIPO website.



Information session on procurement contracts and procurement of the arts



TIPO Podcast Channel Copyright x I Support Originals

◆ Raising Awareness for Trade Secret Protection

In April and October, TIPO held 3 Seminars on Laws and Practices in Trade Secret Protection, which covered topics such as the current regulations, confidentiality measures of trade secret protection, and case studies of investigations, etc.

TIPO held the first Trade Secret Protection Interactive Workshop in 2021, sharing measures for trade secret protection via interactive discussions on-site and through video conferencing. The final session was held on December 9, and participants were invited to share and exchange their experiences with trade secret protection.



Seminar on Laws and Practices in Trade Secret Protection



Trade Secret Protection Interactive Workshop

Seminars on IPR Affairs

In September, TIPO held the Online Seminar on IPR Affairs, which featured the following agenda items: “The Latest Updates on the Amendments to the Patent Act”, “New Measures to the Industry Collaborative Patent Interview Pilot Program”, “Revisions to Examination Practices - Case Explanations for Reasons and Conditions of Post-Grant Amendments”, and “Patent and Trademark Reminders”. The seminar was a success on two fronts - not only did it allow TIPO to discuss its latest practices with participants from various sectors, but it was also a great opportunity for TIPO to seek outside opinions. In all, of the 495 people who attended the sessions, 99% expressed satisfaction.

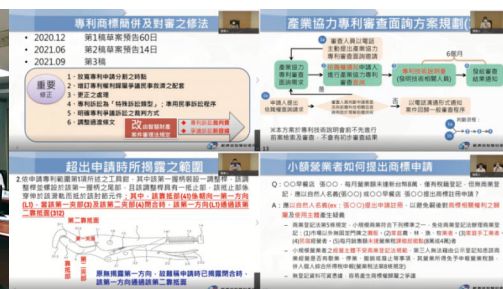


Seminar on IPR Affairs

<https://www.tipo.gov.tw/tw/lp-69-1.html>



The Online Seminar on IPR Affairs



World IP Day

The theme of the 2021 World IP Day was “IP & SMEs: Taking Your Ideas to Market,” and in honor of the celebrations, TIPO held several events on Facebook: a Q&A giveaway and a contest for the best Mandarin translation of the World IP Day theme. TIPO also teamed up with the Small and Medium Enterprise Administration (SMEA) to organize the IP & SMEs: Taking Your Ideas to Market symposium on April 26. SMEs from all over Taiwan were invited to take part in the symposium, where they had the opportunity to discuss a variety of issues including patents, trademarks, copyright, trade secrets, and global patent portfolio for business. The event was live-streamed via YouTube and Facebook.



World IP Day

<https://www.tipo.gov.tw/tw/np-864-1.html>



World IP Day Celebrations

Local IPR Classes

TIPO branch offices regularly offer free classes every week to raise public awareness of IPR, but due to the pandemic, only five classes were offered in 2021. The classes cover topics such as filing a patent or trademark applications, basics of copyrights and trade secrets, online search systems, and the IP for SMEs Website, etc.



VI INTERNATIONAL AND CROSS-STRAIT EXCHANGE AND COOPERATION

Looking beyond Taiwan

1. International Cooperation
2. Cross-Strait Exchange

Highlights

- Organized the 2021 APEC Workshop on the Potential for Use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in the Field of IPR
- Attended video conference meeting of the 1st Taiwan-Canada IP Policy Dialogues
- Signed the MOU on Electronic Exchange of Priority Document (PDX) for Design Patents between Taiwan and R. Korea
- Facilitated further IP cooperation between Taiwan, the US, and Japan

VI

INTERNATIONAL AND CROSS-STRAIT EXCHANGE AND COOPERATION

In 2021, TIPO participated in a series of IPR conferences with partners from across the world and continued to facilitate 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 took part in three meetings of the TRIPS Council and joined several members in submitting “IP Innovation” proposals. This has allowed Taiwan to share its expertise and explain measures taken in regards to topics such as “Making MSMEs Competitive in Green Tech”, “IP for Investment/Financing/Funding”, and “Women and Intellectual Property”.

◆ APEC/IPEG

● APEC/IPEG Meetings

TIPO gave presentations at the 52nd and 53rd APEC/IPEG Meetings on “Amendment to Design Patent Examination Guidelines for Graphic Image Design” and “Introduction to the Revision of the Examination Guidelines for Computer Software-Related Inventions”. Viewpoints, opinions, and experiences were also exchanged with delegates from other economics.



APEC/IPEG Meetings

<https://www.tipo.gov.tw/tw/lp-95-1.html>

● APEC Project Implementation

The 2021 APEC Workshop on the Potential for Use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in the Field of IPR was held from July 29 to 30. The panel of speakers included those who were invited from the United States, Singapore, Thailand, and the Philippines, and the workshop was attended 450 times. Attendees included domestic and foreign government officials, lawyers, patent attorneys, and delegates from Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.



2021 APEC Workshop on the Potential for Use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in the Field of IPR

Bilateral Cooperation

◆ Taiwan-US

● TIFA Council Meeting

TIPO attended the 11th Taiwan-US Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) Council meeting with US officials on June 30 and discussed topics such as anti-digital piracy, enforcement of the Trade Secrets Act, and collaborating on IP protection.

◆ Taiwan-Japan

● Taiwan-Japan Patent Dossier Information Exchange Service

In order to provide applicants from Taiwan and Japan with comprehensive and high-quality patent examination documents online, TIPO has established the Taiwan-Japan Patent Dossier Information Exchange System. The service officially launched in January 2021, and public information on invention and utility model patent families from Taiwan and Japan is now open to the public. Information on examination files from Taiwan and Japan is also available online. As of December 2021, the service has been used 105,667 times.



Transnational Patent Dossier Information Exchange System
https://tiponet.tipo.gov.tw/S093_WEBP/outer/outer4001pub

● Taiwan-Japan Design Patent PDX

Taiwan and Japan signed an MOU on Design Patent Priority Documents (PDX) in 2019 to expand the scope of electronic exchange. TIPO completed system functions in 2021, and services have been provided since January 2022.

● Director General Invited to Share the Latest IP Trends with Japanese Businesses

TIPO Director General Hong Shu-min was invited by the Japan-Taiwan Exchange Association to give a talk on IP trends and regulatory reforms in Taiwan at an online seminar for Japanese businesses.

● Trademark Examiner Exchange

In October, TIPO and JPO conducted the 10th Trademark Examiner Exchange via video conference. The participants introduced the latest trademark measures and exchanged thoughts on issues including measures taken to expedite the examination, legal regimes and practices taken to deal with trademark filings in “bad faith”, etc.

● Cooperation on Mutual Recognition of Deposit of Biological Materials

TIPO and JPO officially launched the Cooperative Program on Mutual Recognition of the Deposit of Biological Materials for the Purpose of Patent Procedure on June 18, 2015. As of the end of December 2021, 113 patent applications were submitted under the program - 105 by Japanese nationals, and 8 by Taiwanese nationals.

◆ Taiwan-Korea

● MOU on Electronic Exchange of Priority Document (PDX) for Design Patents

In November, Taiwan and R. Korea signed the MOU on Electronic Exchange of Priority Document (PDX) for Design Patents. The system is slated for official launch in July 2023, providing more convenient services for applicants.

● Cooperation on Mutual Recognition of Deposit of Biological Materials

TIPO and KIPO officially launched the Cooperative Program on Mutual Recognition of the Deposit of Biological Materials for the Purpose of Patent Procedure on September 1, 2020. As of the end of December 2021, a total of 18 patent applications were filed by R. Korean nationals under the program.

◆ Taiwan-UK

● Cooperation on Mutual Recognition of Deposit of Biological Materials

TIPO and UKIPO officially launched the Cooperative Program on Mutual Recognition of the Deposit of Biological Materials for the Purpose of Patent Procedure on December 1, 2017. As of the end of December 2021, a total of 23 patent applications were filed by UK nationals under the program.

◆ Taiwan-Canada

TIPO and the Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) had video conferences for the 1st Taiwan-Canada IP Policy Dialogues on September 29 and November 3. Both sides exchanged views on recent developments in Taiwan and Canada's policy, regulations, and laws on patents and trade secrets, as well as pharmaceutical intellectual property rights.

◆ Taiwan-Philippines

In November, TIPO and the Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (IPOPHL) reached a consensus on the Taiwan-Philippines Intellectual Property Cooperation Biennial Work Plan 2021-2022 in order to broaden bilateral IP cooperation between Taiwan and the Philippines in accordance with the MOU signed on October 19, 2020.

2. Cross-Strait Exchange

IP Exchange and Services

◆ Cross-Strait IPR Dispute Resolution

As of the end of 2021, TIPO processed 864 requests for the resolution of trademark, copyright, and patent disputes via cross-strait collaborative assistance mechanisms. Of these, 658 cases were resolved, and legal assistance was provided for 177 cases.

◆ The IPR Service Network for Taiwanese Enterprises in Mainland China

The IPR Service Network for Taiwanese Enterprises in Mainland China is a platform that provides Taiwan businesses with the latest IPR information from Mainland China. In 2021, the platform continued to provide updates on the latest news, laws and regulations, measures, survey reports, and judicial rulings on IPR. Ten online seminars were also made available to the public on the website, accumulating over 303,000 views in 2021.

