

# 2004 Annual Report

Korean Intellectual Property Office



**Korean Intellectual Property Office**

## **Editorial Board**

International Cooperation Division of KIPO

## **Publisher**

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**Korean Intellectual Property Office**



# Message from the Commissioner



The history of the human race has evolved gradually through creative endeavor. In the twenty-first century, in particular, the economy has begun to change its orientation from labor and resources to innovation; furthermore, intellectual property, which is the incarnation of creativity, is a core factor in the development of companies and countries.

Every country in the world is making its effort to develop new technology, and R&D is now being assessed not by profitability alone but by the quantity and quality of the intellectual property generated.

At the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), we recognize that the creation of intangible intellectual property-including patents, brands, designs, networks and trade secrets-is becoming an even more important axis around which business strategy revolves, and have therefore taken the following steps:

First, we gave top priority to expediting the acquisition of intellectual property rights. We hope to accomplish this firstly by shortening the patent examination period. In line with this priority, we have been recruiting more examiners. In 2004, for instance, we hired 80 new examiners and, in 2005, we plan to hire an additional 248.

Another top priority is to improve the quality of examinations. In 2004, for example, we introduced a team-based examination system in which we set up teams of four to five examiners, each of whom has a different level of expertise. We also expanded our education of examiners in various fields of high technology.

Next, we overhauled our legislation. We revised the Trademark Act to strengthen the overall protection of intellectual property rights; in particular, we outlawed cybersquatting and the unauthorized copying of other people's products. We also revised the Unfair Competition Prevention and Trade Secret Protection Act to protect the trade secrets of management as well as those of technology.

Our advanced information system, KIPOnet, has been the hallmark of our intellectual property administration, but rather than rest on our laurels we have innovated a variety of new features in

KIPOnet II. As a result, in the first half of 2005, we plan to start a 24-hour on-line service and a work-at-home examination system.

At KIPO, we have also been promoting the efficiency of national R&D projects by encouraging preliminary searches of patent information to be undertaken in the planning stage of each project. For selected projects, we offer comprehensive follow-up in the management of patent applications, registration and commercialization.

In the private sector, we also encourage the commercialization of patented technologies and provide support to ensure that patented technologies are not shelved. For instance, we run an on-line and an off-line patented technology transfer markets. In addition, we are currently creating an e-market for patented products to help small and medium-sized businesses secure a distribution network.

On the international stage, we have also taken a number of steps to advance our cooperation in the field of intellectual property rights. At present, for example, we help six nations by conducting prior art searches and preliminary examinations for international patents under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). We are also cooperating on intellectual property issues with various governments, such as those of the USA, Japan and the European Union. Furthermore, in conjunction with the World Intellectual Property Organization, we have developed a software program called PCT-ROAD (PCT Receiving Office Administration) The program, which will be released worldwide in 2005, will enable developing countries to manage electronic PCT application forms.

Finally, I sincerely hope the 2004 Annual Report offers insight into the policy and priorities of the Korean system of intellectual property rights.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. K. Kim'.

KIM Jong-Kap  
Commissioner



# 2004

## KIPO Annual Report

Korean Intellectual Property Office

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# Annual Report 2004



## Overview of 2004 Highlights of 2004

Applications  
Examinations  
Registrations  
Trials and Appeals



## Overview of 2004

At the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), we received 326,497 applications for intellectual property rights (IPRs) in 2004. Of these, 176,927 were for patents and utility models, reflecting Korea's drive to create knowledge and to innovate technology.

Not complacent with the continued rise in IPR applications, we recruited 80 examiners in 2004 and plan to recruit 248 examiners in 2005 to help reduce the examination period. Our aim is to reduce the examination period to 21 months for patents, to nine months for trademarks, and to six months for industrial designs. This recruitment is part of our effort to respond to the rapidly changing technological environment at home and abroad, and to enable IPRs to be granted in a more timely and effective manner.

With our world-class IP information system, we run a 24 hours / 7 day service. Recently, however, we embarked on the wholehearted development of the next-generation information system in order to make our on-line work environment more convenient. We also confirmed our role as an international leader in the automation of IP administration by achieving a world first when we electronically exchanged certified priority documents under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

To lay the foundation for greater efficiency in national R&D projects, we have been encouraging greater utilization of IP information. With the aid of IP information, we can identify IP trends when planning R&D; we can conduct prior art searches when selecting R&D targets; and we can carefully manage these targets by investigating relevant applications, registrations and licenses.

To support technological innovation, we introduced several changes. For instance, the remuneration for employee inventions of public officials was significantly increased from a low rate of 10 to 30 percent to a high rate of 50 percent of the revenue of the invention. Furthermore, in 2004, we increased the number of invention clubs, which are local educational centers that promote invention, from 126 to 142. We have also been preparing to build a new institution called the IP Education Center, which we expect to be the heart of invention education.

In 2004, we expanded the subjects of IP protection. We facilitated the branding of regional specialties by introducing a system for registering geographical indications, and we protected typefaces as a type of industrial design.

In 2004, we also set up the Korea Funds-in-Trust at WIPO, the purpose of which is to conduct IP projects for developing countries. Together with WIPO, we also co-hosted the Ministerial Conference on Intellectual Property for the Least Developed Countries. The conference enabled other countries to share in Korea's experience of IPR-based development.

In addition, we are currently cooperating with our Japanese counterparts to enable both countries to conduct early examinations of applications that have been granted in the other country and bilingually filed in Korean and Japanese. This type of cooperation will ensure the timeliness and appropriateness of examinations under both IPR systems and eventually help unify the systems of both countries.

We also extended the usage of our patent examination system to other countries. While continuing to serve Vietnam, the Philippines, India, and Indonesia as an International Preliminary Examining Authority (IPEA), we now provide this service to Mongolia and Singapore. Furthermore, a patent registered in Korea can be now be registered in Malaysia and Singapore without an additional examination. In addition, we continue to provide developing countries with consultations on IP information systems.

We have been making a greater contribution to the international community by actively participating in the establishment of rules for international IPR protection. At the same time, we have been laying the foundation for governmental and commercial R&D by building a database that contains more than a hundred million items of patent data. We have also been encouraging the creation of IP among small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), universities, women and students. All these efforts to facilitate the creation, utilization, and protection of IP are intended to lead nation along the path to technological innovation.



*KIPO at International Exhibition on Government Innovation*

## Highlights of 2004

### Applications

#### Domestic Applications

In 2004, the number of IPR applications filed with our office reached 326,497, which is a 6.7 percent increase over the previous year. Of these applications, we received 139,198 patent applications, which is a 17.3 percent increase for the year; 37,729 utility model applications, which is a 7.6 percent decrease over the previous year; 41,172 industrial design applications, which is a 9.5 percent increase for the year; and 108,398 trademark applications, which represents a slight decrease over the previous year of just 0.5 percent.

Domestic applicants filed 5.6 percent more IPR applications in 2004 than in the previous year and their 272,315 applications represent 83.4 percent of all IPR applications. In contrast, foreign applicants filed just 16.6 percent of all IPR applications in 2004, though their total of 54,182 applications represents an increase of 12.5 percent over the previous year.

A breakdown of applications by foreigners for 2004 shows that 34,000 of their applications were for patents, which is a 20.0 percent increase over the previous year; 583 were for utility models; 3141 were for industrial designs; and 16,458 were for trademarks.

By country of origin, 20,935 or 38.6 percent of the foreign applicants in 2004 were from Japan; 15,397 or 28.4 percent were from the United States; and 3648 or 6.7 percent were from Germany. These three countries made up 73.8 percent of all applications by foreigners.

#### PCT Applications

Our 3521 PCT applications in 2004 constitute 2.9 percent of the world's PCT applications. With this figure, Korea retains its ranking as the seventh-largest PCT country out of 126 nations.

Korea's status with respect to PCT applications is attributed to several factors. For instance, an increasing number of domestic companies are developing new technologies and advancing into overseas markets. There is also greater public awareness that technologies can be protected overseas. In addition, since the inauguration of our service as an International Searching Authority (ISA) in 1999,

### Comparison of domestic and foreign applications

Category		Domestic		foreign		Category
		Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	
Patents	2001	73,714	70.5	30,898	29.5	104,612
	2002	76,570	72.1	29,566	27.9	106,136
	2003	90,313	76.1	28,339	23.9	118,652
	2004	105,198	75.6	34,000	24.4	139,198
Utility Models	2001	40,389	99.0	415	1.0	40,804
	2002	38,662	98.6	531	1.4	39,193
	2003	40,174	98.4	651	1.6	40,825
	2004	37,146	98.5	583	1.5	37,729
Industrial Designs	2001	35,074 (36,657)	95.1 (95.2)	1,793 (1,865)	4.9 (4.8)	36,867 (38,522)
	2002	35,399 (37,729)	94.2 (94.4)	2,188 (2,233)	5.8 (5.6)	37,587 (39,952)
	2003	34,994 (36,689)	93.1 (93.2)	2,613 (2,657)	6.9 (6.8)	37,607 (39,346)
	2004	38,031 (39,653)	92.4 (92.0)	3,141 (3,221)	7.6 (8.0)	41,172 (42,874)
Trademarks	2001	86,408 (111,105)	80.7 (78.0)	20,729 (31,387)	19.3 (22.0)	107,137 (142,492)
	2002	90,014 (116,760)	83.4 (80.7)	17,862 (27,918)	16.6 (19.3)	107,876 (144,678)
	2003	92,368 (122,080)	84.8 (82.1)	16,549 (26,611)	15.2 (17.9)	108,917 (148,691)
	2004	91,940 (119,851)	84.8 (81.4)	16,458 (27,369)	15.2 (18.6)	108,398 (147,220)
Total	2001	235,585 (261,865)	81.4 (80.2)	53,835 (64,565)	18.6 (19.8)	289,420 (326,430)
	2002	240,645 (269,721)	82.8 (81.7)	50,147 (60,238)	17.2 (18.3)	290,792 (329,959)
	2003	257,849 (289,256)	84.3 (83.2)	48,152 (58,258)	15.7 (16.8)	306,001 (347,514)
	2004	272,315 (301,848)	83.4 (82.2)	54,182 (65,173)	16.6 (17.8)	326,497 (367,021)

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

### PCT applications of Korea

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Applications	790	1580	2324	2520	2951	3521
Increase rate	72.7%	100%	47.1%	8.4%	17.1%	19.3%

Note : Based on WIPO statistics

### Applications for International Searches

ISA	EPO	USA	JP	SE	KR	AU	CN	ES	AT	RU	CA
Applications	61,451	25,783	18,678	3389	3017	2501	1645	759	780	532	808

Note : Based on WIPO statistics

### Applications for International Preliminary Examinations

ISA	EPO	USA	JP	SE	KR	AU	CN	ES	AT	RU	CA
Applications	21,218	8500	4145	1608	1235	914	488	125	143	147	0

Note : Based on WIPO statistics



Korean applicants have found it more convenient to file international applications. We have also held several seminars to help interested companies gain a better understanding of the merits of PCT international applications.

To expand our PCT services, we concluded agreements with Mongolia and Singapore in 2004. Under these agreements, our office was designated as a competent ISA and IPEA. This follows similar agreements with the Philippines (2001), Vietnam (2002), India (2003) and Indonesia (2003).

The world's eleven ISAs completed 119,343 international applications in 2004. Of these, we produced 3017, which is the fifth highest number.

The world's eleven IPEAs completed 38,523 international preliminary examination reports in 2004. Of these, we produced 1235, which is also the fifth highest number.

## Examinations

### Patents and Utility Models

In 2004, the number of patent and utility model applications examined by the first action standard reached 153,215, which is a 7.9 percent increase over the previous year. Patent applications accounted for 99,826 of these, and utility model applications accounted for 53,389. Of the utility model examinations, 1024 were processed under the old utility model law and 52,365 were processed under the new utility model law, which incorporates a non-substantive examination system.

The examination period averaged 21 months, a 1.1 month reduction over the previous year.

### Trademarks and Industrial Designs

In 2004, we examined on a first-action basis 156,147 regular trademark applications, 6560 international trademark applications under the Madrid Protocol, and 42,080 industrial design applications. These figures represent a year-on-year decrease of 1.1 percent for trademarks and 0.8 percent for industrial designs.

