



KIPO ANNUAL REPORT 2002





KIPO

The role of the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) has also gained prominence.

Administering intellectual properties is only one of its primary tasks, along with promoting the creation of intellectual property (IP), granting IPRs and assisting in the commercialization of IP.

The year 2002 was an important year.

We coped well with the increase in applications; we enhanced the infrastructure of IP administration; and we harmonized IP law with examination practice.

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Facing the Global Challenge with Cutting-Edge Technology



Globalization of the world economy has spawned fierce competition. In such an era, knowledge and cutting-edge technologies such as IT, BT and NT have become paramount to a nation's competitiveness, and intellectual property rights (IPRs) are a vital trade factor.

The role of the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) has also gained prominence. Administering intellectual properties is only one of its primary tasks, along with promoting the creation of intellectual property (IP), granting IPRs and assisting in the

commercialization of IP.

The year 2002 was an important year. We coped well with the increase in applications; we enhanced the infrastructure of IP administration; and we harmonized IP law with examination practice.

Significantly, in 2002 the number of IPR applications rose to about 290,000, continuing the upward trend.

- To cope with the increase in applications, we recruited examiners, augmented the outsourcing of prior art searches for patent examinations and intensified the training of examiners to ensure the highest quality of examinations.
- In the automation of IP administration, we mapped out an information strategy plan for the development of the next generation KIPOnet. The plan takes advantage of the



latest information technologies and meets the growing preference for electronic applications.

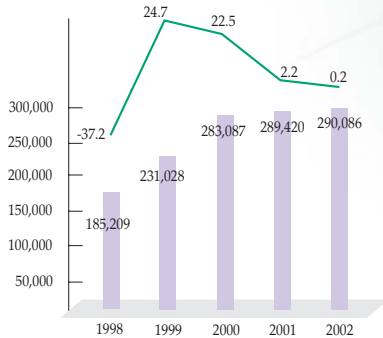
- We have endeavored to exploit excellent patented technologies and dormant patents by setting up a system for transacting patented technology. Furthermore, through our support policies, we have extended assistance for the commercialization of outstanding patented technologies.
- To respond to the global harmonization of the IP system and for the convenience of international applicants, we completed our revision of the domestic legal framework and procedures for joining the Trademark Law Treaty and the Madrid Protocol. We also plan to revise the patent law according to the amended Patent Cooperation Treaty.
- To maintain world-class protection of IPRs, we have continually strengthened our crackdown on counterfeit goods, and imposed stronger penalties for infringing trade secrets.

We will continue to participate in global efforts to raise awareness of IP systems and to ensure the pivotal role of IP in social and economic development.

Lastly, I hope this annual report provides a better understanding of Korea's IP system and policies, and of the future prospects of our Office.

Dong-Man HA
Commissioner

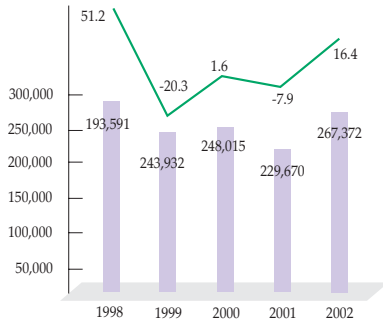
Statistical Highlights



APPLICATIONS

Inching-Up Steadily

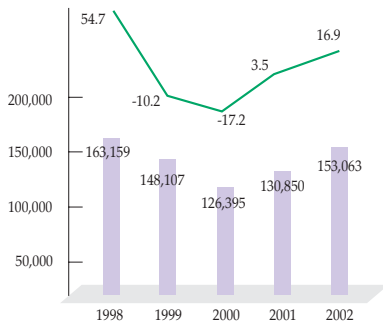
Although achieving a small marginal growth of just 0.2 percent in 2002, applications enjoyed a fourth consecutive year of growth following a severe decline in 1998.



EXAMINATIONS

Bouncing Back

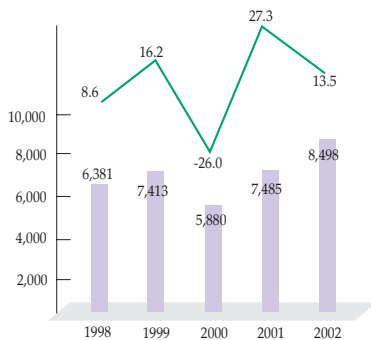
Thanks to an increase of examiners and additional outsourcing of prior art searches, examinations rebounded in 2002, growing 16.4 percent compared with a decline of 7.9 percent in the previous year.



REGISTRATIONS

Double-Digit Growth

Recovering from the negative growth in 1999 and 2000, registrations staged a solid jump of 16.9 percent in 2002 after a narrow gain of 3.5 percent in 2001.



TRIALS

Up for Second Consecutive Year

After a sharp fall of 26.0 percent in 2000, the number of trials reversed course in 2001, growing 27.3 percent.



Overseas

In line with the globalization of the world economy, awareness of the economic value of intellectual property (IP) is spreading like wildfire, resulting in ongoing international efforts to strengthen IP protection.

The World Intellectual Property Office (WIPO) continues its multilateral discussions to harmonize the global systems of intellectual property rights (IPRs) with respect to patents, trademarks and IP automation. These issues are discussed through various standing committees such as those on IP laws and information technology.

The Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) Council of the World Trade Organization (WTO) is also endeavoring to establish international guidelines for efficient IPR protection through discussion of new global IP issues such as geographical indications, public health and biotechnology.

In view of the impact of IPRs on international competitiveness and trade balance, advanced countries such as the United States, members of the European Union, and Japan are promoting a wide variety of policies to protect IPRs at home and abroad.

Domestic Issues

In 2002, KIPO responded to calls for the harmonization of global IPR systems and the convenience of international applicants by completing its revision of the domestic legal framework and procedures for joining the Trademark Law Treaty and the Madrid Protocol. It also plans to revise the patent law according to the amended Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

In 2002, KIPO implemented various measures to raise the efficiency of IP administration for examinations and trials and to support the exploitation of patented technologies:

- To shorten the examination and trial periods, it expanded the outsourcing of prior art searches and gradually increased the number of examiners.
- To enhance the expertise of examiners and trial examiners, it provided greater access to educational programs run by agencies that specialize in technology training, and it conducted technology seminars and programs on IPR legislation and examination guidelines.
- In line with e-government initiatives, it maximized the convenience of applicants by establishing an on-line system for handling application queries and by formulating a strategic plan for developing the next version of KIPOnet.
- To protect IPRs and to build a sound economic order, it continued to improve the IPR protection system and to enhance the effectiveness of its enforcement measures; it promoted education and public awareness to prevent IPR infringements, and it reinforced its crackdown on counterfeit goods.
- To promote the commercialization of excellent patented technologies and dormant patents, it implemented the Patent Commercialization Policy, thereby improving the infrastructure for transacting patented technologies and expanding its assistance for commercializing outstanding patented technologies.

In **2002**, KIPO recorded increases in all key areas of its
operations - applications, examinations,
registrations and trials.

| Trend Analysis for 2002 |

KIPO

1. Applications
2. Examinations
 - Patents & Utility Models
 - Trademarks and Industrial Designs
3. Registrations
4. Trials & Lawsuits

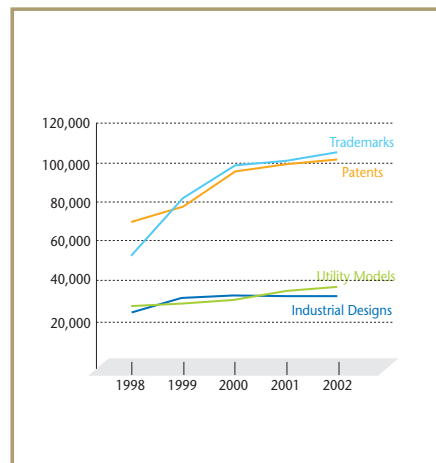
Applications

- In 2002, the number of IPR applications filed at KIPO for patents, utility models, industrial designs and trademarks reached 290,086, a slight increase of 0.2 percent over the 289,420 applications in 2001.
- By IPR type, the number of patent applications was 105,440, an increase of 0.8 percent from 104,612 in 2001; the number of industrial design applications was 37,586, a 2.0 percent increase from 36,867; and the number of trademark applications was 107,873, a 0.7 percent increase from 107,137 in 2002. Meanwhile, the number of utility model applications declined 4.0 percent to 39,187 from 40,804 in 2001.
- The number of IPR applications by domestic applicants in 2002 reached 240,686 (82.4 percent of the total) and that by foreign applicants amounted to 49,400 (17.6 percent of the total).
- In 2002, foreign applicants filed 28,881 applications for patents, a decrease of 6.5 percent over the previous year, 530 applications for utility models, 2,188 applications for industrial designs and 17,801 for trademarks.
- By nation, three countries accounted for 72.9 percent of foreign applications: 18,821 from Japan (38.1 percent), 13,231 from the USA (26.8 percent) and 3,976 from Germany (8.0 percent).

Application Status

IPR Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Increase over previous year (%)
Patents	75,188	80,642	102,010	104,612	105,440	0.8
Utility Models	28,896	30,650	37,163	40,804	39,187	△4.0
Subtotal	104,084	111,292	139,173	145,416	144,627	△0.5
Industrial Designs	23,732 (25,155)	32,404 (34,589)	33,841 (35,678)	36,867 (38,522)	37,568 (39,951)	2.0 (3.7)
Trademarks	57,393 (74,214)	87,332 (117,285)	110,073 (151,211)	107,137 (142,492)	107,873 (144,893)	0.7 (1.7)
Total	185,209 (203,453)	231,028 (263,166)	283,087 (326,062)	289,420 (326,430)	290,086 (329,471)	0.2 (0.9)

Note: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.



Trend Analysis for 2002

Comparison of Domestic and Foreign Applications

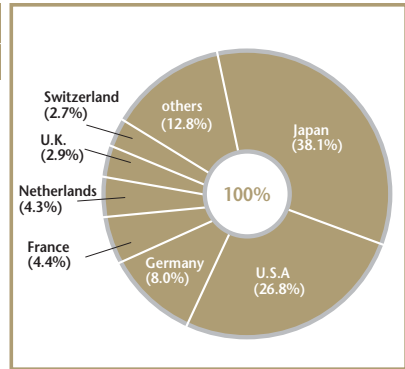


		Domestic		Foreign		Total Cases
		Case	%	Case	%	
Patents	2000	72,831	71.4	29,179	28.6	102,010
	2001	73,714	70.5	30,898	29.5	104,612
	2002	76,559	72.6	28,881	27.4	105,440
Utility Models	2000	36,817	99.1	346	0.9	37,163
	2001	40,389	99.0	415	1.0	40,804
	2002	38,657	98.6	530	1.4	39,187
Industrial Designs	2000	32,110 (33,894)	94.9 (95.0)	1,731 (1,784)	5.1 (5.0)	33,841 (35,678)
	2001	35,074 (36,657)	95.1 (95.2)	1,793 (1,865)	4.9 (4.8)	36,867 (38,522)
	2002	35,398 (37,728)	94.2 (94.4)	2,188 (2,223)	5.8 (15.6)	37,586 (39,951)
Trademarks	2000	90,596 (120,419)	82.3 (79.6)	19,477 (30,792)	17.7 (20.4)	110,073 (151,211)
	2001	86,408 (111,105)	80.7 (78.1)	20,729 (31,387)	19.3 (21.9)	107,137 (142,492)
	2002	90,072 (117,008)	83.5 (80.8)	17,801 (27,885)	16.5 (19.2)	107,873 (144,893)
Total	2000	232,354 (263,961)	82.1 (81.0)	50,733 (62,101)	17.9 (19.0)	283,087 (326,062)
	2001	235,585 (261,865)	81.4 (80.2)	53,835 (64,565)	18.6 (19.8)	289,420 (326,430)
	2002	240,686 (269,952)	83.0 (81.9)	49,400 (59,519)	17.0 (18.1)	290,086 (329,471)

Note: 1. Based on applications received.
 2. Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

Applications by Country in 2002

Country	Patents	Utility models	Industrial Designs	Trade -marks	Total	
					Case	Ratio
Japan	13,129	51	1,132	4,509	18,821	38.1
USA	6,897	102	412	5,820	13,231	26.8
Germany	2,605	3	69	1,299	3,976	8.0
France	1,051	5	45	1,067	2,168	4.4
Netherlands	1,694	0	56	362	2,112	4.3
U.K.	494	1	50	898	1,443	2.9
Switzerland	516	0	39	783	1,338	2.7
Others	2,495	368	385	3,063	6,311	12.8
Total (2002)	28,881	530	2,188	17,801	49,400	100



Note: Based on applications received.