◆ Cross-Strait Seminar on IPR Laws and Practices

TIPO supported the Chinese National Federation of Industries (CNFI) in organizing four online seminars: Amendments to Patent Examination Guidelines for Computer Software-Related Inventions in Mainland China, AI with High Patent Value in Mainland China, the Opportunities and Challenges to Pharmaceutical Patents in Mainland China, and Interpretations and Practices of the Amendments Concerning Malicious Trademark Registrations in Mainland China. The seminars attracted over 2,400 participants, with 95% expressing satisfaction with their experience.

◆ Cross-Strait Forums on Trademarks and Patents

Two cross-strait forums were held online in December. The 1st Cross-Strait Trademark Practices Forum opened on December 21 and covered topics regarding the development of trademark laws and practices, business names and trademark disputes, strategies for trademark management, protection, and brand operation, as well as adjudication of trademark infringement. The 13th Cross-Strait Patent Forum commenced on December 23 and discussed topics including the development of patent laws and practices, patent examination practices in AI, patent portfolios, and litigation strategies in digital technologies. Experts and attendees alike exchanged views and opinions on the aforementioned topics at both forums, which attracted 461 and 474 attendees respectively.



Cross-Strait Patent Forum



VII IPR IMPLEMENTATION

Enhancing Taiwan's Global Competitiveness with IPR Protection

1. Piracy and Counterfeit Investigations
2. IP and Commercial 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

Taiwan's IPR Action Plan 2021-2023 is currently under implementation in accordance with national policy on industrial innovation and development. The main goal of the plan is to strengthen investigations of piracy, counterfeiting and trade secret theft in order to effectively curb infringements, as well as to optimize IPR protection.

1. Piracy and Counterfeit Investigation

Taiwan High Prosecutors Office (THPO)

The Taiwan High Prosecutors Office (THPO) held the Working Group Meeting on Coordinated Supervision of Investigations of IPR infringement in order to better integrate IPR protection operations carried out by various agencies. Infringement rulings rendered by district prosecutor's offices in 2021 are listed below.

Unit: Case

Year	Concluded Investigation	Indicted (Ordinary Procedure)	Summary Offense (Summary Judgment)	Suspended Indictment	No Indictment	Others
2021	6,258	455	692	674	3,293	1,144
2020	6,887	657	759	717	3,525	1,229
Rate of Change (%)	-9.1%	-30.7%	-8.8%	-6.0%	-6.6%	-6.9%

Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Statistics on violations of the Trademark Act, the Copyright Act, and the Trade Secrets Act are listed below.

Year	Total		Trademark		Copyright		Trade Secret	
	Cases	Suspects (persons)	Cases	Suspects (persons)	Cases	Suspects (persons)	Cases	Suspects (persons)
2021	56	137	14	16	16	45	26	76
2020	59	104	16	16	18	35	25	53
Rate of Change (%)	-5.1%	31.7%	-12.5%	0.0%	-11.1%	28.6%	4.0%	43.4%

National Police Agency (NPA), Ministry of the Interior

Statistics on violations of the Trademark Act and the Copyright Act, cybercrimes, and optical disks (ODs) seizures are listed below.

Year	Total		Trademark		Copyright		Trade Secret		Internet Infringement	ODs Seized
	Cases	Suspects (persons)	Cases	Suspects (persons)	Cases	Suspects (persons)	Cases	Suspects (persons)	Cases	No. of Disks
2021	3,672	4,862	1,823	2,305	1,817	2,489	32	68	2,911	4
2020	3,904	4,807	2,215	2,647	1,677	2,131	12	29	2,807	55
Rate of Change (%)	-5.9%	1.1%	-17.7%	-12.9%	8.3%	16.8%	166.7%	134.5%	3.7%	-92.7%

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

Acting under the authority of the National Police Agency, the Criminal Investigation Brigade of the Second Special Police Corps coordinates operations with brigades in Taipei, Taichung, and Kaohsiung specifically tasked with investigating IPR infringement. Cybercrimes made up 80.1% of all IPR infringement cases in 2021, and the various types of infringement are shown below.

Unit: Case

Year	Total	Types of Infringement					
		Internet	Markets	Storefronts	Flyers	Factories	Others
2021	2,710	2,170	113	98	0	80	249
2020	2,841	2,109	216	404	0	69	43
Rate of Change (%)	-4.6%	2.9%	-47.7%	-75.7%	--	15.9%	479.1%

2.IP and Commercial Court Rulings of Civil and Criminal Cases

The IP and Commercial Court adjudicates IP-related litigations, and a list of the court's rulings on patent, trademark and copyright cases (for both civil and criminal proceedings) is included below:

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
2021	141	97	46	47	69	29	58	45
2020	119	108	64	43	47	28	40	52
Rate of Change (%)	18.5%	-10.2%	-28.1%	9.3%	46.8%	3.6%	45.0%	-13.5%

Source: Judicial Yuan's website

3.Skill-Building for Law Enforcement Personnel

In order to improve the effectiveness with which law enforcement officers investigate IP infringement, TIPO organized four training sessions entitled "Investigating IP & Internet Infringement". These sessions were divided into beginner, intermediate, and advanced levels, and 35 hours were allotted each session for practical and professional training. A total of 100 officers participated in the training in hopes of further enhancing their professional knowledge.

4.Raising Public Awareness of IPR Protection

The Executive Yuan has passed the IPR Action Plan to better facilitate the development and protection of IPR, and as such, TIPO has commenced regular interagency coordination meetings.

TIPO also has a page dedicated to the IPR Action Plan on its website, which continues to provide updated information on the plan, such as the results of counterfeit investigations by different government agencies, statistics and adjudications from judicial courts, IPR protection measures and important international updates on IPR issues. The information listed above is also regularly compiled and published in TIPO's Quarterly Report on Intellectual Property Rights Protection in Taiwan, with the aim to better acquaint different sectors with TIPO's efforts in coordinating agencies to strengthen counterfeit investigations under the plan.



Appendix

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



1. Calendar of Events

Jan	5	Implemented the Positive Patent Examination Pilot Program for Startups.
	12	Commenced the Taiwan-Japan Patent Dossier Information Exchange Service.
Feb	24-25	Attended the 52nd APEC/IPEG via video conference.
Mar	4	Organized information sessions to promote patent protection for interior designing.
	8	Organized Information Sessions on Trademark Applications for Startups.
	10-11	Attended the 1st 2021 TRIPS Council meeting online.
	11	Published amendments to the Regulations Governing Application for Approval of License of Works of Unknown Owner of Copyrights and Royalties for Use Thereof.
	22	Coordinated the 1st interagency coordination meeting of 2021 for the IPR Action Plan.
Apr	8	The Executive Yuan passed the draft partial amendments of the Copyright Act and the Copyright Collective Management Organization Act.
	13	Organized information session in Taipei on copyright ownership stipulations in procurement contracts and procurement of the arts.
	26	Organized the IP & SMEs: Taking Your Ideas to Market symposium.
	29	Organized Seminar on Laws and Practices in Trade Secret Protection in Taichung.
May	1	Fully implemented the Fast-Track Trademark Examination Program.
	5	Organized information session on trademark protection and application for startups.
	6	Released the Copyright X I Support Originals podcast on all major podcasting platforms.
Jun	8-9	Attended the 2nd 2021 TRIPS Council meeting online.
	30	Attended the 11th Taiwan-US TIFA Council meeting.
Jul	1	Implemented the revised Examination Guidelines for Computer Software-Related Inventions.
	14	Implemented amendments to the Patent Examination Guidelines, which include revisions to Chapter 1-6, Chapter 10, 11, 13 & 14 of Part II ("Substantive Examination for Invention Patents"), Chapter 1 & 5 of Part III ("Substantive Examination for Design Patents"), Chapter 3 of Part VI ("Formality Examination for Utility Model Patents"), and Chapter 1 of Part V ("Examination for Patent Invalidity").
	29-30	Organized the 2021 APEC Workshop on the Potential for Use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in the Field of IPR.