The examination period in 2004 averaged 9.6 months for trademarks and 6.8 months for industrial designs. Compared to the previous year, these figures represent a reduction of approximately 1.1 months for trademarks and 0.5 months for industrial designs.

## Examinations by IPR type

Category	Patents and Utility Models			Industrial Designs	Trademarks	Total
	Patents	Utility Models	Subtotal			
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)
2003	93,433	48,578	142,011	40,094 (42,419)	118,796 (157,800)	300,901 (342,230)
2004	99,826	53,389	153,215	40,541 (42,080)	116,210 (156,147)	309,966 (351,442)

Note: 1. Includes other items such as withdrawal, abandonment, and invalidation.  
 2. Figures are based on the first action.  
 3. Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

## Registrations

In 2004, IPR registrations numbered 165,361, which reflects a year-on-year increase of 6.1 percent. The annual renewals of registration rose by 7.6 percent to 302,341 cases, while registration changes such as transfers fell by 5.5 percent to 149,705.

Analysis of registrations in 2004 reveals a drop of 8.3 percent for utility models but a significant rise in other types of registration: that is, 11.1 percent for patents, 9.3 percent for industrial designs and 11.0 percent for trademarks.

For the registration approval rate on a first-action basis, we granted patents to 20,713 (or 17.4 percent) of all the patent applications. We also granted 252 utility model applications filed under the old law. For utility model applications filed under the new law, 37,096 (or 80 percent) examinations met the basic registration requirements.

By industrial field, the electricity and communications industry accounted for 30,887 registrations (or 37.1 percent), while the machinery industry accounted for 16,590 registrations (or 19.9 percent). Together these two industries comprised 57.0 percent of all patent and utility model registrations.

A comparison of registrations by individuals and legal entities shows that individuals accounted for 34.9 percent of registrations, while legal entities accounted for 65.1 percent.

In terms of nationality, Koreans obtained 84.4 percent of the registrations in 2004, while foreigners obtained 15.6 percent.

Of the foreign registrations, the majority came from Japan (44.3 percent) and the USA (24.2 percent). The leaders in patent registrations were Japan, the USA and

Germany, while the leaders in trademark registrations were U.S.A, Japan and Germany.

By the end of 2004, we had nullified 632,216 of the existing 1,836,376 IPR registrations because of expiry, nonpayment of annual fees, and trials for invalidation of registration; the remaining registrations numbered 1,204,160.

## Trials and Appeals



In 2004, we received 10,779 trial petitions, which represents a 17.8 percent increase over the previous year.

The number of trial petitions for patents and utility models was 5625, an increase of 22 percent, while the number of trial petitions for trademarks and industrial designs was 5154, an increase of 13.5 percent over the previous year.

By trial type, the number of ex parte trials reached 7360 (or 68.3 percent of the total), while the number of interparty trials was 3419 (or 31.7 percent). By nationality, domestic petitioners accounted for 7373 (or 68.4 percent) of trial petitions and foreign petitioners accounted for

3406 (or 31.6 percent).

We concluded 9732 trials in 2004. Of these, 4925 (or 50.6 percent) were for patents and utility models, and 4807 (or 49.4 percent) were for trademarks and industrial designs.

In 2004, the ex parte suits filed with the Patent Court numbered 199, which represents a slight increase over the previous year. The ex parte suits comprised 87 patent and utility model cases and 112 trademark and industrial design cases.

As the defendant in the ex parte suits, the KIPO Commissioner had a success rate of 80.9 percent, which is almost the same as the previous year.

The final appeals of the ex parte suits filed with the Supreme Court in 2004 numbered 66, which is five fewer than in the previous year. Of these, patent and utility model cases numbered 23, while trademark and industrial design cases numbered 43. As the defendant in the final appeals, the KIPO Commissioner had an improved success rate of 86.2 percent, which is 13.9 percent higher than in the previous year.

## Registrations by IPR type

Category	2001	2002	2003	2004	Increase over 2003 (%)
Patents	34,675	45,298	44,165	49,066	11.1
Utility Models	43,842	39,957	37,272	34,182	8.3
Industrial Designs	18,650	27,235	28,380	31,019	9.3
Trademarks	33,683	40,588	46,023	51,094	11.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>130,850</b>	<b>153,078</b>	<b>155,840</b>	<b>165,361</b>	<b>6.1</b>

Note: Trademark registration renewals are excluded. Trademark data comprises the Korean and Nice classifications.

## Trial statistics

Category	Rights	2001	2002	2003	2004
Petitions	Patents	3004	3376	3821	4798
	Utility Models	904	887	788	827
	Industrial Designs	529	560	604	572
	Trademarks	3048	3675	3936	4582
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7485</b>	<b>8498</b>	<b>9149</b>	<b>10,779</b>
Actions	Patents	2415	3022	2836	3873
	Utility Models	608	766	728	1052
	Industrial Designs	548	458	576	601
	Trademarks	2942	3168	3718	4206
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6513</b>	<b>7414</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>9732</b>
Success rate of Petitions	Patents	544 (44.4)	578 (44.9)	559 (44.2)	1009 (44.0)
	Utility Models	214 (41.2)	283 (41.3)	287 (40.1)	393 (45.3)
	Industrial Designs	237 (49.8)	205 (51.8)	280 (52.5)	277 (52.0)
	Trademarks	1567 (53.3)	1671 (52.7)	2077 (55.9)	2484 (59.1)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2562 (49.6)</b>	<b>2737 (49.4)</b>	<b>3203 (51.4)</b>	<b>4163 (52.7)</b>

Note: 1. The number of actions includes cases whose registrations were decided by an examiner's reconsideration before a trial.  
2. The success rate refers to the number of successful actions or petitions. This figure excludes cases whose registrations were decided by an examiner's reconsideration before a trial.

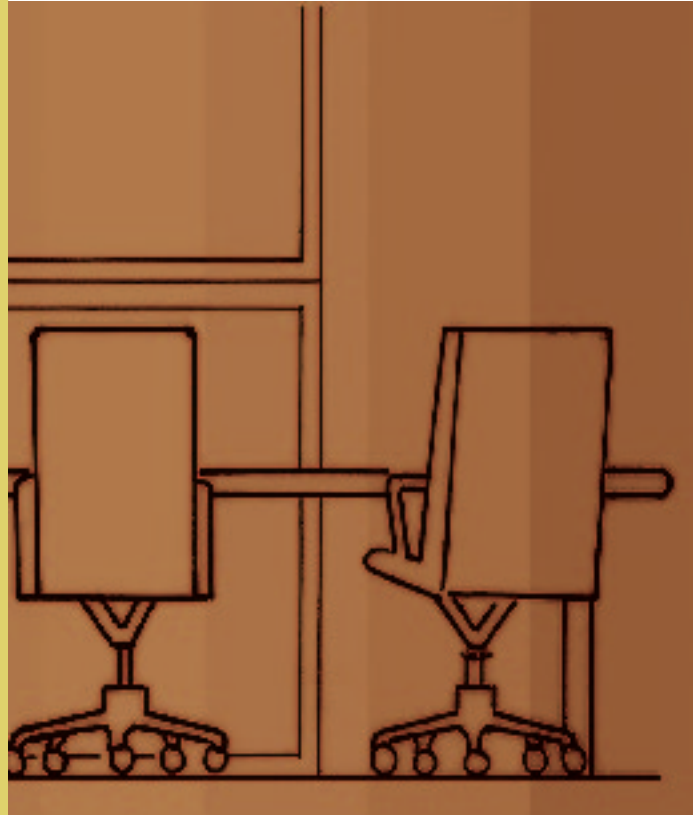
## Comparison of domestic and foreign trial petitions

Category	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
Patents	1630	1374	1926	1450	2339	1482	3133	1665
Utility Models	892	12	866	21	780	8	812	15
Industrial Designs	503	26	513	47	554	50	538	34
Trademarks	2024	1024	2179	1496	2505	1431	2890	1692
<b>Total</b>	<b>7485</b>		<b>8498</b>		<b>9149</b>		<b>10,779</b>	

Note: Multiple applications for trademarks and industrial designs are treated as single applications.



# Annual Report 2004



## Improvement of IP Administration

Upgrading of the KIPOnet System

Development of KIPOnet II

Greater Use of Patent Information

Leadership in Automated IP Administration



## Improvement of IP Administration

### Enhancement of Examination and Trial Efficiency

#### Patents and Utility Models

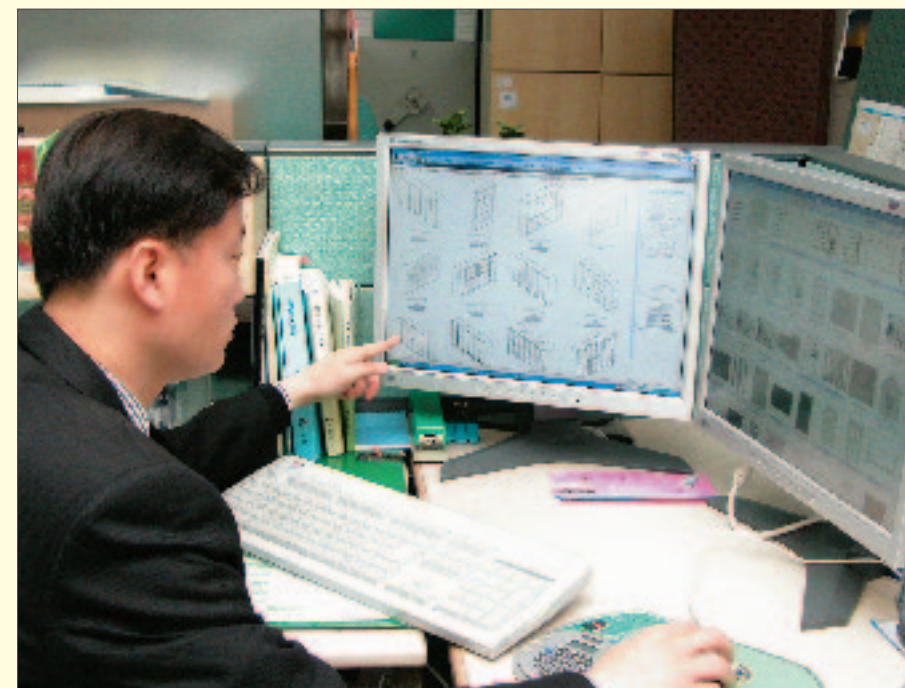
To handle the ever-increasing number of IPR applications, we recruited an extra 80 examiners in 2004 and plan to recruit an additional 248 in 2005. In this way, we hope to expedite the granting of IPRs and respond to the rapidly changing technological environment at home and abroad.

In 2004, we continued the joint prior art searches that began with the Japan Patent Office in 2000 and with the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China in 2003.

Moreover, we have been cooperating with our Japanese counterparts to implement the "patent examination highway." This will facilitate the early



*Interviews for recruiting new examiners*



*Dual monitors for Industrial Designs examination*

examination of patent applications filed in both countries, particularly when one country has already granted the patent. Aside from ensuring that IPR applications are examined expeditiously and appropriately, the patent examination highway will eventually lead to relieve the examination burden of both countries.

#### Trademarks and Industrial Designs

In 2004, we recruited more trademark and industrial design examiners to relieve the examination burden. We also improved the examination process and search system for trademarks and industrial designs.

To ensure that trademarks are examined with fairness and consistency, we revised our standards in compliance with the examination standards for international trademark applications.

To maintain objectivity in the classification of designs, we published a document titled A Guidebook for Classifying Industrial Designs. We also continued to build our database by collecting various kinds of data on industrial design examinations such as foreign industrial design gazettes and catalogs.

#### Trials

To help manage the evaluation of trial judges and to increase their efficiency, we produced a document titled Guidelines for Evaluating Trial Judges. In the same



vein, we have tried to enhance the expertise of trial judges and to increase the quality of trials by running educational programs on topics such as the practice of trial judges and ongoing education for trial judges.

