



2005 Annual Report

Contents

06	Overview of 2005	44	Creation and Commercialization of IP
12	Highlights of 2005	50	IPR Education and Training
20	Improvement of IP Administration	52	Innovative Work Processes in IP Administration
28	Advancement of the IP Legal Framework	58	Appendix
34	Reinforcement of IPR Protection		
38	International Cooperation		



Message from the Commissioner

The knowledge-based economy has become entrenched as the paradigm of the global economy in the twenty-first century. Hence, a quantitative growth strategy alone can no longer help countries survive fierce international competition.

In addition, because intangible intellectual assets such as patents have emerged as core assets of national competitiveness,

the era of intellectual property offers a great opportunity and challenge to countries with excellent human resources.



In 2005, the Republic of Korea confirmed its place in the knowledge-based society by achieving a high ranking in the evaluations of various international organizations with respect to IT and intellectual property competence. Korea's high ranking, I believe, would not have been possible without a strong knowledge infrastructure. That infrastructure has led to increased applications for, and reinforced protection of intellectual property rights.

Aside from conducting the primary tasks of examinations and trial examinations, we at Korean Intellectual Property Office(KIPO) have dedicated ourselves to leading national technological innovation by promoting the creation, protection and utilization of intellectual property. In 2005, for instance, we hired an additional 248 examiners and launched an upgraded information system called KIPOnet II. These developments, which enable us to run a work-at-home program and an on-line system that operates 24 hours a day and 365 days a year, have increased our efficiency and productivity. Furthermore, despite the skyrocketing of examinations and trial examinations, we have successfully achieved our target of reducing the average first-action pendency period for patent examination to 17.6 months. We have also focused on improving the quality of examinations, and, as a result, customer satisfaction for the year rose by 18 percent.

In 2005, we collaborated with other government organizations in selecting and evaluating national R&D projects. We also supported the utilization of intellectual property information and successfully served as an advisor to R&D projects for next-generation technologies. Furthermore, to balance the interests of employers and employees and to promote the mutual benefit of both sides, we revised the law on employee inventions.

The systematic infrastructure that we established in 2005 for utilizing intellectual property information includes the following : educational tours for scientists and technologists, the publication of intellectual property guidelines, an intellectual property information service, an on-line advisory center, and the design of patent maps.

In 2005, we established the Korea Institute of Intellectual Property to facilitate research in intellectual property policies, and we opened the Invention Education Center to foster capable inventors. In another move that won the favor of the public, we enlisted the services of public patent attorneys to offer patent advice to the public.

Internationally, we advanced our level of cooperation in the intellectual property field. We started conducting international searches and international preliminary examinations for international patent applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) for New Zealand and the United States. Moreover, our patent documents were adopted as part of the PCT minimum documentation, and our International Intellectual Property Training Institute was designated as an official training organization of the World Intellectual Property Organization. In addition, we promoted the use of the Korean patent examination system internationally by advancing our patent information consulting project and by distributing to developing countries the PCT receiving office software called PCT-ROAD.

We introduced a performance-based system in patent administration, and, to further stimulate and vitalize our office, we rewarded good performers with promotion or financial benefits. The Six Sigma program has helped us set up a system to improve our work and to raise the efficiency of our administration.

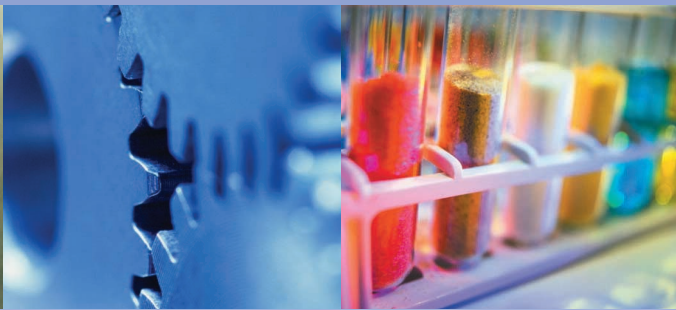
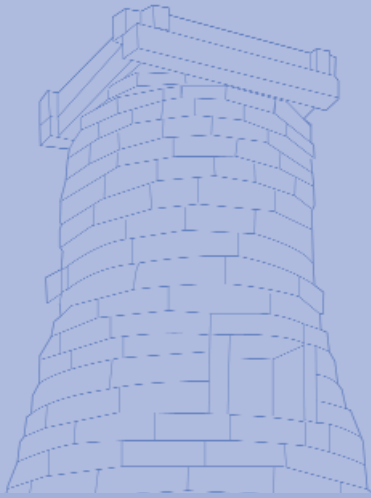
KIPO's endeavor to promote innovation was recognized when we were ranked first among all the government ministries in the 2005 Government Innovation Management Evaluation and second in the 2005 Government IT Evaluation.

I believe that these achievements are due to the concerted efforts of the entire staff, and I take this opportunity to thank all KIPO members for doing their best in spite of many challenges.

Lastly, I sincerely hope the 2005 Annual Report offers insight into KIPO's prospects for the future and into the Korean intellectual property rights system and policies.



Sang - Woo Jun
Commissioner



Overview and Highlights of 2005

Applications
Examinations
Registrations
Trials and Appeals



Overview of 2005

At the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), we received 354,000 applications for intellectual property rights (IPRs) in 2005, representing an 8.4 percent increase over the previous year. Applications for patents, which are directly associated with technological innovation and knowledge creation, reached 157,000, representing a 12.9 percent increase over the previous year. This increase highlights the growing awareness of the importance of intellectual property (IP) and of active technological development for IP creation.



A work-at-home examiner

In response to the continued rise in IPR applications and the need to grant IPRs in a more timely and effective manner, we recruited an additional 248 examiners in 2005. In addition, we have greatly increased our examination efficiency by forming 96 examination teams for various types of technology, and by launching the world's first on-line work-at-home examination system. As a result, we reduced the average first-action pendency period to 17.6 months for patents, 7.3 months for trademarks, and 6.7 months for industrial designs.

Legislative changes in 2005 include revisions to the *Trademark Act* and the *Enforcement Ordinance of the Trademark Act*, as well as to the *Enforcement Regulations of the Industrial Design Protection Act*. The purpose of these revisions was to ensure that the protection of trademarks and industrial designs covers concepts such as geographical indications, typefaces, and computer-generated graphic designs and icons. In addition, because the shorter examination period will enable us to conduct patent examinations before an application is published, we have begun to revise the *Patent Act*. We are also in the process of changing the Quick Registration System of Utility Models to a system called Post-Examination Registration because the present utility model system has lost its significance due to the shorter examination period and the system of active preferential examinations.

In launching our upgraded information system called KIPOnet II, we started a 24 hours a day and 365 days a year patent administration service. We have also expanded the basis for knowledge sharing by making an agreement with the private portal site 'Naver' and by establishing a systematic infrastructure for using IP information, for example, through patent maps and an on-line counseling center.



To improve the efficiency of national R&D projects, we have been promoting wider use of IP information. We collaborated, for instance, with the Ministry of Information and Telecommunications and with four other ministries in selecting and evaluating national R&D projects. In addition, we made it mandatory for applicants of national R&D projects to study patent trends when planning their research; we formed a national R&D patent support team that comprises 40 patent examiners; and we successfully served as an advisor to R&D projects for next-generation technologies.

In 2005, we made several changes to support technological innovation. We increased, for instance, the remuneration for employee inventions of public officials from the meager range of 10 to 30 percent to a more significant level of 50 percent of the revenue of the invention. We also increased the number of invention clubs from 142 to 157. The proliferation of these clubs, which are local educational centers that promote invention, enables a greater number of students and other people from regional areas to participate in invention activities. We also opened patent information centers in the city of Daejeon and in the Gyeonggi Province. These centers provide small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in regional areas with comprehensive information on patents and on the transfer and commercialization of patented technology. In addition, we established the Korea Institute of Intellectual Property to facilitate research in IP policies, and we opened the Invention Education Center to foster capable inventors.

We introduced several measures in 2005 to strengthen our support for businesses with excellent patented technologies. These measures enable businesses to commercialize their technologies in spite of financial constraints. For instance, the budget of the Patented Technology Commercialization Committee for supporting SMEs and Venture businesses was increased to 24.2 billion won, which is an annual increase of 31.4 percent. The committee represents 17 governmental and related organizations such as our office, the Korea Invention Promotion Association and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy. We also signed an



Inauguration of the National R&D Patent Support Team



Opening of the Daejeon Patent Information Center

agreement with the Korea Development Bank to provide loans, with only patent rights as security, to SMEs and venture businesses that possess excellent technologies.



Agreement With the Korea Development Bank



The Invention Education Center

In conjunction with local governments, the prosecution and law enforcement agencies, we continued to crack down on the distribution of counterfeit goods in 2005. We also continued our efforts to have competent KIPO officials granted special judicial police authority. In addition, we improved the function and role of the International IPR Protection Center to ensure that it provides comprehensive support and more effective IPR protection for Korean companies operating overseas.

More countries benefited from our patent examination system in 2005. In cooperation with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), we developed the software called PCT-ROAD, which stands for Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Receiving Office Administration, and we distributed it to seven countries, including Israel, Egypt, Vietnam, and the Philippines. We also promoted the electronic exchange of certified priority documents with the United States, China, Australia, and New Zealand, as well as with the European Patent Office (EPO).

In 2005, the United States and New Zealand designated KIPO as a PCT International Searching Authority (ISA) and an International Preliminary Examining Authority (IPEA). At the 2005 General Assembly of the PCT Union, which was held at the WIPO headquarters in Geneva, our status on the international stage was elevated by the adoption of our patent documents as part of the minimum documentation of the PCT.

Innovation in patent administration was one of our strong themes in 2005. We established a comprehensive performance management system in order to improve the quality of our policies and to reward employees for their accomplishments. In addition, by introducing the Six Sigma method of improving business processes, we successfully made innovation the hallmark



of our organizational culture. As a result, we were acknowledged as one of the most innovative government organizations in 2005, we were awarded first place for innovation evaluation, first place for knowledge management, and second place for work process innovation.

Highlights of 2005

Applications

Domestic Applications

The number of IPR applications filed with our office in 2005 rose by 8.4 percent, for a total of 354,030 applications. Patent applications, which numbered 157,114, increased by 12.9 percent over the previous year. Utility model applications edged 2.0 percent lower to 36,945. Industrial design applications rose by 9.2 percent to 44,957. And trademark applications rose by 6.1 percent to 115,014.

Domestic applicants filed 9.6 percent more IPR applications in 2005 than in the previous year and their 298,522 applications represent 84.3 percent of all IPR applications. Foreign applicants, on the other hand, filed only 55,508 applications; that figure represents a slight increase of 2.4 percent over the previous year, and it constitutes 15.7 percent of all the IPR applications for the year.

A breakdown of applications by foreigners for 2005 shows that 35,504 of their applications were for patents, which is a 4.4 percent increase over the previous year; 633 were for utility models; 3271 were for industrial designs; and 16,100 were for trademarks.

By country of origin, 21,562 or 38.8 percent of the foreign applicants in 2005 were from Japan; 15,739 or 28.4 percent were from the United States; and 3,670 or 6.7 percent were from Germany. These three countries made up 74 percent of all applications by foreigners.

A breakdown of patent applications by technological field shows that 35.7 percent of domestic applications and 29.3 percent of foreign applications were from the electrics and communications fields. Domestic applications in the building field, in the weapons and blasting field, and in the field of microstructural technology and nanotechnology increased by 45 to 50 percent over the previous year. Foreign applications in the paper field, in the horology and computing field, and in the field of dyes, petroleum, and animal and vegetable oils increased by 14 to 23 percent over the previous year.

Statistics on IPR applications by year

IPR Type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Increase over 2004(%)
Patents	104,612	106,136	118,652	140,115	157,114	12.1
Utility Models	40,804	39,193	40,825	37,753	36,945	▽2.1
Subtotal	145,416	145,329	159,477	177,868	194,059	9.1
Industrial Designs	36,867 (38,522)	37,587 (39,952)	37,607 (39,346)	41,184 (42,879)	44,957 (46,318)	9.2 (8.0)
Trademarks	107,137 (142,492)	107,876 (144,678)	108,917 (148,691)	108,464 (147,319)	115,014 (154,937)	6.0 (5.2)
Total	289,420 (326,430)	290,792 (329,959)	306,001 (347,514)	327,516 (368,066)	354,030 (395,314)	8.1 (7.4)

Note : 1. Figures in parentheses include multiple applications
2. The figures for 2005 are preliminary estimates.



Comparison of domestic and foreign applications

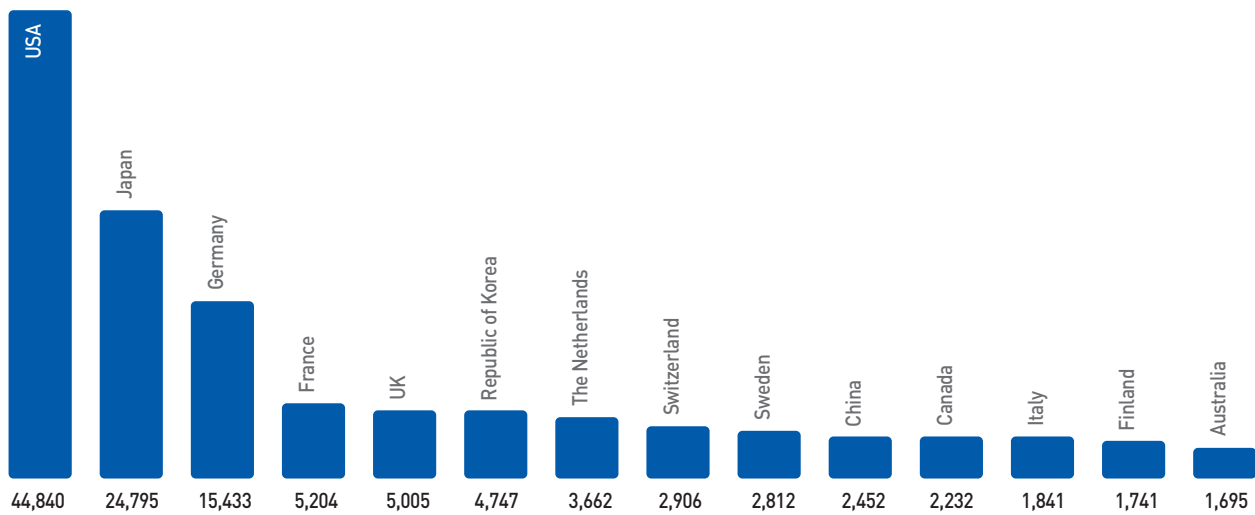
		Domestic		Foreign		Total
		Cases	%	Cases	%	
Patents	2001	73,714	70.5	30,898	29.5	104,612
	2002	76,570	72.1	29,566	27.9	106,136
	2003	90,313	76.1	28,339	23.9	118,652
	2004	105,250	75.1	34,865	24.9	140,115
	2005	121,610	77.4	35,504	22.6	157,114
Utility Models	2001	40,389	99.0	415	1.0	40,804
	2002	38,662	98.6	531	1.4	39,193
	2003	40,174	98.4	651	1.6	40,825
	2004	37,167	98.4	586	1.6	37,753
	2005	36,312	98.3	633	1.7	36,945
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 (2,223)	5.8 (15.6)	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	38,041 (39,656)	92.4 (92.5)	3,143 (3,223)	7.6 (7.5)	41,184 (42,879)
	2005	41,686 (42,988)	92.7 (92.8)	3,271 (3,330)	7.3 (7.2)	44,957 (46,318)
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	91,935 (119,836)	84.8 (81.3)	16,529 (27,483)	15.2 (16.7)	108,464 (147,319)
	2005	98,914 (128,844)	86.0 (83.2)	16,100 (26,093)	14.0 (16.8)	115,014 (154,937)
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	272,393 (301,909)	83.2 (82.0)	55,123 (66,157)	16.8 (18.0)	327,516 (368,066)
	2005	298,522 (329,754)	84.3 (83.4)	55,508 (65,560)	15.7 (16.6)	354,030 (395,314)

Note : Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

PCT Applications

According to the WIPO statistics, the world's PCT applications in 2005 rose by 9.4 percent to 134,073. Korean PCT applications for the year jumped by a whopping 33.6 percent to 4,747, which accounts for 3.5 percent of the world's total. With this figure, Korea moved up one place to become the sixth-largest PCT country out of 128 nations.