Aug	12-13	Attended the 53rd APEC/IPEG video conference.
	18	Organized the online seminar entitled “Copyright Knowledge and IPR Infringements and Enforcement Practices for Online Sellers and Influencers”.
Sep	1	Updated Classification for Industrial Designs in accordance with the Locarno Classification (13th Edition), adding categories for various arrangements of shop interiors and window displays, as well as emerging technologies such as VR devices.
	1	Coordinated a meeting for the discussion of issues regarding illegal set-top boxes investigations.
	7	Conducted the 2nd interagency coordination meeting of the 2021 IPR Action Plan.
	10	Organized the 2021 Online Seminar on IPR Affairs.
	15	Organized the Online Seminar on IPR of Indigenous Peoples' Traditional Intellectual Creations and Cultural and Creative Industries.
	29	Commenced the 1st Taiwan-Canada IP Policy Dialogues via video conference (first session).
Oct	1	Organized Seminar on Laws and Practices in Trade Secret Protection in Tainan.
	4-5	Organized the Taiwan-Japan Trademark Examiner Exchange Program via video conference.
	7	Published revisions to the Accelerated Examination Program (AEP), which came into effect on January 1, 2022.
	13	Published the Carbon Reduction Technology Development Patent Map on the TIPO website.
	13-14	Attended the 3rd 2021 TRIPS Council meeting online.
	14-16	2021 Taiwan Innotech Expo opened at Taipei World Trade Center Exhibition Hall 1.
	27	Promulgated the revised Examination Guidelines on Likelihood of Confusion, which also came into force on the same day.
	29	Organized Seminar on Laws and Practices in Trade Secret Protection in Hsinchu.
Nov	1	Implemented the Industry Collaborative Patent Interview Pilot Program.
	3	Commenced the 1st Taiwan-Canada IP Policy Dialogues via video conference (second session).
	12	Signed the MOU on Design Priority Document Exchange (PDX) with the Republic of Korea.
	24	Published amendments to Article 2 and Article 5 of the Operational Directions of Priority Document Exchange by Means of Electronic Communication between Taiwan Intellectual Property Office and Japan Patent Office, which came into effect on January 1, 2022.
Dec	1	Published revisions to the Positive Patent Examination Pilot Program for Startups, which came into effect on January 1, 2022.
	10	Released the Guide to AI Applications in Precision Medicine IP.
	21	Published the Regulations for the Security and the Maintenance of Personal Information Files in Copyright Collective Management Organizations, which came into force on the same day.

2. Annual Statistics

I. Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

A. General Statistics on Patent Cases (2012-2021)

Year \ Item	Application	Certificate Issued	Grant
2012	85,074	56,611	56,608
2013	83,211	72,147	72,142
2014	78,015	76,258	76,252
2015	73,627	78,089	78,087
2016	72,442	76,406	76,406
2017	73,791	71,878	71,877
2018	73,421	62,193	62,193
2019	74,652	57,887	57,886
2020	72,238	58,719	58,719
2021	72,613	59,478	59,476

Reporting Date: January 11, 2022

Note: "Application" refers to the numbers of applications filed each individual calendar year. "Certificate Issued" refers to the numbers of certificates being issued. "Grant" refers to the counts of approved cases published and issued at the same time.

B. Statistics on Patent from 2012 to 2021

1. Patent Cases Filed & Disposed

Year \ Item	Application	Reexamination	Invalidation	Assignment	Licensing
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
2021	72,613	6,655	438	5,665	79

Reporting Date: January 11, 2022

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
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
2021	49,116	47,951	43,576	6,496	10,628	36,576	161

Reporting Date: January 11, 2022

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

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
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
2021	15,796	147	15,742	817	970	224

Reporting Date: January 11, 2022

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
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
2021	7,701	159	853	7,158	53

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Note: "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.

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
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
2021	0	0	68	113	21	202	24	46	70	45	60	22	127

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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
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%
2021	238	6	0	219	1	2.7%

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 and Commercial Court

Item Year	Cases Received	Cases Concluded							
		Withdrawn	Plaintiff Won	Plaintiff Lost	Partially Sustained	Dismissals	Settlements	Others	Total
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
2021	70	1	5	52	5	0	0	0	63

Note: 1. The above statistics are provided by the Intellectual Property and Commercial 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

Item Year	Residents				Non-Residents			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
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
2021	19,547	14,543	3,534	37,624	29,569	1,253	4,167	34,989

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9. Resident and Non-Resident Patent Grants

Item Year	Residents				Non-Residents			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
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
2021	15,395	14,555	3,311	33,261	21,181	1,187	3,847	26,215

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Note: "Grants" refer to the counts of approved cases 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		
	2018	2019	2020	2019	2020	2021
A01	415	393	383	307	309	259
A21	40	29	26	24	20	24
A22	10	2	5	4	8	6
A23	276	323	321	211	218	229
A24	107	183	217	71	46	73
A41	69	86	92	45	69	60
A42	25	26	16	16	12	30
A43	110	73	80	98	75	88
A44	58	57	49	60	37	40
A45	100	100	97	69	56	62
A46	27	30	31	13	12	22
A47	643	551	520	435	460	480
A61	2,744	2,767	2,862	1,635	1,497	1,911
A62	70	49	126	60	37	64
A63	301	318	255	242	244	242
A99	1	0	0	0	0	0
B01	466	517	534	385	281	354
B02	8	20	27	11	16	11
B03	12	27	22	10	17	17
B04	5	6	3	3	10	0
B05	171	146	166	166	139	96
B06	5	13	5	2	7	6
B07	14	22	19	11	9	17
B08	101	92	106	97	80	72
B09	17	26	32	18	13	15
B21	103	99	100	127	64	95
B22	93	96	72	76	53	47
B23	497	529	537	418	301	439
B24	215	206	245	186	144	180
B25	402	483	449	296	346	367
B26	49	58	40	47	49	41

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2018	2019	2020	2019	2020	2021
B27	32	22	10	25	20	15
B28	24	19	32	27	28	23
B29	470	409	427	346	311	339
B30	6	10	11	5	3	12
B31	6	12	13	4	9	10
B32	689	777	668	567	449	476
B33	19	5	7	4	2	2
B41	155	158	116	202	137	114
B42	12	11	6	8	8	6
B43	21	19	30	18	20	15
B44	16	14	15	14	16	7
B60	534	424	433	320	281	346
B61	35	31	27	20	19	26
B62	492	422	409	385	371	404
B63	39	48	45	27	23	23
B64	31	34	41	19	21	30
B65	670	749	744	554	483	532
B66	51	50	74	50	38	48
B67	18	14	15	19	9	10
B68	1	0	1	0	0	0
B81	58	41	46	62	59	62
B82	32	28	23	37	31	30
C01	291	349	360	232	197	212
C02	142	151	137	94	86	124
C03	383	369	314	349	234	232
C04	150	161	141	110	116	118
C05	20	28	13	21	16	16
C06	2	1	2	2	0	2
C07	1,740	1,868	2,157	1,173	1,173	1,199
C08	2,004	2,070	2,156	1,331	1,123	1,379
C09	1,652	1,592	1,415	1,098	927	989
C10	67	37	66	53	44	28
C11	94	88	92	46	40	68

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2018	2019	2020	2019	2020	2021
C12	457	516	526	274	271	319
C13	1	2	0	3	1	2
C14	0	3	0	3	0	0
C21	63	51	67	78	53	43
C22	294	306	252	241	234	262
C23	662	783	780	553	541	622
C25	211	184	202	151	171	186
C30	93	117	148	93	70	124
C40	1	1	0	5	2	1
D01	97	82	74	55	65	49
D02	20	18	24	8	13	13
D03	46	26	37	21	16	23
D04	85	95	74	37	45	65
D05	44	53	26	32	38	43
D06	159	174	123	113	108	88
D07	0	1	0	2	0	1
D21	59	50	30	28	30	39
D99	0	0	0	0	0	0
E01	35	27	22	25	12	20
E02	38	40	44	31	18	19
E03	38	65	59	52	38	46
E04	189	213	182	144	148	152
E05	118	127	124	130	84	131
E06	99	73	73	107	66	66
E21	9	10	13	7	7	3
F01	40	40	27	44	30	17
F02	45	40	28	64	30	19
F03	129	129	96	67	70	53
F04	275	270	184	207	221	186
F15	25	38	24	23	33	25
F16	684	667	606	574	517	572
F17	18	28	36	15	14	14
F21	167	164	138	122	124	139

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2018	2019	2020	2019	2020	2021
F22	8	12	10	5	6	5
F23	59	57	67	42	43	37
F24	231	215	197	208	170	143
F25	88	72	58	70	51	57
F26	31	24	25	19	16	15
F27	33	25	34	28	22	10
F28	113	166	147	80	104	90
F41	36	36	47	28	29	27
F42	2	0	5	1	1	2
G01	2,007	2,052	1,972	1,504	1,379	1,510
G02	1,627	1,538	1,601	1,373	1,320	1,313
G03	999	1,053	969	849	932	868
G04	21	10	23	26	32	23
G05	317	308	288	290	248	234
G06	5,071	5,149	4,817	3,125	3,490	3,705
G07	62	85	61	45	40	53
G08	213	201	195	161	95	128
G09	556	566	586	404	535	529
G10	190	153	195	125	107	166
G11	610	660	651	554	658	724
G12	3	3	2	4	3	2
G16	127	185	195	27	83	85
G21	23	15	46	17	21	25
G99	0	0	0	0	0	0
H01	7,451	7,844	7,403	6,196	6,269	6,743
H02	1,027	944	914	868	860	730
H03	533	481	413	503	434	372
H04	3,270	3,164	2,626	1,970	2,062	2,511
H05	868	966	1,097	730	808	883
H99	0	0	0	0	0	0
X	542	553	519	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		
	2018	2019	2020	2019	2020	2021
A01	598	497	528	527	504	459
A21	59	49	54	46	57	39
A22	8	6	4	7	4	2
A23	149	169	140	141	154	130
A24	12	21	23	11	31	15
A41	262	192	252	189	221	238
A42	56	48	57	44	47	61
A43	181	160	120	150	147	119
A44	77	73	68	70	60	71
A45	419	393	337	354	387	254
A46	24	38	27	25	31	22
A47	1,331	1,403	1,187	1,315	1,280	987
A61	1,132	1,176	1,239	1,065	1,267	1,052
A62	122	102	324	104	244	220
A63	489	497	437	453	453	378
A99	2	0	1	0	1	0
B01	215	204	227	202	235	186
B02	7	22	18	13	20	22
B03	7	7	11	11	8	7
B04	1	9	4	7	4	3
B05	82	90	93	75	110	78
B06	8	1	1	2	1	2
B07	15	14	18	13	16	17
B08	63	45	49	50	47	41
B09	21	19	27	21	17	25
B21	69	74	66	66	78	58
B22	19	21	12	17	20	18
B23	340	327	378	313	361	302
B24	90	80	79	77	89	65
B25	348	276	276	285	291	240
B26	67	70	63	58	71	53
B27	39	36	18	35	25	14