Furthermore, to reduce the trial period, we plan to increase the number of trial researchers for patents and utility models and to recruit nine additional trial judges in 2005.

Exchanges between our officials and judges of the Patent Court have led to a better understanding of patent trials and the appeals system. We now regularly exchange judgments on trials in an effort to find reasonable solutions to patent conflicts.

### Upgrading of the KIPOnet System

To enable KIPOnet to operate 24-7, and for round-the-clock security monitoring, we established a 24 hour security control system.

We also set up the Electronic Application Support Center. By offering free education on electronic applications and by distributing IPR leaflets, the bureau hopes to gradually increase the proportion of electronic applications.

To help customers more conveniently file electronic petitions, we established an on-line system for filing applications and for issuing certified documents. Customers can now use Internet banking at any Korean bank to pay their service fees. Furthermore, if charged too much, a customer can simply make an on-line request for a refund.



*KIPOnet system and KIPO's English web site*

### E-filing trend(%)

Category	2001	2002	2003	2004
Patents	93.0	93.9	94.6	96.0
Utility Models	75.9	77.9	80.9	82.3
Industrial Design	75.6	80.5	83.4	85.0
Trademarks	74.4	76.5	80.7	83.9
Average	81.4	83.6	86.5	89.0

The establishment of an “intelligent search system” has also significantly increased the convenience of customers by enabling them to conduct automatic searches and highly efficient user-oriented searches.

### Development of KIPOnet II

Currently, we are in the process of establishing KIPOnet II, which is the next generation of the KIPOnet System. Since operational time of KIPOnet was limited to the extent that it was unavailable during the evenings and on holidays, users requested that it be upgraded to provide more convenient electronic applications.

Responding to this, the KIPO started pushing for the KIPOnet II in 2003. Now, the successful KIPOnet II development would bring much convenience to users, making it possible to provide 24-hour electronic administration service and online PCT(Patent Cooperation Treaty) service and to support work at home. Applicants will be able to get real-time examination results as well.



*Demonstration of KIPOnet II for customers*

This aim to achieve the goal of 'Ubiquitous KIPO' where people could utilize diverse patent administration services, from home application to home examination, from everywhere at any time.

### Greater Use of Patent Information

To promote greater use of patent information, we implemented a plan in 2004 to persuade R&D related government authorities to do the following:

- \* to revise laws regarding the use of patent information
- \* to use patent information to avoid investing in duplicated national R&D projects
- \* to encourage R&D that can lead to the acquisition of international patents.

We also helped petitioners to freely search for patent information at the Korea Industrial Property Rights Information Service. In addition, we promoted on-line education by continually upgrading the educational content of our Cyber International Patent Academy.

To encourage international exchanges of information on patented technology, we have been publishing the Korean Patent Abstracts since 1997. In 2004, we published 84,708 abstracts, bringing the total to 572,671.

After publishing the first IPR gazettes in booklet form in 1948, we adopted a CD-ROM format in 1998 and have been publishing IPR gazettes on the Internet since July 2001. Between 1948 and 2004, our gazettes featured 4,023,984 IPR registrations.



*Presentation on survey of new technology trends*



*The Commissioner delivering a speech at WIPO Asia-Pacific Seminar*

### Leadership in Automated IP Administration

Our electronic exchange of PCT applications with WIPO in September 2004 was a world first. Furthermore, using the Korea Funds-in-Trust at WIPO, we strengthened our cooperation with WIPO by assisting in the development of other countries, particularly by distributing a system for receiving electronic PCT applications. We also agreed to cooperate with WIPO in offering consultations on information systems for the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks of India.

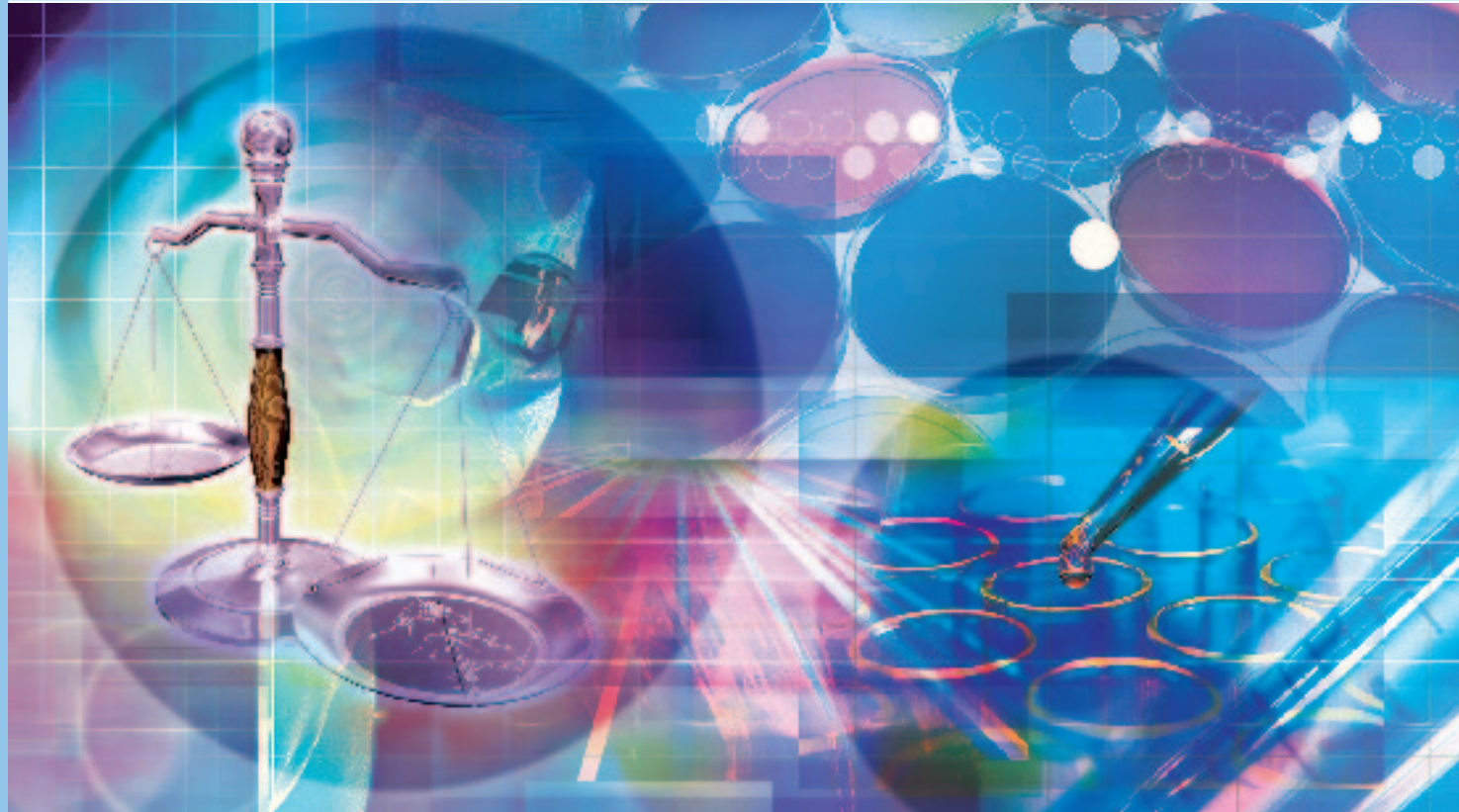
As for cooperation with APEC, we are currently conducting a technical cooperation project of IP automation for the National Office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam. For the funding of the project, APEC and KIPO have both contributed US\$150,000.

At present, we are actively participating in a taskforce to formulate and revise the standards of the WIPO Standing Committee on Information Technology. We also lead a taskforce of the Standards and Documentation Working Group to ensure that the KIPOnet standards are reflected in international IT standards.

In 2004, we held regular bilateral meetings with IT experts from the Japan Patent Office and the European Patent Office, and regular trilateral meetings with our counterparts from China and Japan. One of the aim of these meetings was to strengthen IT exchanges, particularly in the electronic exchange of PCT documents and in the exchange of search data.

To internationally promote KIPOnet and Korean patent information, we published several English booklets and participated in various conferences in Japan and European patent information.





## Advancement of the IP Legal Framework

Patents and Utility Models

Trademarks and Industrial Designs

The Trial System

Registration Procedures

# Advancement of the IP Legal Framework

## Patents and Utility Models

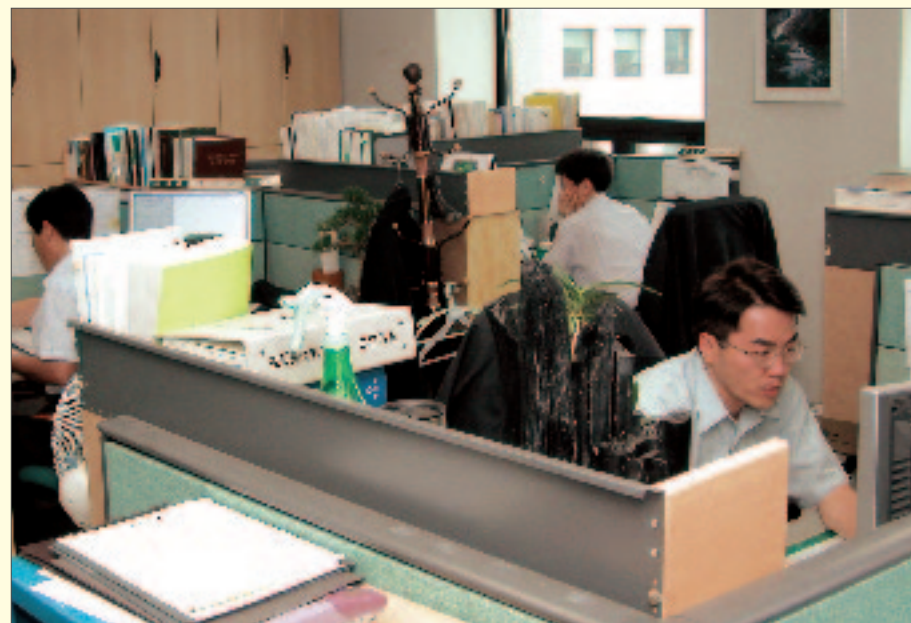
For more convenient acquisition of patents and to reflect recent amendments to the PCT, we made revisions in 2004 to the Enforcement Ordinance of the Patent Act and the Enforcement Regulation of the Patent Act.

We also enhanced the convenience of international patent applicants by increasing the number of different types of documents that can be submitted electronically from 14 to 64.

Furthermore, whenever an applicant fails to submit electronic documents on time due to unexpected problems with the communication network, the deadline is now extended until the day after the problems are resolved.

In another example of greater customer convenience, PCT applicants are no longer required to submit a translation of their international application, unless the translation is needed for an examination or trial.

Furthermore, whenever an international applicant appeals the order to pay the additional fee, the applicant could pay a service charge for filing the appeal without



*Trademark examiners working on examinations*

a preliminary review of the examiners counsel on the legitimacy of the order.

## Trademarks and Industrial Designs

We have protected Geographical Indications from 2000 according to TRIPS Agreement. However to more effectively protect geographical indications, the Trademark Act was revised in December 2004 to allow geographical indications to be registered as collective marks. The revised Act will take effect on July 1, 2005.

With Korea's accession to the Madrid Protocol in 2003, we established the International Trademark Application and Examination Office. The office is responsible for examining and processing international trademark applications as an office of origin and as an office of a designated contracting party. In December 2004, we revised the Industrial Design Act so that typefaces could be protected as a form of industrial design; and we changed the name of the Act to the Industrial Design Protection Act. The revised Act will take effect on July 1, 2005.

## The Trial System

To ensure that trials are conducted expeditiously, we mandated that notification be given of the expected duration of trials, including oral trials.

Secondly, to increase the fairness and transparency of trials, we mandated that the reasons for the withdrawal of a trial be specified in the decisions, and that other facts, such as the basic facts of the case, be stated in a simple manner. We have



*Intellectual Property Tribunal*





*Data storage of Examination and Tribunal Information*

also tried to improve the way trials are conducted by confirming the procedure and venue for explaining the technologies of patents and utility models.