WIPO's PCT application ranking (2005)



※ Owing to the international Bureau's delayed receipt of applications, there is a discrepancy between WIPO's statistics for the Republic of Korea (4,747) and our own statistics (4,690)

Korea's Application Trend

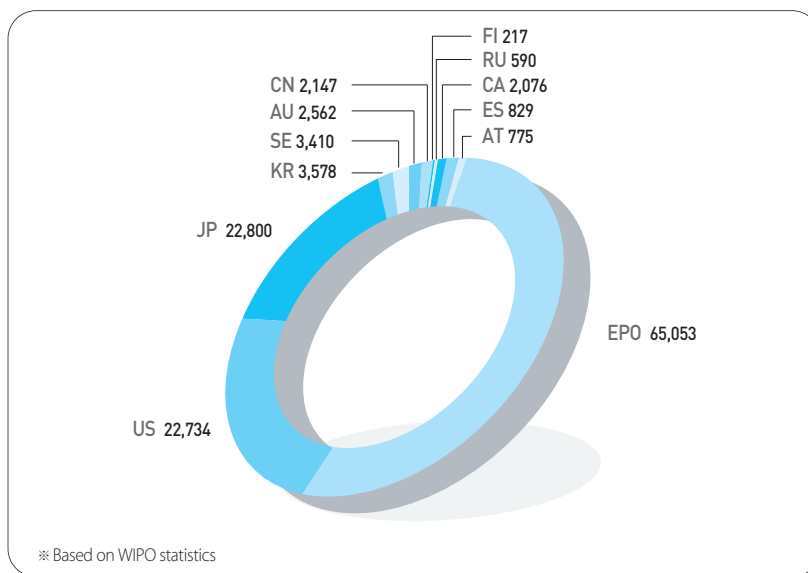
Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of applications	2,314	2,511	2,942	3,565	4,690
Growth Rate (%)	47.1%	8.5%	17.2%	21.2%	31.6%

※ Based on KIPO statistics

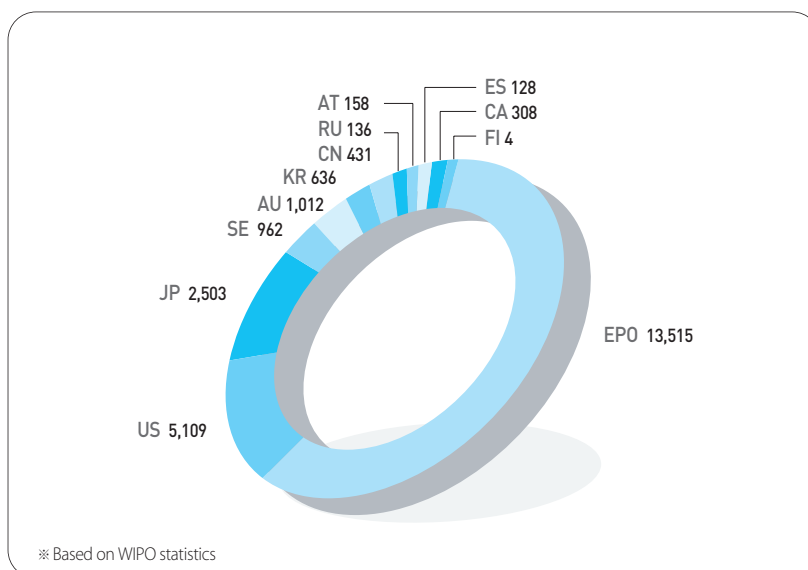


In 2005, the world's twelve ISAs processed 121,202 international applications. Of these, we produced 3,306. During the same period, the world's twelve IPEAs processed 23,887 international preliminary reports. Of these, we produced 596.

PCT International Search Report established by Searching Authority



PCT International Preliminary Examinations



Examinations

Patents and Utility Models

In 2005, the number of patent and utility model applications examined by the first action standard soared by 18.8 percent to reach 181,970. Patents applications accounted for 132,653 of these, and utility models applications accounted for 49,317. Of the utility model examinations, 17 were processed under the old utility model law; 36,592 were processed under the new utility model law, which incorporates a non-substantive examination system; and 12,708 were processed under a technical evaluation of utility models. The first-action pendency period for patent examination averaged 17.6 months, a 3.4 month reduction over the previous year.

The average first-action pendency period for patent examination

year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
months	21.3	22.6	22.1	21.0	17.6

Trademarks and Industrial Designs

In 2005, we examined on a first action basis 171,000 regular trademark applications, 41,987 industrial design applications; and 8941 international trademark applications under the Madrid Protocol. These figures represent a year-on-year increase of 9.5 percent for trademarks and a slight decrease of 0.2 percent for industrial designs.

The examination period in 2005 averaged 7.3 months for trademarks and 6.7 months for industrial designs. Compared to the previous year, these figures represent a reduction of approximately 2.3 months for trademarks and 0.1 months for industrial designs.

Examinations by IPR types

year	Patents and Utility Models			Industrial Designs	Trademarks		Total
	Patents	Utility Models	Subtotal		Domestic	International	
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)	3,205 (6,560)	313,171 (358,002)
2005	132,652	49,317	181,969	40,820 (41,987)	124,892 (171,000)	4,534 (8,941)	352,393 (403,898)

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 2005, IPR registrations numbered 198,088, which reflects a year-on-year increase of 6.1 percent. The annual renewals of registration rose by 10.2 percent to 333,256 cases, while registration changes such as transfers rose by 10.1 percent to 164,971 cases.

While the analysis of registrations in 2005 reveals a slight drop of 4.2 percent for utility models, it also shows a significant rise of 9.5 percent for industrial designs and 13.2 percent for trademarks, as well as a huge rise of 49.8 percent for patents.

As for patent registrations by technological field, 27.6 percent of domestic registrations and 26.1 percent of foreign registrations were from the electrics and communications fields. Domestic registrations for the transporting field were high, as were foreign registrations for the instruments field.

A comparison of registrations by individuals and legal entities shows that legal entities accounted for 67.2 percent of registrations, while individuals accounted for 32.8 percent.

In terms of nationality, Koreans obtained 84 percent of the registrations in 2005, while foreigners obtained 16 percent. Of the foreign registrations, the majority came from Japan (47.3 percent) and the United States (23.7 percent). Japan, the United States, and Germany recorded relatively high registration of patents compared to trademarks, while France, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom recorded relatively high registration of trademarks compared to patents.

By the end of 2005, we had nullified 728,119 of the existing 2,034,478 IPR registrations because of expiry, nonpayment of annual fees, and trials for invalidation of registration; the remaining registrations numbered 1,306,359.

Registrations by IPR type

IPR type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Increase over 2004 (%)
Patents	34,675	45,298	44,165	49,068	73,509	49.8
Utility Models	43,842	39,957	37,272	34,182	32,716	▽4.3
Subtotal	78,517	85,255	81,437	83,250	106,225	27.6
Industrial Designs	18,650	27,235	28,380	31,021	33,991	9.6
Trademarks	33,683	40,588	46,023	51,104	57,872	13.2
Total	130,850	153,078	155,840	165,375	198,088	19.8

Note : Trademark registration renewals are excluded.

Trials and Appeals

In 2005, we received 14,281 trial petitions, which represents a 32.5 percent increase over the previous year.

The number of trial petitions for patents and utility models for the year soared by 40.9 percent to 7,927, whereas the number of trial petitions for trademarks and industrial designs rose by 23.3 percent to 6,354.

By trial type, the number of ex parte trials reached 10,629 (or 74.4 percent of the total), while the number of inter partes trials was 3,652 (or 25.6 percent). By nationality, domestic applicants accounted for 9,021 (or 63.2 percent) of trial petitions and foreign applicants accounted for 5,260 (or 36.8 percent).

We concluded 13,132 trials in 2005. Of these, 7,598 (or 57.9 percent) were for patents and utility models, and 5,534 (or 42.1 percent) were for trademarks and industrial designs.

The ex parte suits filed in 2005 with the Patent Court numbered 303, which is significantly more than the 200 suits filed in the previous year. The ex parte suits comprised 147 patent and utility model cases and 156 trademark and industrial design cases. As the defendant in the ex parte suits, the KIPO Commissioner had a success rate of 77.5 percent, which is a slightly lower than the success rate of the previous year.

The final appeals of the ex parte suits filed with the Supreme Court in 2005 were down by four from the previous year for a total of 66. Of these, patent and utility model cases numbered 22, while trademark and industrial design cases numbered 40. As the defendant in the final appeals, the KIPO Commissioner had a success rate of 72.9 percent, which is slightly lower than the success rate of the previous year.



Trial Statistics

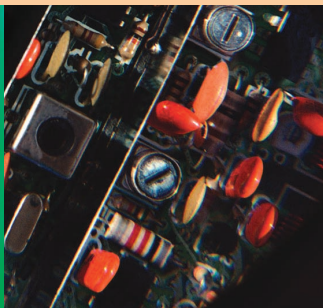
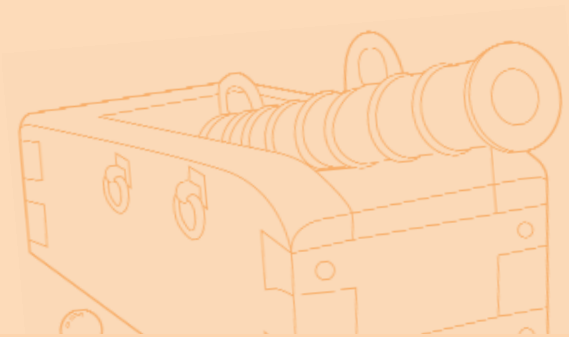
Category	Rights	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Petitions	Patents	3,004	3,376	3,821	4,798	7,141
	Utility Models	904	887	788	827	786
	Industrial Designs	529	560	604	572	484
	Trademarks	3,048	3,675	3,936	4,582	5,870
	Total	7,485	8,498	9,149	10,779	14,281
Disposals	Patents	2,415	3,022	2,836	4,051	6,557
	Utility Models	608	766	728	876	1,041
	Industrial Designs	548	458	576	599	532
	Trademarks	2,942	3,168	3,718	4,206	5,002
	Total	6,513	7,414	7,858	9,732	13,132
Successful petitions	Patents	544 (44.4)	578 (44.9)	559 (44.2)	1,009 (44.0)	1,511 (42.7)
	Utility Models	214 (41.2)	283 (41.3)	287 (40.1)	393 (45.3)	486 (47.0)
	Industrial Designs	237 (49.8)	205 (51.8)	280 (52.5)	277 (52.0)	227 (46.9)
	Trademarks	1,567 (53.3)	1,671 (52.7)	2,077 (55.9)	2,484 (59.1)	2,687 (53.7)
	Total	2,562 (49.6)	2,737 (49.4)	3,203 (51.4)	4,163 (52.7)	4,911 (48.8)

Note : 1. The successful of petition refers to the number of successful actions or petitions. This figure excludes cases whose registrations were decided by an examiners's reconsideration before a trial.
2. The figures for 2005 are preliminary estimates.

Comparison of domestic and foreign trial petitions

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
Patents	1,630	1,374	1,926	1,450	2,339	1,482	3,133	1,665	4,369	2,772
Utility Models	892	12	866	21	780	8	812	15	771	15
Industrial Designs	503	26	513	47	554	50	538	34	456	28
Trademarks	2,024	1,024	2,179	1,496	2,505	1,431	2,890	1,692	3,425	2,445
Total	5,049	2,436	5,484	3,014	6,178	2,971	7,373	3,406	9,021	5,260

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



Improvement of IP Administration

Greater Efficiency in Examinations and Trials
Enhanced Automation of IP Administration



Improvement of IP Administration

Greater Efficiency in Examinations and Trials

Patents and Utility Models

In 2005, we recruited 170 additional examiners of patents and utility models to ensure that we grant IPRs in a more timely and effective manner, with a significantly reduced examination period.

Recruitment of patent examiners

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Recruits	2	82	60	45	170
Total examiners	371	453	513	558	728



Interviewing potential for examiners

To increase the quality of examinations and to maximize our efficiency, we have improved the examination system in a variety of ways. For instance, a new system of note-taking for examination records has enhanced the transparency and quality of examinations. In addition, a novel system of examination teams offers greater consistency and expertise in examinations as well as an effective transfer of work experience. Under the team system, teams of approximately ten examiners are responsible for particular types of technology.



Newly recruited examiners

To increase the capabilities of our examiners, we expanded educational opportunities with respect to cutting-edge technologies. In particular, we commissioned private organizations to offer on-site educational programs and academic seminars on fusion technologies. We also established research councils on cutting-edge technology to enable examiners to share their experiences.



Trademarks and Industrial Designs

We undertook several measures in 2005 to improve the search and examination system for trademarks and industrial designs. For instance, we recruited 20 additional examiners of trademarks and industrial designs to relieve the examination burden. Furthermore, we updated our trademark examination standards in line with the revised *Trademark Act*, which took effect on July 1, 2005, to ensure that trademarks are examined with fairness and consistency.

In other measures, we endeavored to increase the convenience of trademark applicants and facilitate the administration of designated goods by drafting a document titled *Classification of Goods and Services for Trademark Registration*. We also published the classification on the Internet so that anyone can take advantage of it.

To maintain objectivity in the classification of designs, we utilized a document titled *A Guidebook for Classifying Industrial Designs*, published in 2004. We also continued to build our database by collecting various kinds of data on industrial design examinations, such as catalogs, on-line designs and foreign industrial design gazettes.

In 2005, we also enhanced our legal expertise and competence in dealing with major IPR issues by arranging joint meetings of examiners and sectoral research councils. Moreover, this expertise and competence is reflected in our policies and practical know-how regarding the examination of trademarks and industrial designs.

Trials

To alleviate the problem of lengthy trial periods, we are actively endeavoring to increase the number of trial judges. We recruited an extra eight trial judges in 2005, and plan to increase 30 more in 2006.

We have also enhanced the expertise of trial judges and improved the quality of trials by running several educational programs for trial judges.

For the smooth running of trials, trial documents must be submitted without defects. Furthermore, the Tribunal Administration Team can now declare a case invalid if an applicant fails to correct any deficiency in the fees or in the power of attorney.

Enhanced Automation of IP Administration

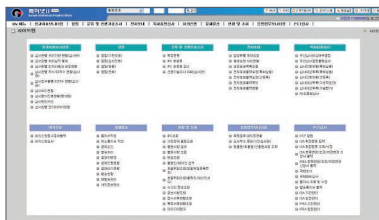
Developments in the KIPO net System

In 2005, we developed a master plan for strengthening the protection of our next-generation information system called KIPOnet II. The master plan challenges us to competently and securely achieve certain goals such as implementing a work-at-home system, coping with the rapid rise in patent information, and integrating various electronic systems with KIPOnet II.



The Disaster Recovery Center

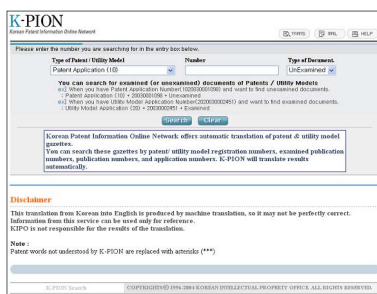
In line with our master plan, our IT center and security patrol center work around the clock to ensure that KIPOnet II operates 24-7. Furthermore, in preparation for emergencies, we set up a disaster recovery center that can prevent data loss and rapidly recover the on-line application and receiving system. We also introduced a service agreement that stipulates standards for effectively managing the quality of the KIPOnet service. Moreover, to enhance the quality of KIPOnet II, we conduct general supervision of the commissioned operation.



KIPOnet II screen

To enhance and supplement the functions of KIPOnet II, we maintain an ISO 9001 quality management system, regularly conduct surveys on customer satisfaction, and formed a team to analyze customer service requests. Thanks to these enhancements, we now inform applicants in real time about the results of their applications, and, on our Web site, give advanced notice of the expiry of rights.

In other enhancements, we supplemented the electronic application software with a function that enables documents to be checked automatically for errors. We also launched a one-stop registration tax service for simultaneously collecting the registration fees and registration tax. Furthermore, we ensured that the system complies fully with the recent revision of the *Trademark Act* and the *Industrial Design Protection Act*.



K-PION : the Korean Patent Information Online Network

To enhance the way KIPOnet assists trials, we improved the user interface, upgraded the function for editing judgments, and linked back-office functions to the judgement search system.

To tailor our application service to the needs of applicants, we introduced various measures in 2005. We launched 24-7 electronic application services as



well as an electronic trademark application system, both of which enable applicants to fill in application forms on-line without additional software. We also introduced a mock electronic application system. Under this system, called My KIPOnet, applicants can simulate the experience of lodging a patent application and they can then see how the application number and applicant information would be displayed.

