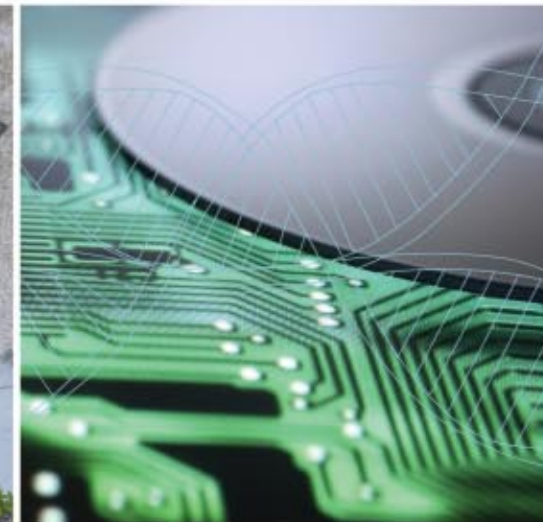
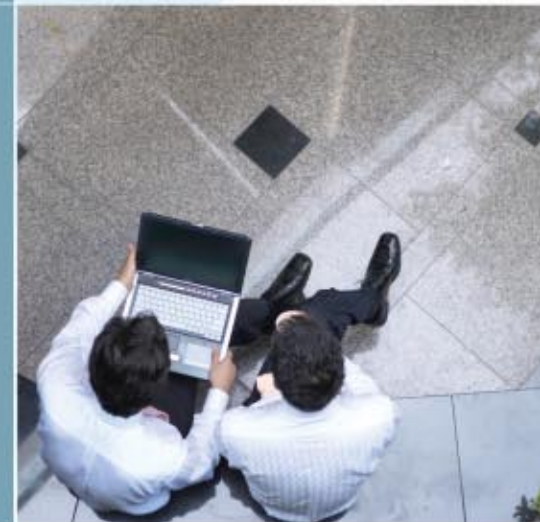




Creation and commercialization of IP

Expanded basis for IP creation
Utilization of IP



Creation and commercialization of IP

Expanded basis for IP creation

Facilitation of IP creation at national universities and research institutes

KIPO has been supporting national universities and research institutes in the acquisition of core patents, especially by facilitating the production of patent maps in technological fields that pertain to the specialization of those particular universities and research institutes. In 2006, for example, we offered this type of support to the Seoul National University and the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology. We also arranged for courses on patent information to be conducted at the graduate level of those two schools and at the undergraduate level of another 26 universities (including Yonsei University and Korea University).

One of our achievements in 2006 was the establishment of a standard model of compensation for employee inventions at universities. The new model reflects the major details of the revised *Invention Promotion Act*. We also gave a number of presentations on employee inventions.

To improve the capability of universities in managing IPRs, we dispatched patent management advisors to 10 universities. The advisors help the universities to improve their IP regulations; they provide IPR consultations to professors and students; and they give various presentations on IPRs.

In 2006, we also established the R&D Patent Center <www.ipr-guide.org>. Located in Seoul, the center provides customized consultations on all the processes of patent strategies.



The 41st Invention Day Ceremony



The opening of the R&D Patent Center

Regional support for IP creation

As part of the infrastructure for creating local IP, we continued to run 31 regional IP centers in 2006. The centers provide local residents with a patent information service, featuring IPR consultations, presentations, and educational programs. We also continued to run local IPR supporters associations for students, academics, patent attorneys and so on (in 16 metropolitan regions). The associations promote the creation of IP among local residents and are a source of ideas for new projects.

In 2006, we also cooperated with 16 metropolitan regions in conducting IPR forums aimed at helping local residents become more knowledgeable about IPRs and IPR procedures. The forums include presentations on various aspects of the IPR field.

In 2006, we continued to launch projects that enhance the value of local brands. For instance, we encouraged the producers of well-known local products to protect their products by utilizing a collective mark as a geographical indication; we produced brand maps for local governments; and we provided consultations on local brand strategies.

Our patent information consulting project continued to yield positive results in 2006. The project is aimed at promoting IP creation through the analysis and use of patent information. To finance this project, we matched the funds of eight local governments, including the governments of Daejeon Metropolitan City and Gyeonggi Province.

Another 2006 initiative was the patent management consultation service for SMEs. As part of this service, which focuses on SMEs with a weak patent management structure, examiners visit companies in person to provide consultations.

Nurture of student and women inventors

To develop creative human resources for the future, we continued our efforts to nurture young inventors. Between 1995 and 2006, for example, we ran 182 regional creativity classes. These classes form the infrastructure for student invention education in each region. In 2006, we also continued to run our cyber invention education center and a bricks and mortar training center to improve the proficiency of invention teachers and to decentralize invention education throughout all the regional areas. In another initiative, we continued to offer invention scholarships for talented students who participate in invention activities. By the end of

Creation and commercialization of IP



A creativity class

2006, an aggregate of 1,511 students had received this scholarship. Moreover, as in previous years, we organized a number of invention events for youth, such as the Korea Student Invention Exhibition, the Korean Student Creativity Olympiad and the University Invention Competition.



The 2006 Korean Student Creativity Olympiad

Women inventors were also the focus of our efforts to nurture creative human resources. As encouragement to women inventors, we conducted a lecture tour on women's IPRs and offered a course on the inventiveness of women. We also organized events such as a competition and exhibition for women inventors to promote the economic activities of women patent holders.

Utilization of IP Commercialization of patented technology



The 2006 Women Inventors Exhibition

In 2006, we facilitated the commercialization of patented technologies in various ways. For example, we increased the financial support for commercialization through the Patented Technology Commercialization Committee, which comprises members of relevant government organizations. Furthermore, on May 24, 2006, we extended a scheme piloted in the previous year, by signing agreements with four private financial institutions to provide loans to SMEs and venture businesses with excellent technologies; these loans can be secured solely on the strength of the patent rights.

Transfer and trade of patented technology

To encourage the transfer and trade of patented technologies, we pursued several initiatives in 2006. First, we continued our previous practice of assisting SMEs and research institutes by subsidizing fees for the appraisal of patented technology. We also reorganized the IP-Mart by developing a technology auctioning system and a traders matching system. The reorganization, which was designed to favor technology buyers, has greatly reinforced the IP-Mart's function of promoting and supporting technological trade. Moreover, we continued to expand the patented technology database; and, as in the previous year, we joined various specialist organizations in analyzing the trends in technology transfers for private companies.

In April 2006, a new provision took effect to increase the use of patented technologies held by the government. If a government-owned technology has not been used for more than 3 years, companies can use that technology without charge for up to 2 years. Furthermore, in October 2006, we developed an on-line system of signing contracts related to the use of government-owned patents.

In other activities, we subsidized the technological valuation of patents held by more than 1,100 universities and public research institutes. And, in November 2006, we organized a patent distribution festival, where we gave presentations and consultations on technology to support the transfer of outstanding patented technologies.

The early buyer recommendation scheme was expanded in 2006 to support outstanding patented products in the SME marketplace. In particular, we expedited the scheme so that government agencies can purchase patented products in advance.

Finally, we continued to support the commercialization of outstanding patented products by organizing various events such as the Korea Invention and Patent Festival and the Exhibition for the Hundred Most Outstanding Patented Products.



The 2006 Patent Distribution Festival



The 2006 Korea Invention and Patent Exhibition



The award ceremony for the Hundred Most Outstanding Patented Products