Finally, to improve the way we conduct on-line trials, we took a client survey on the discontent and unsatisfactory features of the system. On the basis of the survey results, we changed the form we issue notifications for trials.



*Both parties preparing for trials*



*Registration Service Center*

## Registration Procedures

In 2004, we revised our registration procedures of IP for the First of all, of applicants. Consequently, whenever an applicant visits KIPO to have a patent registration certificate reissued, the certificate can be reissued immediately.

To protect the privacy of individuals, we have mandated that the identification number of individuals is not to be disclosed publicly whenever the original register is read or issued.

We also changed the design of patent registration certificates so that they now include English translations. The bilingual certificates have substantially increased the convenience of international applicants and of foreigners living in Korea.

When registering the transfer of rights, if the documentation clearly shows that the address of the original registrant has been changed, the new address could be registered before the application for registering the transfer of rights can be received.

# Annual Report 2004



## IPR Protection

Improved Legal Framework for IPR Protection

Anticounterfeiting Measures

Training and Public Awareness Campaigns

Strengthened IPR Protection for Overseas Korean Companies





## IPR Protection

### Improved Legal Framework for IPR Protection

In July 2004, the revised Unfair Competition Prevention and Trade Secret Protection Act took effect. The revisions were introduced to address new types of illegal practices and to strengthen the protection of trade secrets.

The Act prohibits cybersquatting, in which famous trademarks or names are used for domain names, and the counterfeiting of shapes or designs.

At KIPO, we believe that the infringement of trade secrets is not just a problem for a particular company, but a threat to the national economy. Consequently, we made the following amendments:

- We stiffened the penalties. A person who discloses a trade secret must compensate the victims by paying two to ten times the unfairly gained profit.
- We broadened the scope of persons who infringe trade secrets. Anyone who breaches a trade secret will be punished.
- We extended the scope of trade secrets. Besides protecting technical trade secrets, the law now protects operational trade secrets such as business strategies and investment plans.



*Pamphlets for supervisors and companies of IPR protection*



*KIPO staff cracking down on counterfeit products*

- We rescinded the requirement of a complaint. Anyone who infringes a trade secret can be punished without an accusation or complaint.
- We made punishable by law all attempted and planned infringements of trade secrets, along with infringement conspiracies.
- We introduced a law to punish not only individuals who infringe trade secrets but also relevant organizations or businesses.

### Anticounterfeiting Measures

In 1987, we established a division exclusively devoted to protecting IPRs. Since then, we have been continually investigating and cracking down on counterfeiting activities. Through IPR protection, we aim to achieve the following: to prevent unfair competition, to build a sound economic order, to respond to trade disputes, and to develop a knowledge and information society.

Last year, we uncovered 623 acts of counterfeiting. We issued warnings in 425 of these cases and filed criminal charges against the other 198 cases.

We also run the Counterfeit Report Center. The center investigates reports that it receives on counterfeit goods via our Web site or by telephone. Last year, the center



*Educational materials on rooting out counterfeiting*

received 167 reports, and took follow-up measures to investigate and crack down on counterfeiting activities.

## Training and Public Awareness Campaigns

The importation, manufacture and distribution of counterfeit goods is becoming more sophisticated than ever. To counter these new types of crime, we need more effective means of investigation, analysis and punishment.

As a result, in 2004, we sought to develop the skills and abilities of 399 police officers, customs officers and local government officials through a series of lectures and consultations. We conducted this series on 21 occasions, focusing on how to identify counterfeit goods and how to eradicate the counterfeiting problem.

We published booklets on the most frequently counterfeited trademarks and, for the benefit of other relevant organizations, we published promotional material on how to identify counterfeit goods in 2003 and 2004.

To encourage a voluntary boycott of counterfeit goods, we conducted an anticounterfeiting campaign through cable TV and on electronic signboards in major cities such as Seoul and Busan. We also distributed about 14,000 copies of promotional material.

## Strengthened IPR Protection for Korean Companies

As the quality and reputation of domestic patented goods increases, there is a corresponding increase in IPR infringements against Korean companies overseas.

To tackle the issue, we reinforced the International IPR Protection Center. The center now provides counseling for Korean companies affected by IPR infringements overseas, and provides practical information for protecting IPRs.

Each year we examine the conditions of domestic companies that operate overseas. In cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency, we try to help these companies prevent infringements against their IPRs.

We conducted presentations on “International IPR Protection” for Korean companies operating overseas or planning to advance into international markets at the Korea Intellectual Property Center in Seoul in May and October 2004. They were intended to introduce to the participants the countermeasures to infringement of international IPRs. We plan to have more of those presentations not only in major cities of Korea but also in major cities of other countries where Korean companies frequently suffer infringement of IPRs.



*Seminar on protecting IPRs for overseas Korean Companies*



# Annual Report 2004



## International Cooperation

KIPO-WIPO Cooperation

Bilateral and Trilateral Cooperation

International IP Discussions

IPR Issues and Free Trade Agreements



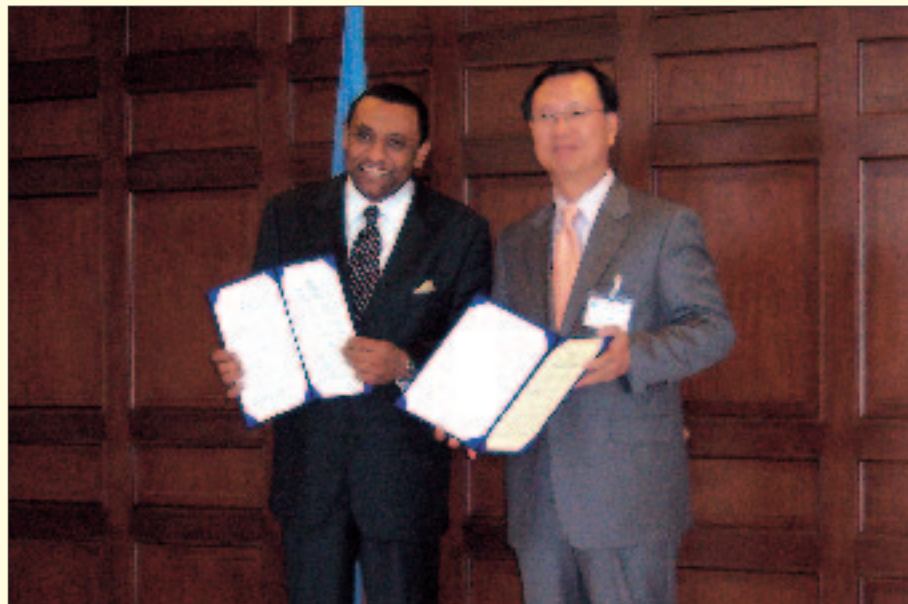
# International Cooperation

## KIPO-WIPO Cooperation

In accordance with the Framework Agreement of Cooperation between the World Intellectual Property Organization and the Korean Intellectual Property Office, we have been promoting nine priority areas of cooperation in 2003 and 2004. The cooperative areas include greater use of IT for IPR management, IPR protection and utilization for small and medium-sized enterprises, and the development of human resources in the IP field.

In June 2004, we concluded an agreement with WIPO to set up a fund to strengthen multilateral cooperation through such means as IP education and technology transfer. As a result, the Korea Funds-in-Trust was established at WIPO with an annual budget of about 8.6 million dollar. Since its establishment in September 2004, the fund has been used for IP education, for human resources development, and for the use of IT in the IP administration of developing countries.

We collaborated with WIPO again in October 2004 when we co-hosted the Ministerial Conference on Intellectual Property for the Least Developed Countries. The conference, which was held in Seoul, gave us an opportunity to share our IP experience with other countries, and it highlighted ways in which the least



Commissioner of KIPO and Director General of WIPO for an Agreement

developed countries could promote national development through the strategic use of IP. Government officials and IP experts from 23 countries participated in the conference.

Finally, in the spring and autumn of 2004, we ran an educational course that combined the cyber courses of our International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI) and the WIPO Worldwide Academy. Sixty-five local IP experts completed the courses.

## Bilateral and Trilateral Cooperation

A patent registered in Korea can now be registered without an examination in Malaysia and Singapore.

The Fourth Trilateral Policy Dialogue Meeting was held in Tokyo in November 2004. The commissioners of KIPO, the Japan Patent Office, and the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China agreed to consistently promote IP cooperation. Specific areas of cooperation include the sharing of examination results and the promotion of the joint IT projects.

The Tenth Commissioners Meeting between KIPO and the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China was held in Tokyo in December 2004. Both sides exchanged opinions on the electronic exchange of priority documents, the exchange of trial judges and the prevention of IPR violations.

We have also been cooperating with our Japanese counterparts to expand the scope of joint prior art searches and to enable each country to make an early



Commissioners of KIPO and SIPO at Bilateral Meeting





*Meeting of the APEC Intellectual Property Rights Experts Group*

examination of patent applications that have been granted in the other country and filed bilingually in Korean and Japanese. This type of cooperation will ensure the timeliness and appropriateness of examinations under our respective IPR systems and eventually help to unify the patent systems of both countries.

## International IP Discussions

In 2004, we actively participated in discussions on the formation of IPR norms governed by WIPO. In particular, we contributed to the reform meetings of the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents; the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications; and the Intergovernmental Committee on Traditional Knowledge, Genetic Resources, and Folklore.

Regarding the World Trade Organization's Doha Development Agenda, we have actively participated in the IPR-related negotiations to establish international norms for public health, biotechnology, and a multi-registration of Geographical Indication system.

Having successfully chaired the 18th and 19th meetings of the APEC Intellectual Property Rights Experts Group in 2004, we will host and chair the 20th meeting in Seoul in February 2005.

## IPR Issues and Free Trade Agreements

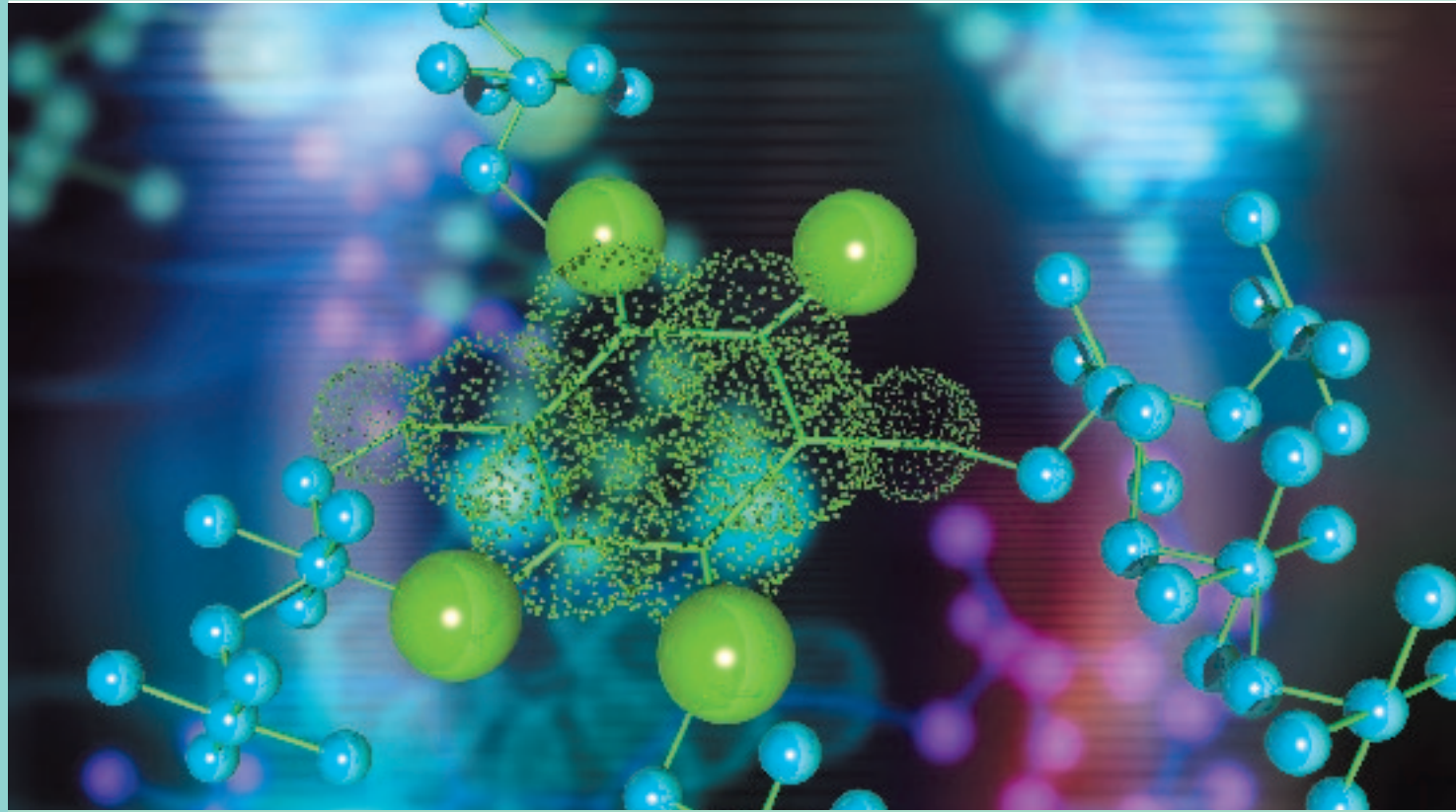
In IPR negotiations of free trade agreements (FTAs), which are aimed at the free movement of products between countries, we discussed measures to protect IPRs in line with international treaties such as the World Trade Organization's TRIPS Agreement. We also discussed cooperation on increasing the efficiency of each country's respective patent system by means of the PCT and simplification of patent procedures.