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2018	2019	2020	2019	2020	2021
B28	10	19	9	13	15	13
B29	140	129	121	131	114	112
B30	7	16	9	14	10	11
B31	6	14	18	5	21	8
B32	125	132	118	126	119	101
B33	7	2	3	7	3	0
B41	60	53	44	48	48	37
B42	44	37	37	37	32	31
B43	56	48	42	45	42	33
B44	33	45	43	34	45	26
B60	542	442	410	452	418	419
B61	5	7	13	8	8	14
B62	430	435	455	381	476	414
B63	44	44	34	41	38	41
B64	20	33	24	25	23	26
B65	862	849	876	804	842	752
B66	77	76	92	69	92	79
B67	30	23	17	25	20	23
B68	1	0	4	1	2	3
B81	7	11	0	16	1	1
B82	1	1	0	0	1	0
C01	25	22	17	17	22	18
C02	89	77	76	73	73	81
C03	13	15	19	7	16	16
C04	3	13	10	13	5	4
C05	10	13	7	15	11	6
C06	0	0	0	0	0	0
C07	0	3	1	1	2	1
C08	13	11	11	8	12	10
C09	15	18	20	15	23	10
C10	7	8	4	8	8	6
C11	13	14	10	17	9	8
C12	23	34	32	33	36	29

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2018	2019	2020	2019	2020	2021
C13	0	0	0	0	0	0
C14	2	0	0	2	0	0
C21	18	12	15	12	11	17
C22	5	5	10	4	9	7
C23	15	19	38	13	21	49
C25	36	46	48	45	46	32
C30	4	2	2	3	2	4
C40	0	0	0	0	0	0
D01	14	19	18	16	17	20
D02	17	11	15	12	9	14
D03	30	31	33	25	33	24
D04	33	52	50	36	55	40
D05	44	34	20	37	24	17
D06	72	49	66	59	64	51
D07	4	2	3	5	3	0
D21	7	9	9	6	11	5
D99	0	0	0	0	0	0
E01	53	51	44	47	43	41
E02	49	44	38	43	43	31
E03	75	74	69	66	78	63
E04	330	371	353	322	375	314
E05	181	163	151	171	138	151
E06	162	153	192	134	174	171
E21	4	10	9	6	10	9
F01	35	42	37	38	27	42
F02	60	40	41	48	43	29
F03	97	81	57	72	79	43
F04	203	188	159	183	164	135
F15	18	11	10	14	11	13
F16	599	633	669	600	618	625
F17	26	17	15	20	11	15
F21	256	257	173	222	227	143
F22	3	5	0	2	5	4

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2018	2019	2020	2019	2020	2021
F23	69	62	68	72	59	60
F24	325	315	279	305	273	254
F25	45	54	40	49	46	30
F26	23	23	22	23	21	21
F27	9	16	22	10	23	17
F28	43	66	66	48	70	83
F41	72	57	67	45	55	67
F42	8	6	2	5	7	5
G01	481	436	433	432	452	430
G02	373	332	318	328	317	281
G03	109	91	90	85	91	78
G04	25	28	18	29	19	16
G05	82	57	59	70	58	63
G06	1,605	1,611	1,870	1,502	1,780	1,823
G07	83	63	64	59	67	66
G08	163	164	171	157	163	153
G09	163	163	195	149	192	173
G10	67	71	69	65	67	66
G11	48	38	42	48	36	35
G12	0	1	2	1	2	1
G16	25	80	91	63	81	91
G21	0	1	3	0	2	5
G99	1	0	0	0	1	1
H01	1,216	1,267	1,159	1,118	1,226	1,237
H02	444	395	369	406	364	324
H03	26	25	28	25	30	20
H04	329	332	305	314	315	288
H05	434	422	475	394	453	434
H99	0	0	0	0	0	0
X	160	210	170	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		
	2018	2019	2020	2019	2020	2021
01	46	68	57	30	26	36
02	327	324	242	268	254	194
03	210	213	184	182	155	158
04	56	59	74	50	68	39
05	65	48	59	59	30	47
06	353	412	307	292	302	228
07	428	395	331	338	312	237
08	376	426	356	285	376	338
09	519	509	484	413	462	403
10	208	307	168	228	258	156
11	194	318	272	188	278	251
12	831	897	1,010	646	831	1,034
13	507	771	578	400	639	601
14	1,128	1,018	973	914	900	965
15	405	422	377	327	349	347
16	239	246	199	204	241	150
17	14	15	7	15	6	7
18	25	23	29	22	30	14
19	90	85	92	65	83	77
20	23	49	35	37	31	17
21	263	328	231	254	211	247
22	61	37	55	51	31	64
23	381	485	483	352	412	383
24	179	203	249	177	185	215
25	184	146	150	117	131	135
26	482	438	487	393	428	424
27	17	38	41	21	11	24
28	268	310	282	226	273	249
29	20	25	46	12	33	38
30	50	56	42	44	32	35
31	38	62	51	50	41	45
32	0	0	0	0	0	0
X	95	71	68	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 2020 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	5,317
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	2,652
3	A61K	Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	1,462
4	G06Q	Electronic commerce	1,231
5	G02B	Optical elements, systems, or apparatus	1,040
6	C07D	Heterocyclic compounds	1,039
7	H04W	Wireless communication networks	828
8	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	821
9	H04N	Pictorial communication	820
10	G03F	Photomechanical production of textured or patterned surfaces; materials therefor; originals therefor; apparatus specially adapted therefor	767
11	C08G	Macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds	760
12	C23C	Coating metallic material; coating material with metallic material	731
13	G01N	Investigating or analyzing materials by determining their chemical or physical properties	726
14	B32B	Layered products	668
15	C07K	Peptides	630
16	G11C	Static stores	580
17	C08L	Compositions of macromolecular compounds	531
18	H04L	Transmission of digital information	530
19	A61B	Diagnosis; surgery; identification	524
20	G01R	Measuring electric variables; measuring magnetic variables	509

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

2. For detailed classification descriptions, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2021.01.

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 2020 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	G06Q	Electronic commerce	1,020
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	646
3	B65D	Containers for storage or transport of articles or materials	536
4	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	465
5	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	405
6	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	376
7	A47G	Household or table equipment	323
8	A62B	Devices, apparatus or methods for life-saving	301
9	A47J	Kitchen equipment; coffee mills; spice mills; apparatus for making beverages	274
10	A63B	Apparatus for physical training, gymnastics, swimming, climbing, or fencing; ball games; training equipment	249
11	A01K	Animal husbandry; care of birds, fishes, insects; fishing; rearing or breeding animals, not otherwise provided for; new breeds of animals	242
12	A61B	Diagnosis; surgery; identification	229
13	A47B	Tables; desks; office furniture; cabinets; drawers; general details of furniture	193
14	E06B	Fixed or movable closures for openings in buildings, vehicles, fences, or like enclosures	186
15	A61H	Physical therapy apparatus	184
16	A61L	Methods or apparatus for sterilizing materials or objects in general; disinfection, sterilization, or deodorization of air	179
16	B23Q	Details, components, or accessories for machine tools	179
18	B01D	Separation	177
19	A41D	Outerwear; protective garments; accessories	166
19	A61F	Filters implantable into blood vessels; prostheses; devices providing patency to, or preventing collapsing of, tubular structures of the body	166

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

2. For detailed classification descriptions, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2021.01.

3. 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.

6. Counts of Design Patent Applications Ranked by International Classification for Industrial Designs (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	652
2	26-06	Luminous devices for vehicles	344
3	13-03	Equipment for distribution or control of electric power	322
4	14-02	Data processing equipment as well as peripheral apparatus and devices	300
5	28-03	Toilet articles and beauty parlor equipment	254
6	14-03	Communications equipment, wireless remote controls and radio amplifiers	237
7	14-04	Screen displays and icons	223
8	09-03	Boxes, cases, containers, (preserve) tins or cans	195
9	11-01	Jewellery	182
10	03-01	Trunks, suitcases, briefcases, handbags, keyholders, cases specially designed for their contents, wallets and similar articles	170
11	23-04	Ventilation and air-conditioning equipment	166
12	14-01	Equipment for the recording or reproduction of sounds or pictures	164
13	23-01	Fluid distribution equipment	160
14	02-04	Footwear, socks and stockings	156
15	09-01	Bottles, flasks, pots, carboys, demijohns, and containers with dynamic dispensing means	155
15	21-01	Games and toys	155
17	13-02	Power transformers, rectifiers, batteries and accumulators	152
18	07-02	Cooking appliances, utensils and containers	147
19	12-11	Cycles and motorcycles	136
20	06-04	Storage furniture	130

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Note: 1. The table displays in descending order, which is 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 13th edition.