2. Examinations

A. Patents and Utility Models

- In 2002, KIPO examined 128,721 applications on a first-action basis. Patent applications accounted for 79,414 (62 percent) of these, and utility models accounted for 49,307 (38 percent).

- Of the 49,307 utility model examinations, 3,879 were filed under the old utility model law, while 45,428 were filed under the new utility model law.

- By the end of 2002, the examination period for the first action averaged 22.6 months, showing a slight slowdown compared to 21.3 months in 2001.

- Regarding the registration approval rate by type of right on a first-action basis, KIPO approved patent registration in 19,520 (24.6 percent) out of 79,414 examinations, and utility model registration in 1,538 out of 3,879 examinations for applications filed under the old law. For utility model applications filed under the new law, 36,632 (80.6 percent) out of 45,428 examinations met the basic registration requirements.

B. Trademarks and Industrial Designs

- In 2002, KIPO examined 100,020 trademark applications and 38,631 industrial design applications on a first-action basis, an increase of 14.9 percent and 19.7 percent over 87,078 and 32,276 cases examined in 2001, respectively.

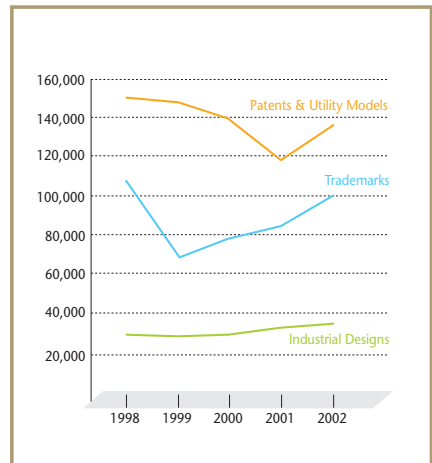
● The examination period by the end of 2002 averaged 11.9 months for trademarks and 8.4 months for industrial designs; reflecting a reduction of approximately 10 days for trademarks and 1.2 months for industrial designs compared to the previous year.



Examinations by IPR Type

Year	Patents & Utility Models			Industrial Designs	Trade marks	Total
	Patents	Utility Models	Sub total			
1998	86,364	58,619	144,983	31,176 (34,416)	117,432 (123,735)	293,591 (303,134)
1999	86,978	57,722	144,700	26,324 (28,553)	72,908 (93,427)	243,932 (266,680)
2000	68,338	68,779	137,117	27,540 (29,446)	83,358 (110,181)	248,015 (276,744)
2001	55,766	54,550	110,316	32,276 (33,645)	87,078 (123,067)	229,670 (267,028)
2002	79,414	49,307	128,721	38,631 (40,618)	100,020 (136,041)	267,372 (305,380)

Note: 1. Includes other items (Such as withdrawal, abandonment and invalidation).
 2. Before 2000, figures are based on final action; from 2000 on first action.
 3. Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.



3. Registrations

- In 2002, the number of IPR registrations reached 153,063, an increase of 17.0 percent over the previous year. Registration renewals by annual fee payment rose by 30.7 percent to 261,635 cases, while change-by-assignment registrations numbered 191,867 cases, a 52.0 percent increase over the previous year.
- An analysis of new registrations in 2002 by IPR type showed that registrations for patents, industrial designs and trademarks increased by 30.6 percent, 46.0 percent and 20.5 percent, respectively, while utility model registrations decreased by 8.9 percent over the previous year.

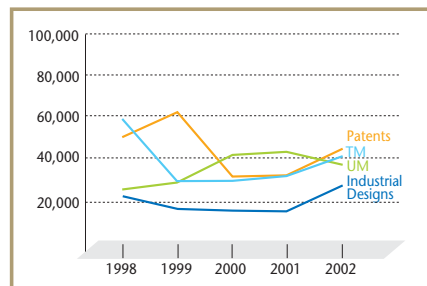


- By industrial field, electricity and communications accounted for 31,133 registrations (36.5 percent), while machinery accounted for 17,923 registrations (21.0 percent); together the two fields constituted an overwhelming 57.5 percent of the new registrations.
- A comparison of registration ratios between individuals and legal entities showed that registrations by individuals accounted for 36.9 percent, while registrations by legal entities accounted for 63.1 percent.
- Registrations by Koreans and foreigners were 83.3 percent and 16.7 percent, respectively.
- Of all foreign registrations, those from Japan (42.3 percent) and the USA (28.0 percent) constituted a 70.3 percent majority. Japan, the USA and Germany led in patent registrations, while France, Switzerland and the UK led in trademark registrations.
- Of the total 1,515,175 IPR registrations, nullified cases numbered 473,408 due to expiry, nonpayment of annual fees and trials for invalidation of registration; by the end of 2002, the remaining registrations numbered 1,041,767.

Registrations by IPR Type

IPR Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Increase over the previous year (%)
Patents	52,900	62,635	34,956	34,675	45,290	30.6
Utility Models	25,717	32,868	41,745	43,842	39,955	△8.9
Subtotal	78,617	95,503	76,701	78,517	85,245	8.6
Industrial Designs	24,931	19,636	18,845	18,650	27,234	46.0
Trademarks	59,611	32,968	30,849	33,683	40,584	20.5
Total	163,159	148,107	126,395	130,850	153,063	17.0

Note: 1. Trademark registration renewals are excluded.
 2. Trademark data after 1999 comprises the Korean and Nice classifications.



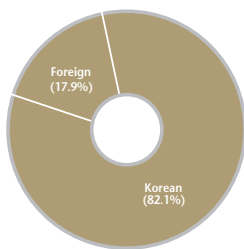
Trend Analysis for 2002

Comparison of Domestic and Foreign Registrations

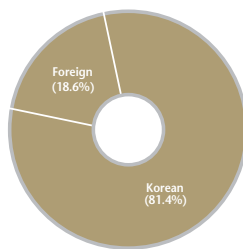
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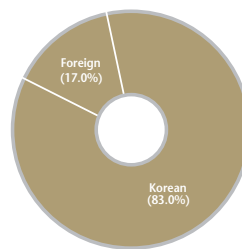
Registrations by Country in 2002



2000



2001

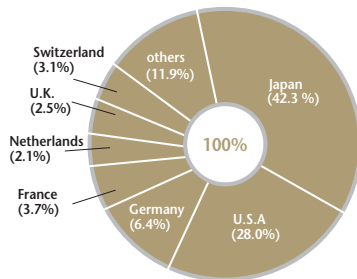


2002

Registrations by Country in 2002

Division	Patents	Utility Models	Industrial Designs	Trademarks	Total	
					Case	%
Japan	7,868	53	1,027	1,827	10,775	42.3
USA	3,982	89	365	2,708	7,144	28.0
Germany	1,050	9	62	505	1,626	6.4
France	438	1	61	446	946	3.7
Switzerland	303	0	60	430	793	3.1
U.K.	234	1	15	384	634	2.5
Netherlands	334	0	50	158	542	2.1
Others	913	387	277	1,452	3,029	11.9
Total	15,122	540	1,917	7,910	25,489	100

Registrations by Country in 2002

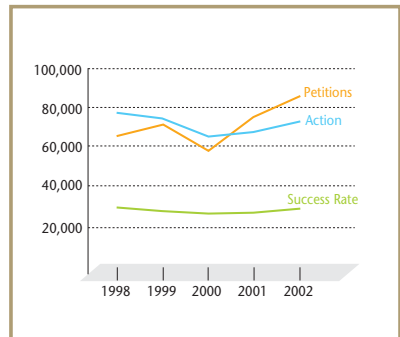


4. Trials and Appeals

- In 2002, KIPO received 8,498 trial petitions, an increase of 13.5 percent over the previous year.
 - The number of trial petitions for patents and utility models was 4,263, an increase of 9.1 percent, while the number of trial petitions for trademarks and industrial designs was 4,235, an increase of 18.4 percent over the previous year.
 - By trial type, the number of ex parte trials reached 5,541, while the number of interparty trials was 2,957.
 - By nationality, the number of trial petitions from domestic petitioners was 5,484; the number from foreign petitioners was 3,014.
- The number of trials in 2002 was 7,414, comprising 3,788 patent and utility model trials and 3,564 trademark and industrial design trials.

Trials (1998-2002)

IPR Type		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Changes over the previous year (%)
Petitions	Patents	2,277	3,298	1,994	3,004	3,376	12.4
	Utility	758	783	591	904	887	△1.9
	Industrial Designs	584	629	508	529	560	5.9
	Trademarks	2,762	2,703	2,787	3,048	3,675	20.6
	Total	6,381	7,413	5,880	7,485	8,498	13.5
Action	Patents	2,264	2,481	2,413	2,415	3,022	25.1
	Utility Models	1,137	729	550	608	766	26.0
	Industrial Designs	1,091	696	535	548	458	△16.4
	Trademarks	3,328	3,373	2,896	2,942	3,168	7.7
	Total	7,820	7,279	6,394	6,513	7,414	13.8
Success Rate of Petitioners	Patents	598 (51.3)	511 (49.0)	636 (48.5)	544 (44.4)	578 (44.9)	6.3 (0.5)
	Utility Models	409 (47.4)	211 (38.6)	202 (42.2)	214 (41.2)	283 (41.3)	32.2 (0.1)
	Industrial Designs	562 (53.2)	329 (50.9)	230 (47.7)	237 (49.8)	205 (51.8)	△13.5 (2.0)
	Trademarks	1,514 (45.5)	1,779 (52.7)	1,463 (50.5)	1,567 (53.3)	1,671 (52.7)	6.6 (△0.6)
	Total	3,083 (48.1)	2,830 (50.5)	2,531 (49.0)	2,562 (49.6)	2,737 (49.4)	6.6 (△0.2)