As a result of the Korea-Singapore FTA, which was concluded in December 2004, Singapore designated our office as a competent PCT ISA and IPEA. In addition, both sides agreed that Singapore designated KIPO as a prescribed Patent Office under the Singapore Patent Act.

Negotiations are also under way on the Korea-Japan FTA. We are currently discussing measures to simplify patent procedures, to protect IPRs, to strengthen IPR enforcement, to exchange personnel, and to recognize each other's examination results.



*FTA negotiation between Korea and Japan*



## Creation and Commercialization of IP

More Favorable Environment for IP Development

Support for SMEs in the Creation of IP

Expanded Basis for IP Creation

Transfer and Commercialization of Patented Technologies





## Creation and Commercialization of IP

### More Favorable Environment for IP Development

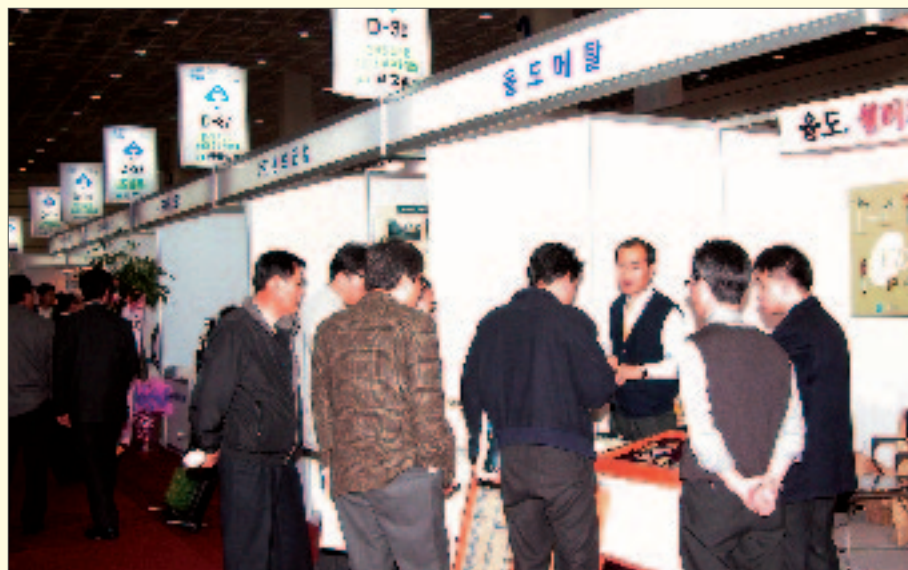
The principal ceremony for the annual Invention Day on May 19, along with other promotional events and publicity throughout the month of May, is designed to increase public awareness on the importance of invention.

In 2004, we broadened the functions of the Korea Intellectual Property Research Center. The center now issues a weekly IP report on 12 major IPR issues, such as patent trends and the direction of legal developments in design protection.

To promote the sharing of patent information and the commercialization of patented technologies, we run 31 Regional IP Centers. The centers offer a support network that includes local governments, universities, research centers, and private organizations.

### Support for SMEs in the Creation of IP

We intensively assist SMEs with IPR protection so that they can transform the structure of management for technological innovation.



*Korea Patent Technology Exhibition 2004*

To make it easier for SMEs to acquire IPRs, we offer a 50 percent discount in application fees to medium-sized companies and a 70 percent discount to small companies.

We also give presentations to groups, in a variety of industries and regions, to raise awareness of the importance of IPRs and to provide SMEs with technological information.

In addition, we have been helping SMEs determine the direction of technological development before they start developing a certain technology. They determine the direction of development by researching related technologies. We also have been promoting a project on patent law relief. For SMEs embroiled in patent disputes, this project also offers assistance with legal costs.

### Expanded Basis for IP Creation

To foster creative talent, we run invention clubs nationwide. In 2004, we increased the number of clubs to 142, and we use them as regional centers of invention education for youth.

In the same vein, we are presently constructing the Intellectual Property Education Center. Due for completion in 2005, the center will be the heart of on-going, hands-on invention education. We plan to support the center with professional educational programs and research assistance, and the facilities will include an invention room, an exhibition room, a research room and an audiovisual room.



*High technology robots developed in Korea*

In 2004, we provided useful programs for inventions to the best fifty school invention clubs, and we conducted an educational tour to promote student inventors. We also organized a number of youth events, such as the Korea Student Invention Exhibition, the Korean Student Creativity Olympiad and the University Invention Competition.

To effectively support technological innovation, we significantly increased the remuneration paid to public servants for employee inventions. Once in the range of 10 to 30 percent, the remuneration was raised to 50 percent of the revenue of the invention. In June 2004, we promoted this system of remuneration by holding a contest in the private sector to find the best employee inventions.

To help women create and use IPRs, we conducted a lecture tour on women's IPRs and offered a course on the inventiveness of women.

## Transfer Commercialization of Patented Technologies

In 2004, we expanded our marketplace of patented technology, which we set up at the Korea Intellectual Property Center, and we held special exhibitions to promote trade in technology.



*Winners of Women's Invention Competitive Exhibitions*



*Demonstration of student's invention*

We also increased the number of items on the patented technology database of the Internet Patent Mart, or IP-Mart, from 55,000 in 2003 to 60,000 in 2004. In addition, we took advantage of this data by collaborating with various trade organizations to analyze the trends in trading technology.

To lay the foundation for fair evaluation of patented technologies, we assisted SMEs with the costs of having their patented technologies evaluated. We also continued to strengthen our capability of evaluating inventions by exchanging information with 41 invention evaluation organizations and by conducting expert training courses and seminars.

For public universities, we boosted technology transfers by offering a 50 percent discount on patent application fees. In addition, we held the Korea Technology Transfer Expo in 2004 to enable universities and other organizations to exhibit their excellent patented technologies.

Moreover, in October 2004, we set up an e-marketplace for patented goods, the purpose of which is to help SMEs find a suitable market and distribution channel. We also publicized the awardees of the Korea Patented Technology Contest and the Seoul International Invention Contest, along with the products selected as the hundred best patented products.





## **Educations and Training**

### **Innovative Work Processes in IP Administration**

Reform of IP Administration

Customer-Oriented Administration

Improved Work Practices and Procedures



## Educations and Training

To foster IP experts and to raise public awareness of IP, our training institute, the IIPTI, offers professional programs for civil servants, patent attorneys and those in charge of the IPRs of companies. It also provides basic IP knowledge for officials in other government organizations, as well as for students and teachers.

Furthermore, in response to the fierce international competition in the IP field, the IIPTI offers a cyber course on the Patent Act, the Trademark Act, and the Industrial Design Protection Act. Through the cyber course, IPR education is available anytime, anywhere, not just for the public sector but also for the private sector.

The IIPTI also offers international training programs and seminars to develop the systems and the regime of IPR and to nurture IP professionals in the Asia-Pacific region.

In 2004, the IIPTI hosted the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the theme of Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore. As this theme often arouses divisions between developed and developing countries, participants held many lively discussions in a quest for international norms.



*Forum on remuneration for employee inventions*

Under the sponsorship of the Korean International Cooperation Agency, the IIPTI also introduced courses for the government officials of developing countries in Asia and Latin America on Korea's IPR System.



*Seminar on IPR Innovation for government officials*

## Statistics on the IIPTI's courses for 2004

### A. On-campus

Category	Training Courses	Sessions	Trainees
Public sector	29	41	2085
Private sector	14	25	1066
Inventors	8	12	995
Foreigners	2	3	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>4194</b>

### B. Off-campus

Category	Trainees	Sessions
Lecture tour to promote student inventors	18,125	121



# Innovative Work Processes in IP Administration

## Reform of IP Administration

To pave the way for performance-oriented administration, we set up fair and transparent systems for evaluating performance, such as performance agreements.

Using the concept of a balanced score card, we developed a key performance indicator, which is used as a basis for the performance agreements between superiors and subordinates.

## Customer-Oriented Administration

To increase customer satisfaction, we set up an on-line service that handles complaints and offers counseling. This service enables customers to propose some ideas for our IP systems and policies. Moreover, we have accepted several good proposals from customers and have reflected them in our policies.

Given our desire to excel in customer-oriented administration, we have continued to train examiners and other staff how to handle complaints in a kind and informative manner.

Another aim of these efforts is to give customers greater access to patent information and to help them take advantage of our services in a more convenient way.



Application Service Center



Call center for policies on IPR

## Improved Work Practices and Procedures

In 2004, we published the Examination Know-How Book. By sharing examination know-how, particularly in areas of research, we hope to help our examiners achieve a high level of accuracy and consistency. We are also trying to establish a system for translating French, Russian and German as well as English. We hope the examiners at KIPO will understand more than now the prior art written in different languages.

Finally, we have invited various interested parties and experts to participate in the development of our policies. By actively collecting their opinions, we hope to raise customer satisfaction and prevent conflicts.



Examiners Division

www.Kipo.go.kr

Korean Intellectual Property Office

특허청

KOREAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE

# Appendix

## Statistics

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### Applications

- Application status
- Korean PCT applications
- International Trademark Application under Madrid Protocol
- Comparison of domestic and foreign applications (2001-2004)
- Applications by country (2001-2004)

### Examinations

- Examinations by IPR type

### Registrations

- Registrations by IPR type
- Comparison of domestic and foreign registrations (2001-2004)
- Registrations by country (2001-2004)

### Trials and Appeals

- Trial statistics
- Comparison of domestic and foreign trial petitions

### Revenue and Expenditure

### Organization Chart of KIPO

### Flow Chart for Examinations

### IP-Related Organizations and Associations





### Applications

#### Application status

IPR Type	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Increase over 2003 (%)
Patents	102,010	104,612	106,136	118,652	139,198	17.3
Utility Models	37,163	40,804	39,193	40,825	37,729	△7.6
Subtotal	139,173	145,416	145,329	159,477	176,927	10.9
Industrial Designs	33,841 (35,678)	36,867 (38,522)	37,587 (39,952)	37,607 (39,346)	41,172 (42,874)	9.5 (9.0)
Trademarks	110,073 (151,211)	107,137 (142,492)	107,876 (144,678)	108,917 (148,691)	108,398 (147,220)	△0.5 (△1.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>283,087</b> (326,062)	<b>289,420</b> (326,430)	<b>290,792</b> (329,959)	<b>306,001</b> (347,514)	<b>326,497</b> (367,021)	<b>6.7</b> (5.6)

Note: 1. Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.  
2. The figures for 2004 were estimated as of February 2005.