7. Counts of Invention Patent Grants Ranked by International Patent Classification (IPC) in 2021 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	5,013
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	2,348
3	A61K	Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	981
4	H04W	Wireless communication networks	796
5	G02B	Optical elements, systems, or apparatus	783
6	H04L	Transmission of digital information	689
7	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	671
8	G06Q	Electronic commerce	656
9	G11C	Static stores	643
10	G03F	Photomechanical production of textured or patterned surfaces; materials therefor; originals therefor; apparatus specially adapted therefor; exposure apparatus	624
11	H04N	Pictorial communication	596
12	C23C	Coating metallic material; coating material with metallic material	573
13	C07D	Heterocyclic compounds	548
14	G02F	Optical devices or arrangements for the control of light by modification of the optical properties of the media of the elements involved therein	485
15	B32B	Layered products	476
16	G01R	Measuring electric variables; measuring magnetic variables	463
17	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	441
18	G01N	Investigating or analyzing materials by determining their chemical or physical properties	436
19	C08L	Compositions of macromolecular compounds	428
20	C08G	Macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds	421

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

2. For detailed classification descriptions, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2021.01.

8. Counts of Utility Model Patent Grants Ranked by International Patent Classification (IPC) in 2021 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	G06Q	Electronic commerce	1,014
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	644
3	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	523
4	B65D	Containers for storage or transport of articles or materials	450
5	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	388
6	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	386
7	A47G	Household or table equipment	272
8	A01K	Animal husbandry; care of birds, fishes, insects; fishing; rearing or breeding animals, not otherwise provided for; new breeds of animals	224
9	A63B	Apparatus for physical training, gymnastics, swimming, climbing, or fencing; ball games; training equipment	215
10	A47J	Kitchen equipment; coffee mills; spice mills; apparatus for making beverages	214
11	A62B	Devices, apparatus or methods for life-saving	200
12	A61B	Diagnosis; surgery; identification	196
13	A61L	Methods or apparatus for sterilizing materials or objects in general; disinfection, sterilisation, or deodorisation of air	165
13	E06B	Fixed or movable closures for openings in buildings, vehicles, fences, or like enclosures	165
15	A47B	Tables; desks; office furniture; cabinets; drawers; general details of furniture	160
15	B65G	Transport or storage devices, shop conveyor systems or pneumatic tube conveyors	160
17	A41D	Outerwear; protective garments; accessories	157
18	A61H	Physical therapy apparatus	155
19	B25B	Tools or bench devices not otherwise provided for, for fastening, connecting, disengaging, or holding	152
20	B23Q	Details, components, or accessories for machine tools	150

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

2. Please refer to International Patent Classification version 2021.01 for detailed classification descriptions.

9. Counts of Design Patent Grants Ranked by International Classification for Industrial Designs (LOC) in 2021 (TOP 20)

Rank	LOC	LOC Subject	Total
1	12-16	Parts, equipment and accessories for vehicles, not included in other classes or subclasses	674
2	13-03	Equipment for distribution or control of electric power	362
3	26-06	Luminous devices for vehicles	332
4	14-02	Data processing equipment as well as peripheral apparatus and devices	329
5	14-03	Communications equipment, wireless remote controls and radio amplifiers	234
6	28-03	Toilet articles and beauty parlor equipment	233
7	14-04	Screen displays and icons	222
8	11-01	Jewellery	189
9	21-01	Games and toys	163
10	09-03	Boxes, cases, containers, (preserve) tins or cans	153
10	23-04	Ventilation and air-conditioning equipment	153
12	03-01	Trunks, suitcases, briefcases, handbags, keyholders, cases specially designed for their contents, wallets and similar articles	142
13	14-01	Equipment for the recording or reproduction of sounds or pictures	135
14	09-01	Bottles, flasks, pots, carboys, demijohns, and containers with dynamic dispensing means	132
15	23-01	Fluid distribution equipment	127
16	08-05	Other tools and implements	123
17	13-02	Power transformers, rectifiers, batteries and accumulators	122
18	02-04	Footwear, socks and stockings	118
19	07-02	Cooking appliances, utensils and containers	117
20	12-11	Cycles and motorcycles	115

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

2. For detailed LOC classification descriptions, please refer to International Classification for Industrial Designs 13th edition.

10. Statistics on Patent Applications by Nationality (2021)

Nationality	Application				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	19,547	14,543	3,534	37,624	51.81%
JAPAN	12,221	61	1,042	13,324	18.35%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	7,011	133	842	7,986	11.00%
MAINLAND CHINA	3,022	782	449	4,253	5.86%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	2,223	8	157	2,388	3.29%
GERMANY	1,047	8	233	1,288	1.77%
SWITZERLAND	616	7	484	1,107	1.52%
NETHERLANDS	596	0	154	750	1.03%
FRANCE	265	4	316	585	0.81%
SINGAPORE	490	44	41	575	0.79%
HONG KONG	239	103	136	478	0.66%
UNITED KINGDOM	346	5	20	371	0.51%
SWEDEN	172	0	65	237	0.33%
ITALY	111	2	59	172	0.24%
ISRAEL	148	1	3	152	0.21%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	92	36	3	131	0.18%
CANADA	117	6	5	128	0.18%
AUSTRIA	110	4	10	124	0.17%
BELGIUM	109	0	0	109	0.15%
DENMARK	78	0	13	91	0.13%
IRELAND	74	0	3	77	0.11%
FINLAND	65	0	7	72	0.10%
NEW ZEALAND	20	0	48	68	0.09%
INDIA	63	0	1	64	0.09%
AUSTRALIA	50	6	7	63	0.09%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	21	12	9	42	0.06%
SAMOA	24	7	2	33	0.05%

Nationality	Application				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
SPAIN	26	1	5	32	0.04%
MALAYSIA	24	4	2	30	0.04%
LUXEMBOURG	23	0	1	24	0.03%
CZECH REPUBLIC	9	0	6	15	0.02%
THAILAND	11	2	1	14	0.02%
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	13	0	0	13	0.02%
VIETNAM	7	3	3	13	0.02%
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	4	1	7	12	0.02%
NORWAY	7	0	4	11	0.02%
SLOVENIA	2	0	9	11	0.02%
SEYCHELLES	9	1	0	10	0.01%
LIECHTENSTEIN	8	0	0	8	0.01%
BRAZIL	5	0	2	7	0.01%
MEXICO	4	0	3	7	0.01%
PORTUGAL	6	0	0	6	0.01%
OTHERS	81	12	15	108	0.12%
TOTAL	49,116	15,796	7,701	72,613	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 (2021)

Nationality	Pre-Grant Publication	Percentage	Nationality	Pre-Grant Publication	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	18,819	39.25%	IRELAND	64	0.13%
JAPAN	12,621	26.32%	AUSTRALIA	50	0.10%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	6,708	13.99%	INDIA	39	0.08%
MAINLAND CHINA	2,865	5.97%	SPAIN	32	0.07%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,801	3.76%	MALAYSIA	26	0.05%
GERMANY	987	2.06%	NEW ZEALAND	22	0.05%
NETHERLANDS	653	1.36%	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	18	0.04%
SWITZERLAND	549	1.14%	SAMOA	18	0.04%
SINGAPORE	440	0.92%	THAILAND	17	0.04%
HONG KONG	342	0.71%	LIECHTENSTEIN	16	0.03%
UNITED KINGDOM	321	0.67%	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	15	0.03%
FRANCE	268	0.56%	LUXEMBOURG	14	0.03%
SWEDEN	166	0.35%	NORWAY	14	0.03%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	144	0.30%	SEYCHELLES	12	0.03%
CANADA	118	0.25%	BRAZIL	9	0.02%
ISRAEL	117	0.24%	CZECH REPUBLIC	6	0.01%
ITALY	106	0.22%	MEXICO	6	0.01%
AUSTRIA	105	0.22%	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	6	0.01%
BELGIUM	80	0.17%	OTHERS	215	0.44%
DENMARK	77	0.16%	TOTAL	47,951	100.00%
FINLAND	65	0.14%			

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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 (2021)

Nationality	Number of Granted Patents				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	15,395	14,555	3,311	33,261	55.92%
JAPAN	9,082	61	999	10,142	17.05%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	4,617	108	963	5,688	9.56%
MAINLAND CHINA	2,137	713	372	3,222	5.42%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,536	13	117	1,666	2.80%
GERMANY	685	11	209	905	1.52%
NETHERLANDS	457	3	159	619	1.04%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	506	42	9	557	0.94%
HONG KONG	334	107	105	546	0.92%
SWITZERLAND	276	7	263	546	0.92%
SINGAPORE	389	34	63	486	0.82%
FRANCE	156	7	289	452	0.76%
UNITED KINGDOM	219	2	18	239	0.40%
SWEDEN	141	0	46	187	0.31%
ITALY	113	1	63	177	0.30%
AUSTRIA	78	6	10	94	0.16%
BELGIUM	52	1	23	76	0.13%
FINLAND	49	0	16	65	0.11%
ISRAEL	47	5	9	61	0.10%
IRELAND	49	0	6	55	0.09%
NEW ZEALAND	10	0	41	51	0.09%
DENMARK	37	0	8	45	0.08%
CANADA	32	3	10	45	0.08%
SAMOA	19	21	2	42	0.07%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	19	11	7	37	0.06%
LUXEMBOURG	25	0	0	25	0.04%