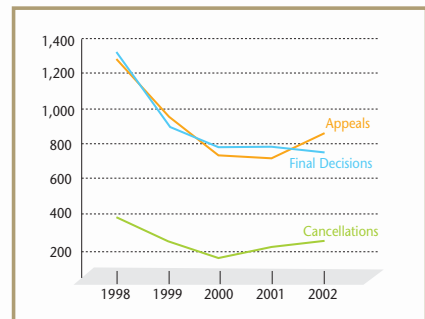
Trend Analysis for 2002

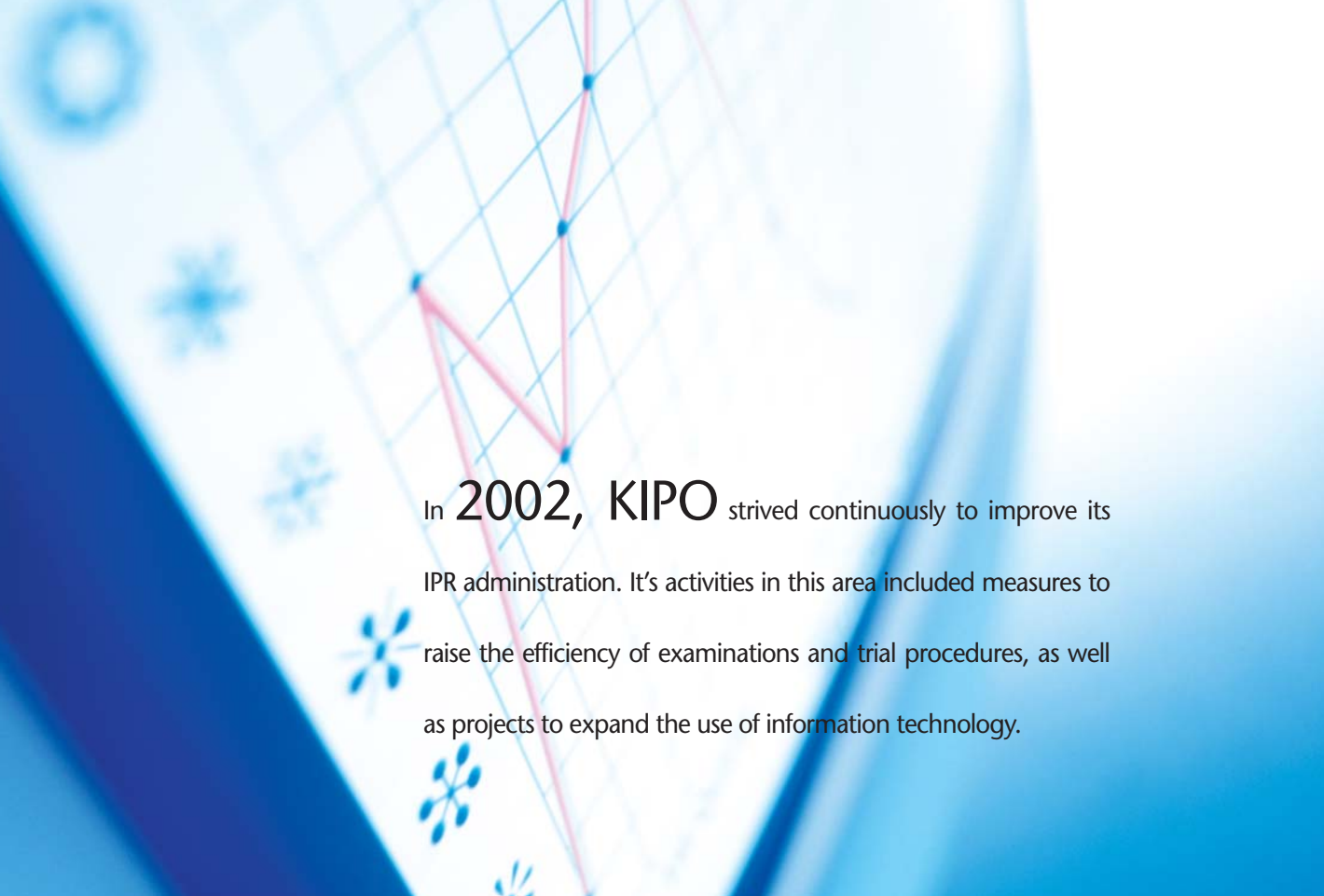
- In 2002, the ex parte suits filed with the Patent Court numbered 216, a slight increase over the 209 suits of the previous year.
 - The ex parte suits comprised 83 patent and utility model cases and 133 trademark and industrial design cases.
 - The success rate of the KIPO Commissioner as the defendant in the ex parte suits was 81.0 percent, slightly higher than the 77.0 percent in 2001.
- The final appeals of the ex parte suits filed with the Supreme Court numbered 53, a decline from 70 cases in the previous year; patent and utility model cases numbered 26, while trademark and industrial design cases numbered 27.
 - The success rate of the KIPO Commissioner as the defendant in the final appeals was 79.2 percent, down from the previous year's 88.6 percent.

Status of Patent Court Appeals and Cancelled Examinations

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Appeals	1,285	995	797	726	840
Final Decisions	1,356	911	791	796	776
Cancellations	395	235	188	217	236
(%)	(29.1)	(25.8)	(23.8)	(27.3)	(30.4)

Note: Figures for 1998 include 600 cases from the Patent Court and 685 cases from the Intellectual Property Tribunal, while the figures of handled cases include 694 cases from the Patent Court and 662 cases from the Intellectual Property Tribunal. Figures of abandonment include 219 cases from the Patent Court and 176 from the Intellectual Property Tribunal.



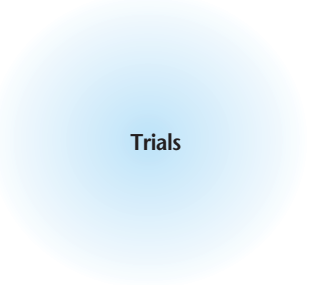


In **2002, KIPO** strived continuously to improve its IPR administration. Its activities in this area included measures to raise the efficiency of examinations and trial procedures, as well as projects to expand the use of information technology.

| Major Achievements & Initiatives in 2002 |

1. Improvement of IPR Administration
2. Advancement of IP Legal Framework
3. IPR Protection
4. International Cooperation
5. Creation and Commercialization of IP
6. IP Education & Training Activities

Major Achievements & Initiatives in 2002

Category	Progress
 <p>Trials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For rapid computer-aided trial procedures, KIPO launched an on-line ex parte trial system in March 2002 and an on-line inter-party trial system in July 2002. Furthermore, a database of IPR-related trial and court decisions, which KIPO has been building since 1957, is used as a reference for trials. Regarding IPR infringements, KIPO conducts accelerated trials for urgent cases. For investigating the evidence of more in-depth trials, it also increased the frequency of on-the-spot inspections and oral hearings. To develop the expertise of its examiners, KIPO published two documents called 'Summary of Trial Decisions and Court Decisions Related to IPRs' and 'Casebook on IPR Litigation'.

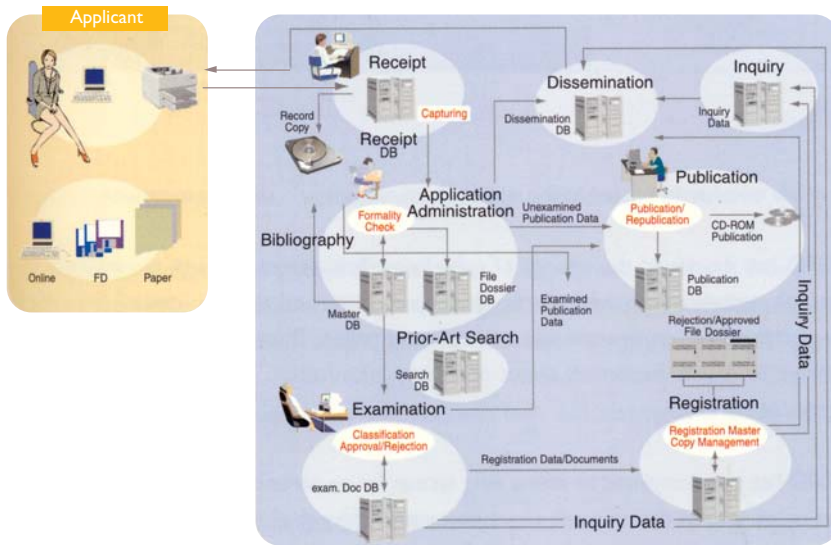


► Reinforcement of the Automation of IP Administration



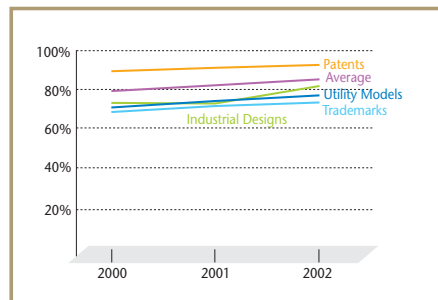
Riding the wave of enthusiasm for e-government in Korea, KIPO's efforts to fully automate its IP administration have accelerated. For example, the on-line operating rate of the KIPOnet system, which was launched in January 1999, has reached 99.91 percent, while the on-line application rate for IPRs rose to 83.6 percent in 2002 from 81.4 percent in 2001.


In more detail, the on-line application rate for patents is leading the way at 93.9 percent, followed by industrial designs (80.5 percent), utility models (77.9 percent) and trademarks (76.5 percent).



On-line Application Rates

IPR Type	2000	2001	2002
Patents	91.3%	93.0%	93.9%
Utility Models	72.8%	75.9%	77.9%
Industrial Designs	73.8%	75.6%	80.5%
Trademarks	71.5%	74.4%	76.5%



Category	Progress
<p data-bbox="207 681 402 768">Stable Operation and Performance of KIPOnet</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● With the establishment and operation of the On-line Trial Application System, the On-line Registration System and the On-line Opposition System, KIPO has automated all IP administration except for the areas that require human judgment. ● With the implementation of electronic government in IP administration, KIPO has improved customer services and increased the efficiency of IP administration, saving about 230 billion won in its annual budget. In recognition of such achievements, KIPO was awarded first prize in the "Public Sector Innovation Contest 2002", in which other Korean government agencies participated. ● In preparation for joining the protocol related to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, KIPO established an on-line system for international trademark applications and an automation system for administrative matters. It plans to inaugurate these systems in April 2003 when the protocol comes into force. ● To overcome the inconvenience of applicants, who previously had to visit KIPO in person at least once to initiate an on-line application, KIPO has strengthened its on-line customer service. Applicants may now get e-signatures and codes via the Internet. ● KIPO has launched an on-line document system: through its Web site, KIPO receives applications and issues various documents such as priority documents. ● KIPO has also agreed to use WIPO's system of Systematic Communication. Under this system, KIPO can electronically receive four major PCT-related documents (pamphlets, priority documents, international preliminary examination reports and declarations). The system increases efficiency in handling related affairs and reduces storage requirements.
<p data-bbox="172 1518 436 1544">Development of KIPOnet II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Faced with swift changes in the technical and legal trends of the global IPR environment and the growing needs of customers in the digital era, KIPO has recognized the opportuneness of developing KIPOnet II. It has also realized the need for a more efficient and optimized system that can flexibly cope with successive revisions of relevant laws and regulations. To satisfy such needs, KIPO formed a task force in early 2002 to set up an information strategy plan for KIPOnet II. ● The information strategy plan presented the vision and direction of the KIPOnet II. The new system is expected to include a nonstop operation system that integrates internal and external networks, to innovate a business process that includes simplified IP procedures and examinations at home, and to enhance flexibility and efficiency through system integration and real-time system recovery. ● The requirement analysis and system design will be done in 2003. To attain high efficiency and flexibility, KIPO is considering using a variety of cutting-edge information technologies such as integrated middleware and XML. KIPOnet II will be operational by 2005.


Improvement of IPR Administration

KIPO strives continuously to improve its IPR administration. In 2002, its activities in this area included measures to raise the efficiency of examinations and trial procedures, as well as projects to expand the use of information technology.



► Enhancement of Examination and Trial Efficiency

Measures to raise the efficiency of examinations and trials focused not only on increasing the number of examinations but also on improving the education, training and environment for examiners.

Category	Progress
<p style="text-align: center;">Patents and Utility Models</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 2002, KIPO made great efforts to ease the examination burden of patent examiners and to enhance the quality of examinations for cutting-edge technologies. ● To reduce the workload of examiners, KIPO significantly expanded its outsourcing of prior art searches to 65,000 cases from 39,000 cases in 2001; it also recruited 79 additional patent examiners. ● To enhance the quality of examinations for new technologies, KIPO conducted training programs and seminars targeting examiners in charge of cutting-edge technologies, enabling them to acquire further knowledge and to increase their examination capabilities in relation to new technologies. Furthermore, KIPO began implementing a consultative examination system to ensure that examinations in cutting-edge high-tech fields were conducted with greater expertise.
<p style="text-align: center;">Trademarks and Industrial Designs</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● KIPO recruited 18 trademark and industrial design examiners in 2002 to reduce the workload of examiners; furthermore, it continued to improve the search system for trademark and industrial design examinations as well as the systems for processing examinations. ● To upgrade the quality and consistency of classifications for goods and services, KIPO organized a separate team for classifying figures. In the pursuit of greater fairness and objectivity, it also revised the examination guidelines for classifying similar goods and services, and published a directory of similar goods and services. ● For industrial design examinations, KIPO published a guidebook for classifying industrial designs to maintain objectivity in classifications. It has also continued to build its database by collecting various kinds of data regarding industrial design examinations, including foreign industrial design gazettes and article catalogs. ● Through its educational programs and meetings of trademark examiners, KIPO reviewed the current trends in trademark and industrial design applications, examination guidelines and important issues being discussed at home and abroad. Consequently, it has expanded its knowledge base and capability for examining trademarks and industrial designs.