Many other enhancements have made KIPOnet II more user-friendly. We laid the basis for and tested the work-at-home system for our examiners. We also improved the KIPOnet Web site, established an intelligent search system, and developed a system for recording and managing the technical information of examination documents. Finally, to facilitate the use of examination results, we introduced an automatic Korean-English translation system.

Greater Use of Patent Information

Our database of domestic and international IPR information, which covers patents, trademarks, and so on, has been available free of charge on the Internet (www.kipris.or.kr) since the year 2000. Compiled when we automated our IP administration, the database provides basic data for the prevention of redundant R&D and for the development of new technology. In 2005, the database had 690,000 users who averaged 13,000 visits a day.

The demand for IP experts is increasing in businesses and universities due to the rapid shift to a knowledge-based economy. In light of this demand, we have operated the Cyber International Patent Academy (www.ipacademy.net) since 2002. The academy teaches subjects such as the Basics of Intellectual Property, Patent Application Procedures, Utilization of Patent Information, and How to Write Patent Specifications. It also tailors its courses to groups such as adults, university students, and adolescents.

In 2005, we endeavored to raise awareness among scientists and technologists of the necessity of using IP information in R&D. To achieve this goal, we conducted 31 educational programs in various parts of the country for 7500 researchers.

To create a performance-oriented R&D culture and to promote R&D that can lead to the acquisition of patents, we published a booklet titled *Manual on R&D Patent Strategy*. The booklet offers researchers and research institutes suggestions on patent management and on ways of using patent information in the R&D process. We also opened a new Web site (www.ipr-guide.org) that provides on-line advice on IPR matters.



Seminars on using IP information for scientists

Since 1997, we have been publishing a collection of patent abstracts, called the Korean Patent Abstracts (KPA), which is beneficial for international exchanges of examination results and search results. In 2005, we published 64,281 abstracts, bringing the total to 636,952.



Release of Manual on R&D Patent Strategy

The KPA was officially sanctioned as part of the minimum documentation of PCT international searches and preliminary examinations in 2005, and, as a result, our strategy for publishing the KPA changed for the better. We integrated the patents of Korean and foreign applicants and began publishing the KPA on a monthly basis instead of quarterly. We also plan to publish an additional 172,000 abstracts in 2006, which should enable us to address the problems of any omissions or errors in existing publications.

To promote the use of patent information, we compiled a database of domestic and international patent information. The database covers 81 types of patent information from 19 countries, including the United States, Japan, and various European countries. By the end of 2005, the database contained 129,298 items of data, which is an increase of 15,568 items over the previous year's aggregate.

KIPO's IPR database

(Unit: 1,000 cases)

Category	Origin	Items of data
Patents and Utility Models	Domestic	8,552
	International	102,289
Trademarks	Domestic	3,444
Industrial Designs	Domestic	11,790
	International	3,223
Total		129,298

When we first began publishing IPR gazettes in 1948, they were in booklet form. In 1998, we adopted a CD-ROM format, and, since July 2001, we have been publishing our gazettes on the Internet. Between 1948 and 2005, our gazettes featured 4,094,267 IPR registrations.

The KIPO Intellectual Property Digital Library contains patent documents from various countries. It has 27,000 books on patents, 503 periodicals, and the 144 documents that comprise the PCT minimum documentation. The following items are used for prior art searches in patent examinations: IEL, an academic database on electricity and electronics; Science Direct, an electronic journal; Lexis Nexis, a legal database; and Delphion, a database of patent documents.



Leadership in Automated IP Administration

For the international standardization of KIPOnet and the greater convenience of applicants, we began exchanging PCT applications electronically with WIPO in September 2004. In 2005, we expanded the scope of our electronic exchanges with WIPO to include other patent applications and translations.

Using the Korea Funds-in-Trust at WIPO, we developed PCT-ROAD and distributed it to seven countries, including Israel and Egypt. We also attracted funds from the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office and helped a private System Integration(SI) enterprise enter the international market.

We strengthened our IT cooperation with WIPO in 2005. For instance, in conjunction with the SMEs Division of WIPO, we developed e-learning courses on IPRs and made them available to other countries. We also formed an alliance with the WIPO Worldwide Academy and began offering joint IPR courses to university students in Korea.

At the General Assembly of the PCT Union, held at the WIPO headquarters in October 2005, the 128 member countries unanimously amended the PCT rules so that our patent documents would be incorporated into the PCT minimum documentation. That means that our IPR documents must be included in any examination of international patents under the PCT. It also means that the IPRs of Korean companies operating overseas will receive greater protection.

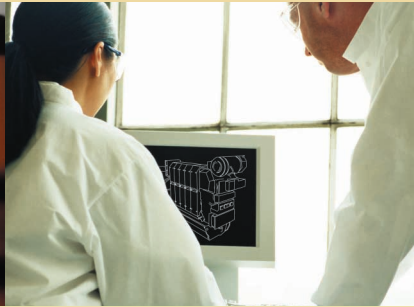
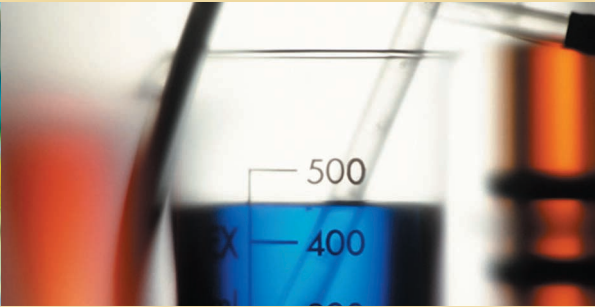
Our IT cooperation with the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) was also strengthened in 2005. Recognizing the excellence of our operational capacity and our e-learning courses on IPRs, APEC designated Korea as a supervising authority of APEC e-learning on IPRs and offered us funding to the value of US \$300,000.

For cooperation on various practical issues, we had regular IT experts meetings with other offices. For instance, we held bilateral meetings with the Japan Patent Office (Tokyo, July 2005) and the EPO (The Hague, November 2005), and we held a trilateral meeting with China and Japan (Daejeon, October 2005). Through these meetings, we strengthened IT exchanges, particularly with respect to the exchange of search data and the electronic exchange of PCT documents. With the EPO, we also discussed setting up a helpdesk at the EPO on Korean patent information.

In 2005, we actively promoted the KIPOnet system and Korean patent information at various international events. For example, we held the International Patent Information Conference in Seoul in November 2005; we participated in the International Innovation Expo in Seoul in May 2005; we took part in an APEC e-government promotion in Busan in November 2005; and we participated in the Stockholm Challenger Award, which is often referred to as the Nobel prize for IT.

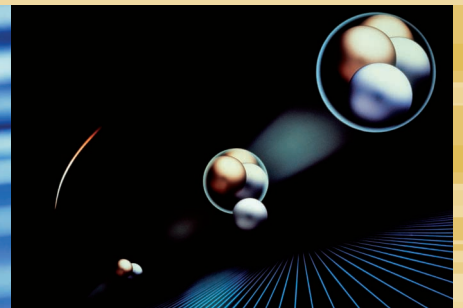


The International Patent Information Conference



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

In 2005, we revised the *Patent Act* and the *Utility Model Act* to increase the convenience of applicants and to respond to the examination changes that have occurred as a result of the shorter patent examination period.

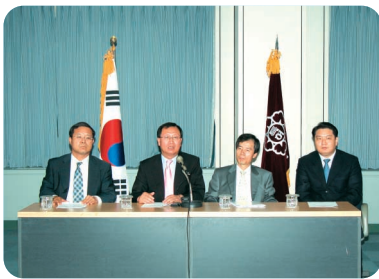
One of the revisions concerns the status of a rejected or abandoned patent application. Whenever the rejection of a patent application has been confirmed, or the application has been abandoned, before the application has been laid open, the application is deemed never to have been filed. This provision does not apply, however, in the case of multiple applications rejected because of a failure of consultation between applicants who filed identical inventions on the same date.

To prevent a patent right holder from having an unreasonable monopoly, we amended the law on similar technology. Thus, if a certain type of technology is the same as or similar to the technology of another country and that technology is known through means other than in a publication, then, under the amended law, the technology is considered unpatentable.

Another amendment encourages applicants to freely disclose their research results. Hence, all announcements made by a patent applicant for up to six months before the lodgment of the application are excluded as grounds for refusing the application.

With respect to the patenting of new plant species, we rescinded the provision that restricted the patenting of plants to those that could reproduce themselves asexually. Hence, any new plant species that meets the general patent requirements can be registered, regardless of the plant's reproductive process.

For the greater convenience of international patent applicants who have filed an application in a language other than Korean, we extended the period for submitting a Korean translation of the description, claims, and so on. The submission period is now 31 months from the priority date, instead of 30 months.



Deliberation on proposed revision to the law on employee invention, July 2005

We also initiated moves to change the Quick Registration System of Utility models to a system called Post-Examination Registration. The new system should give applicants greater stability in securing rights and greater convenience in exercising those rights.

To create a win-win situation for employers and employees, we started revising the law on employee inventions. We hope to clarify the rights of employers and employees and to prevent conflicts from arising between them over employee inventions. Thus, we plan to set up a procedure of notification regarding patent rights for employee inventions and the transfer of rights to employers. In addition, we aim to improve the process of estimating the value



of remunerations for employee inventions, and we hope to enable employees to participate more fully in the remuneration process. The basis principle is that employers and employees should have a reasonable and legally justifiable means of determining the remuneration for an employee invention. The revision bill promulgated in February 2006 and will take effect in September 2006.

Trademarks and Industrial Designs

In our revision of the *Trademark Act*, which took effect on July 1, 2005, we strengthened the protection of geographical indications. Thus, when certain requirements are met, a geographical indication of goods can now be registered as a collective mark. We expect this revision to help revitalize the economy in regional areas.

Since Korea's accession to the Madrid Protocol in 2003, our International Trademark Examination Team has been conducting specialized examinations of international trademark applications. In November 2005, we formed the International Application Team, which acts as an office of origin and as an office of designated contracting parties in the processing of international trademark applications.

We also revised the *Industrial Design Protection Act*. In our revisions, which took effect on July 1, 2005, we protected typefaces as a form of industrial design. Moreover, to encourage the development of high-quality industrial designs, we raised the creativity requirements for industrial design registration.

The Trial System

In 2005, we implemented several measures to improve the efficiency and accuracy of trials. For instance, to ensure that rights are effectively protected through early settlement of interparty conflicts, which are mostly about the infringement or validity of patent rights, we published a booklet titled *Guide to Preferential Processing of Interparty Trials*. We also provided ongoing education to trial judges. Although we customarily give presentations to trial judges on the technology of patents and utility models, we extended the scope of these talks to include industrial designs. Clearly, trial judges who have a better understanding of the technological features of industrial designs can manage industrial design trials more precisely. Other improvements were focused on the recording of oral trial examinations: we hired additional oral trial procedure writers and we published guidelines for dealing with shorthand. Finally, to ensure that patent conflicts are settled more expeditiously, we introduced the Intensive Trial System, which confirms the scope of patent rights and preferential trials.

Registration Procedures

In 2005, we expedited the procedures for paying registration fees. For greater convenience for patent applicants, when a copy of the decision to grant a patent right is sent to an applicant, the payer number and payment notice of the patent registration fee are sent under the same cover. The related system has been changed so that only by paying the patent registration fee to a financial institute, the registration can be made. With respect to registering a trademark or transferring a patent right, applicants can pay both the registration tax and the registration fee to KIPO and KIPO will transfer the registration tax to the relevant local government.

We also simplified the process for dealing with problematic applications. If we find any grounds for rejecting a patent application, then, instead of returning the documents to the applicant, we now permit the applicant to correct the errors and resubmit the application.

In the case of dual applications, we made it easy for applicants to cancel the registration of a utility model right when a patent right has been granted for the same invention. The applicant can now effect the cancellation without submitting a certificate of the applicant's seal.

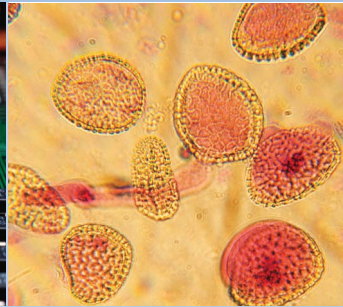
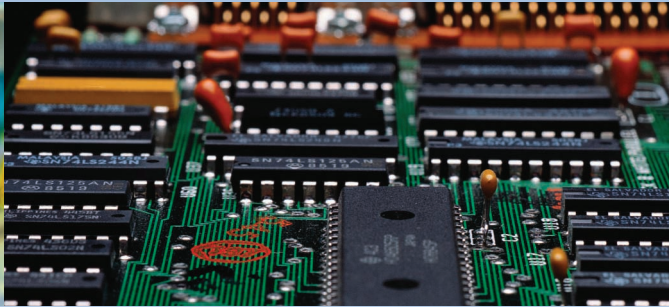
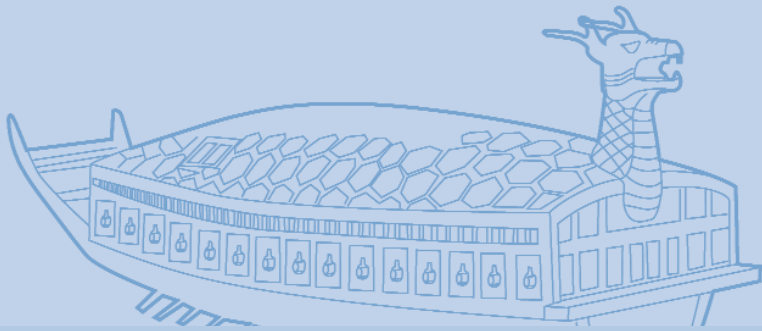
When registering the transfer of rights, applicants can deal with a change of address in a more streamlined manner. If any document, such as a certificate of the applicant's seal, a copy of the resident registration, or a copy of the legal person registration, clearly shows that the applicant has changed address, the applicant can now register the new address without lodging an additional application.



Finally, to increase the convenience of applicants and to strengthen their rights, we have facilitated the recovery of expired rights. Whenever a right (excluding a trademark right) has expired, the right owner now has a grace period of three months from the expiry date to lodge an application to recover the right.



The commissioner of KIPO officiates for a day at the Service Center for Patent Customer



Reinforcement of IPR Protection

Anticounterfeiting Measures
Training and Public Awareness Campaigns
Strengthened IPR Protection for Overseas Korean Companies



Reinforcement of IPR Protection

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 establish a sound economic order, to respond to trade disputes, and to develop a knowledge and information society.



A crackdown on counterfeit goods

In 2005, we uncovered 837 cases of counterfeiting. We issued official warnings in 749 of those cases and filed criminal charges in the other 88 cases.

To help local governments more effectively crack down on counterfeiting activities, we imposed more stringent standards for the performance of their investigations. The new standards focus on warnings and indictments.

We also run the Counterfeit Report Center. The center investigates reports that it receives on our Web site or by telephone regarding the manufacture or distribution of counterfeit goods. In 2005, the center investigated 250 reports.



A Webpage of the Counterfeit Report Center

Offering rewards was a new initiative in 2005. To inspire enthusiasm for anticounterfeiting activities, we rewarded various organizations or individuals with an excellent record of cracking down on counterfeit goods. We also plan to offer rewards to members of the public who report the manufacture or distribution of counterfeit goods. The rewards will hopefully make the public more aware of the need to eradicate the problem of counterfeit goods. The rewards will range from 100,000 won to 10 million won, depending on the cost of the original goods that have been counterfeited. Having secured a budget of 500 million won for this purpose, we expect to start offering the rewards in January 2006.

Training and Public Awareness Campaign

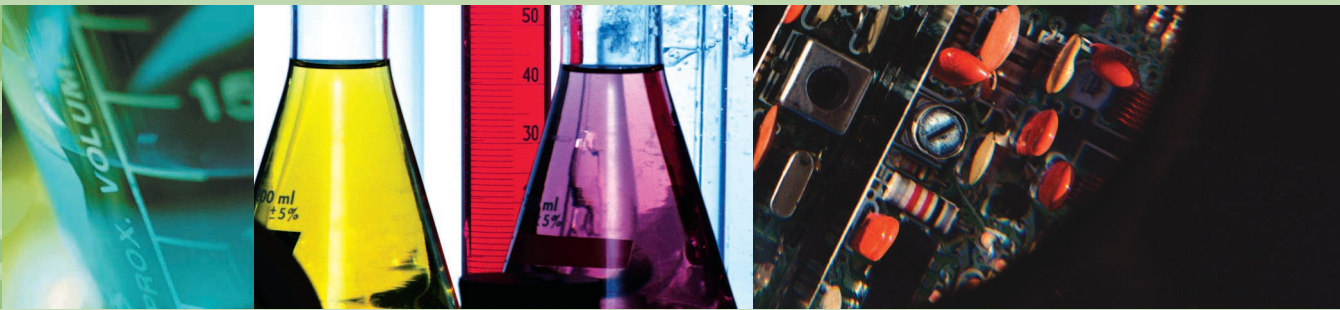
The importation, manufacture and distribution of counterfeit goods are becoming more sophisticated than ever. To counter these new types of crime, we need more effective means of investigation, analysis and punishment. Hence, in 2005, we sought to develop the skills and abilities of 544 police officers, customs officers, and local government officials by conducting, on 21 occasions, a series of lectures and consultations that focused on identifying counterfeit goods and eradicating the counterfeiting problem. We also 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. Moreover, to encourage a voluntary boycott of counterfeit goods, we continued our anticounterfeiting campaign on electronic signboards in major cities such as Seoul and Busan, and we distributed about 15,000 copies of promotional material.