#### Korean PCT applications

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Applications	790	1580	2324	2520	2951	3521
Growth Rate (%)	72.7	100	46.7	8.4	17.1	19.3

#### International Trademark Application under Madrid Protocol

(unit: Cases)

Sector	Office of origin	Designated Office
2003.4~6	18	166
2003.7~12	90	1382
2004. 1~6	66	2072
2004. 7~12	75	2082
<b>Total</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>6422</b>

Note: KIPO started receiving International Trademark Applications under the Madrid Protocol on April 10, 2003.

#### Comparison of domestic and foreign applications (2000-2004)

		Domestic		Foreign		Total
		Cases	%	Cases	%	
Patents	2001	73,714	70.5	30,898	29.5	104,612
	2002	76,570	72.1	29,566	27.9	106,136
	2003	90,313	76.1	28,339	23.9	118,652
	2004	105,198	75.6	34,000	24.4	139,198
Utility Models	2001	40,389	99.0	415	1.0	40,804
	2002	38,662	98.6	531	1.4	39,193
	2003	40,174	98.4	651	1.6	40,825
	2004	37,146	98.5	583	1.5	37,729
Industrial Designs	2001	35,074 (36,657)	95.1 (95.2)	1793 (1865)	4.9 (4.8)	36,867 (38,522)
	2002	35,399 (37,729)	94.2 (94.4)	2188 (2223)	5.8 (15.6)	37,587 (39,952)
	2003	34,994 (36,689)	93.1 (93.2)	2613 (2657)	6.9 (6.8)	37,607 (39,346)
	2004	38,031 (39,653)	92.4 (92.0)	3141 (3221)	7.6 (8.0)	41,172 (42,874)
Trademarks	2001	86,408 (111,105)	80.7 (78.1)	20,729 (31,387)	19.3 (21.9)	107,137 (142,492)
	2002	90,014 (116,760)	83.4 (80.7)	17,862 (27,918)	16.6 (19.3)	107,876 (144,678)
	2003	92,368 (122,080)	84.8 (82.1)	16,549 (26,611)	15.2 (17.9)	108,917 (148,691)
	2004	91,940 (119,851)	84.8 (81.4)	16,458 (27,369)	15.2 (18.6)	108,398 (147,220)
Total	2001	235,585 (261,865)	81.4 (80.2)	53,835 (64,565)	18.6 (19.8)	289,420 (326,430)
	2002	240,645 (269,721)	82.7 (81.7)	50,147 (60,238)	17.3 (18.3)	290,792 (329,959)
	2003	257,849 (289,256)	84.3 (83.2)	48,152 (58,258)	15.7 (16.8)	306,001 (347,514)
	2004	272,315 (301,848)	83.4 (82.2)	54,182 (65,173)	16.6 (17.8)	326,497 (367,021)

Note: 1. Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.  
2. The figures for 2004 were estimated as of February 2005.

## Applications by country (2000-2004)

	Year	Patents	Utility Models	Industrial Designs	Trademarks	Total	
						Cases	%
USA	2001	7910	58	322	6641	14,931	27.6
	2002	7212	103	413	5831	13,559	27.0
	2003	7575	140	374	5844	13,933	28.9
	2004	9215	78	472	5632	15,397	28.4
Japan	2001	14,082	48	981	5455	20,566	38.2
	2002	13,299	53	1131	4543	19,023	37.9
	2003	12,632	69	1558	4452	18,711	38.9
	2004	14,226	66	1746	4897	20,935	38.6
Germany	2001	3053	11	47	1504	4615	8.6
	2002	2651	3	69	1301	4024	8.0
	2003	2475	6	149	989	3619	7.5
	2004	2610	4	201	833	3648	6.7
France	2001	937	0	71	1298	2306	4.3
	2002	1062	5	45	1071	2183	4.4
	2003	1055	0	84	872	2011	4.2
	2004	1300	2	136	861	2299	4.2
UK	2001	548	0	18	968	1534	2.8
	2002	524	1	50	888	1463	2.9
	2003	513	1	49	658	1221	2.5
	2004	516	3	41	740	1300	2.4
Switzerland	2001	573	1	55	1053	1682	3.1
	2002	527	0	39	785	1351	2.7
	2003	643	0	53	672	1368	2.8
	2004	739	3	51	403	1196	2.2
Netherlands	2001	1329	0	45	504	1878	3.5
	2002	1703	0	56	364	2123	4.2
	2003	816	1	49	303	1169	2.4
	2004	1955	0	68	328	2351	4.3
Others	2001	2466	297	254	3306	6323	11.7
	2002	2588	366	385	3080	6421	12.8
	2003	2630	434	297	2759	6120	12.8
	2004	3439	427	426	2764	7506	13.0
Total	2001	30,898	415	1793	20,729	53,835	100
	2002	29,566	531	2188	17,862	50,147	100
	2003	28,339	651	2613	16,549	48,152	100
	2004	34,000	583	3141	16,458	54,182	100

## Examinations

### Examinations by IPR type

Year	Patents & Utility Models			Industrial Designs	Trademarks	Total
	Patents	Utility Models	Subtotal			
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)
2003	93,433	48,578	142,011	40,094 (40,618)	118,796 (157,800)	300,901 (340,429)
2004	99,826	53,389	153,215	40,541 (42,080)	116,210 (156,147)	309,966 (351,442)

Note: 1. Includes other items (such as withdrawal, abandonment and invalidation).  
2. Figures are based on the first action.

## Registrations

### Registrations by IPR type

IPR Type	2001	2002	2003	2004
Patents	34,675	45,298	44,165	49,066
Utility Models	43,842	39,957	37,272	34,182
Subtotal	78,517	85,255	81,437	83,248
Industrial Designs	18,650	27,235	28,380	31,019
Trademarks	33,683	40,588	46,023	51,094
<b>Total</b>	<b>130,850</b>	<b>153,078</b>	<b>155,840</b>	<b>165,361</b>

Note: Trademark registration renewals are excluded.





Comparison of domestic and foreign registrations (2000-2004)

Section		Domestic		Foreign		Total	
		Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Patents	2001	21,833	63.0	12,842	37.0	34,675	100
	2002	30,175	66.6	15,123	33.4	45,298	100
	2003	30,525	69.1	13,640	30.9	44,165	100
	2004	35,282	71.9	13,784	28.1	49,066	100
Utility Models	2001	43,372	98.9	470	1.1	43,842	100
	2002	39,417	98.6	540	1.4	39,957	100
	2003	36,597	98.2	675	1.8	37,272	100
	2004	33,629	98.4	553	1.6	34,182	100
Subtotal	2001	65,205	83.0	13,312	17.0	78,517	100
	2002	69,592	81.6	15,663	18.4	85,255	100
	2003	67,122	82.4	14,315	17.6	81,437	100
	2004	68,911	82.8	14,337	17.2	83,248	100
Industrial Designs	2001	17,373	93.2	1,277	6.8	18,650	100
	2002	25,318	93.0	1,917	7.1	27,235	100
	2003	25,680	90.5	2,700	9.5	28,380	100
	2004	28,309	91.3	2,710	8.7	31,019	100
Trademarks	2001	26,872	79.8	6,811	20.2	33,683	100
	2002	32,678	80.5	7,910	19.5	40,588	100
	2003	37,718	82.0	8,305	18.0	46,023	100
	2004	42,315	82.8	8,779	17.2	51,094	100
Total	2001	109,450	83.6	21,400	16.4	130,850	100
	2002	127,588	83.3	25,490	16.7	153,078	100
	2003	130,520	83.8	25,320	16.2	155,840	100
	2004	139,535	84.4	25,826	15.6	165,361	100

Registrations by country (2000-2004)

Type		Patents	Utility Models	Industrial Designs	Trademarks	Total	
						Cases	%
Japan	2001	6814	76	625	1478	8993	42.0
	2002	7868	53	1027	1827	10,775	42.3
	2003	7267	65	1563	2044	10,939	43.2
	2004	7325	58	1692	2358	11,433	44.3
USA	2001	3315	82	295	2520	6212	29.0
	2002	3983	89	365	2708	7145	28.0
	2003	3248	145	411	2637	6441	25.4
	2004	2978	71	368	2825	6242	24.2
Germany	2001	846	7	62	492	1407	6.6
	2002	1050	9	62	505	1626	6.4
	2003	1104	5	111	611	1831	7.2
	2004	1219	7	154	594	1974	7.6
France	2001	389	1	56	383	829	3.9
	2002	438	1	61	446	946	3.7
	2003	395	4	74	512	985	3.9
	2004	426	2	82	434	944	3.7
UK	2001	197	3	15	314	529	2.5
	2002	234	1	15	384	634	2.5
	2003	168	0	50	334	552	2.2
	2004	200	3	48	336	587	2.3
Switzerland	2001	235	0	37	451	723	3.4
	2002	303	0	60	430	793	3.1
	2003	293	1	41	466	801	3.2
	2004	300	1	54	362	717	2.8
Netherlands	2001	239	2	52	161	454	2.1
	2002	334	0	50	158	542	2.1
	2003	320	0	54	176	550	2.2
	2004	380	1	40	142	563	2.2
Others	2001	807	299	135	1012	2253	10.5
	2002	913	387	277	1452	3029	11.9
	2003	845	455	396	1525	3221	12.7
	2004	956	410	272	1728	3366	13.0
Total	2001	12,842	470	1277	6811	21,400	100
	2002	15,123	540	1917	7910	25,490	100
	2003	13,640	675	2700	8305	25,320	100
	2004	13,784	553	2710	8779	25,826	100

# Revenue and Expenditure



## Trials and Appeals

### Trial statistics

Section	IPR Type	2001	2002	2003	2004
Petitions	Patents	3004	3376	3821	4798
	Utility Models	904	887	788	827
	Industrial Designs	529	560	604	572
	Trademarks	3048	3675	3936	4582
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7485</b>	<b>8498</b>	<b>9149</b>	<b>10,779</b>
Actions	Patents	2415	3022	2836	3873
	Utility Models	608	766	728	1052
	Industrial Designs	548	458	576	601
	Trademarks	2942	3168	3718	4206
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6513</b>	<b>7414</b>	<b>7858</b>	<b>9732</b>
Success Rate of Petitions	Patents	544 (44.4)	578 (44.9)	559 (44.2)	1009 (44.0)
	Utility Models	214 (41.2)	283 (41.3)	287 (40.1)	393 (45.3)
	Industrial Designs	237 (49.8)	205 (51.8)	280 (52.5)	277(52.0)
	Trademarks	1567 (53.3)	1671 (52.7)	2077 (55.9)	2484(59.1)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2562 (49.6)</b>	<b>2737 (49.4)</b>	<b>3203 (51.4)</b>	<b>4163(52.7)</b>

Note: 1. The number of actions includes cases whose registrations were decided by an examiner's reconsideration before a trial.  
 2. The success rate refers to the number of successful actions or petitions. This figure excludes cases whose registrations were decided by an examiner's reconsideration before a trial.