Category	Progress
Digital Library	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● After publishing the first IPR gazettes in booklet form in 1948, KIPO adopted a CD-ROM format in 1998, and has been publishing IPR gazettes on the Internet since July 2001. The number of IPR registrations published in gazettes between 1948 and 2002 was 3,167,602. ● For the international exchange of patent information, KIPO has been publishing the Korean Patent Abstracts in English since 1979; furthermore, it has been publishing an English version of the abstracts on CD-ROM since 1997. In 2002, the number of abstracts published in English was 376,703.

2. Advancement of the IP Legal Framework

The IPR legal framework consists of acts and regulations involving patents, utility models, trademarks and industrial designs. KIPO continually advances the domestic legal environment to reflect the latest developments in the global IP system.

Patents and Utility Models

In 2002, KIPO revised the Patent Act to reflect the amended PCT and to extend the period for full payment of registration fees.

Category	Progress
Extension of Period for Entering into the National Phase of PCT International Applications in Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the revised Patent Act, the period for entering into the national phase of PCT international applications in Korea was set at 30 months to comply with amended PCT Article 22. The period may be extended to 30 months after the priority date regardless of any international preliminary examination. However, the previous regulations apply to international applications if the 20-month period expires on or before 11 March 2003
Registration Fee Extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If registration fees are not paid in full, an extension of one month is granted for paying the balance to prevent the unintended loss of rights. ● If a utility model application is rejected, the prepaid registration fee is refunded to the applicant.

Trademarks and Industrial Designs

KIPO has joined international treaties and protocols to bring its trademark system in line with international standards. It is also acting to ensure its domestic system is more convenient for foreign applicants.

Category	Progress
Simplification and Standardization of Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the trademark system more user-friendly through simplifying and standardizing application and registration procedures, KIPO joined the Trademark Law Treaty on 25 November 2002. In regard to the Madrid Protocol, KIPO has been confirmed as an office of origin and a designated contracting party; it has also revised relevant acts and regulations.
Trademark Protection on the Internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect trademarks on the Internet, especially by preventing cybersquatting, KIPO has been revising the Unfair Competition Prevention and Trade Secret Protection Act. To prevent disputes over trademarks and domain names, it has also been promoting public awareness through a segment on its Web site called Trademarks and Domains.
Revision of Enforcement Regulations of the Trademark Act Following the Amended Nice Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assist in the registration of goods and services under the eighth edition of the Nice Classification, KIPO revised the enforcement regulations of the Trademark Act and issued a Korean-English edition of the Nice Classification, along with a table comparing the outdated Korean Classification and the Nice Classification.
Improvement of the Industrial Design Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To update the Industrial Design Act, KIPO is considering recognizing as an industrial design right features of a design that are not applied to an article; for example, a graphic symbol. It is also considering improving the nonsubstantive examination system of industrial designs.

Trial System

KIPO revised the relevant acts and regulations to improve trial procedures.

Category	Progress
Revision of Guidelines for Trial Proceedings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After commencing its on-line trial system, KIPO introduced trial procedures for investigations and the preservation of evidence. It also revised its Guidelines for Trial Proceedings to reflect the changes in proceedings under the Civil Proceedings Act and its regulations.
Procedures for Corrective Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KIPO also implemented procedures for corrective measures against trial decisions that are dismissed in situations where, owing to nonpayment of fees and so on, a trial for invalidation of registration has not been filed by the interested parties.
Introduction of System for Summary Trial Decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the Patent Court cancels an ex parte trial, the trial is sent back to the Intellectual Property Tribunal, which has a duty to re-try the case in accordance with the ruling of the Patent Court. To avoid such duplicated proceedings, KIPO has introduced a system of Summary Trial Decisions for ex parte cases returned by cancellation.

3. IPR Protection

To protect IPRs more effectively and efficiently, KIPO has undertaken a more intensive investigation and crackdown on counterfeit goods. Anticounterfeit measures have kept pace with educational and publicity campaigns to highlight the importance of IPR protection.

Anticounterfeiting Measures

KIPO has been continually conducting investigations and crackdowns against counterfeiting since 1987 when it established a division exclusively devoted to protecting IPRs. In this way, it aims to prevent unfair competition and to build a sound economic order.

Category	Progress
Anticounterfeit Investigations and Crackdowns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2002, KIPO uncovered 943 cases of illegal activities through 31 rounds of anticounterfeit investigations and crackdowns. In 534 cases, it issued a recommendation for correction, while in 409 cases it filed criminal charges.
Special Crackdown Ahead of 2002 World Cup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before the 2002 FIFA World Cup, KIPO sought to cope with the expected upsurge in the importation, manufacture and sale of counterfeit goods by conducting a special joint crackdown with the prosecution, police and local government officials centering on 10 large cities where the World Cup matches were to be played.

Training and Publicity Campaigns

Recently, the importation, manufacture and distribution of counterfeit goods have become covert. This trend has complicated investigations and prompted investigators to obtain a higher level of expertise.

Category	Progress
Training and Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2002, KIPO conducted training and educational sessions on 22 occasions for 367 police, customs officers and local government officials. The content of the sessions comprised ways to identify counterfeit goods and the latest crackdown methods.
Instructional Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KIPO prepared and distributed to investigation agencies instructional materials on how to identify domestic and foreign trademarks and goods that are routinely counterfeited.
Raising Consumer Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to cracking down on importers, manufacturers and sellers, KIPO strives to stop the distribution of counterfeit goods by raising consumer awareness and encouraging consumers to voluntarily boycott counterfeit goods. Accordingly, in 2002, it conducted publicity activities to eradicate counterfeit goods by advertising nationwide on cable TV and on 124 large electronic bulletin boards installed in major cities such as Seoul, Busan and Gwangju.

4. International Cooperation

KIPO has pursued international cooperation in the IP field on several different levels. It cooperates with WIPO and foreign IP offices on a bilateral and trilateral level for regional cooperation. Globally, it sends Korean delegates to international meetings such as the standing committees of WIPO and the WTO TRIPs Council.



KIPO-WIPO Cooperation Projects

In September 2001, KIPO concluded the Framework Agreement of Cooperation between the World Intellectual Property Organization and the Korean Intellectual Property Office. Under the agreement, KIPO has been promoting nine priority areas of cooperation including utilization of information technology, IPR protection and commercialization for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and human resource development in the IP field.

Category	Progress
Automation Consulting and Patent Information Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First, with its own budget, KIPO is continuously promoting automation consulting projects for developing countries in the APEC region. In December 2002, it agreed to participate in WIPO's World Patent Information Service by conducting free of charge 50 prior art searches that developing countries request of WIPO in 2003.
Research Activities and WIPO Seminar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 16 November 2002, KIPO submitted to WIPO the final version of its research report titled "Impact of the Industrial Property System on Technological Innovation and High-Tech Firms in the Republic of Korea". The project was completed under a KIPO research service contract executed by the Economic Research Institute of the Seoul National University. In November 2002, KIPO also organized a WIPO Asian regional seminar in Daejeon on IPR policies for SMEs.
PCT Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To expand its PCT ISA/IPEA services, KIPO signed a PCT agreement with the National Office of Industrial Property of Vietnam (NOIP) and assisted with PCT seminars held in India, Vietnam and so on.
Educational Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KIPO continues to support various kinds of WIPO seminars on IPR enforcement and human resources development.


Bilateral and Trilateral Cooperation

Bilateral and trilateral activities provide a framework for closer cooperation in specific areas of mutual interest in the IP field.

Category	Progress
<p>Trilateral Policy Dialogue Meeting</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In November 2002, KIPO held the second Trilateral Policy Dialogue Meeting in Seoul among the commissioners of KIPO, the Japan Patent Office (JPO) and the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China (SIPO). After discussing recent IPR trends and methods for trilateral cooperation, the three commissioners agreed to organize a joint experts group in the automation field as well as joint seminars on IP commercialization.
<p>Eighth KIPO-SIPO Commissioners Meeting</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In April 2002 at Jeju, Korea, KIPO hosted the Eighth KIPO-SIPO Commissioners Meeting. The parties agreed to conduct a joint prior art search program and to exchange priority documents by electronic media, laying a foundation to boost substantial cooperation between both offices.
<p>Heads Meeting between KIPO and the EPO</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In April 2002, a heads meeting between KIPO and the European Patent Office was held in Daejeon, where both offices agreed to reinforce cooperation in such areas as computer experts meetings, exchange of examiners and documentation, and dissemination of patent information.
<p>KIPO-NOIP Heads Meeting</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In May 2002, a KIPO-NOIP Heads Meeting was held in Hanoi, Vietnam, where both offices agreed to exchange patent information and materials, and to cooperate on IPR enforcement.
<p>Fifth Heads Meeting between KIPO and IP Australia</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In July 2002, the Fifth Heads Meeting between KIPO and IP Australia was held in Sydney, Australia, where both offices agreed to exchange examination results and priority documents by electronic media.
<p>Heads Meeting between KIPO and the Turkish Patent Institute</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In September 2002, a Heads Meeting between KIPO and the Turkish Patent Institute was held in Ankara, Turkey, where both parties agreed to cooperate on automation and IP enforcement.
<p>Thirteenth KIPO-JPO Commissioners Meeting</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In November 2002, the 13th KIPO-JPO Commissioners Meeting was held in Seoul, where the commissioners agreed to reinforce their efforts to unify the IPR systems of both countries, and to cooperate on automation and the exchange of examiners.
<p>High-Level Meeting between KIPO and the Chinese Trademark Office</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In November 2002, a high-level meeting was held between KIPO and the Trademark Office under State Administration for Industry and Commerce of the People's Republic of China in Beijing, where both offices agreed to hold regular high-level meetings and trademark experts meetings.

Discussion of IPR Issues at Multilateral Level

After the 2001 WTO Ministerial Conference in Doha, Qatar, negotiations on the IPR aspects of the Doha Development Agenda were held four times at the WTO TRIPS Council in 2002.

Category	Progress
<p data-bbox="229 693 472 782">Public Health, Geographical Indications and Biotechnology</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the area of public health, negotiations are underway to find an expeditious solution to the problems that WTO members with inadequate manufacturing capacities in the pharmaceutical sector could face in dealing with AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other epidemics, especially in relation to the effective use of compulsory licensing under the TRIPS Agreement. ● Regarding geographical indications (GIs), "the extension of the protection of GIs provided for in Article 23 to products other than wines and spirits" and "the establishment of a multilateral system of notification and registration of GIs for wines and spirits" were discussed at negotiations. ● With regard to biotechnology, a review of "the provisions of Article 27.3(b)", "the relationship between the TRIPS Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity" and "protection of traditional knowledge" are underway.
<p data-bbox="258 1181 444 1235">Harmonization of Global IPR Systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● At WIPO, discussions are continuing to realize substantial and procedural harmonization of global IPR systems, including patent and trademark laws; through various standing committees, international regulations are being established for newly emerging IPRs such as genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore.
<p data-bbox="251 1382 451 1407">APEC IPEG Meetings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● APEC is also discussing IPR issues through the Intellectual Property Experts Group (IPEG) meeting. At the two IPEG meetings held in 2002, APEC members exchanged views on major items of interest regarding IPRs.
<p data-bbox="237 1580 465 1634">Support for Developing Countries in APEC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The APEC Budget and Management Committee, which met in Singapore from 30 July to 1 August 2002, approved a budget of US\$750,000 requested by KIPO for three-year IT technology support to the IP offices of developing countries in the APEC region. Accordingly, in 2003, KIPO plans to implement support projects worth US\$250,000 for APEC's developing countries.




5. Creation and Commercialization of IP

KIPO has developed policies to facilitate the creation and commercialization of IP in the knowledge-based society.

Cultivating a Favorable Environment for IP Creation


To achieve a favorable environment for creating IP, KIPO has established a more extensive and user-friendly IP infrastructure; furthermore, through its IP policies and events, it has been encouraging a spirit of invention among students, women and SMEs.