Strengthened IPR Protection for Overseas Korean Companies

Korea's growing reputation for high-quality patented goods has spawned a corresponding rise in IPR infringements against overseas Korean companies. To tackle the issue, we strengthened the capabilities of the International IPR Protection Center. The center now provides advice for overseas Korean companies affected by IPR infringement and it provides practical information on IPR protection. In addition, each year we examine the IPR infringements against Korean companies that operate overseas and try to help them protect their IPRs. Moreover in 2005, we conducted presentations in major cities of Korea and China on international IPR protection for Korean companies that operate overseas or that are planning to enter international markets. The purpose of the presentations is to offer foreign countries information on our IPRs and to protect our IPRs internationally. We plan to conduct more of these presentations.



International Cooperation

KIPO-WIPO Cooperation
Bilateral and Trilateral Cooperation
International IPR Discussions
IPR Issues and Free Trade Agreements



International Cooperation

KIPO-WIPO Cooperation

In accordance with the Framework Agreement of Cooperation between WIPO and KIPO, which was concluded in September 2001, we have promoted various areas of cooperation with WIPO in 2005. For instance, we promoted greater use of IT for IPR management, protection and utilization of IPRs by SMEs, and the development of human resources in the IP field.



Mr. Kim Jong-Kap, the former Commissioner of KIPO and Dr. Kamil Idris, the Director General of WIPO, at the 41st WIPO General Assembly

The Korea Funds-in-Trust was established at WIPO following a 2004 agreement to strengthen multilateral cooperation with developing countries in areas such as IP education and technology transfer. By June 2005, we had successfully implemented eight projects with 33 countries. In the second year of operation, from July 2005 to June 2006, we implemented additional seven projects, which included consultations on patent management and the enhancement and distribution of PCT-ROAD. The projects of the third year are scheduled to begin in July 2006.

In the spring and autumn of 2005, we repeated the previous year's educational courses that combined the cyber courses of the WIPO Worldwide Academy and our International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI). Fifty-nine local IP experts completed the courses.

Bilateral and Trilateral Cooperation

The bilateral heads meetings of 2005 were very productive. As a result of our second commissioners meeting with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (Geneva, September 2005), as well as the second commissioners meeting with the Intellectual Property Office of New Zealand (Wellington, March 2005), the United States and New Zealand both agreed to designate KIPO as a PCT ISA/IPEA.

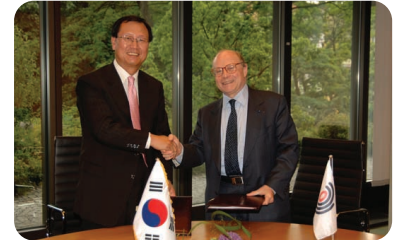
Meanwhile, at the sixth commissioners meeting with the EPO (Munich, June 2005), we reached an agreement on the electronic exchange of priority documents, on the sharing of patent documents and information, and on the establishment of a helpdesk at the Vienna office of the EPO. We also signed agreements on prior art searches and the electronic exchange of priority documents at various other heads meetings: namely, at the third commissioners meeting with the German Patent and Trade Mark Office (Munich, June 2005), at the fifth commissioners meeting with the French National Institute of Industrial Property (Seoul, April 2005), and at the seventh commissioners meeting with IP Australia (Canberra, March 2005).



At the 11th commissioners meeting with the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China (Shanghai, April 2005), the commissioners agreed to expedite the electronic exchange of priority documents and expand the scope of joint prior art searches, thereby laying the foundation for sharing patent examination results.

At the 17th commissioners meeting with the Japan Patent Office (Daejeon, November 2005), the commissioners concluded a memorandum of understanding on the introduction of the Korea-Japan Patent Examination Highway. The memorandum provides the basis for sharing examination results and for conducting quick examinations of patent applications lodged in both countries. Under this system, patent applications filed in both countries are to be given priority whenever applicants submit prior art search results and a comparative presentation. If a patent is granted by one country, the applicant is not required to submit a comparative presentation.

In December 2005, we hosted at Daejeon the fifth Trilateral Policy Dialogue Meeting between KIPO, the Japan Patent Office and the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China. At the meeting, the commissioners agreed that, for economic vitality in Northeast Asia, greater trilateral cooperation was needed on patent issues. In particular, they agreed to cooperate on using IT for IPR management and on harmonizing the relevant systems for mutual recognition of patent examination results. Moreover, to raise IPR awareness in Northeast Asia, they decided to cohost an international symposium on IPR enforcement.



The 6th Heads Meeting between KIPO and EPO



The 11th Commissioners Meeting between KIPO and SIPO



The 17th Commissioners Meeting between KIPO and the JPO



The 5th Trilateral Policy Dialogue Meeting between KIPO, SIPO and the JPO

International IPR Discussions

In 2005, we actively participated in discussions on the formation of IPR norms governed by WIPO and stated the Korean government's positions. 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 also participated actively in the IPR-related negotiations to establish international norms for public health, biotechnology, and geographical indications.

In the APEC Intellectual Property Rights Experts Group, we successfully fulfilled our role as the chair country and contributed to the IPR discussions of APEC. The group's 20th meeting was held in Seoul in February 2005.

In November 2005, we hosted the WIPO Asia-Pacific Regional Seminar at the IIPTI in Daejeon. The theme of the seminar was The Role of Intellectual Property Institutions in Promoting Innovation in Developing Countries.



WIPO Asia-Pacific Regional Seminar



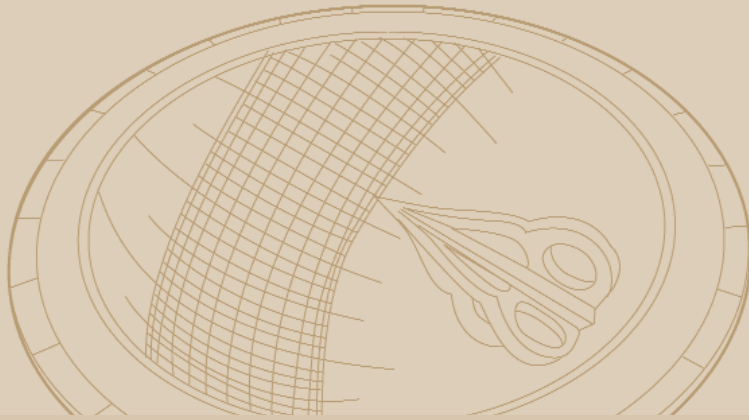
The 20th meeting of the APEC Intellectual Property Experts Group in Seoul



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 by the simplification of patent procedures.

Following six months of negotiations, we concluded an FTA in July 2005 with the European Free Trade Association. The agreement focuses on IPR cooperation and the protection of undisclosed information. Since then we have commenced FTA talks with Canada.



Creation and Commercialization of IP

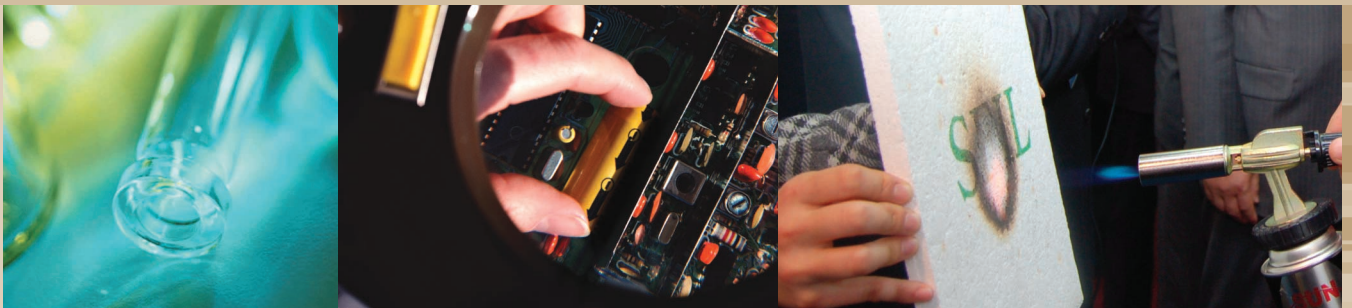
More Favorable Environment for IP development

Support for SMEs in the Creation of IP

Expanded Basis for IP Creation

Transfer and Commercialization of Patented Technologies

IPR Education and Training



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.



The 40th Invention Day Ceremony

Our 32 regional IP centers have continued to promote the sharing of patent information as well as the commercialization of patented technologies. The centers offer a support network that includes local governments, universities, research centers, and private organizations

In 2005, we made two specific changes to the IP environment in Korea. Firstly, we restructured the Intellectual Property Rights Research Center. Although the center was formerly under the aegis of the Korea Invention Promotion Association, we made it an independent organization and renamed it as the Korea Institute of Intellectual Property. Its primary task is to promote research on IP policies. Secondly, by matching financial contributions from the Daejeon and Gyeonggi governments, we were able to pilot a project on Comprehensive Patent Information Consulting Centers. The centers analyze patent information and offer comprehensive consultations on the commercialization of patents. They also research trends in patented technology and distribute the results to specialized industries in regional areas.



The opening of the Korea Institute of Intellectual Property

Support for SMEs in the Creation of IP

In 2005, we continued to assist SMEs with IPR protection, particularly by encouraging them to restructure their management in the pursuit of technological innovation.

As in previous years, we gave presentations to groups from a variety of industries and regions in order to raise awareness of the importance of IPRs and to provide SMEs with technological information.

In addition, we continued to help SMEs research relevant technologies so that they could determine the direction of technological development before developing a certain technology. We also promoted a project on patent law relief. For SMEs embroiled in patent disputes, this project offers assistance with legal costs.



Expanded Basis for IP Creation

To foster the creative talent of young students, we undertook several initiatives in 2005. For instance, we increased the number of invention clubs to 157, and we continued to use these clubs as regional centers of invention education for youth. In addition, in December 2005, we opened the Invention Education Center, which is equipped with cutting-edge facilities for specialized invention education. As in previous years, we gave useful invention programs to the best fifty invention clubs; we conducted an educational tour to encourage student inventors; and we 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 2005, we promoted this system of remuneration by holding a contest in the private sector to find the best employee inventions.

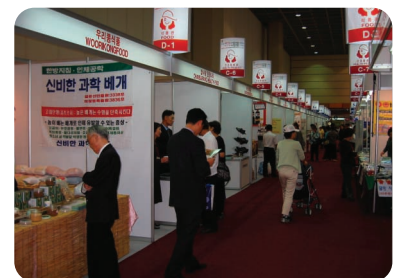
To help women develop their creative potential, we conducted a lecture tour in 2005 on women's IPRs and offered a course on the inventiveness of women.



Students at the Invention Fair



Korean Student Creativity Olympiad



The Women's Invention Exhibition

Transfer and Commercialization of Patented Technologies

In 2005, we facilitated the commercialization of patented technologies in several ways. For example, we increased the financial support for commercialization, and we formed the Patented Technology Commercialization Committee, which comprises members of relevant government organizations. Furthermore, in January, 2005, we made an agreement with a financial institute to provide loans to SMEs and venture businesses with excellent technologies; these loans can be secured solely on the strength of patent rights.

Our initiatives to encourage the transfer of patented technologies include the following; we introduced subsidies to SMEs for the appraisal of their patented technologies; we made the system of transferring patented technology more favorable to technology buyers; we promoted technology transfers by offering information on excellent technologies; we offered public universities a 50 percent discount on application fees; we continued to expand the patented technology database; and, in conjunction with various technology transfer organizations, we analyzed the trends in technology transfers.

To help SMEs find a suitable market and distribution channel, we expanded the e-marketplace for patented goods. We also encouraged SMEs with patented technologies to take advantage of the early buyer recommendation system for government organizations: the system enables SMEs to supply patented products to government organizations.

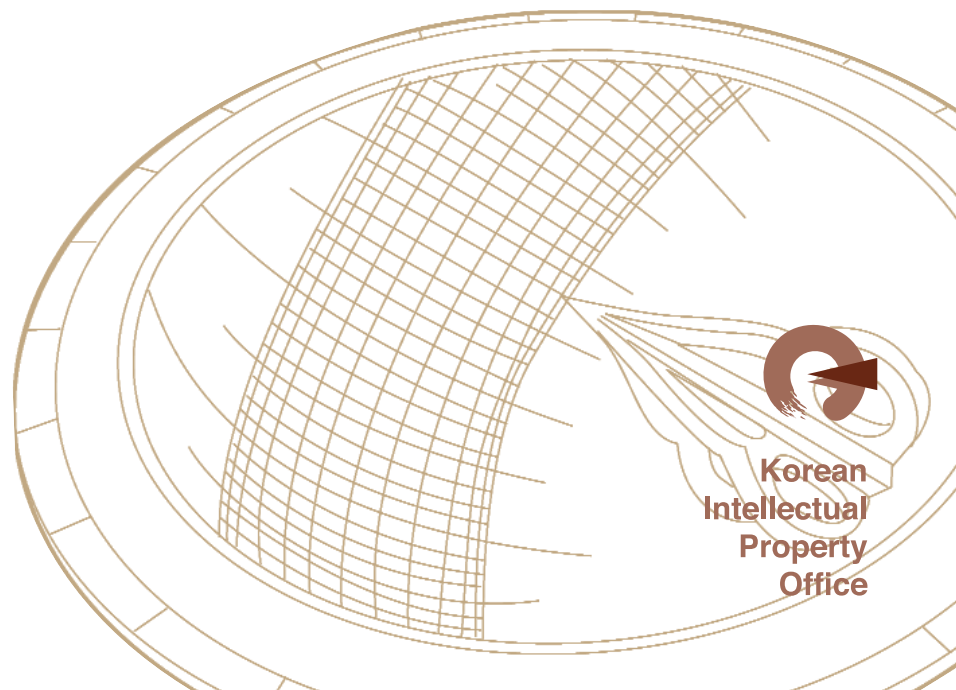
Finally, in 2005, we promoted patented products through a variety of events such as the Korea Patented Technology Contest and an exhibition for the hundred best patented products.



Agreement between KIPO and the Korea Development Bank



The Korea Patented Technology Contest



**Korean
Intellectual
Property
Office**

IPR Education and Training

Our training institute, the IIPTI, fosters IP experts by offering systematic education for government officials, the general public and foreigners. The IIPTI courses for 2005 comprised 94 sessions, at an average of eight sessions a week. Forty-one of the sessions were for government officials; 35 were for the general public; 13 were for invention promoters such as school invention educators; and five, including the WIPO Asia-Pacific Regional Seminar, were for foreigners.

On-campus courses of the IIPTI in 2005

Category	Training Courses	Sessions	Trainees
Total	55	94	4,977
Public sector	24	41	2,117
Private sector	20	35	1,599
Invention Promotion	8	13	1,160
Foreigners	3	5	101

Off-campus courses of the IIPTI in 2005

Category	Sessions	Trainees
Education tours to promote student inventions	124	18,324



The courses for government officials target KIPO examiners and trial judges, as well as officials from the Korea Customs Service, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the central government, and local governments. These courses cover basic and advanced knowledge on IPRs. The courses for the general public, on the other hand, target patent attorneys, IT experts, R&D experts, and those in charge of IPRs in companies; and they also target students and teachers, who are a basic source of IP information. These courses aim to raise the general awareness of IPRs.



Inauguration of Invention Education Center

The IIPTI was established in 1987 to nurture the development of IPRs and to foster IPR experts in the Asia-Pacific region. Subsequently, in conjunction with WIPO and the Korea International Cooperation Agency, the IIPTI has held 49 international seminars for an aggregate of 1,257 foreign participants. In 2005, it conducted five international seminars for an aggregate of 101 participants.