### Comparison of domestic and foreign trial petitions

Section	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
Patents	1630	1374	1926	1450	2339	1482	3133	1665
Utility Models	892	12	866	21	780	8	812	15
Industrial Designs	503	26	513	47	554	50	538	34
Trademarks	2024	1024	2179	1496	2505	1431	2890	1692
<b>Total</b>	<b>5049</b>	<b>2436</b>	<b>5484</b>	<b>3014</b>	<b>6178</b>	<b>2971</b>	<b>7373</b>	<b>3406</b>

## Revenue

(Unit: million won)

Sector	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Revenue from goods and services	168,443	176,517	190,397
Revenue carried over from the previous year	7576	2978	4291
Internal revenue and others	5301	5576	30,332
<b>Total</b>	<b>181,320</b>	<b>185,071</b>	<b>225,020</b>

## Expenditure

(Unit: million won)

Sector	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Major projects	105,128	102,791	108,720
Basic projects	13,017	13,158	13,492
Labor costs	47,895	50,463	58,769
Reserve fund	280	3659	6038
Deposit for special account budget	15,000	15,000	38,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>181,320</b>	<b>185,071</b>	<b>225,020</b>

## KIPO staff

(Unit: Persons, at year end)

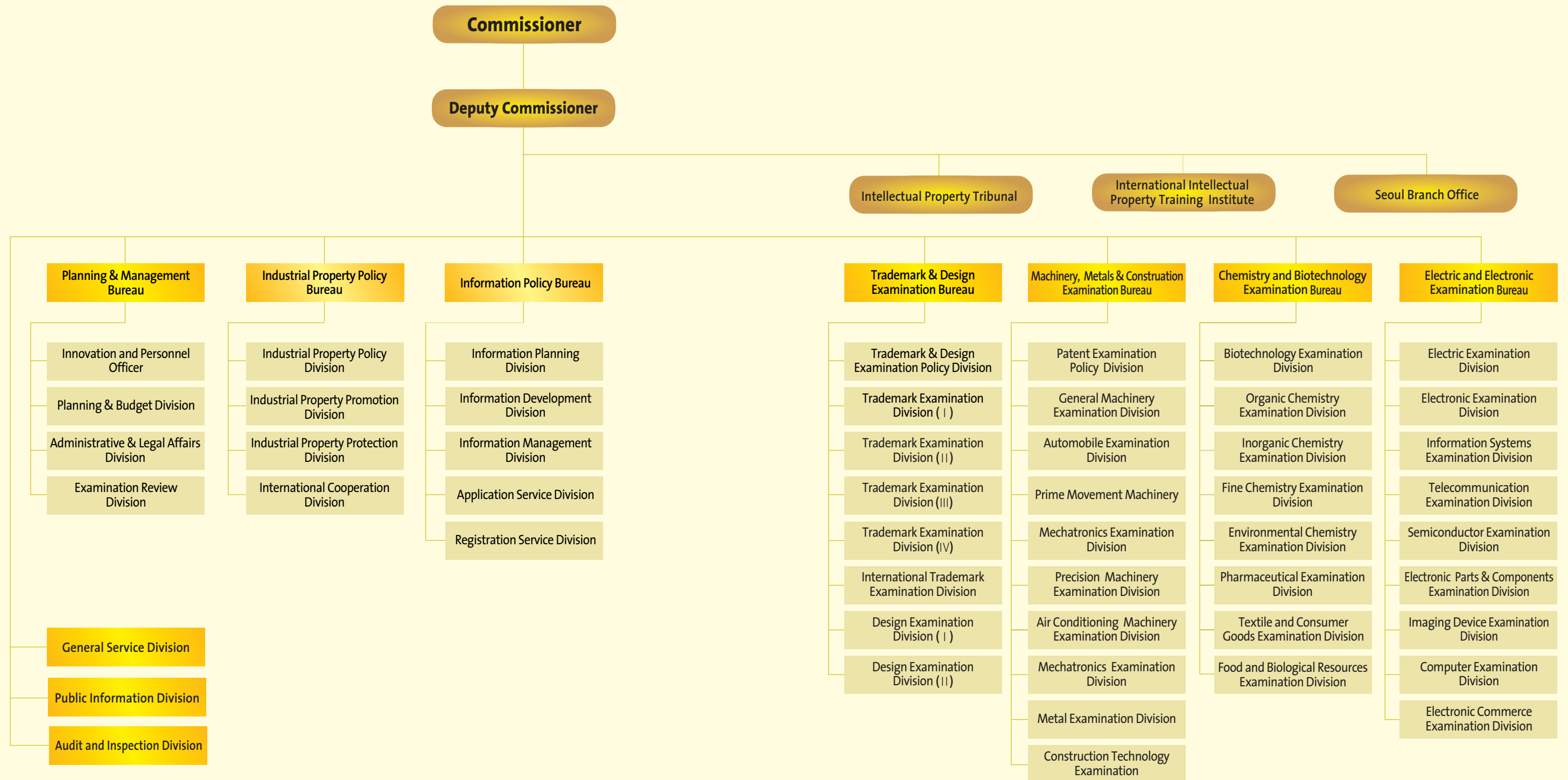
Section	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Total</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>1041</b>	<b>1126</b>	<b>1206</b>
Examiners	562	592	656	726