Category	Progress
<p>Establishment of IP Infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Korean government designated May as the Month of Invention to spread awareness across the nation of the importance of IP. It holds colorful invention events as well as the annual Invention Day ceremony. ● In March 2003, to provide greater access to IP information and to enhance customer satisfaction, KIPO established the Korean Intellectual Property Service Center, which provides a variety of IP services under one roof. 
<p>Support of IPR Acquisition for SMEs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Since September 1999, KIPO has conducted its IPR Acquisition Campaign for SMEs in collaboration with provincial and city governments, the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry and related businesses. Through the campaign, it strengthens the technological power and competitiveness of SMEs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By the end of 2002, KIPO had concluded IP Business Cooperation Agreements with 16 provincial and city governments. It supplies IP information by dispatching KIPO officials to these areas. - Furthermore, KIPO held 33 specialized lecture tours on patents, trademarks and industrial design systems targeting 4,100 executives and employees of SMEs. ● In addition, KIPO helps SMEs acquire and protect IPRs by the following measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reducing IP applications and registration fees by 50 to 70 percent - helping to manufacture prototypes of excellent inventions - supporting overseas patent application fees to help patent applications abroad - providing free patent attorney services to SMEs for their first IPR application.

Category	Progress
<p>Nurturing Student Inventors and Women Inventors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To find and cultivate talented student inventors who will become key players in the knowledge-based society of the future, KIPO has operated 111 invention clubs nationwide, while supporting invention classes at 6,900 schools across the nation. Every two years, KIPO designates 16 schools that provide exemplary education on inventions. It also holds seven annual invention-related events such as the Korean Student Invention Exhibition, the Korea-China-Japan Juvenile Invention Exchange Show and the Korean Student Creativity Olympiad. ● Since 2001, KIPO has been conducting a comprehensive invention program for women to encourage them to become an important axis of the knowledge-based society of the 21st century. Aimed at enhancing IPR awareness among women, the program includes explanatory sessions on IPR acquisition by women, an introductory meeting on excellent invention practices of women and an idea contest for women. Furthermore, an annual exposition of women's enterprises and inventions is designed to expand the sales channels for products invented by women.



Support for Commercialization of IPRs

Category	Progress																									
<p>Technology Marketplaces and Technology Transfer Support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● KIPO recognizes that creating IP is not the end of the process; IP must be commercialized to benefit society. For this reason, KIPO supports the function of technology marketplaces as well as industrial and educational cooperation. ● KIPO has been operating its Internet Patent Marketplace (IP-Mart), along with an off-line marketplace for patented technology. The marketplaces provide information on technologies that have potential for transfer and commercialization. ● Through its survey of trends regarding new technology, its preparation and dissemination of patent maps, and its IPR diagnostic software, KIPO suggests ways to avoid duplicating investments for identical technologies and how to reduce the cost of developing new technology; it also shows the direction of research and development for new technology. ● In July 2001, KIPO promoted technology transfers by developing a standard contract for transferring patented technology to assist inventors and investors when negotiating technology transactions, including licensing and cross-licensing. <p>KIPO has assisted in 175 technology transfers through its IP-Mart, which was launched in April 2000; its off-line marketplace handled 30 cases in 2000, 81 cases in 2001 and 64 cases in 2002.</p> <p>Status of Technology Transfers</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type</th> <th>2000</th> <th>2001</th> <th>2002</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Transfer of Rights</td> <td>-</td> <td>16</td> <td>2</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Licensing</td> <td>30</td> <td>65</td> <td>62</td> <td>157</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Joint Ventures</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>30</td> <td>81</td> <td>64</td> <td>175</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Note: Each transaction is usually finalized within six months to a year.</i></p>	Type	2000	2001	2002	Total	Transfer of Rights	-	16	2	18	Licensing	30	65	62	157	Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-	Total	30	81	64	175
Type	2000	2001	2002	Total																						
Transfer of Rights	-	16	2	18																						
Licensing	30	65	62	157																						
Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-																						
Total	30	81	64	175																						
<p>Support for Commercializing the Patented Technologies of Universities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● KIPO has improved IP management for national and public universities. IP rights for employees' inventions, which are developed by university staff while on duty, are registered to the university corporation in charge of technology licensing. KIPO also increased compensation and incentive payments to more than 50 percent from 10 to 30 percent and arranged for universities to independently implement the system. ● Furthermore, KIPO continues to find and exhibit the excellent patented technologies of universities and research institutes, and arranges financing to accelerate the transfer of patented technology. 																									

6. IP Education and Training Activities

- KIPO's International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI) provides educational programs on the acquisition of basic IPR knowledge and overall awareness of IP protection for government officials, nongovernment persons and educators, and it cultivates experts through systematic education of those engaged in the IP field.
- The IIPTI has held international seminars and courses that focus on developing the IP field in the Asia-Pacific region and nurturing IP specialists.

- In 2002, the IIPTI jointly hosted a training course with WIPO for trainers and instructors engaged in IP education in the Asia-Pacific region. It also hosted the WIPO Asia-Regional Seminar for professors, government officials and patent attorneys in the region.

- With the support of the Korea International Cooperation Agency, KIPO began a training course on the IPR system for relevant public officials of developing countries in Asia and in Central and South America.

A. On-Campus Courses

	2002		
	Training Courses	Sessions	Trainees
Total	46	82	4,044
Government Officials	24	46	1,675
Nongovernment Persons	16	25	1,483
Educators	3	8	769
Foreigners	3	3	117

B. Off-Campus Courses

	2002	
	Sessions	Trainees
Off-campus courses on invention promotion for students	150	29,420





The statistical record for **2002** shows the results of KIPO's efforts towards improvement in all aspects of its **administration.**

| Statistics |

KIPO

1. Statistics on Application
 - Status of Applications by Right
 - Status of Applications by Nationality
 - Details of Applications by Nation
2. Statistics on Examination
 - Details of Examinations by Right
 - Status of Cases Examined and Unexamined
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 - Applications, Action and Uses
 - Application for Trials by Nationality

1. Statistics on Application

A. Application Status

(Unit : case)

IPR Type	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Increase over previous year(%)
Patents	90,326	92,734	75,188	80,642	102,010	104,612	105,440	0.8
Utility models	68,822	45,809	28,896	30,650	37,163	40,804	39,187	▲4.0
Subtotal	159,148	138,543	104,084	111,292	139,173	145,416	144,627	▲0.5
Industrial Designs	29,859	28,491	23,732 (25,155)	32,404 (34,589)	33,841 (35,678)	36,867 (38,522)	37,586 (39,951)	2.0 (3.7)
Trademarks	85,062	87,065	57,393 (74,214)	87,332 (117,285)	110,073 (151,211)	107,137 (142,492)	107,873 (144,893)	0.7 (1.7)
Total	274,069	254,099	185,209 (203,453)	231,028 (263,166)	283,087 326,062)	289,420 (326,430)	290,086 (329,471)	0.2 (0.9)

Note: 1. Figures before 1998 are identical to statistics on total applications received.
2. Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.



B. Comparison of Domestic and Foreign Applications

(Unit : case, %)

		Domestic		Foreign		Total
		Cases	Ratio	Cases	%	
Patents	1998	50,596	67.3	24,592	32.7	75,188
	1999	55,970	69.4	24,672	30.6	80,642
	2000	72,831	71.4	29,179	28.6	102,010
	2001	73,714	70.5	30,898	29.5	104,612
	2002	76,559	72.6	28,881	27.4	105,440
Utility models	1998	28,604	99.0	292	1.0	28,896
	1999	30,344	99.0	306	1.0	30,650
	2000	36,817	99.1	346	0.9	37,163
	2001	40,389	99.0	415	1.0	40,804
	2002	38,657	98.6	530	1.4	39,187
Industrial designs	1998	22,144 (23,524)	93.3 (93.5)	1,588 (1,631)	6.7 (6.5)	23,732 (25,155)
	1999	30,871 (33,011)	95.3 (95.4)	1,533 (1,578)	4.7 (4.6)	32,404 (34,589)
	2000	32,110 (33,894)	94.9 (95.0)	1,731 (1,784)	5.1 (5.0)	33,841 (35,678)
	2001	35,074 (36,657)	95.1 (95.2)	1,793 (1,865)	4.9 (4.8)	36,867 (38,522)
	2002	35,398 (37,728)	94.2 (94.4)	2,188 (2,223)	5.8 (5.6)	37,586 (39,951)
Trademarks	1998	42,901 (54,078)	74.8 (72.9)	14,492 (20,136)	25.2 (27.1)	57,393 (74,214)
	1999	71,262 (92,780)	81.6 (79.1)	16,070 (24,505)	18.4 (20.9)	87,332 (117,285)
	2000	90,596 (120,419)	82.3 (79.6)	19,477 (30,792)	17.7 (20.4)	110,073 (151,211)
	2001	86,408 (111,105)	80.7 (78.1)	20,729 (31,387)	19.3 (21.9)	107,137 (142,492)
	2002	90,072 (117,008)	83.5 (80.8)	17,801 (27,885)	16.5 (19.2)	107,873 (144,893)
Total	1998	144,245 (156,802)	77.9 (77.1)	40,964 (46,651)	22.1 (22.9)	185,209 (203,453)
	1999	188,447 (212,105)	81.6 (80.6)	42,581 (51,061)	18.4 (19.4)	231,028 (263,166)
	2000	232,354 (263,961)	82.1 (81.0)	50,733 (62,101)	17.9 (19.0)	283,087 (326,062)
	2001	235,585 (261,865)	81.4 (80.2)	53,835 (64,565)	18.6 (19.8)	289,420 (326,430)
	2002	240,686 (269,952)	83.0 (81.9)	49,400 (59,519)	17.0 (18.1)	290,086 (329,471)

Note: 1. Based on applications received.

2. Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

C. Applications by Country in 2002

(Unit : case, %)

		Patents	Utility models	Industrial designs	Trademarks	Total	
						Cases	Ratio
USA	1998	6,840	38	388	5,491	12,757	31.1
	1999	7,549	46	424	6,150	14,169	33.3
	2000	8,628	61	441	7,207	16,337	32.2
	2001	7,910	58	322	6,641	14,931	27.7
	2002	6,897	102	412	5,820	13,231	26.8
Japan	1998	10,605	133	802	2,606	14,146	34.5
	1999	9,752	99	680	3,284	13,815	32.4
	2000	12,256	54	812	4,046	17,168	33.8
	2001	14,082	48	981	5,455	20,566	38.2
	2002	13,129	51	1,132	4,509	18,821	38.1
Germany	1998	2,669	9	92	1,303	4,073	10.0
	1999	2,641	7	54	1,274	3,976	9.3
	2000	2,746	9	96	1,376	4,227	8.3
	2001	3,053	11	47	1,504	4,615	8.6
	2002	2,605	3	69	1,299	3,976	8.0
France	1998	760	2	32	952	1,746	4.3
	1999	888	3	69	1,186	2,146	5.0
	2000	1,009	0	64	1,170	2,243	4.4
	2001	937	0	71	1,298	2,306	4.3
	2002	1,051	5	45	1,067	2,168	4.4
U.K.	1998	610	0	31	774	1,415	3.5
	1999	574	1	30	742	1,347	3.2
	2000	604	4	27	994	1,629	3.2
	2001	548	0	18	968	1,534	2.8
	2002	494	1	50	898	1,443	2.9
Switzerland	1998	522	1	53	747	1,323	3.2
	1999	527	0	72	820	1,419	3.3
	2000	548	0	47	1,019	1,614	3.2
	2001	573	1	55	1,053	1,682	3.1
	2002	516	0	39	783	1,338	2.7
Netherlands	1998	715	1	41	346	1,103	2.7
	1999	802	0	46	348	1,196	2.8
	2000	954	1	56	388	1,399	2.8
	2001	1,329	0	45	504	1,878	3.5
	2002	1,694	0	56	362	2,112	4.3
Others	1998	1,871	108	149	2,273	4,401	10.7
	1999	1,939	150	158	2,266	4,513	10.6
	2000	2,434	217	188	3,277	6,116	12.1
	2001	2,466	297	254	3,306	6,323	11.7
	2002	2,495	368	385	3,063	6,311	12.8
Total	1998	24,592	292	1,588	14,492	40,964	100
	1999	24,672	306	1,533	16,070	42,581	100
	2000	29,179	346	1,731	19,477	50,733	100
	2001	30,898	415	1,793	20,729	53,835	100
	2002	28,881	530	2,188	17,801	49,400	100

Note: Based on applications received.