Nationality	Number of Granted Patents				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
MALAYSIA	19	5	1	25	0.04%
AUSTRALIA	10	3	10	23	0.04%
NORWAY	10	0	6	16	0.03%
INDIA	10	0	4	14	0.02%
SPAIN	11	0	0	11	0.02%
SEYCHELLES	3	6	2	11	0.02%
SLOVENIA	0	0	9	9	0.02%
THAILAND	5	2	1	8	0.01%
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	7	0	0	7	0.01%
ANGUILLA	2	4	0	6	0.01%
OTHERS	39	11	7	57	0.09%
TOTAL	36,576	15,742	7,158	59,476	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 2021 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Applications			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.	1,950	0	0	1,950
2	AU OPTRONICS CORPORATION	460	4	7	471
3	ACER INCORPORATED	312	55	95	462
4	REALTEK SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION	440	0	2	442
5	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	392	11	1	404
6	NANYA TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION	290	0	0	290
7	MEDIATEK INC.	249	12	0	261
8	INVENTEC CORPORATION	230	3	0	233
9	CHINA STEEL CORPORATION	125	86	0	211
10	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	163	30	12	205
11	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	180	20	2	202
12	COMPAL ELECTRONICS, INC.	146	9	39	194
13	ASUSTEK COMPUTER INC.	76	102	7	185
14	TAIPEI CHENGSHIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	7	163	0	170
15	MEGA INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD.	25	140	0	165
16	QUANTA COMPUTER INC.	59	83	19	161
17	CTBC BANK CO., LTD.	39	116	0	155
18	TAIWAN COOPERATIVE BANK CO., LTD.	11	133	0	144
19	NATIONAL YANG MING CHIAO TUNG UNIVERSITY	135	6	0	141
20	PEGATRON CORPORATION	123	17	0	140

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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.

14. Resident Patent Applicants Ranked by Counts of Grants in 2021 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Grants			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.	1,053	0	0	1,053
2	AU OPTRONICS CORPORATION	443	2	20	465
3	ACER INCORPORATED	250	62	96	408
4	REALTEK SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION	386	0	6	392
5	MEDIATEK INC.	346	9	0	355
6	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	336	12	5	353
7	TAIPEI CHENGSHIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	1	214	0	215
8	CHINA STEEL CORPORATION	102	93	0	195
9	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	170	12	7	189
10	QUANTA COMPUTER INC.	59	106	19	184
11	INVENTEC CORPORATION	170	0	0	170
12	NANYA TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION	168	0	0	168
13	COMPAL ELECTRONICS, INC.	119	15	33	167
14	ASUSTEK COMPUTER INC.	66	90	5	161
15	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	122	30	7	159
16	CHUNGHWA TELECOM CO., LTD.	153	2	0	155
17	FAR EAST UNIVERSITY	53	101	0	154
18	WINBOND ELECTRONICS CORP.	153	0	0	153
19	CTBC BANK CO., LTD.	15	118	4	137
20	WISTRON CORPORATION	106	22	0	128

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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 2021 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Applications			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	845	0	0	845
2	APPLIED MATERIALS, INC.	758	1	34	793
3	NITTO DENKO CORPORATION	529	0	0	529
4	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	510	0	10	520
5	TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED	463	0	14	477
6	KIOXIA CORPORATION	457	0	1	458
7	SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	276	0	0	276
8	ASML NETHERLANDS B.V.	265	0	0	265
9	FUJIFILM CORPORATION	262	0	0	262
10	DISCO CORPORATION	225	0	0	225
11	LAM RESEARCH CORPORATION	206	0	2	208
12	COUPANG CORP.	197	0	8	205
13	SHIN-ETSU CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	195	8	0	203
14	HARRY WINSTON S.A.	0	0	196	196
15	SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LABORATORY CO., LTD.	176	0	0	176
16	INTEL CORPORATION	175	0	0	175
17	PSA AUTOMOBILES SA	0	0	173	173
18	WONDERLAND SWITZERLAND AG	75	7	82	164
19	PANASONIC INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT CO., LTD.	130	0	31	161
20	CORNING INCORPORATED	158	0	0	158
20	SHIMANO INC.	142	0	16	158

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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 2021 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Grants			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	APPLIED MATERIALS, INC.	451	3	38	492
2	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	424	0	0	424
3	ADVANCED NEW TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.	393	0	0	393
4	INTEL CORPORATION	333	0	0	333
5	KIOXIA CORPORATION	276	0	3	279
6	SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LABORATORY CO., LTD.	269	0	0	269
7	TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED	243	1	15	259
8	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	239	0	14	253
9	FORD GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES, LLC	0	0	228	228
10	NITTO DENKO CORPORATION	215	0	0	215
11	APPLE INC.	111	0	98	209
12	SCREEN HOLDINGS CO., LTD.	200	0	0	200
13	DISCO CORPORATION	193	0	0	193
14	SHIMANO INC.	177	0	12	189
15	ASML NETHERLANDS B.V.	184	1	0	185
15	SHIN-ETSU CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	181	4	0	185
17	SHOWA DENKO MATERIALS CO., LTD.	177	0	4	181
18	PSA AUTOMOBILES SA	0	0	179	179
19	LG CHEM, LTD.	163	0	1	164
19	PANASONIC INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT CO., LTD.	140	0	24	164

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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 2021

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)	140	451	59	6	656	1.25%
Foods & Tobacco	A21-A24	131	169	201	17	518	0.99%
Domestic Articles	A41-A47	411	1,658	371	94	2,534	4.84%
Pharmaceutical & Entertainment	A61-A63, (exclude A61K&A61P,A61Q)	784	1,478	450	83	2,795	5.34%
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	291	53	572	0	916	1.75%
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	321	86	513	3	923	1.76%
Separation & Mixing	B01-B09	230	349	358	32	969	1.85%
Working of Metal	B21-B32, (exclude B31)	843	940	1,191	47	3,021	5.77%
Printing	B41-B44	49	124	93	3	269	0.51%
Transporting	B60-B68	684	1,666	735	105	3,190	6.10%
Micro-structural Technology; Nano-technology	B81-B82	48	1	44	0	93	0.18%
Inorganic Chemistry, Treatment of Waste Water	C01-C05,C30	218	117	608	12	955	1.83%
Organic Chemistry	C07, (exclude C07K \ C07M)	79	0	867	0	946	1.81%
Organic Macromolecular Compound	C08	235	10	1,144	0	1,389	2.65%
Dyes, Petroleum, Animal or Vegetable Oils	C09-C11	118	22	967	2	1,109	2.12%
Sugar Industries & Pelts/ Leather	C13-C14	1	0	1	0	2	0.00%
Metallurgy, Coating Metallic Material & Alloys	C21-C23,C25 (exclude C22K)	217	95	896	10	1,218	2.33%
Textiles & Flexible Materials	D01-D07	107	157	175	9	448	0.86%
Paper Making & Making Paper Articles	D21,B31	12	11	37	2	62	0.12%

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	277	752	157	19	1,205	2.30%
Mining or Quarrying	E21	1	9	2	0	12	0.02%
Engines and Pumps	F01-F04	137	230	138	19	524	1.00%
Hydraulics or Pneumatics in General	F15-F17	286	620	325	33	1,264	2.42%
Lighting; Heating	F21-F28	270	573	226	39	1,108	2.12%
Weapons; Explosive Charges	F41-F42,C06	15	71	16	1	103	0.20%
Optics	G01-G03 ,(exclude G01N33)	1,539	674	2,070	94	4,377	8.37%
Measuring	G04-G08,(exclude G06F,G06Q)	628	424	488	23	1,563	2.99%
Semiconductor Applications	G09-G12	822	260	599	15	1,696	3.24%
Nuclear Engineering	G21	2	4	23	1	30	0.06%
Electric Power; Generation, Distribution or Conversion of Electric Power, Electric Heating	H02,H05	964	668	649	90	2,371	4.53%
Basic Electronic Elements	H01,(exclude H01L)	692	609	1,038	240	2,579	4.93%
Semiconductor Devices	H01L	2,028	327	2,985	61	5,401	10.32%
Basic Electronic Circuitry; Electric Communication Technique	H03,H04	1,169	279	1,714	29	3,191	6.10%
Electric Digital Data Processing	G06F (exclude 17/60)	1,195	571	1,153	73	2,992	5.72%
E-business	G06F17/60,G06Q	378	998	278	16	1,670	3.19%
Others		73	99	38	9	219	0.42%
Total		15,395	14,555	21,181	1,187	52,318	100.00%