The IIPTI extended its level of international cooperation in 2005. For instance, it concluded memorandums of understanding on educational activities with the Singapore IP Academy and with the China Intellectual Property Training



Foreigners courses in 2005

Name of Course	Number of Trainees	Countries participating	Duration	Training Schedule
The WIPO-KIPO Academy for Heads of IP Training Institutes	17	17	3 days	Apr. 19 to 21
The third Korea-Singapore IP Training Program	14	9	14 days	May 3 to 12
The WIPO Asia-Pacific Regional Seminar on IP and New Technologies	25	17	2 days	June 14 to 15
The IP Training Course of the Korea International Cooperation Agency and the IIPTI	17	15	14 days	June 28 to July 9
The WIPO Asia-Pacific Regional Seminar on the Role of IP Institutions in Promoting Innovation in Developing Countries	28	15	3 days	Nov. 22 to 24
Total	101	36		

Center. Furthermore, during the visits of 27 officials from seven international IPR organizations, the IIPTI exchanged information on IPR education and discussed various cooperative measures.

Domestically, we boosted our efforts to encourage young people to be more inventive. We spent a budget of 7.2 billion won to construct the Invention Education Center. In conjunction with school invention clubs and invention clubs operated by municipal and provincial offices of education, we aim to use the center to systematically foster talented inventors. The four-story center, which includes a basement, has a floor space of 4,231 square meters.

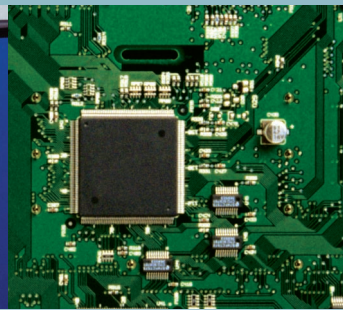
The opening ceremony was held on December 20, 2005. In 2006, we plan to run our own invention education programs for 1,400 primary and secondary school teachers and students.



Inauguration education for students



IPO Pakistan delegation's visit to IIPTI



Innovative Work Processes in IP Administration

The Goal of Innovative Management
Four Innovative Management Initiatives



Innovative Work Processes in IP Administration

The Goal of Innovative Management

Our goal in innovative IP administration is to become “the best administration in Korea and the best IP administration in the world”. To achieve this goal, we have been tremendously innovative in aligning our work processes with the following four management initiatives: the Balanced Score Card (BSC), Six Sigma, Knowledge Management, and Customer Satisfaction Management. Our efforts were rewarded in 2005 when, out of 48 government organizations, we were ranked first in innovation, first in knowledge management, and second in innovative work processes.

Four Innovative Management Initiatives

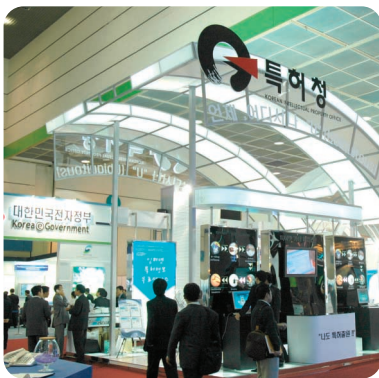
Balanced Score Card

In October 2004, we reflected the internal demand for systematic performance management, by becoming the first central government administration to conclude a performance agreement on the basis of the BSC system.



Workshop on performance management

The BSC system was implemented in two main steps. First, we set up a communication channel for effective performance management on the basis of our vision, strategy map, and key performance indicator for each team. Second, we tried to improve our performance and increase our long-term growth potential by developing and balancing the core success factors and the key performance indicators from the perspectives of interested parties, work implementation, policy implementation, financial affairs, and innovation and learning.



The 2005 International Innovation Exhibition

We are now maximizing the efficiency of performance management by linking the existing IT system, KIPOnet II, to the BSC system. We also monitor in real time how well the performance strategies compare with the overall performance information that KIPOnet II has accumulated.

On the basis of the accumulated performance information, we established a comprehensive system for evaluating our organization and individuals, particularly with respect to performance, capacity, multifaceted skills, and innovation mileage which indicates the level of participation in innovative activities. The system was selected as an exemplar of governmental performance management systems and has been benchmarked by 35 other ministries, local governments, and private organizations.



Six Sigma

Six Sigma is a method of improving work processes from the customers' point of view. In particular, it focuses on controlling processes to the degree of 3.4 defects per million opportunities. Through statistical analysis, the Six Sigma method can help us to remove the causes of defects in the processes of applications, examinations, registrations, and policies, particularly in so far as those defects are perceived by our customers. As a result, we can standardize our work processes and provide our customers with a world-class IP administration.

In May 2005, we began selecting our best personnel and fostering them as "Black Belts(BB)" who have done their task off the job. We have subsequently fostered about 130 personnel for innovation, including 32 Black Belts(BB). We also implemented 40 core projects in two waves: the first wave was from May 2005 to September 2005 and the second was from October 2005 to February 2006.

Six Sigma has enabled us to improve our policy and examination qualities and our general level of efficiency because our administration is now based on reasonable and scientific administration rather than on our experiences, intuitions, and traditional practices. Our greater efficiency is illustrated by the following facts:

- We improved the frequency of errors in examinations to one in five years (from 2.88 percent to 0.03 percent).
- We almost halved the number of incorrect notifications sent to customers (from 4.9 percent to 2.6 percent).
- We processed all the applications that had been delayed by at least six months than the average examination period.

To improve the core capacities of our organization and individuals, we developed our strategic thinking, changed our style of leadership, and implemented innovative problem-solving tasks.

By combining Six Sigma with the BSC, and by subsequently changing our work processes, we successfully integrated work and innovation to achieve our goal and to maximize our performance.

In 2006, we plan to foster our best 472 members of staff and conduct 290 projects. By 2007, we plan to have consolidated the change-oriented culture of our office by fostering all our employees as members of the Six Sigma innovation staff.

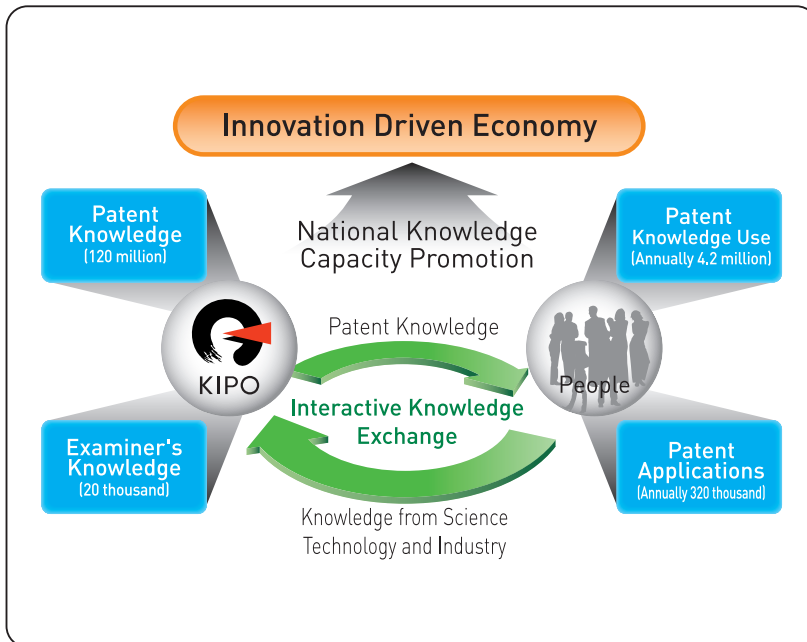


2005 International Innovation Exhibition

Knowledge Management

Thanks to our world-class IT infrastructure, KIPO fulfils its role as the Korean authority responsible for IPRs by highlighting the importance of creating and using knowledge. In light of this responsibility, we adopted Knowledge Management in 2005 as an innovative method of managing our problem-solving capability and competitiveness. Knowledge Management enables us to maximize the creation, sharing, and use of knowledge. For instance, we supported voluntary Community of Practice (CoP), such as the Nano-technology Research CoP and the Ubiquitous Patent Research CoP, which comprise experts from KIPO and elsewhere. By December 2005, there were 66 CoPs in operation and , in 2005 alone, the CoPs held an aggregate of 298 meetings.

The KIPO Knowledge Management System



Competitive exhibition of the Councils



Agreement between KIPO and the private Web portal Naver

In addition, we reformed the Knowledge Management System, the key feature of which is greater convenience in using knowledge. The system enables all members of staff to discuss technical issues on-line at "Knowledge Q&A"; with the aid of a keyword search function, they can read all the approved documents.

Knowledge Management has directly expanded our IP examination capacity. From 2002 to 2005, for instance, the average number of examinations for each examiner increased by 46 percent and the error rate in examinations dropped by 40 percent. Moreover, with on-line access to our expert knowledge on private portal sites such as 'Naver', Knowledge Management has boosted the knowledge capability of the general public.

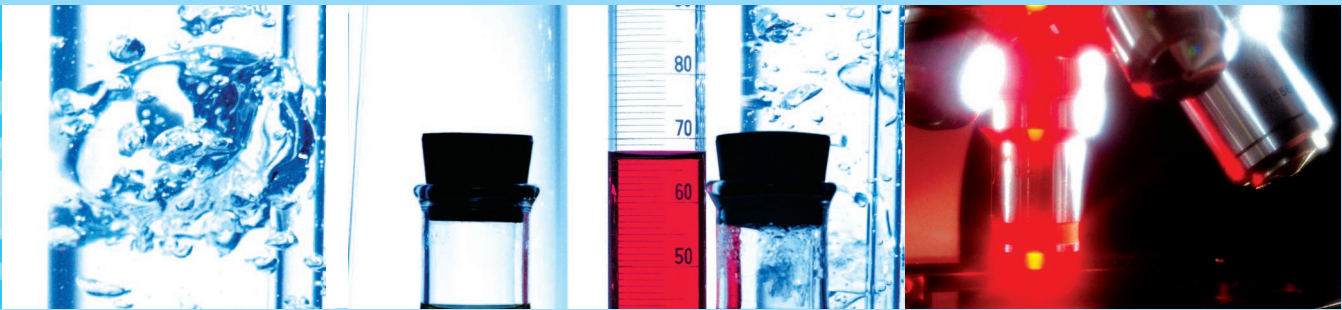


Customer Satisfaction

As a result of the 0.6 percent drop in customer satisfaction in 2004, we started managing customer satisfaction as an innovation initiative of 2005. This approach, which focuses on systematically listening to customers, has already led to improved customer services. For instance, we enhanced our preliminary and follow-up services, we now offer an outreach examination service that goes to the customers, and, in response to customer requests, we developed manuals on dealing with the customer's needs.

A survey on customer satisfaction, which we conducted in December 2005, scored 70.3 points, representing an 11.2 percent increase over the previous year. The level of satisfaction for patents soared by 19.6 percent over the previous year.

To ensure that the level of customer satisfaction continues to rise, we formulated various plans for the future. We plan, for instance, to hire more examiners and trial judges and to outsource prior art searches, thereby enabling us to conduct high-quality examinations and trials at the world's fastest rate. We also aim to create more favorable environment for efficient examinations and trials, in the hope of reducing the average examination period to 10 months in 2006. To achieve this target, we plan to enhance our IT infrastructure by continually improving our work processes and by establishing a system of searching examination knowledge. In addition, we plan to improve the application system by eliciting feedback from the general public, by continually monitoring our processes, and by strictly evaluating the results. Finally, we plan to increase the quality of our services by enhancing our management activities; a new system of note-taking, for example, will provide us with a more effective means of recording and disclosing the major decisions of examiners.



Appendix

- Applications
- Examinations
- Registration
- Trials and Appeals
- Revenue and Expenditure
- Flow Chart for Examinations
- Organizational Chart of KIPO



Applications

Applications by IPR type

IPR type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Increase over 2004 (%)
Patents	104,612	106,136	118,652	140,115	157,114	12.1
Utility Models	40,804	39,193	40,825	37,753	36,945	▽2.1
Subtotal	145,416	145,329	159,477	177,868	194,059	9.1
Industrial Designs	36,867 (38,522)	37,587 (39,952)	37,607 (39,346)	41,184 (42,879)	44,957 (46,318)	9.2 (8.0)
Trademarks	107,137 (142,492)	107,876 (144,678)	108,917 (148,691)	108,464 (147,319)	115,014 (154,937)	6.0 (5.2)
Total	289,420 (326,430)	290,792 (329,959)	306,001 (347,514)	327,516 (368,066)	354,030 (395,314)	8.1 (7.4)

Note: The figures for 2005 are preliminary estimates

PCT applications

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of Applications	2314	2511	2942	3565	4690
Growth Rate (%)	47.1	8.5	17.2	21.2	31.6

Note: 1. Figures in parentheses include multiple applications
2. The figures for 2005 are preliminary estimates

International Trademark Application under the Madrid Protocol

Period	Office of origin	Designated office
2003, Apr. to June	18	166
2003, July to Dec.	90	1,382
2004, Jan. to June	66	2,072
2004, July to Dec.	75	2,082
2005, Jan. to June	77	2,645
2005, July to Dec.	77	4,054
TOTAL	403	13,121

Note: KIPO started receiving international trademark applications under the Madrid Protocol on April 10, 2003

Comparison of domestic and foreign applications

		Cases	Domestic %	Cases	Foreign %	Total
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	105,250	75.1	34,865	24.9	140,115
	2005	121,610	77.4	35,504	22.6	157,114
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	37,167	98.4	586	1.6	37,753
	2005	36,312	98.3	633	1.7	36,945
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 (2,223)	5.8 (15.6)	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	38,041 (39,656)	92.4 (92.5)	3,143 (3,223)	7.6 (7.5)	41,184 (42,879)
	2005	41,686 (42,988)	92.7 (92.8)	3,271 (3,330)	7.3 (7.2)	44,957 (46,318)
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	91,935 (119,836)	84.8 (81.3)	16,529 (27,483)	15.2 (16.7)	108,464 (147,319)
	2005	98,914 (128,844)	86.0 (83.2)	16,100 (26,093)	14.0 (16.8)	115,014 (154,937)
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	272,393 (301,909)	83.2 (82.0)	55,123 (66,157)	16.8 (18.0)	327,516 (368,066)
	2005	298,522 (329,754)	84.3 (83.4)	55,508 (65,560)	15.7 (16.6)	354,030 (395,314)

Note: 1. Figures in parentheses include multiple applications
2. The figures for 2005 are preliminary estimates

Applications

Patent Applications by Technological Field

Classification	Domestic	Increase over 2004 (%)	Foreign	Increase over 2004 (%)	Total	Increase over 2004 (%)
Agriculture	1,065 (0.9%)	21.4	153 (0.4%)	0.7	1,218 (0.8%)	18.4
Foodstuffs and tobacco	2,248 (1.8%)	3.5	253 (0.7%)	5.0	2,501 (1.6%)	3.6
Personal and domestic articles	3,728 (3.1%)	22.2	394 (1.1%)	-5.1	4,122 (2.6%)	19.0
Health and amusement	2,582 (2.1%)	13.2	1,244 (3.5%)	7.9	3,826 (2.4%)	11.4
Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	1,480 (1.2%)	5.6	1,429 (4.0%)	-2.9	2,909 (1.9%)	1.3
Separating and mixing	2,087 (1.7%)	25.6	744 (2.1%)	8.0	2,831 (1.8%)	20.4
Shaping	1,722 (1.4%)	28.4	527 (1.5%)	-3.8	2,249 (1.4%)	19.1
Grinding and polishing	2,008 (1.7%)	25.0	778 (2.2%)	-6.8	2,786 (1.8%)	14.1
Printing	969 (0.8%)	9.9	324 (0.9%)	-18.8	1,293 (0.8%)	0.9
Transporting	7,194 (5.9%)	0.2	1,369 (3.9%)	-6.5	8,563 (5.5%)	-0.9
Microstructural technology and nanotechnology	232 (0.2%)	45.0	59 (0.2%)	5.4	291 (0.2%)	34.7
Chemistry in general	1,917 (1.6%)	17.0	603 (1.7%)	8.5	2,520 (1.6%)	14.8
Organic chemistry	843 (0.7%)	4.9	2,219 (6.3%)	0.1	3,062 (1.9%)	1.4
Organic macromolecular compounds	1,377 (1.1%)	21.8	1,400 (3.9%)	12.9	2,777 (1.8%)	17.1
Dyes, petroleum, and animal and vegetable oils	1,510 (1.2%)	23.9	987 (2.8%)	15.3	2,497 (1.6%)	20.3
Biochemistry	1,022 (0.8%)	25.1	469 (1.3%)	-11.0	1,491 (0.9%)	10.9
Metallurgy	1,035 (0.9%)	22.6	668 (1.9%)	1.8	1,703 (1.1%)	13.5
Textiles and flexible materials	2,021 (1.7%)	4.1	425 (1.2%)	-11.1	2,446 (1.6%)	1.1
Paper	181 (0.1%)	5.8	125 (0.4%)	22.5	306 (0.2%)	12.1
Building	6,034 (5.0%)	49.7	298 (0.8%)	-11.3	6,332 (4.0%)	45.0
Earth or rock drilling, and mining	173 (0.1%)	38.4	24 (0.1%)	4.3	197 (0.1%)	33.1
Engines and pumps	1,991 (1.6%)	-4.8	757 (2.1%)	6.3	2,748 (1.7%)	-2.0
Engineering in general	1,863 (1.5%)	9.0	617 (1.7%)	-13.2	2,480 (1.6%)	2.5
Lighting and heating	4,713 (3.9%)	8.9	434 (1.2%)	-4.0	5,147 (3.3%)	7.7
Weapons and blasting	127 (0.1%)	47.7	30 (0.1%)	-26.8	157 (0.1%)	23.6
Instruments	9,505 (7.8%)	18.1	3,125 (8.8%)	1.6	12,630 (8.0%)	13.5
Horology and computing	10,038 (8.3%)	13.4	3,002 (8.5%)	14.1	13,040 (8.3%)	13.6
Educating and information storage	6,475 (5.3%)	9.3	1,987 (5.6%)	-1.6	8,462 (5.4%)	6.5
Nucleonics	99 (0.1%)	7.6	50 (0.1%)	8.7	149 (0.1%)	8.0
Electric elements and electric techniques	22,785 (18.7%)	19.4	5,938 (16.7%)	2.2	28,723 (18.3%)	15.4
Electric circuitry and electric communication techniques	20,683 (17.0%)	14.6	4,476 (12.6%)	6.0	25,159 (16.0%)	13.0
Others	1,903 (1.6%)	15.5	596 (1.7%)	-18.1	2,499 (1.6%)	5.2
Total	121,610 (100.0%)	15.5	35,504 (100.0%)	1.8	157,114 (100.0%)	12.1