# Organization Chart of KIPO



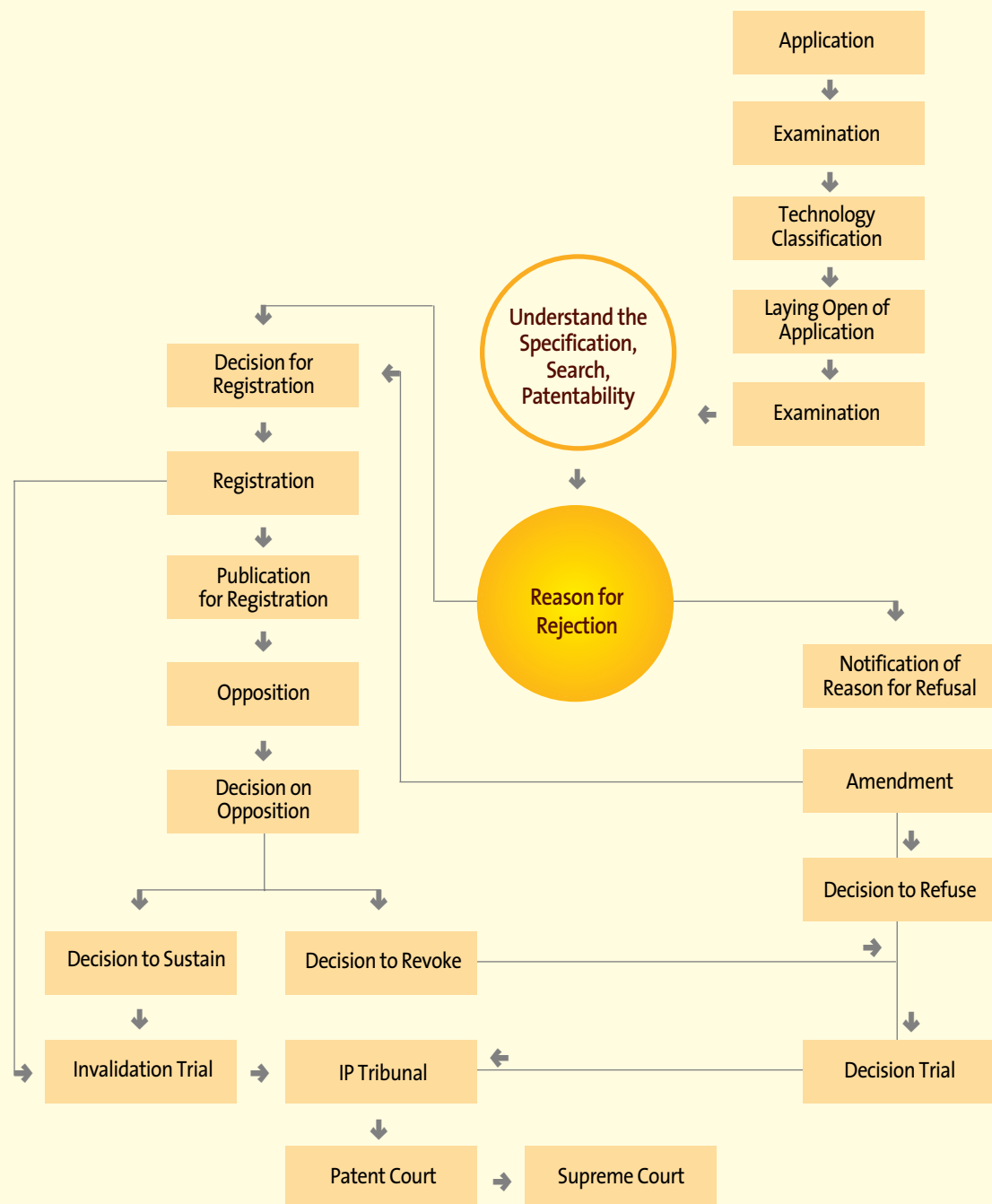
Korean Intellectual Property Office



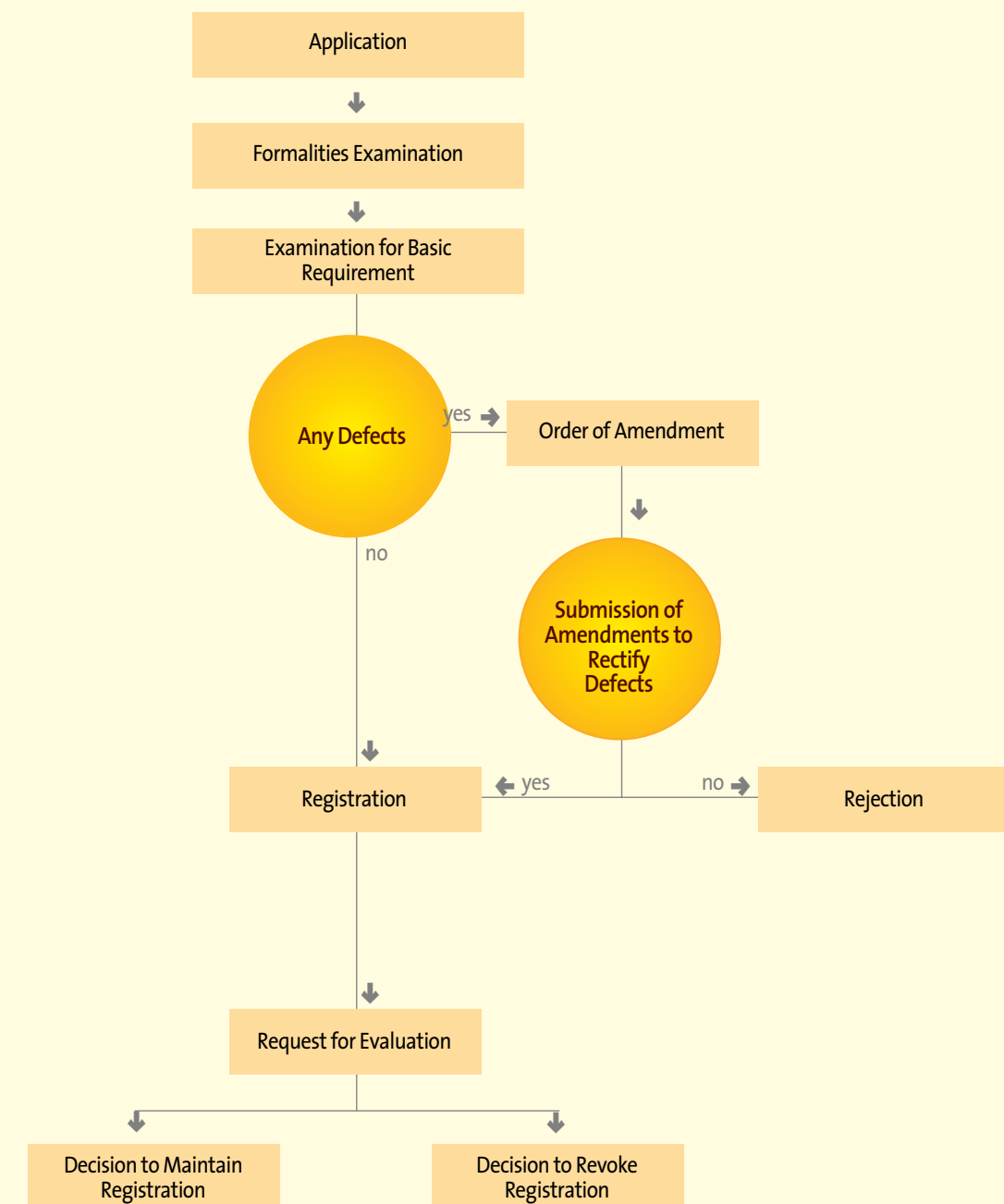
# Flow Chart for Examinations



## Procedure for Granting a Patent



## Procedure for Granting a Utility Model

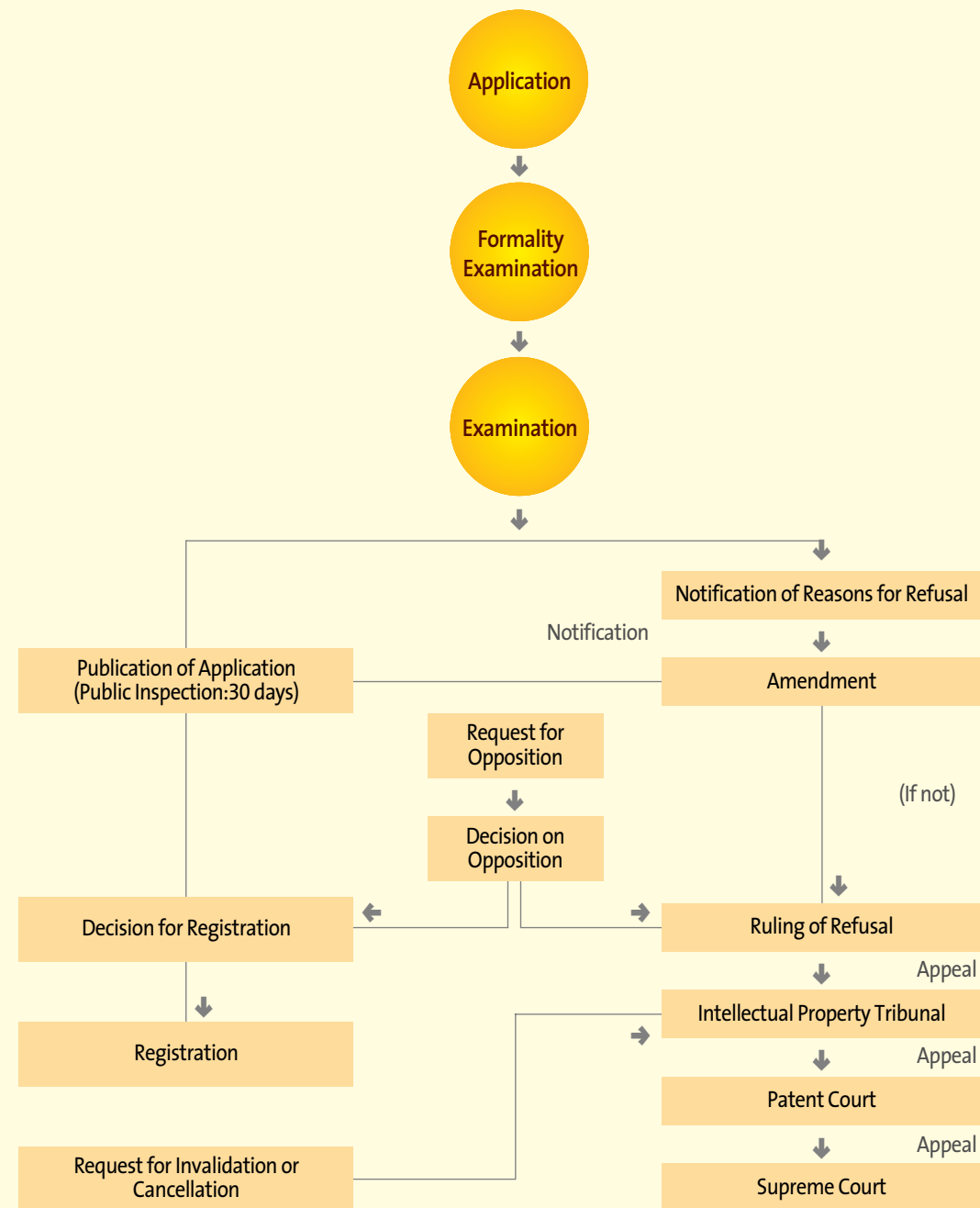




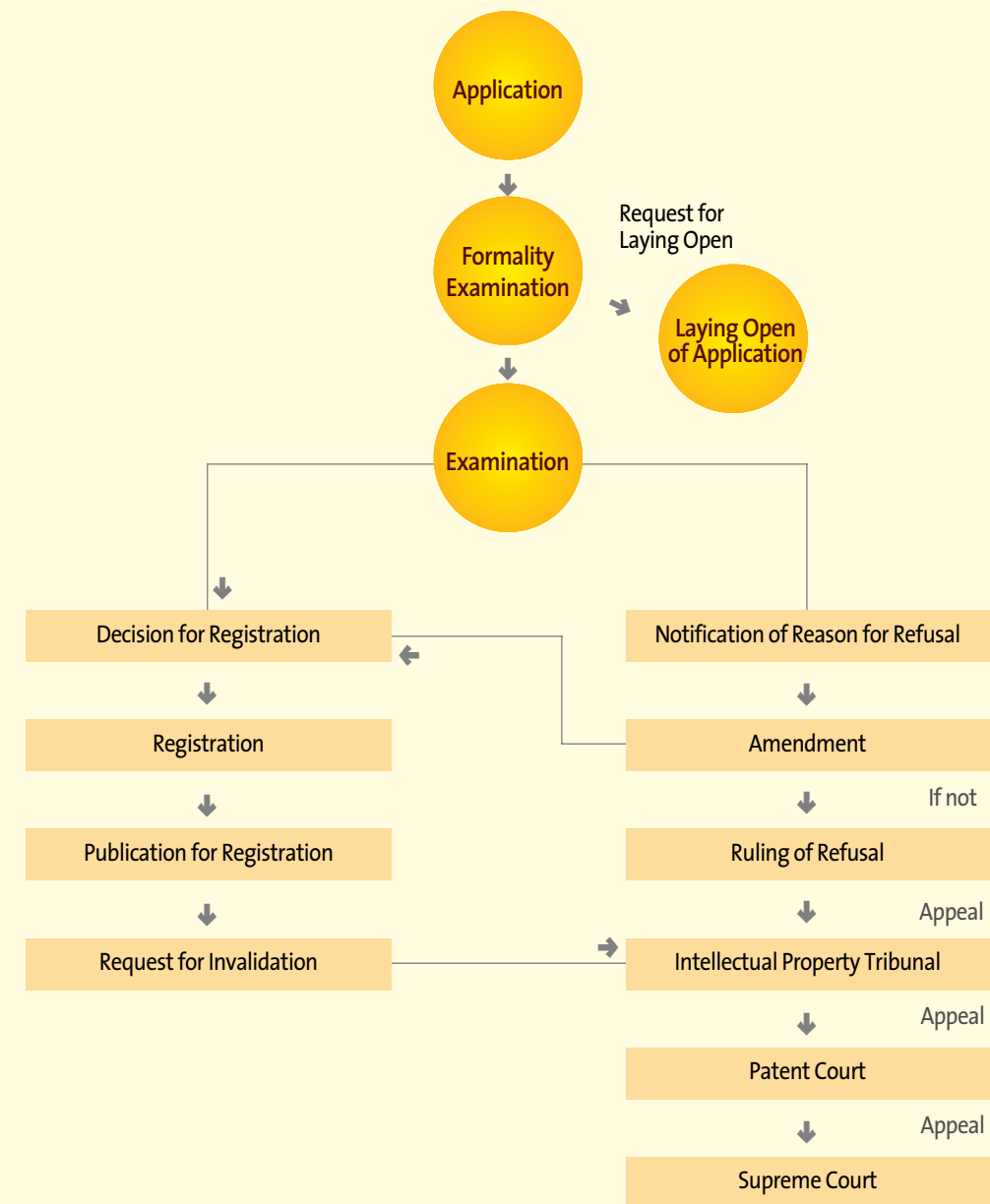
# Flow Chart for Examinations



## Trademarks



## Substantive Examination for Industrial Designs

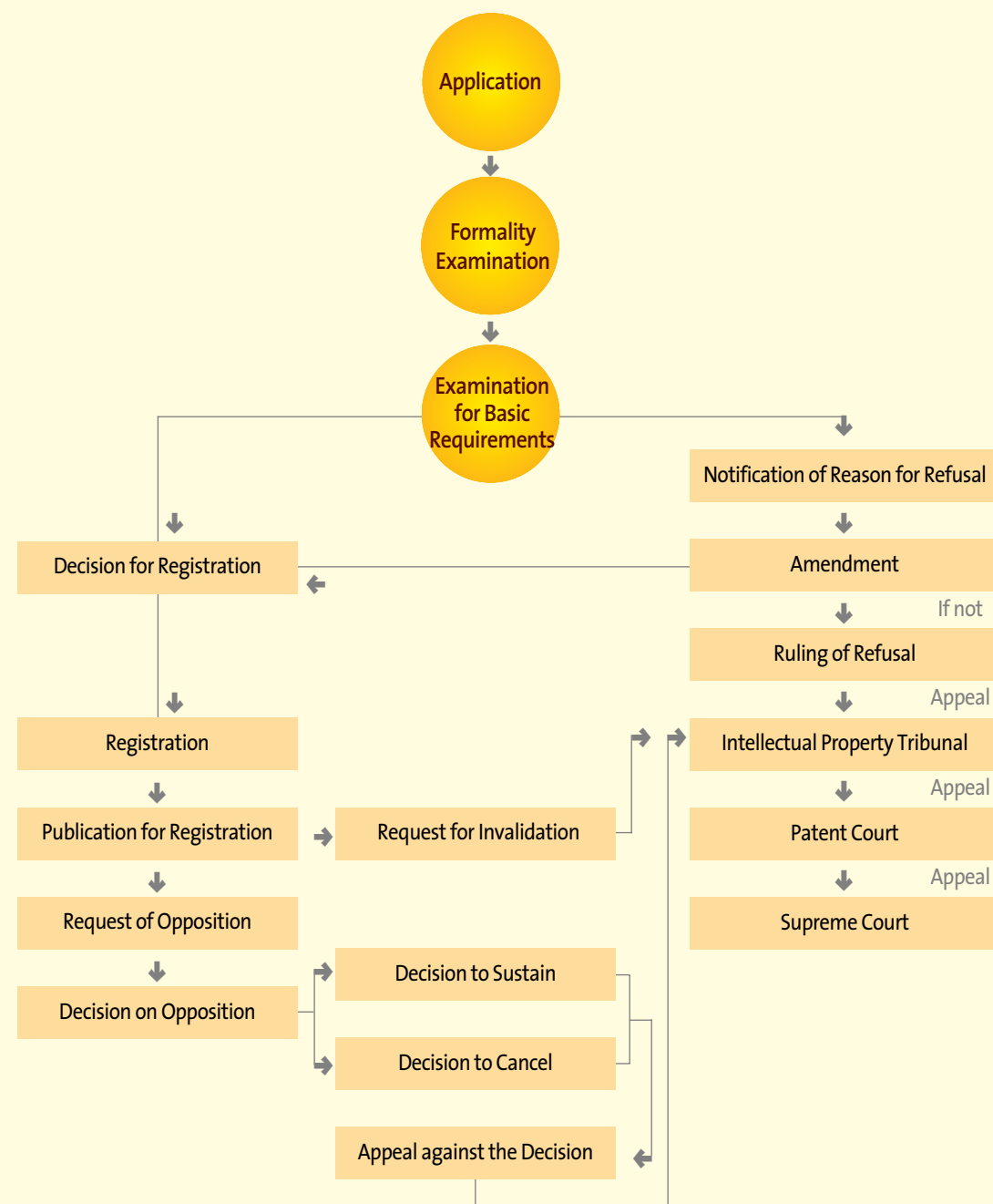


# Flow Chart for Examinations



Korean Intellectual Property Office

## Nonsubstantive Examination for Industrial Designs



## IP-Related Organizations and Association

When dialing from outside Korea, please dial the following: +82 (2)

Korea Invention Promotion Association	www.kipa.org Tel: 3459-2800 Fax: 3459-2999
Korea Institute of Patent Information	www.kipris.or.kr Tel: 3452-8144 Fax: 3453-5951
Korea Association of Schools Invention	http://www.kasi.org Tel: 569-6584 Fax: 569-6680
Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information	www.kisti.re.kr Tel: 962-4092 Fax: 962-4702
Supreme Court of Korea	www.scourt.go.kr Tel: 3480-1100
Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office	www.spo.go.kr Tel: 3480-2000 Fax: 3480-2555
Korea Patent Attorneys Association	www.kpaa.or.kr Tel: 3486-3486 Fax: 3486-3511