2. Statistics on Examination

A. Examinations by IPR Type

(Unit: case)

Year	Patents & utility models			Industrial designs	Trademarks	Total
	Patents	Utility models	Subtotal			
1998	86,364	58,619	144,983	31,176 (34,416)	117,432 (123,735)	293,591 (303,134)
1999	86,978	57,722	144,700	26,324 (28,553)	72,908 (93,427)	243,932 (266,680)
2000	68,338	68,779	137,117	27,540 (29,446)	83,358 (110,181)	248,015 (276,744)
2001	55,766	54,550	110,316	32,276 (33,645)	87,078 (123,067)	229,670 (267,028)
2002	79,414	49,307	128,721	38,631 (40,618)	100,020 (136,041)	267,372 (305,380)

Note: 1. Includes other items (such as withdrawal, abandonment and invalidation).
 2. Before 2000, figures are based on final action; from 2000, on first action.
 3. Figures in parentheses are based on multiple applications.

B. Status of Examined and Unexamined Applications

(Unit: case)

		Applications	Examined	Unexamined
Patent	2000	102,010	68,338	352,438
	2001	104,612	55,766	386,583
	2002	105,440	79,414	393,588
Utility models	2000	37,163	68,779	74,773
	2001	40,804	54,550	55,429
	2002	39,187	49,307	15,915
Industrial designs	2000	33,841 (35,678)	27,540 (29,446)	28,365 (29,108)
	2001	36,867 (38,522)	32,276 (33,645)	25,649 (26,737)
	2002	37,586(39,951)	38,631(40,618)	24,604(26,070)
Trademarks	2000	110,073(151,211)	83,358(110,181)	116,871(138,608)
	2001	107,137(142,492)	87,078(123,067)	90,250(127,551)
	2002	107,873(144,893)	100,020(136,041)	98,103(136,403)

Note: 1. Before 2000, figures are based on final action; from 2000, on first action.
 2. Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

3. Statistics on Registration

A. Registrations by IPR Type

(Unit : case)

IPR Type	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Increase over previous year (%)
Patents	16,516	24,579	52,900	62,635	34,956	34,675	45,290	30.6
Utility models	9,191	13,713	25,717	32,868	41,745	43,842	39,955	▲8.9
Subtotal	25,707	38,292	78,617	95,503	76,701	78,517	85,245	8.6
Industrial designs	20,192	24,633	24,931	19,636	18,845	18,650	27,234	46.0
Trademarks	26,464	42,484	59,611	32,968	30,849	33,683	40,584	20.5
Total	72,363	105,409	163,159	148,107	126,395	130,850	153,063	17.0

Note: 1. Trademark registration renewals are excluded.

2. Trademark data after 1999 comprises the Korean and Nice classifications.



B. Comparison of Domestic and Foreign Registrations

(Unit : case, %)

Division		Domestic		Foreign		Total	
		Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Patents	1998	35,900	67.9	17,000	32.1	52,900	100
	1999	43,314	69.2	19,321	30.8	62,635	100
	2000	22,943	65.6	12,013	34.4	34,956	100
	2001	21,833	63.0	12,842	37.0	34,675	100
	2002	30,168	66.6	15,122	33.4	45,290	100
Utility models	1998	25,164	97.8	553	2.2	25,717	100
	1999	32,494	98.9	374	1.1	32,868	100
	2000	41,350	99.1	395	0.9	41,745	100
	2001	43,372	98.9	470	1.1	43,842	100
	2002	39,415	98.6	540	1.4	39,955	100
Subtotal	1998	61,064	77.7	17,553	22.3	78,617	100
	1999	75,808	79.4	19,695	20.6	95,503	100
	2000	64,293	83.8	12,408	16.2	76,701	100
	2001	65,205	83.0	13,312	17.0	78,517	100
	2002	69,583	81.6	15,662	18.4	85,245	100
Industrial designs	1998	22,700	91.1	2,231	8.9	24,931	100
	1999	18,167	92.5	1,469	7.5	19,636	100
	2000	17,728	94.1	1,117	5.9	18,845	100
	2001	17,373	93.2	1,277	6.8	18,650	100
	2002	25,317	93.0	1,917	7.0	27,234	100
Trademarks	1998	41,637	69.8	17,974	30.2	59,611	100
	1999	23,290	70.6	9,678	29.4	32,968	100
	2000	24,342	78.9	6,507	21.1	30,849	100
	2001	26,872	79.8	6,811	20.2	33,683	100
	2002	32,674	80.5	7,910	19.5	40,584	100
Total	1998	125,401	76.9	37,758	23.1	163,159	100
	1999	117,265	79.2	30,842	20.8	148,107	100
	2000	106,363	84.2	20,032	15.8	126,395	100
	2001	109,450	83.6	21,400	16.4	130,850	100
	2002	127,574	83.3	25,489	16.7	153,063	100

C. Registrations by Country in 2002

(Unit : case, %)

		Patents	Utility models	Industrial designs	Trademarks	Total	
						Cases	Ratio
Japan	1998	9,208	386	1,119	2,985	13,698	36.3
	1999	10,230	166	701	1,456	12,553	40.7
	2000	6,698	114	501	1,086	8,399	41.9
	2001	6,814	76	625	1,478	8,993	42.0
	2002	7,868	53	1,027	1,827	10,775	42.3
USA	1998	4,351	62	483	6,849	11,745	31.1
	1999	5,027	58	352	3,751	9,188	29.8
	2000	3,138	58	275	2,468	5,939	29.7
	2001	3,315	82	295	2,520	6,212	29.0
	2002	3,982	89	365	2,708	7,144	28.0
Germany	1998	1,141	16	95	1,356	2,608	6.9
	1999	1,217	7	65	788	2,077	6.7
	2000	691	8	48	559	1,306	6.5
	2001	846	7	62	492	1,407	6.6
	2002	1,050	9	62	505	1,626	6.4
France	1998	456	1	84	1,137	1,678	4.4
	1999	584	1	35	601	1,221	4.0
	2000	284	0	47	496	827	4.1
	2001	389	1	56	383	829	3.9
	2002	438	1	61	446	946	3.7
U.K.	1998	301	2	39	905	1,247	3.3
	1999	388	0	30	530	948	3.1
	2000	179	2	27	278	486	2.4
	2001	197	3	15	314	529	2.5
	2002	234	1	15	384	634	2.5
Switzerland	1998	322	2	93	999	1,416	3.8
	1999	325	0	50	506	881	2.9
	2000	184	0	58	413	655	3.3
	2001	235	0	37	451	723	3.4
	2002	303	0	60	430	793	3.1
Netherlands	1998	469	8	52	475	1,004	2.7
	1999	416	5	50	268	739	2.4
	2000	230	2	45	129	406	2.0
	2001	239	2	52	161	454	2.1
	2002	334	0	50	158	542	2.1
Others	1998	752	76	266	3,268	4,362	11.5
	1999	1,134	303	186	1,778	3,235	10.5
	2000	609	211	116	1,078	2,014	10.1
	2001	807	299	135	1,012	2,253	10.5
	2002	913	387	277	1,452	3,029	11.9
Total	1998	17,000	553	2,231	17,974	37,758	100
	1999	19,321	374	1,469	9,678	30,842	100
	2000	12,013	395	1,117	6,507	20,032	100
	2001	12,842	470	1,277	6,811	21,400	100
	2002	15,122	540	1,917	7,910	25,489	100

4. Statistics on Trials

A. Trials

(Unit: case, %)

	IPR Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Increase over previous year(%)
Petitions	Patents	2,277	3,298	1,994	3,004	3,376	12.4
	U.M.	758	783	591	904	887	▲1.9
	Designs	584	629	508	529	560	5.9
	TM	2,762	2,703	2,787	3,048	3,675	20.6
	Total	6,381	7,413	5,880	7,485	8,498	13.5
Actions	Patents	2,264	2,481	2,413	2,415	3,022	25.1
	U.M.	1,137	729	550	608	766	26.0
	Designs	1,091	696	535	548	458	▲16.4
	TM	3,328	3,373	2,896	2,942	3,168	7.7
	Total	7,820	7,279	6,394	6,513	7,414	13.8
Success Rate of petitioners	Patents	598 (51.3)	511 (49.0)	636 (48.5)	544 (44.4)	578 (44.9)	6.3 (0.5)
	U.M.	409 (47.4)	211 (38.6)	202 (42.2)	214 (41.2)	283 (41.3)	32.2 (0.1)
	Designs	562 (53.2)	329 (50.9)	230 (47.7)	237 (49.8)	205 (51.8)	▲13.5 (2.0)
	TM	1,514 (45.5)	1,779 (52.7)	1,463 (50.5)	1,567 (53.3)	1,671 (52.7)	6.6 (▲0.6)
	Total	3,083 (48.1)	2,830 (50.5)	2,531 (49.0)	2,562 (49.6)	2,737 (49.4)	6.6 (▲0.2)

B. Comparison of Domestic and Foreign Trial Petitions

(Unit : case)

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
Patents	1,165	1,112	1,662	1,636	1,070	924	1,630	1,374	1,926	1,450
Utility models	728	30	761	22	567	24	892	12	866	21
Industrial designs	535	49	599	30	468	40	503	26	513	47
Trademarks	1,524	1,238	1,582	1,121	1,733	1,054	2,024	1,024	2,179	1,496
Subtotal	3,952	2,429	4,604	2,809	3,838	2,042	5,049	2,436	5,484	3,014
Total	6,381		7,413		5,880		7,485		8,498	





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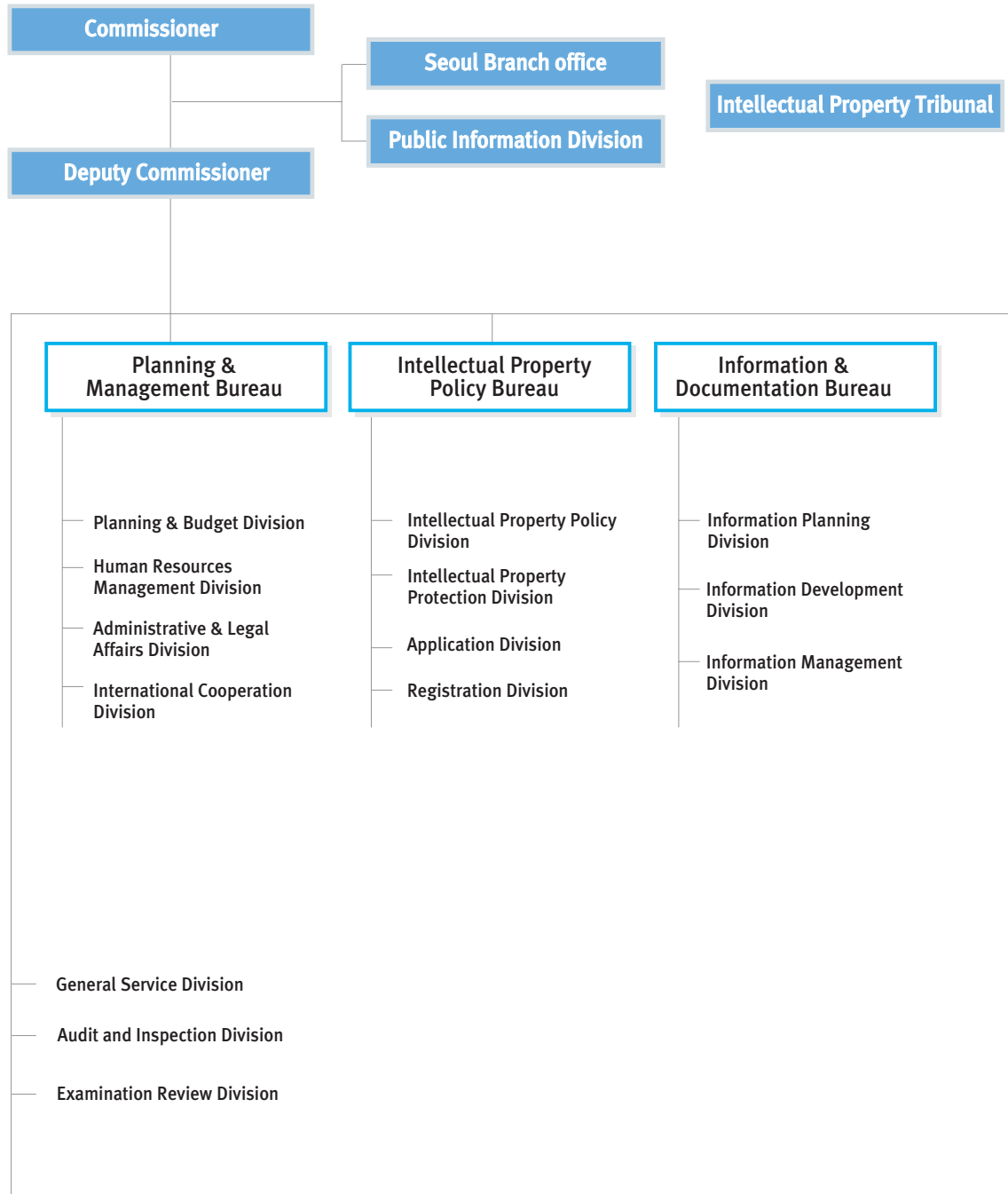
| Organization Chart & Workflow |