Note: Others are non-classified applications due to withdrawal or abandonment before classification

Patent Applications in Biotechnology

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio
Domestic	1,908	62.3%	2,025	66.9%	2,045	66.1%	2,026	62.5%	2,049	67.9%
Foreign	1,153	37.7%	1,000	33.1%	1,047	33.9%	1,215	37.5%	970	32.1%
Total	3,061		3,025		3,092		3,241		3,019	

Note: Categories classified as biotechnology in International Patent Classification(IPC) 8 (A01H; A01K 67/00~67/04; A01N 63/00~65/00; A61K 8/97~8/99; A61K 8/64~8/68; A61K 35/12~35/76; 36/00~36/9068; A61K 38/00~38/58, 39/00~39/44, 48/00, 51/00~51/10; C02F 3/00~3/34, 11/02~11/04; C07H 19/00~21/04; C07K; C12C~M; C12N; C12P; C12Q; C12S; G01N 33/50~33/98)

Patent Applications in Business Method

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio
Domestic	5,388	90.4%	3,616	85.3%	4,564	89.2%	4,542	87.3%	4,205	86.4%
Foreign	574	9.6%	623	14.7%	553	10.8%	659	12.7%	663	13.6%
Total	5,962		4,239		5,117		5,201		4,868	

Note: Based on IPC 8

Applications

Applications filed by Residents of Foreign Countries in 2005

Residence	Patents	Utility Models	Industrial Designs	Trademarks	Total
Argentina	3	0	0	11	14
Australia	151	6	12	149	318
Austria	72	1	0	29	102
Bahamas	4	0	2	8	14
Barbados	3	0	0	13	16
Belgium	129	1	36	48	214
Bermuda	3	0	0	48	51
Brazil	26	0	1	36	63
British Virgin Island	21	0	0	109	130
Bulgaria	2	0	0	9	11
Canada	257	4	26	198	485
Cayman Islands	8	0	0	9	17
Chile	0	0	0	42	42
China (People's Republic)	123	22	35	176	356
Columbia	1	0	0	4	5
Costa Rica	0	0	0	2	2
Croatia	3	0	0	0	3
Cuba	12	0	0	2	14
Cyprus	7	0	0	14	21
Czech Republic	4	0	0	7	11
Denmark	114	1	19	80	214
Egypt	1	0	0	2	3
Estonia	1	0	1	1	3
Finland	377	1	48	47	473
France	1,260	2	95	993	2,350
Germany	2,682	8	189	791	3,670
Gibraltar	1	0	0	6	7
Greece	4	0	0	3	7
Hong Kong, China	15	4	22	200	241
Hungary	14	0	0	3	17
Iceland	2	0	0	0	2
India	54	0	0	18	72
Indonesia	0	0	0	33	33
Ireland	29	0	1	39	69
Israel	133	0	4	55	192
Italy	290	5	115	309	719
Japan	15,442	49	1,718	4,353	21,562
Kazakhstan	1	0	0	1	2
Liechtenstein	17	0	21	10	48

Residence	Patents	Utility Models	Industrial Designs	Trademarks	Total
Luxembourg	42	0	4	60	106
Malaysia	7	0	4	30	41
Mauritius	7	0	0	9	16
Mexico	2	1	0	74	77
Monaco	1	0	0	20	21
Netherlands	2,118	2	65	317	2,502
Netherlands Antilles	1	0	0	1	2
New Zealand	40	0	5	67	112
Norway	36	0	15	21	72
Panama	5	0	0	8	13
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	2	2
Philippines	0	0	0	20	20
Poland	6	0	0	3	9
Portugal	1	0	3	11	15
Russian Federation	20	0	0	6	26
Samoa	0	2	0	1	3
San Marino	0	0	0	2	2
Saudi Arabia	4	0	2	4	10
Serbia and Montenegro	2	0	0	1	3
Seychelles	1	0	0	5	6
Singapore	49	0	19	100	168
Slovenia	6	0	0	1	7
South Africa	10	0	0	9	19
Spain	58	1	2	83	144
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	8	8
Swaziland	0	0	3	2	5
Sweden	499	1	20	138	658
Switzerland	763	0	89	427	1,279
Taiwan	511	426	42	323	1,302
Thailand	1	0	0	44	45
Turkey	3	0	7	11	21
United Arab Emirates	1	0	0	15	16
United Kingdom	525	0	36	843	1,404
United States	9,509	96	607	5,527	15,739
Vanuatu	2	0	0	0	2
Venezuela	1	0	0	7	8
Vietnam	0	0	0	17	17
Others	7	0	3	25	35
Total	35,504	633	3,271	16,100	55,508

Examinations

Patents and Utility models

		First Action				Total	Fial Decisions			Total
		Approval of registration	Notice of preliminary rejection or amendment	Other notices	Withdrawed or abandonment		Approval of registration	Rejection or cancellation	Withdrawed, abandonment, annulment or rejection	
Patents	2001	13,797	38,900	277	2,664	55,766	38,590	15,447	3,700	57,737
	2002	19,520	56,881	404	2,584	79,414	49,478	24,545	3,612	77,635
	2003	19,505	71,100	426	2,402	93,433	48,047	28,077	3,856	79,980
	2004	19,952	75,085	1,830	2,959	99,826	54,551	31,424	4,422	90,397
	2005	21,860	106,098	1,945	2,749	132,652	75,397	36,948	2,749	115,094
Utility Models	2001	38,960	15,097	40	453	54,550	43,581	8,766	6,628	58,975
	2002	38,170	10,449	8	680	49,307	44,976	2,421	4,574	51,971
	2003	37,797	10,241	10	530	48,578	43,308	1,054	4,285	48,647
	2004	34,263	18,345	119	662	53,389	43,848	5,336	4,146	53,330
	2005	31,249	17,900	63	105	49,317	41,513	4,559	3,834	49,906

Design and Trademark

		First Action			Total	Fial Decisions		Total
		Publication of registration	Notice of preliminary rejection	Other notices		Approval of registration	Decision of rejection	
Industrial Designs	2001	18,300 (19,060)	13,962 (14,566)	14 (19)	32,276 (33,645)	24,004 (25,401)	4,378 (4,650)	28,382 (30,051)
	2002	24,131 (25,390)	14,471 (15,199)	29 (29)	38,631 (40,618)	32,154 (33,721)	5,555 (5,756)	37,709 (39,477)
	2003	25,746 (27,443)	14,292 (14,919)	56 (57)	40,094 (42,419)	35,170 (37,446)	4,960 (5,234)	40,130 (42,680)
	2004	26,423 (27,502)	14,081 (14,541)	37 (37)	40,541 (42,080)	36,308 (37,765)	4,715 (4,850)	41,023 (42,615)
	2005	26,760 (27,505)	14,030 (14,452)	30 (30)	40,820 (41,987)	37,226 (38,369)	4,707 (4,828)	41,933 (43,197)
Trademarks	2001	45,373 (60,473)	41,449 (62,186)	256 (408)	87,078 (123,067)	57,500 (81,331)	23,645 (30,735)	81,145 (112,066)
	2002	50,100 (67,635)	49,548 (67,969)	372 (437)	100,020 (136,041)	69,007 (99,415)	30,057 (37,320)	99,064 (136,735)
	2003	62,262 (79,633)	56,207 (77,762)	327 (405)	118,796 (157,800)	79,965 (110,815)	32,954 (40,415)	112,919 (151,230)
	2004	58,067 (75,389)	57,257 (79,441)	886 (1,317)	116,210 (156,147)	81,793 (113,691)	33,178 (40,492)	114,971 (154,183)
	2005	61,382 (80,128)	62,101 (88,864)	1,409 (2,008)	124,892 (171,000)	86,036 (121,552)	39,467 (45,002)	125,503 (166,554)

Note: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

ISR(International Search Report) and IPER(International Preliminary Examination Report)

Year	ISR	IPER
2001	1,757	499
2002	2,148	1,135
2003	2,327	1,310
2004	2,932	1,037
2005	3,663	842

Registration

Registrations by IPR type

IPR type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Increase over 2002[%]
Patents	34,675	45,298	44,165	49,068	73,509	49.8
Utility Models	43,842	39,957	37,272	34,182	32,716	▽4.3
Subtotal	78,517	85,255	81,437	83,250	106,225	27.6
Industrial Designs	18,650	27,235	28,380	31,021	33,991	9.6
Trademarks	33,683	40,588	46,023	51,104	57,872	13.2
Total	130,850	153,078	155,840	165,375	198,088	19.8

Note: Trademark registration renewals are excluded.

Comparison of domestic and foreign registrations

		Domestic		Foreign		Total Cases
		Cases	%	Cases	%	
Patents	2001	21,833	63.0	12,842	37.0	34,675
	2002	30,175	66.6	15,123	33.4	45,298
	2003	30,525	69.1	13,640	30.9	44,165
	2004	35,284	71.9	13,784	28.1	49,068
	2005	53,416	72.7	20,093	27.3	73,509
Utility Models	2001	43,372	98.9	470	1.1	43,842
	2002	39,417	98.6	540	1.4	39,957
	2003	36,597	98.2	675	1.8	37,272
	2004	33,629	98.4	553	1.6	34,182
	2005	32,104	98.1	612	1.9	32,716
Industrial Designs	2001	17,373	93.2	1,277	6.8	18,650
	2002	25,318	93.0	1,917	7.1	27,235
	2003	25,680	90.5	2,700	9.5	28,380
	2004	28,311	91.3	2,710	8.7	31,021
	2005	31,039	91.3	2,952	8.7	33,991
Trademarks	2001	26,872	79.8	6,811	20.2	33,683
	2002	32,678	80.5	7,910	19.5	40,588
	2003	37,718	82.0	8,305	18.0	46,023
	2004	42,325	82.8	8,779	17.2	51,104
	2005	49,751	86.0	8,121	14.0	57,872
Total	2001	109,450	83.6	21,400	16.4	130,850
	2002	127,588	83.3	25,490	16.7	153,078
	2003	130,520	83.8	25,320	16.2	155,840
	2004	139,549	84.4	25,826	15.6	165,375
	2005	166,310	84.0	31,778	16.0	198,088

Patent Registrations by Technological Field

Classification	Domestic	Increase over 2004 (%)	Foreign	Increase over 2004 (%)	Total	Increase over 2004 (%)
Agriculture	581 (1.1%)	26.3	97 (0.5%)	12.8	678 (0.9%)	24.2
Foodstuffs and tobacco	1,355 (2.5%)	63.4	134 (0.7%)	36.7	1,489 (2.0%)	60.6
Personal and domestic articles	1,397 (2.6%)	52.3	264 (1.3%)	30.0	1,661 (2.3%)	48.3
Health and amusement	1,139 (2.1%)	64.1	513 (2.6%)	21.3	1,652 (2.2%)	47.9
Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	831 (1.6%)	83.0	595 (3.0%)	66.2	1,426 (1.9%)	75.6
Separating and mixing	1,370 (2.6%)	101.8	538 (2.7%)	46.2	1,908 (2.6%)	82.2
Shaping	1,266 (2.4%)	45.4	471 (2.3%)	60.8	1,737 (2.4%)	49.2
Grinding and polishing	1,193 (2.2%)	36.2	503 (2.5%)	58.2	1,696 (2.3%)	42.0
Printing	589 (1.1%)	39.6	276 (1.4%)	60.5	865 (1.2%)	45.6
Transporting	4,751 (8.9%)	66.5	1,137 (5.7%)	57.9	5,888 (8.0%)	64.7
Microstructural technology and nanotechnology	90 (0.2%)	60.7	10	100.0	100 (0.1%)	63.9
Chemistry in general	1,485 (2.8%)	32.9	416 (2.1%)	49.1	1,901 (2.6%)	36.2
Organic chemistry	671 (1.3%)	39.8	1,266 (6.3%)	58.1	1,937 (2.6%)	51.2
Organic macromolecular compounds	1,081 (2.0%)	79.6	868 (4.3%)	74.6	1,949 (2.7%)	77.3
Dyes, petroleum, and animal and vegetable oils	846 (1.6%)	101.4	523 (2.6%)	45.3	1,369 (1.9%)	75.5
Biochemistry	656 (1.2%)	-6.4	276 (1.4%)	49.2	932 (1.3%)	5.2
Metallurgy	762 (1.4%)	18.0	482 (2.4%)	78.5	1,244 (1.7%)	35.8
Textiles and flexible materials	1,083 (2.0%)	45.2	358 (1.8%)	64.2	1,441 (2.0%)	49.5
Paper	134 (0.3%)	112.7	108 (0.5%)	120.4	242 (0.3%)	116.1
Building	2,387 (4.5%)	64.3	218 (1.1%)	31.3	2,605 (3.5%)	60.9
Earth or rock drilling, and mining	68 (0.1%)	-24.4	16 (0.1%)	433.3	84 (0.1%)	-9.7
Engines and pumps	1,368 (2.6%)	51.0	520 (2.6%)	58.1	1,888 (2.6%)	52.9
Engineering in general	1,040 (1.9%)	46.5	638 (3.2%)	85.5	1,678 (2.3%)	59.2
Lighting and heating	2,173 (4.1%)	57.2	366 (1.8%)	55.1	2,539 (3.5%)	56.9
Weapons and blasting	69 (0.1%)	23.2	49 (0.2%)	122.7	118 (0.2%)	51.3
Instruments	3,533 (6.6%)	50.6	1,932 (9.6%)	83.3	5,465 (7.4%)	60.7
Horology and computing	3,429 (6.4%)	24.5	981 (4.9%)	25.1	4,410 (6.0%)	24.6
Educating and information storage	3,297 (6.2%)	101.0	1,262 (6.3%)	13.1	4,559 (6.2%)	65.4
Nucleonics	37 (0.1%)	-40.3	23 (0.1%)	-25.8	60 (0.1%)	-35.5
Electric elements and electric techniques	8,609 (16.1%)	62.8	3,722 (18.5%)	41.9	12,331 (16.8%)	55.9
Electric circuitry and electric communication techniques	6,124 (11.5%)	30.1	1,531 (7.6%)	11.5	7,655 (10.4%)	25.9
Others	2	-33.3	0	0	2	-33.3
Total	53,416	51.4	20,093	45.8	7,3509	49.8

Registration

Patent Registrations in Biotechnology

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio
Domestic	484	62.3%	705	66.9%	730	66.1%	1,243	62.5%	1,490	67.9%
Foreign	271	37.7%	350	33.1%	331	33.9%	373	37.5%	532	32.1%
Total	755		1,055		1,061		1,616		2,022	