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18. Statistics on Valid Patents

Invention & Utility Model

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
A01	2,228	2,505
A21	145	269
A22	26	20
A23	1,519	688
A24	325	67
A41	339	1,076
A42	104	237
A43	568	848
A44	833	375
A45	397	1,634
A46	88	113
A47	2,660	5,996
A61	13,510	5,912
A62	308	771
A63	1,910	2,212
A99	0	1
B01	3,447	1,234
B02	118	115
B03	92	38
B04	45	21
B05	1,430	551
B06	27	13
B07	107	93
B08	564	248
B09	128	99
B21	978	435
B22	569	109
B23	3,664	2,080
B24	1,681	550
B25	2,950	1,783
B26	411	392
B27	150	155
B28	165	72
B29	2,838	854

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
B30	96	75
B31	58	62
B32	3,764	671
B33	16	11
B41	1,475	393
B42	70	210
B43	144	201
B44	126	152
B60	2,452	2,549
B61	191	48
B62	3,253	2,526
B63	228	195
B64	151	104
B65	4,540	4,196
B66	402	444
B67	115	117
B68	6	6
B81	445	13
B82	385	4
C01	2,212	92
C02	916	438
C03	2,214	112
C04	1,001	29
C05	100	49
C06	8	3
C07	9,283	4
C08	12,018	49
C09	8,724	91
C10	493	31
C11	521	59
C12	2,296	177
C13	13	0
C14	15	2
C21	426	54

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
C22	2,024	27
C23	5,090	159
C25	1,496	269
C30	851	26
C40	16	0
D01	599	101
D02	96	73
D03	214	150
D04	483	266
D05	461	209
D06	817	311
D07	15	17
D21	242	45
D99	1	0
E01	138	199
E02	249	237
E03	323	382
E04	1,004	1,754
E05	935	1,023
E06	613	1,055
E21	62	53
F01	311	191
F02	470	271
F03	399	273
F04	1,770	959
F15	175	64
F16	5,154	3,810
F17	170	87
F21	1,444	1,194
F22	42	25
F23	490	370

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
F24	1,422	1,615
F25	598	262
F26	134	120
F27	219	86
F28	785	328
F41	236	379
F42	26	25
G01	13,722	2,337
G02	15,010	1,990
G03	9,526	522
G04	193	102
G05	2,615	316
G06	32,160	8,446
G07	403	287
G08	1,103	727
G09	6,441	778
G10	1,326	334
G11	7,267	307
G12	35	9
G16	189	217
G21	266	7
G99	1	1
H01	68,732	8,507
H02	8,383	2,066
H03	5,406	130
H04	23,435	1,801
H05	9,901	2,924
H99	1	0
Total	338,170	92,956

Reporting Date: January 11, 2022

Note: Counts of valid patents are calculated based on existing patents as of December 31, 2021.

Design

Classification	Design
01	207
02	1,724
03	1,097
04	372
05	297
06	1,862
07	2,069
08	2,574
09	3,230
10	1,666
11	1,455
12	6,472
13	3,816
14	5,946
15	2,961
16	1,578
17	68
18	150
19	627
20	225

Classification	Design
21	1,473
22	333
23	2,746
24	1,382
25	944
26	2,758
27	114
28	1,481
29	151
30	210
31	312
99	10
Total	50,310

Data Collection Date: January 11, 2022

Note: Counts of valid patents are calculated based on existing patents as of December 31, 2021.

19. Statistics on Pending Patent Applications for Examination (2012~2021)

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		
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
2021	50,285	3,626	4,365	7,337	89	-	-	-	228	251	46	451	66,678

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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. (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; 2021: 8,945).

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
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%	1,727	3.74%	41,364	89.68%
2018	47,429	27,177	57.30%	1,251	2.64%	12,994	27.40%	1,276	2.69%	42,698	90.02%
2019	48,268	27,736	57.46%	1,284	2.66%	2,535	5.25%	1,044	2.16%	32,599	67.54%
2020	46,665	27,067	58.00%	846	1.81%	213	0.46%	1,157	2.48%	29,283	62.75%
2021	49,116	27,447	55.88%	470	0.96%	173	0.35%	1,212	2.47%	29,302	59.66%

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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
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
2021	69	51

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II. Trademark Cases Filed & Disposed

A. General Statistics on Trademark Cases (2012-2021)

Item Year	Application	Registration		Rejection	
	Cases	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
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%
2021	95,917	81,460	84.93%	8,482	8.84%

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 2012 to 2021

1. Trademark Applications

Year \ Item	Application		Opposition	Invalidation	Revocation
	By case	By class			
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
2021	95,917	123,217	696	152	731

Year \ Item	Renewal	License	Assignment	Alteration
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
2021	52,045	581	10,946	10,176

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
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%
2021	261	40.65%	154	23.99%	72	11.21%	155	24.14%

Note: 1. The table 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 overall 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
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%
2021	61	40.40%	40	26.49%	14	9.27%	36	23.84%

Note: 1. The table 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 overall 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
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%
2021	454	62.19%	27	3.70%	170	23.29%	79	10.82%

Note: 1. The table 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. Beginning from November 28, 2003, "disciplinary cancellation" has been changed to "revocation".

4. "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.

5. Percentage is derived from using the number of overall 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
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%
2021	477	7	433	3	8	2.22%

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 and Commercial Court

Item Year	Cases Received	Cases Concluded							
		Withdrawn	Plaintiff Won	Plaintiff Lost	Partially Sustained	Dismissals	Settlements	Others	Total
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
2021	101	9	5	79	4	0	2	1	100

Note: 1. The above statistics are provided by the Intellectual Property and Commercial 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	Residents	Non-Residents
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
2021	73,374	22,543

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
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
2021	62,071	19,389

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		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Total	111,588	119,567	123,128	93,419	100,371	102,362
1	1,343	1,436	1,458	1,135	1,258	1,258
2	355	297	248	298	332	299
3	6,754	7,212	6,744	5,761	5,656	5,912
4	472	528	526	404	415	479
5	7,167	8,550	8,389	5,535	6,902	7,146
6	873	868	776	899	841	703
7	2,217	2,061	1,944	1,969	1,989	1,718
8	717	639	726	657	620	578
9	8,635	8,631	8,635	7,327	7,350	7,098
10	1,994	2,584	2,507	1,612	1,840	2,275
11	1,895	1,947	1,931	1,679	1,716	1,617
12	1,452	1,555	1,519	1,395	1,291	1,211
13	75	44	64	84	46	54
14	1,355	1,242	1,428	1,262	1,077	1,064
15	155	143	158	177	122	115
16	2,795	3,132	3,068	2,531	2,568	2,605
17	506	620	567	534	555	515
18	2,210	2,172	2,161	1,871	1,898	1,932
19	444	403	398	440	396	368
20	1,534	1,590	1,606	1,432	1,415	1,412
21	2,236	2,435	2,356	2,016	1,989	2,032
22	182	223	214	187	190	205
23	94	83	83	93	86	71
24	1,035	1,231	1,207	941	963	1,059
25	4,631	4,493	4,533	3,685	3,838	3,919
26	348	389	387	342	329	333
27	211	271	298	245	199	263
28	2,163	2,245	2,351	1,975	1,865	2,050
29	4,185	4,794	5,035	3,170	3,800	4,146
30	7,462	8,359	8,412	5,528	6,752	7,035

Class	Application			Registration		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
31	1,501	1,799	1,923	1,230	1,446	1,626
32	2,238	2,120	2,146	1,733	1,809	1,800
33	1,068	923	1,246	797	903	868
34	415	272	344	294	323	276
35	13,939	15,664	17,653	11,809	13,111	14,141
36	1,767	1,865	2,054	1,625	1,703	1,629
37	1,613	1,771	1,861	1,377	1,604	1,479
38	1,314	1,220	1,361	1,221	1,158	1,052
39	1,115	1,093	1,164	1,021	1,015	927
40	639	726	906	636	621	672
41	5,834	6,314	6,512	4,731	5,402	5,362
42	3,952	4,217	4,816	3,436	3,606	3,576
43	7,349	7,826	7,419	5,679	6,393	6,265
44	2,265	2,447	2,605	1,783	1,945	2,159
45	1,084	1,133	1,389	863	1,034	1,058