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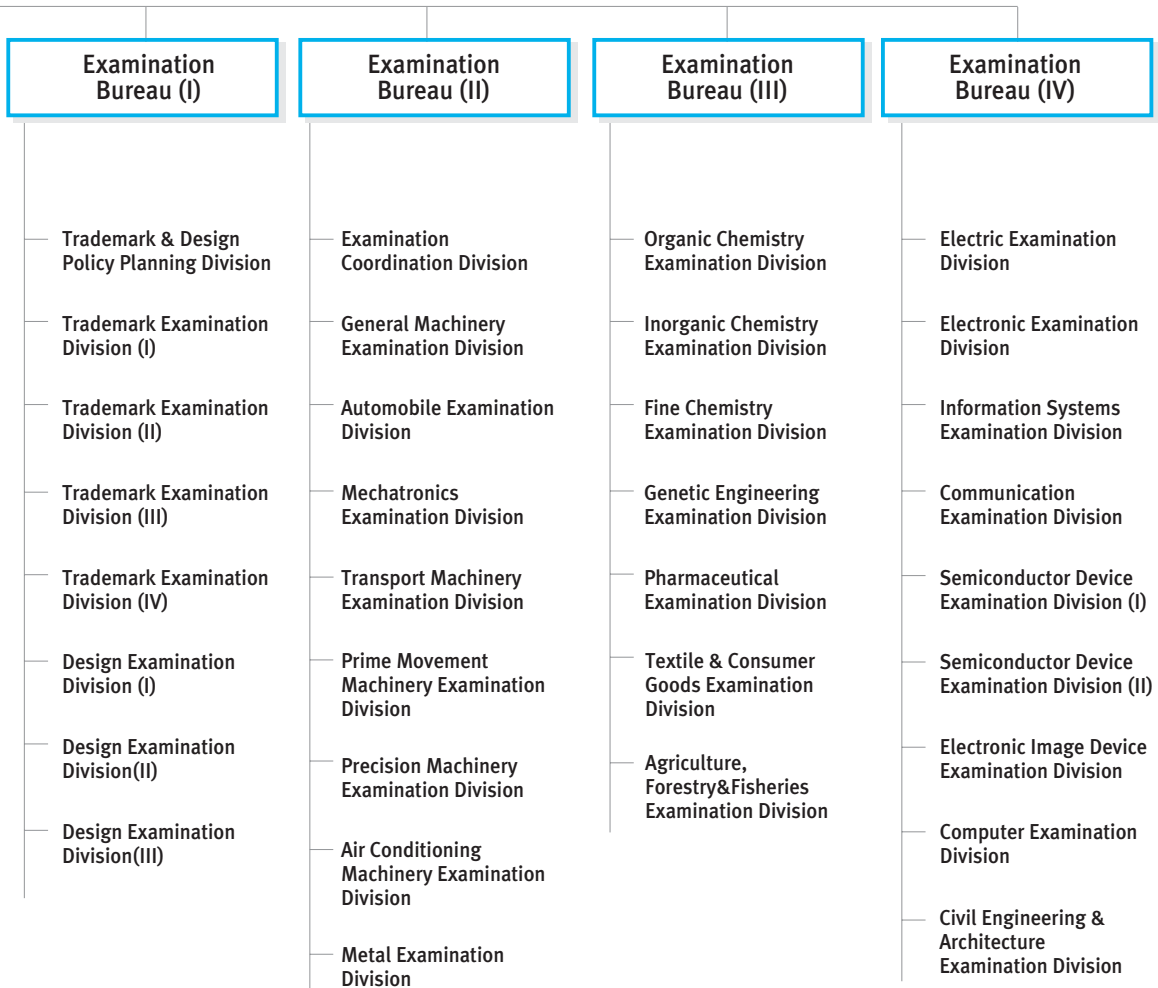
1. Organization Chart of KIPO
2. Flow Chart for Examinations
3. Intellectual Property Related Organizations & Associations

Organization

1. Organization Chart of KIPO

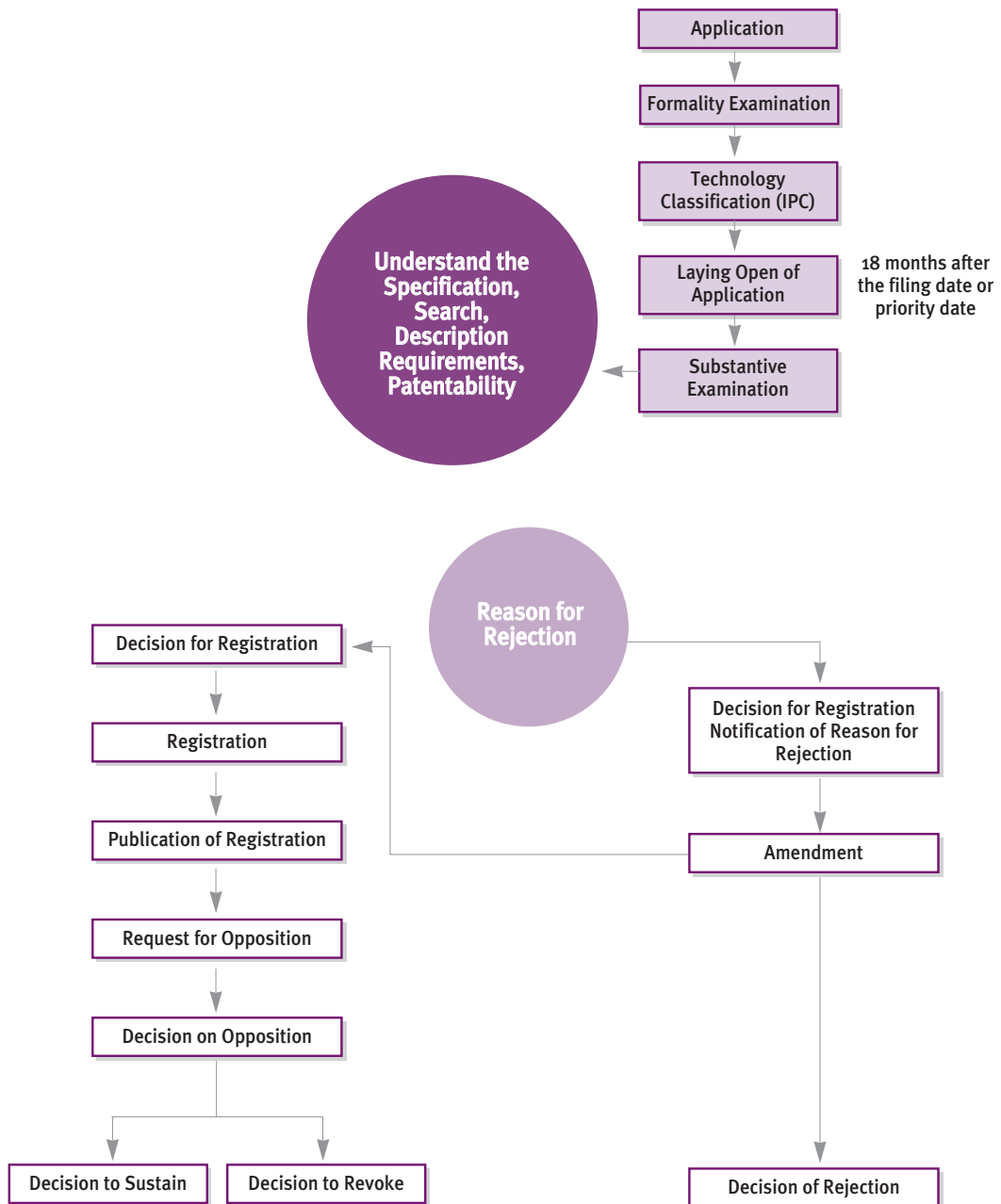


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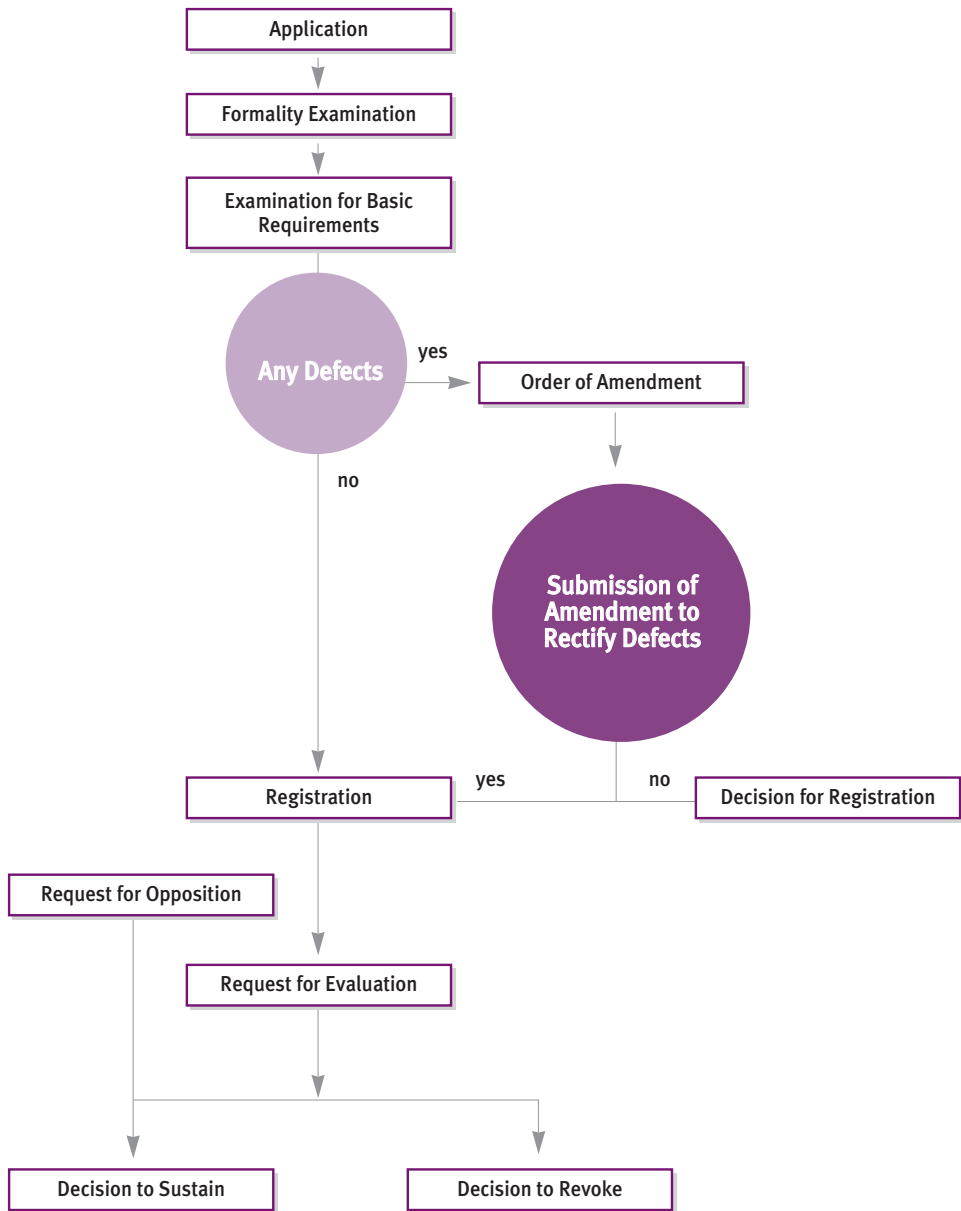