Note: Categories classified as biotechnology in International Patent Classification(IPC) 8 (A01H; A01K 67/00~67/04; A01N 63/00~65/00; A61K 8/97~8/99; A61K 8/64~8/68; A61K 35/12~35/76; 36/00~36/9068; A61K 38/00~38/58, 39/00~39/44, 48/00, 51/00~51/10; C02F 3/00~3/34, 11/02~11/04; C07H 19/00~21/04; C07K; C12C~M; C12N; C12P; C12Q; C12S; G01N 33/50~33/98)

Patent Registrations in Business Method

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio
Domestic	265	78.4%	694	89.4%	909	93.1%	1,215	91.6%	1,343	87.3%
Foreign	73	21.6%	82	10.6%	67	6.9%	112	8.4%	195	12.7%
Total	338		776		976		1,327		1,538	

Note: Based on IPC 8

Registrations by Residents of Foreign Countries in 2005

Residence	Patents	Utility Models	Designs	Trademarks	Total
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	2	2
Argentina	0	0	0	8	8
Australia	62	4	8	84	158
Austria	68	0	0	26	94
Bahamas	0	0	2	3	5
Bangladesh	0	0	0	2	2
Barbados	3	0	0	1	4
Belgium	69	0	21	15	105
Bermuda	1	0	0	4	5
Brazil	11	0	0	14	25
British Virgin Islands	12	0	0	26	38
Canada	91	3	9	107	210
Cayman Islands	3	0	0	11	14
Chile	0	0	0	37	37
China (People's Republic)	36	17	25	170	248
Columbia	0	0	0	7	7
Costa Rica	1	0	0	1	2
Croatia	1	0	1	0	2
Cuba	3	0	0	2	5
Cyprus	3	0	0	6	9
Czech Republic	3	0	0	4	7
Denmark	93	1	30	19	143
Egypt	1	0	0	2	3
Finland	119	0	41	13	173
France	664	0	102	398	1,164
Germany	1,682	7	196	418	2,303
Greece	6	0	0	5	11
Hong Kong, China	5	3	19	114	141
Hungary	9	0	0	0	9
Iceland	2	0	0	1	3
India	9	0	4	25	38
Indonesia	2	0	0	7	9
Ireland	10	0	1	41	52
Israel	53	0	22	21	96
Italy	126	3	74	198	401
Japan	11,000	53	1,670	2,299	15,022

Registration

Registrations by Residents of Foreign Countries in 2005 (continued)

Residence	Patents	Utility Models	Designs	Trademarks	Total
Liechtenstein	17	0	26	7	50
Luxembourg	10	0	4	11	25
Malaysia	0	0	6	19	25
Mexico	1	1	0	13	15
Monaco	1	0	1	7	9
Mongolia	0	0	0	2	2
Netherlands	479	2	80	119	680
Netherlands Antilles	15	0	0	0	15
New Zealand	8	0	1	35	44
Norway	48	0	3	2	53
Philippines	0	0	0	11	11
Poland	3	0	0	4	7
Portugal	2	0	4	9	15
Qatar	0	0	0	2	2
Rumania	0	0	0	4	4
Russian Federation	19	0	0	3	22
Samoa	0	2	0	0	2
Saudi Arabia	1	0	0	2	3
Seychelles	0	0	0	2	2
Singapore	17	0	17	69	103
Slovakia	2	0	0	0	2
Slovenia	2	0	0	0	2
South Africa	10	0	1	9	20
Spain	29	1	5	34	69
Sweden	263	5	36	49	353
Switzerland	461	2	73	198	734
Taiwan	156	414	42	200	812
Thailand	0	0	0	27	27
Turkey	3	0	10	0	13
Ukraine	2	0	0	0	2
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	5	5
United Kingdom	265	1	41	228	535
United States	4,123	93	377	2,933	7,526
Venezuela	2	0	0	4	6
Vietnam	0	0	0	9	9
Others	6	0	0	13	19
Total	20,093	612	2,952	8,121	31,778

Trials and Appeals

Petitions

IPR type		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Ex parte	Patents	2,599	2,902	3,300	4,183	6,366
	Utility Models	339	239	234	282	307
	Industrial Designs	130	139	127	146	153
		(131)	(139)	(129)	(146)	(153)
	Trademarks	1,370	1,588	1,788	2,024	2,602
	(1,773)	(2,261)	(2,338)	(2,749)	(3,803)	
	Subtotal	4,438	4,868	5,449	6,635	9,428
		(4,842)	(5,541)	(6,001)	(7,360)	(10,629)
Inter partes	Patents	405	474	521	615	775
	Utility Models	565	648	554	545	479
	Industrial Designs	396	420	467	398	327
		(398)	(421)	(475)	(426)	(331)
	Trademarks	1,224	1,319	1,407	1,474	1,742
	(1,275)	(1,414)	(1,598)	(1,833)	(2,067)	
	Subtotal	2,590	2,861	2,949	3,032	3,323
		(2,643)	(2,957)	(3,148)	(3,419)	(3,652)
Total	Patents	3,004	3,376	3,821	4,798	7,141
	Utility Models	904	887	788	827	786
	Industrial Designs	526	559	594	544	480
		(529)	(560)	(604)	(572)	(484)
	Trademarks	2,594	2,907	3,195	3,498	4,344
	(3,048)	(3,675)	(3,936)	(4,582)	(5,870)	
	Total	7,028	7,729	8,398	9,667	12,751
		(7,485)	(8,498)	(9,149)	(10,779)	(14,281)

Note: 1. Figures in parentheses include multiple applications
2. The figures for 2005 are preliminary estimates

Trials and Appeals

Actions

	IPR type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Ex parte	Patents	2,058	2,620	2,477	3,456	5,757
	Utility Models	243	235	210	244	335
	Designs	178 (179)	116 (116)	131 (131)	150 (150)	143 (143)
	Trademarks	1,311 (1,780)	1,397 (1,866)	1,601 (2,208)	1,883 (2,451)	2,198 (3,114)
	Subtotal	3,790 (4,260)	4,368 (4,837)	4,419 (5,026)	5,733 (6,301)	8,433 (9,349)
Inter parte	Patents	357	402	359	595	800
	Utility Models	365	531	518	632	706
	Designs	368 (369)	341 (342)	439 (445)	435 (449)	375 (389)
	Trademarks	1,115 (1,162)	1,248 (1,302)	1,385 (1,510)	1,480 (1,755)	1,590 (1,888)
	Subtotal	2,205 (2,253)	2,522 (2,577)	2,701 (2,832)	3,142 (3,431)	3,471 (3,783)
Total	Patents	2,415	3,022	2,836	4,051	6,557
	Utility Models	608	766	728	876	1,041
	Designs	546 (548)	457 (458)	570 (576)	585 (599)	518 (532)
	Trademarks	2,426 (2,942)	2,645 (3,168)	2,986 (3,718)	3,363 (4,206)	3,788 (5,002)
	Total	5,995 (6,513)	6,890 (7,414)	7,120 (7,858)	8,875 (9,732)	11,904 (13,132)

Note: 1. Figures in parentheses include multiple applications
2. The figures for 2005 are preliminary

Successful petitions

IPR Type		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Ex parte	Patents	411 (47.4)	403 (45.5)	396 (43.7)	684 (40.3)	1,087 (39.7)
	Utility Models	69 (44.5)	75 (48.4)	96 (48.7)	101 (42.3)	136 (41.6)
	Industrial Designs	40 (36.7)	18 (33.3)	51 (58.0)	35 (41.7)	21 (22.3)
	Trademarks	900 (50.6)	945 (50.6)	1,093 (49.5)	1,354 (55.2)	1,490 (47.8)
	Subtotal	1,420 (48.8)	1,441 (48.7)	1,636 (48.1)	2,174 (48.7)	2,734 (43.6)
Inter parte	Patents	133 (37.3)	175 (43.5)	163 (45.4)	325 (54.6)	424 (53.0)
	Utility Models	145 (39.7)	208 (39.2)	191 (36.9)	292 (46.2)	350 (49.6)
	Industrial Designs	197 (53.4)	187 (54.7)	229 (51.5)	242 (53.9)	206 (52.9)
	Trademarks	667 (57.4)	726 (55.8)	984 (65.2)	1,130 (64.4)	1,197 (63.4)
	Subtotal	1,142 (50.7)	1,296 (50.3)	1,567 (55.3)	1,989 (60.0)	2,177 (57.5)
Total	Patents	544 (44.4)	578 (44.9)	559 (44.2)	1,009 (44.0)	1,511 (42.7)
	Utility Models	214 (41.2)	283 (41.3)	287 (40.1)	393 (45.3)	486 (47.0)
	Industrial Designs	237 (49.6)	205 (51.8)	280 (52.5)	277 (52.0)	227 (46.9)
	Trademarks	1,567 (53.3)	1,671 (52.7)	2,077 (55.9)	2,484 (59.1)	2,687 (53.7)
	Total	2,562 (49.6)	2,737 (49.4)	3,203 (51.4)	4,163 (52.7)	4,911 (48.8)

Note: 1. The accepted cases refers to the number of accepted petitions or actions. This figure excludes cases whose registration were decided by an examiners's reconsideration before a trial.
2. The figures for 2005 are preliminary estimates

Comparison of domestic and foreign trial requests

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
Patents	1,630	1,374	1,926	1,450	2,339	1,482	3,133	1,665	4,369	2,772
Utility Models	892	12	866	21	780	8	812	15	771	15
Designs	503	26	513	47	554	50	538	34	456	28
Trademarks	2,024	1,024	2,179	1,496	2,505	1,431	2,890	1,692	3,425	2,445
Total	5,049	2,436	5,484	3,014	6,178	2,971	7,373	3,406	9,021	5,260

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

Revenue and Expenditure

Revenue

(Unit : million won)

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Revenue from goods and services	176,517	190,397	234,427
Revenue carried over from the previous year	2,978	4,291	26,412
Internal revenue and others	5,576	30,332	37,134
Total	185,071	225,020	297,973

Expenditure

(Unit : million won)

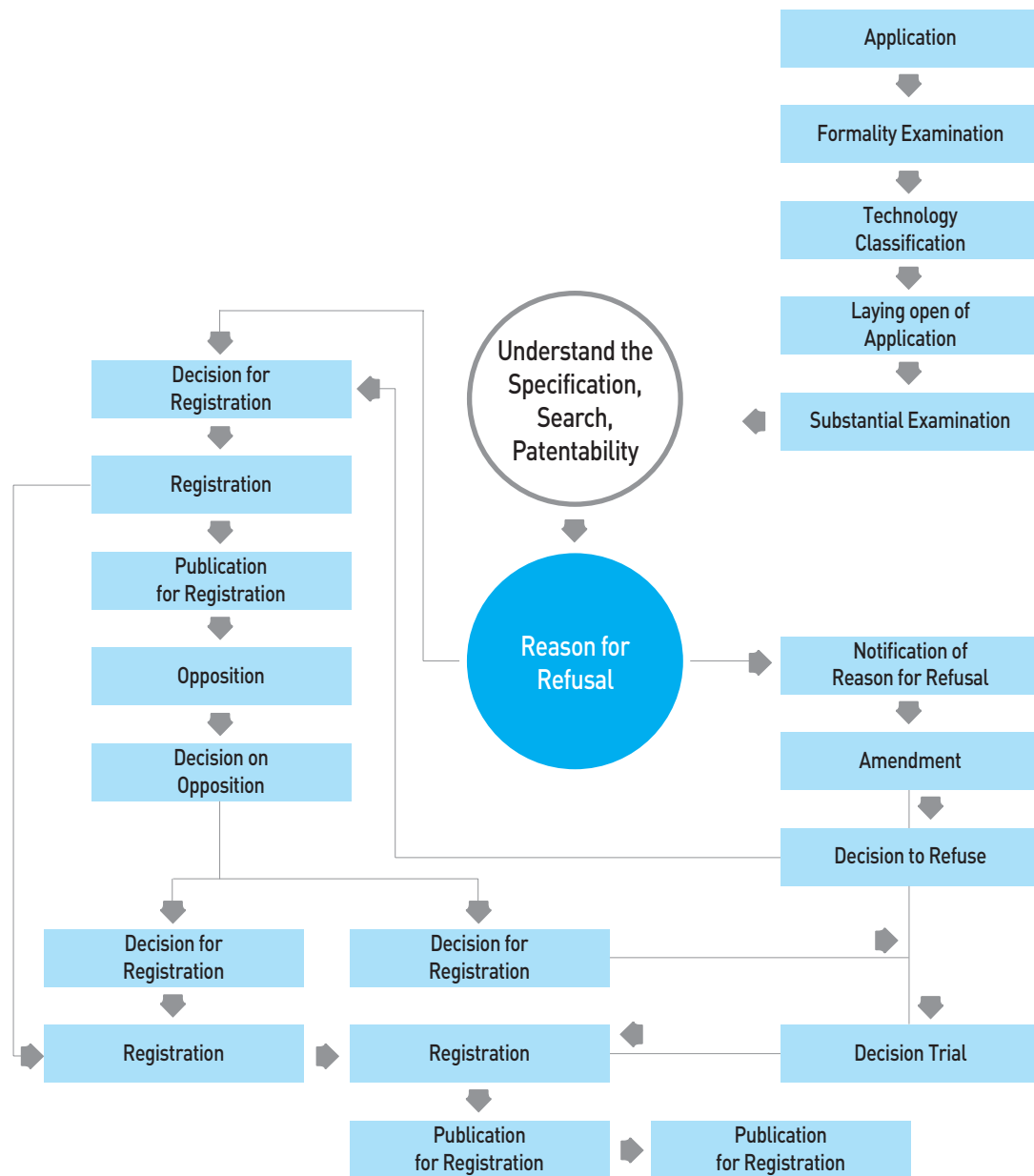
	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Major projects	102,791	108,720	203,106
Basic projects	13,158	13,492	16,208
Labor costs	50,463	58,769	74,224
Reserve fund	3,659	6,038	4,434
Deposit for special budget	15,000	38,000	-
Total	185,071	225,020	297,973

KIPO staffs

	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Examiners	- Patents and Utility Models	453	513	558	728
	- Industrial Designs	16	18	18	26
	- Trademarks	77	88	94	114
Appeal judges	39	41	41	49	79
Clerical staff	456	466	495	575	570
Total	1,041	1,126	1,206	1,492	1,517