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

2. Statistics on Trademark Applications by Nationality in 2021 (By Case)

Nationality	Application	Percentage	Nationality	Application	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	73,374	76.50%	LUXEMBOURG	46	0.05%
MAINLAND CHINA	4,929	5.14%	VIETNAM	45	0.05%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	4,032	4.20%	BULGARIA	37	0.04%
JAPAN	3,437	3.58%	FINLAND	33	0.03%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,571	1.64%	POLAND	29	0.03%
HONG KONG	1,548	1.61%	BERMUDA	28	0.03%
GERMANY	798	0.83%	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	28	0.03%
SINGAPORE	730	0.76%	MAURITIUS	26	0.03%
SWITZERLAND	628	0.65%	CZECH REPUBLIC	20	0.02%
FRANCE	595	0.62%	NORWAY	20	0.02%
UNITED KINGDOM	586	0.61%	PORTUGAL	19	0.02%
ITALY	425	0.44%	MACAO	18	0.02%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	308	0.32%	TURKEY	18	0.02%
AUSTRALIA	298	0.31%	PHILIPPINES	16	0.02%
CANADA	293	0.31%	MEXICO	15	0.02%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	286	0.30%	SOUTH AFRICA	14	0.01%
MALAYSIA	188	0.20%	IRAN	12	0.01%
SPAIN	165	0.17%	ROMANIA	12	0.01%
NETHERLANDS	164	0.17%	ESTONIA	11	0.01%
DENMARK	123	0.13%	JORDAN	10	0.01%
SWEDEN	110	0.11%	CHILE	9	0.01%
NEW ZEALAND	92	0.10%	ARGENTINA	8	0.01%
IRELAND	75	0.08%	BRAZIL	7	0.01%
THAILAND	74	0.08%	PANAMA	7	0.01%
SAMOA	67	0.07%	LIECHTENSTEIN	6	0.01%
BELGIUM	55	0.06%	ARMENIA	5	0.01%
SEYCHELLES	55	0.06%	BARBADOS	5	0.01%
AUSTRIA	54	0.06%	CYPRUS	5	0.01%
INDONESIA	54	0.06%	GREECE	5	0.01%
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	52	0.05%	ICELAND	5	0.01%
ISRAEL	48	0.05%	MOROCCO	5	0.01%
INDIA	47	0.05%	OTHERS	86	0.09%
BELIZE	46	0.05%			

	Subtotal	Ratio
Residents	73,374	76.50%
Non-Residents	22,543	23.50%
Total	95,917	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 2021 (By Case)

Nationality	Registration	Percentage	Nationality	Registration	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	62,071	76.20%	ISREAL	40	0.05%
MAINLAND CHINA	4,111	5.05%	FINLAND	37	0.05%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,340	4.10%	NORWAY	37	0.05%
JAPAN	3,301	4.05%	SEYCHELLES	30	0.04%
HONG KONG	1,491	1.83%	POLAND	26	0.03%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,290	1.58%	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	26	0.03%
GERMANY	698	0.86%	BULGARIA	23	0.03%
FRANCE	544	0.67%	BERMUDA	23	0.03%
SWITZERLAND	478	0.59%	MACAO	23	0.03%
SINGAPORE	437	0.54%	TURKEY	23	0.03%
UNITED KINGDOM	436	0.54%	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	18	0.02%
ITALY	395	0.48%	PORTUGAL	18	0.02%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	306	0.38%	MEXICO	14	0.02%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	300	0.37%	PHILIPPINES	13	0.02%
AUSTRALIA	230	0.28%	BRAZIL	12	0.01%
CANADA	199	0.24%	BAHAMAS	12	0.01%
SPAIN	171	0.21%	ANGUILLA	9	0.01%
NETHERLANDS	149	0.18%	SLOVAKIA	9	0.01%
MALAYSIA	142	0.17%	GREECE	8	0.01%
SWEDEN	106	0.13%	LIECHTENSTEIN	8	0.01%
DENMARK	90	0.11%	CYPRUS	7	0.01%
THAILAND	84	0.10%	IRAN	7	0.01%
BELGIUM	80	0.10%	SOUTH AFRICA	7	0.01%
NEW ZEALAND	69	0.08%	CHILE	6	0.01%
IRELAND	65	0.08%	SRI LANKA	6	0.01%
BELIZE	59	0.07%	MONACO	6	0.01%
VIETNAM	57	0.07%	MALTA	6	0.01%
AUSTRIA	49	0.06%	ESTONIA	5	0.01%
SAMOA	47	0.06%	PANAMA	5	0.01%
LUXEMBOURG	46	0.06%	ROMANIA	5	0.01%
INDONESIA	44	0.05%	OTHERS	65	0.08%
INDIA	41	0.05%			

	Subtotal	Ratio
Residents	62,071	76.20%
Non-Residents	19,389	23.80%
Total	81,460	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
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
2021	41	29	48	48

III. Top 20 Online Filing and Online Delivery Patent and Trademark Attorneys

1. Top 20 Online Filing Attorney Offices in 2021

Patent			Trademark		
Ranking	Attorney Offices	Rate of Online Filing	Ranking	Attorney Offices	Rate of Online Filing
1	Lee and Li, Attorneys-at-Law	14.72%	1	Saint Island International Patent & Law Offices	8.56%
2	Jianq Chyun Intellectual Property Office	8.91%	2	Tai E International Patent & Law Office	7.50%
3	TSAI, LEE & CHEN Patent Attorneys & Attorneys at Law	7.80%	3	Lee and Li, Attorneys-at-Law	7.41%
4	Taiwan International Patent & Law Office	7.16%	4	Taiwan International Patent & Law Office	2.62%
5	Saint Island International Patent & Law Offices	7.08%	5	Oger International Patent & Trademark Office	2.15%
6	Tai E International Patent & Law Office	6.29%	6	Gold Keen Intellectual Property Office	2.14%
7	Top Team International Patent & Trademark Office	4.24%	7	Winkler Partners Attorneys at Law of Taiwan and Foreign Legal Affairs	1.99%
8	Li & Cai Intellectual Property Office	2.50%	8	Baker & McKenzie	1.67%
9	North America Union Patent & Trademark Office	1.51%	9	Long River International Patent, Trademark & Law Office	1.44%
10	JOU & JOU Patent Offices	1.32%	10	Asia Lih Intellectual Property Office	1.43%
11	Wideband IP Office	1.20%	11	World Patent & Trademark Law Office	1.26%
12	Taiwan Advance Patent & Trademark Office	1.04%	12	Union Patent Service Center	1.21%
13	ScienBiziP Law Offices of International Commerce	1.01%	13	TSAI, LEE & CHEN Patent Attorneys & Attorneys at Law	1.20%
14	Formosan Brothers Attorneys-at-Law	0.96%	13	Show Brand Intellectual Property Office	1.20%
15	Hua Ding Patent and Law Office	0.93%	15	Asian Pacific Int'l Patent & Trademark Office	1.17%
16	Long River International Patent, Trademark & Law Office	0.90%	16	Titan International Patent & Trademark Office	1.09%
17	Union Patent Service Center	0.82%	16	Giant Group International Patent, Trademark & Law Office	1.09%
18	One Team Patent Office	0.80%	18	Jaw-Hwa International Patent & Trademark & Law Offices	1.00%
19	Louis International Patent Office	0.75%	19	Nan E International Intellectual Property Office	0.98%
20	SUNDIAL Intellectual Property Law Firm	0.74%	20	Chien Yeh & Associates	0.91%

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 Online Delivery Attorney Offices in 2021

Patent			Trademark		
Ranking	Attorney Offices	Rate of Online Delivery	Ranking	Attorney Offices	Rate of Online Delivery
1	Lee and Li, Attorneys-at-Law	13.39%	1	Saint Island International Patent & Law Offices	8.45%
2	Taiwan International Patent & Law Office	8.53%	2	Tai E International Patent & Law Office	8.04%
3	Jianq Chyun Intellectual Property Office	7.75%	3	Lee and Li, Attorneys-at-Law	6.29%
4	TSAL, LEE & CHEN Patent Attorneys & Attorneys at Law	6.61%	4	Taiwan International Patent & Law Office	3.15%
5	Saint Island International Patent & Law Offices	6.34%	5	Oger International Patent & Trademark Office	2.23%
6	Tai E International Patent & Law Office	4.60%	6	Winkler Partners Attorneys at Law of Taiwan and Foreign Legal Affairs	1.75%
7	Top Team International Patent & Trademark Office	3.28%	7	TSAL, LEE & CHEN Patent Attorneys & Attorneys at Law	1.74%
8	Louis International Patent Office	2.37%	8	Baker & McKenzie	1.48%
9	Li & Cai Intellectual Property Office	2.15%	9	Asia Lih Intellectual Property Office	1.42%
10	WENPING & CO. International Patent & Trademark Office	1.58%	10	Union Patent Service Center	1.36%
11	North America Union Patent & Trademark Office	1.42%	11	Taiwan Advance Patent & Trademark Office	1.29%
12	JOU & JOU Patent Offices	1.38%	12	Long River International Patent, Trademark & Law Office	1.16%
13	Union Patent Service Center	1.09%	12	Giant Group International Patent, Trademark & Law Office	1.16%
14	Long River International Patent, Trademark & Law Office	1.01%	14	WENPING & CO. International Patent & Trademark Office	1.12%
15	Taiwan Advance Patent & Trademark Office	0.99%	15	Jaw-Hwa International Patent & Trademark & Law Offices	1.05%
16	AIPT International Patent Office	0.98%	16	Titan International Patent & Trademark Office	1.02%
17	Wideband IP Office	0.95%	17	Nan E International Intellectual Property Office	1.00%
18	Giant Group International Patent, Trademark & Law Office	0.89%	18	Wanlin International Trademark Office	0.98%
19	Formosan Brothers Attorneys-at-Law	0.81%	19	World Patent & Trademark Law Office	0.93%
20	Tsar & Tsai Law Firm	0.80%	20	Tsar & Tsai Law Firm	0.91%

3. Annual Publications

Periodicals

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

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