2. Flow Chart for Examinations

PATENTS

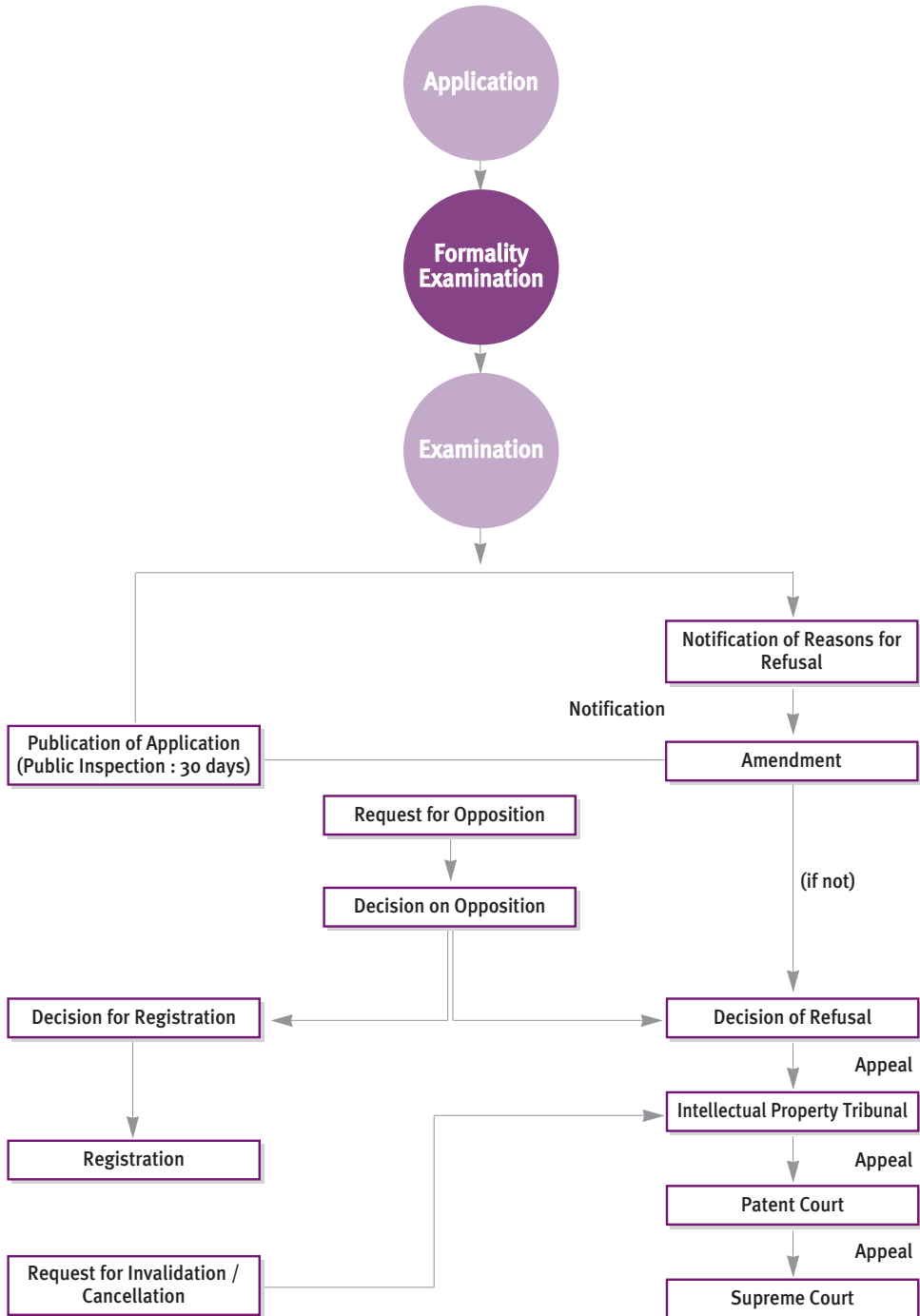


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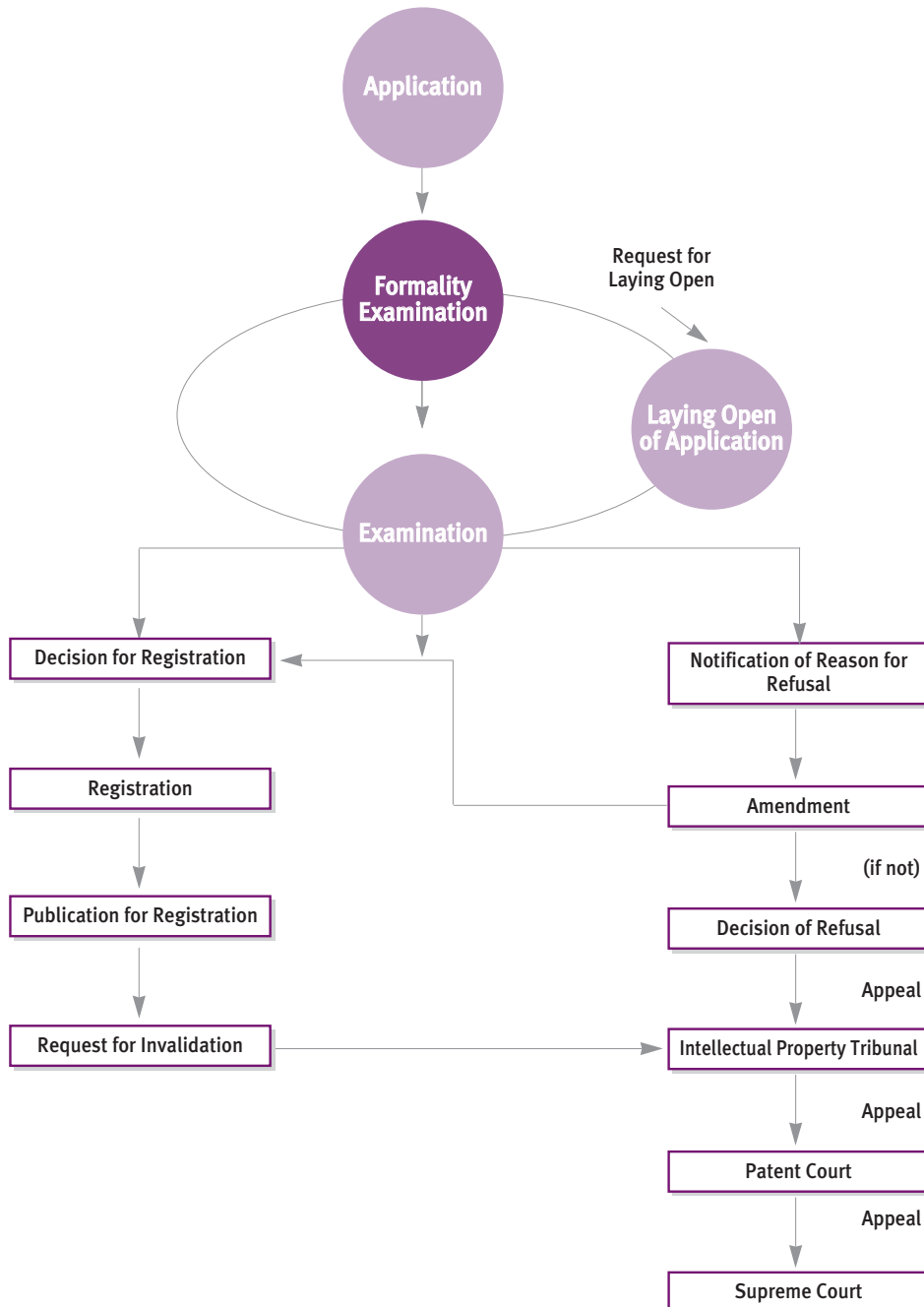


Organization

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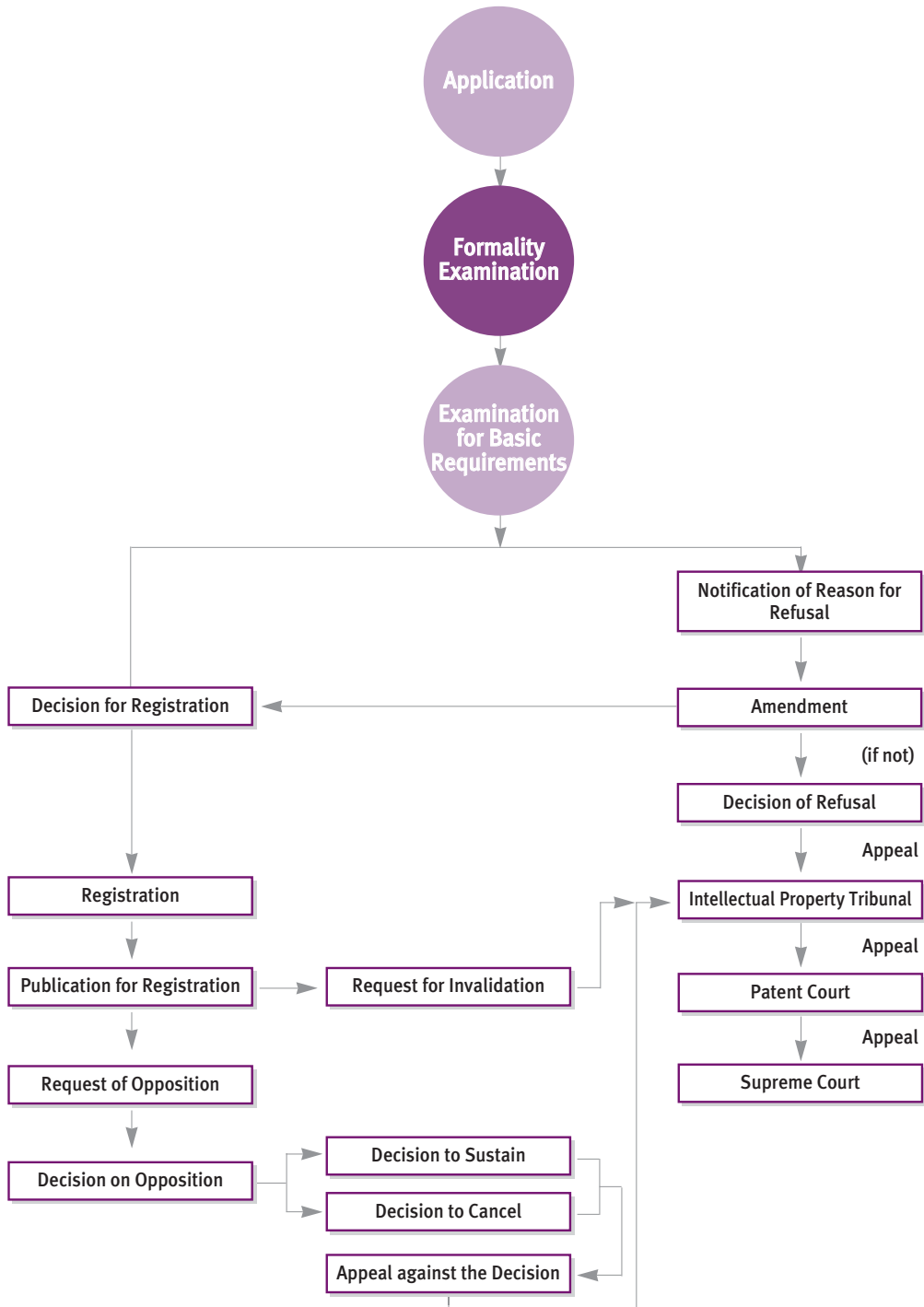


SUBSTANTIVE EXAMINATION FOR INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS



Organization

NON-SUBSTANTIVE EXAMINATION FOR INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS



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