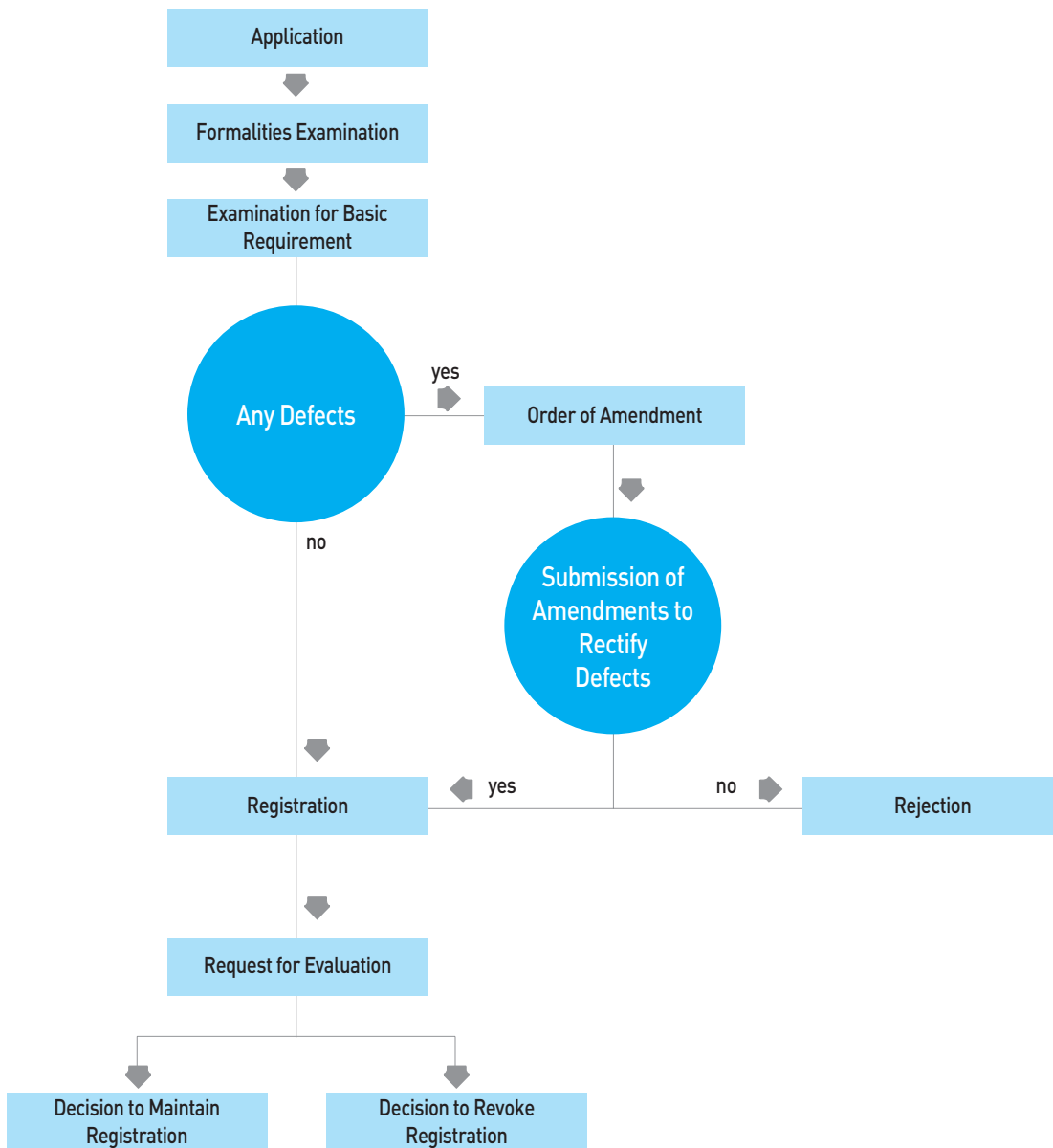
Flow Chart for Examinations

Procedure for Granting a Patent



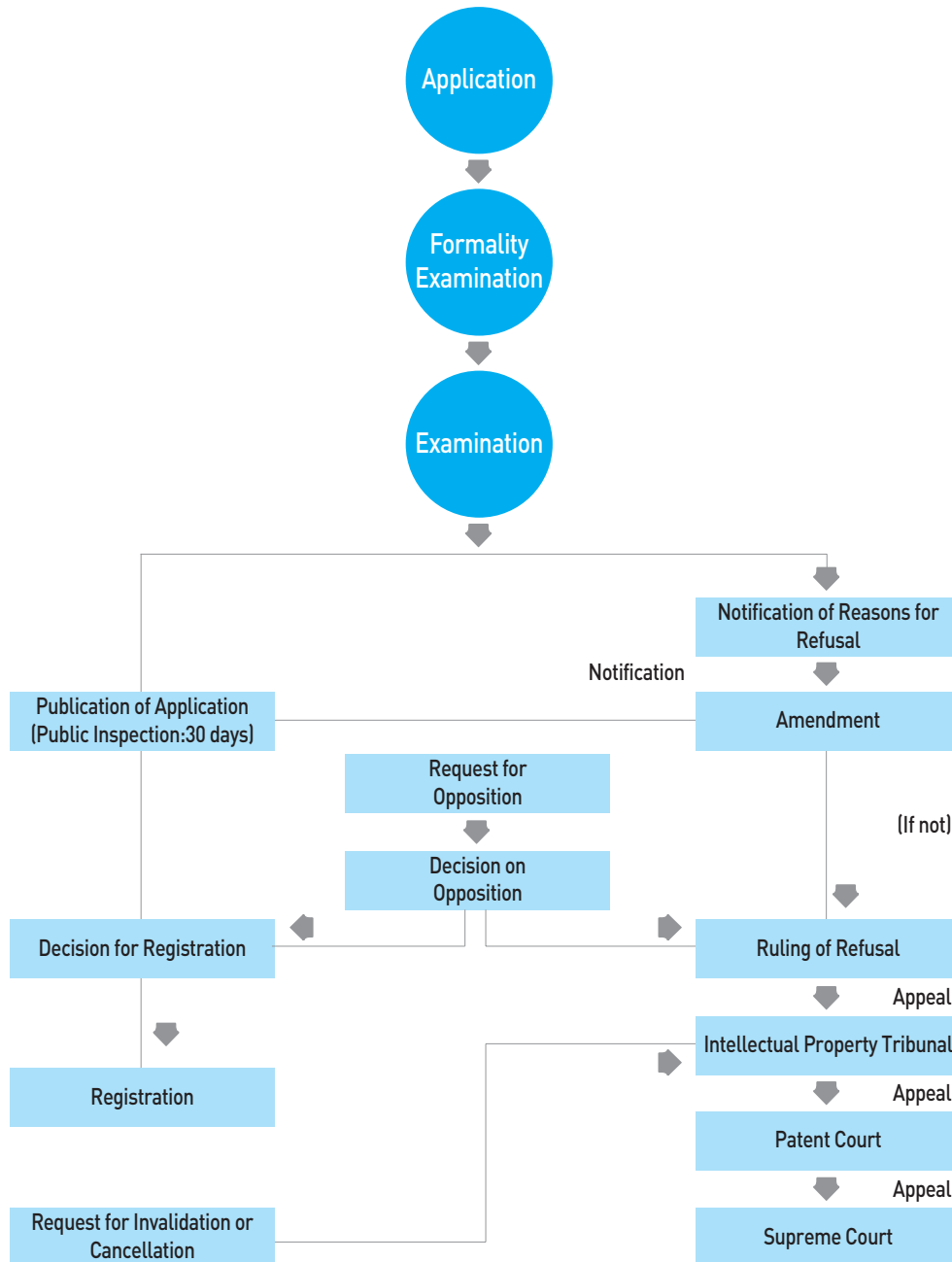
Flow Chart for Examinations

Procedure for Granting a Utility Model



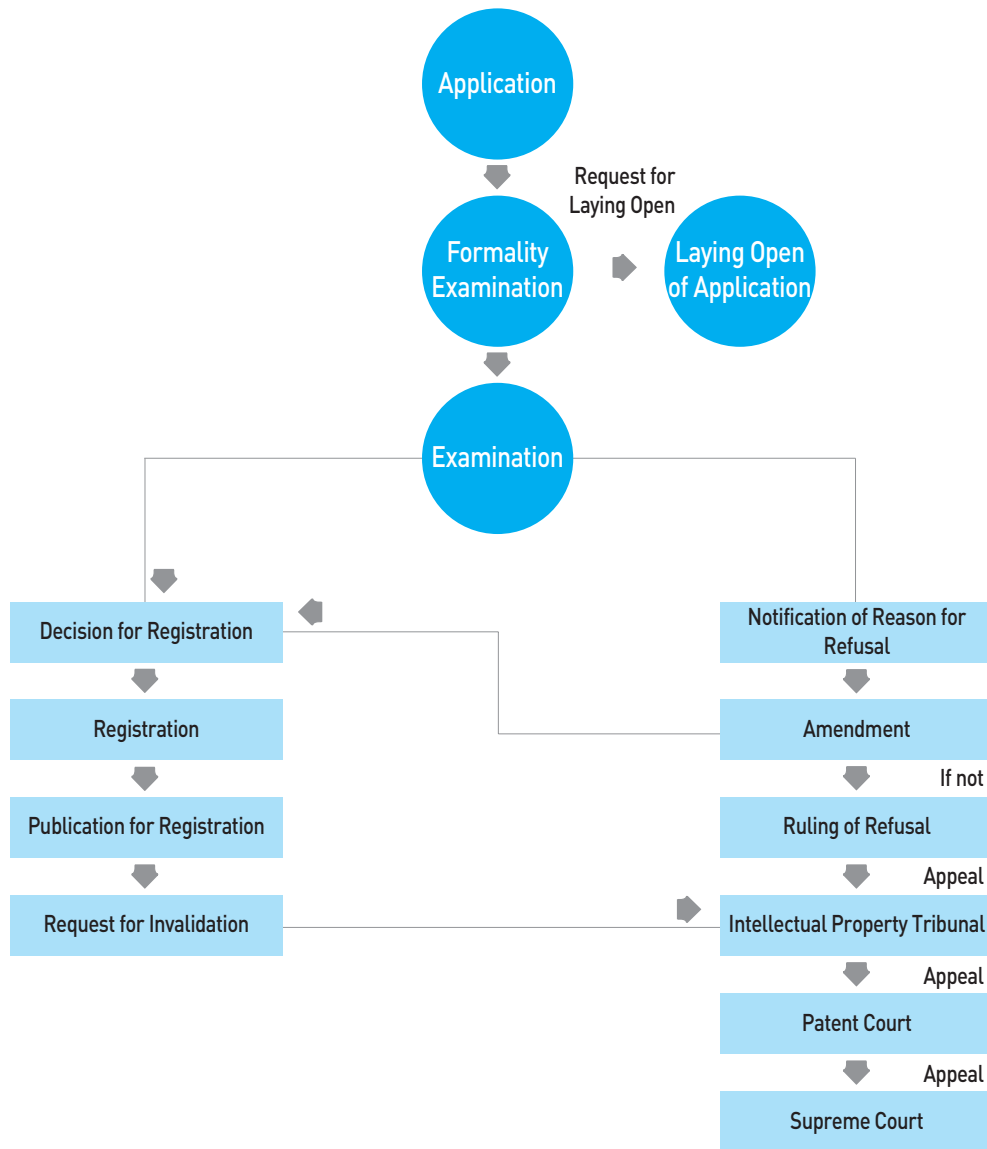
Flow Chart for Examinations

Trademarks



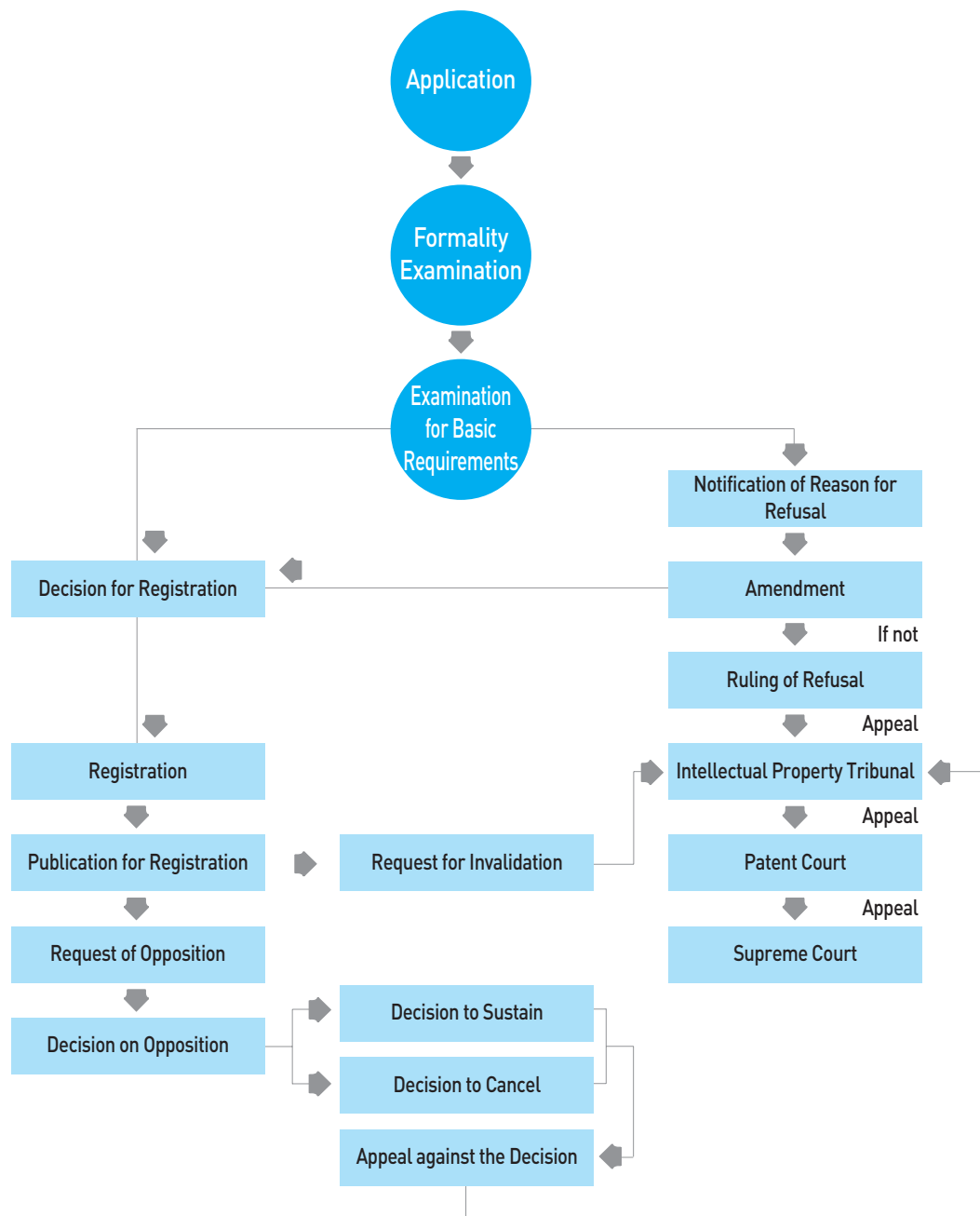
Flow Chart for Examinations

Substantive Examination for Industrial Designs



Flow Chart for Examinations

Nonsubstantive Examination for Industrial Designs



Organizational Chart of KIPO



IP-Related Organizations and Associations

Korea Invention Promotion Association	www.kipa.org	Tel: +82-2-3459-2800	Fax: +82-2-3459-2999
Korea Institute of Intellectual Property	www.kiip.re.kr	Tel: +82-2-2189-2600	Fax: +82-2-2189-2699
Korea Institute of Patent Information	www.kipris.or.kr	Tel: +82-2-3452-8144	Fax: +82-2-3453-5951
Korea Association for School Invention	www.kasi.org	Tel: +82-2-569-6584	Fax: +82-2-569-6680
Korea Patent Attorneys Association	www.kpaa.or.kr	Tel: +82-2-3486-3486	Fax: +82-2-3486-3511
Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information	www.kisti.re.kr	Tel: +82-42-828-5114	Fax: +82-42-828-5092
Supreme Court of Korea	www.scourt.go.kr	Tel: +82-2-3480-1100	
Patent Court of Korea	patent.scourt.go.kr	Tel : +82-42-480-1400	
Supreme Prosecutor's Office	www.spo.go.kr	Tel: +82-2-3480-2000	Fax: +82-2-3480-2555

Management Support Team		
Management Innovation and Public Relations Bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Innovation Planning Team ■ Performance Management Team ■ Human Resources Development Team ■ Finance and Planning Team ■ Public Relations Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Administrative and Legal Affairs Team ■ Examination Review Team
Industrial Property Policy Bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Industrial Property Policy Team ■ Industrial Property Promotion Team ■ Industrial Property Protection Team ■ International Cooperation Team 	
Information Policy Bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Information Planning Team ■ Information Development Team ■ Information Management Team ■ IT Infrastructure Team 	
Customer Support Bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Customer Service Team ■ Application Service Team ■ International Application Team ■ Registration Service Team 	
Trademark and Design Examinations Bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Trademark and Design Examination Policy Team ■ Trademark Examination Team I ■ Trademark Examination Team II ■ Trademark Examination Team III 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Service Mark Examination Team ■ International Trademark Examination Team ■ Design Examination Team I ■ Design Examination Team II
Machinery, Metals and Construction Examinations Bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ General Machinery Examination Team ■ Automobile Examination Team ■ Transport Machinery Examination Team ■ Prime Mover Machinery Examination Team ■ Precision Machinery Examination Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air Conditioning Machinery Examination Team ■ Mechatronics Examination Team ■ Metals Examination Team ■ Construction Technology Examination Team
Chemistry and Biotechnology Examinations Bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Biotechnology Examination Team ■ Organic Chemistry Examination Team ■ Inorganic Chemistry Examination Team ■ Fine Chemistry Examination Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Environmental Chemistry Examination Team ■ Pharmaceutical Examination Team ■ Textile and Consumer Goods Examination Team ■ Food and Biological Resources Examination Team
Electric and Electronic Examinations Bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Patent Examination Policy Team ■ Electric Examination Team ■ Electronic Examination Team ■ Semiconductor Examination Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Electronic Parts and Components Examination Team ■ Electronic Commerce Examination Team ■ Ubiquitous Examination Team
Information Communications Examinations Bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Telecommunications Examination Team ■ Information Systems Examination Team ■ Imaging Devices Examination Team ■ Computer Examination Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Display Examination Team ■ Digital Broadcasting Examination Team ■ Network Examination Team



Korean Intellectual Property Office

Editorial Board

International Cooperation Division of KIPO

Publisher

Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO)

Government Complex-Daejeon 920, Dunsan-dong, Seo-gu, Daejeon Metropolitan City 302-701, Korea

Tel : +82(42)481 5064~74 Fax : +82(42)472 3459 <http://www.kipo.go.kr>