

# Dynamic IP Office

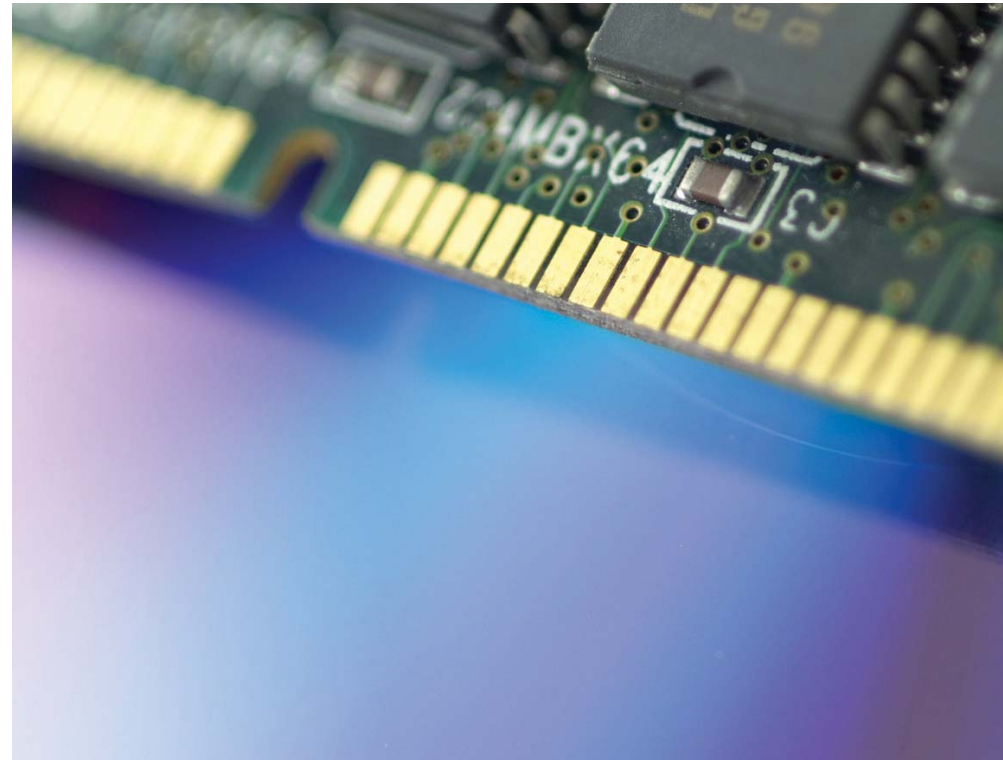
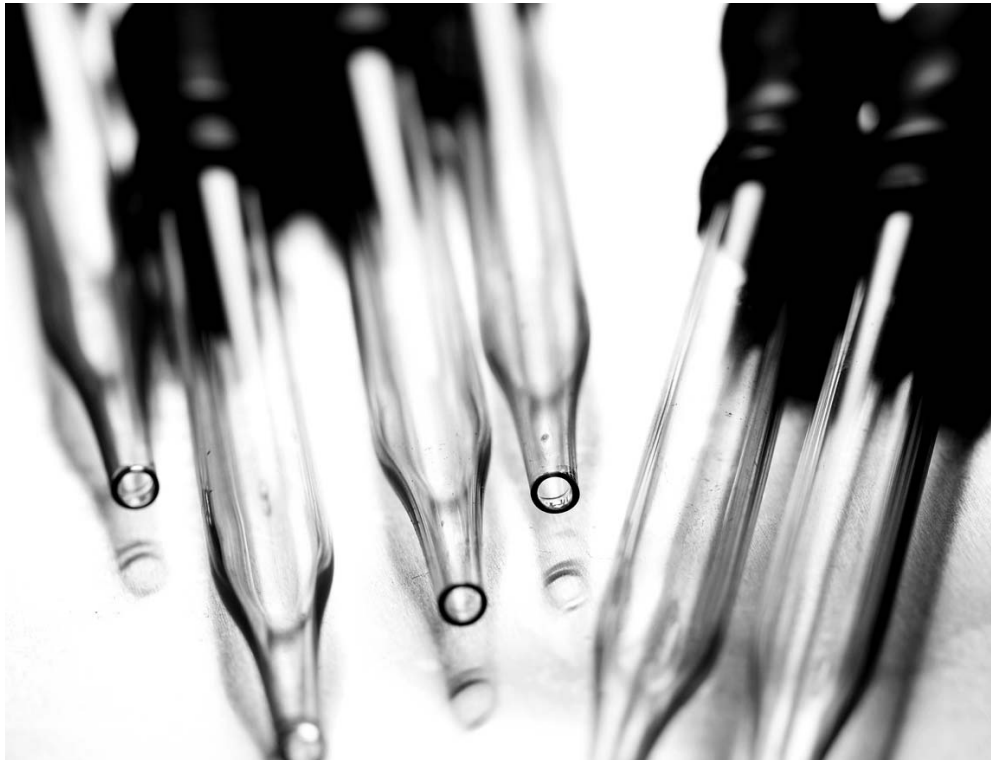
Annual Report 2008-2009

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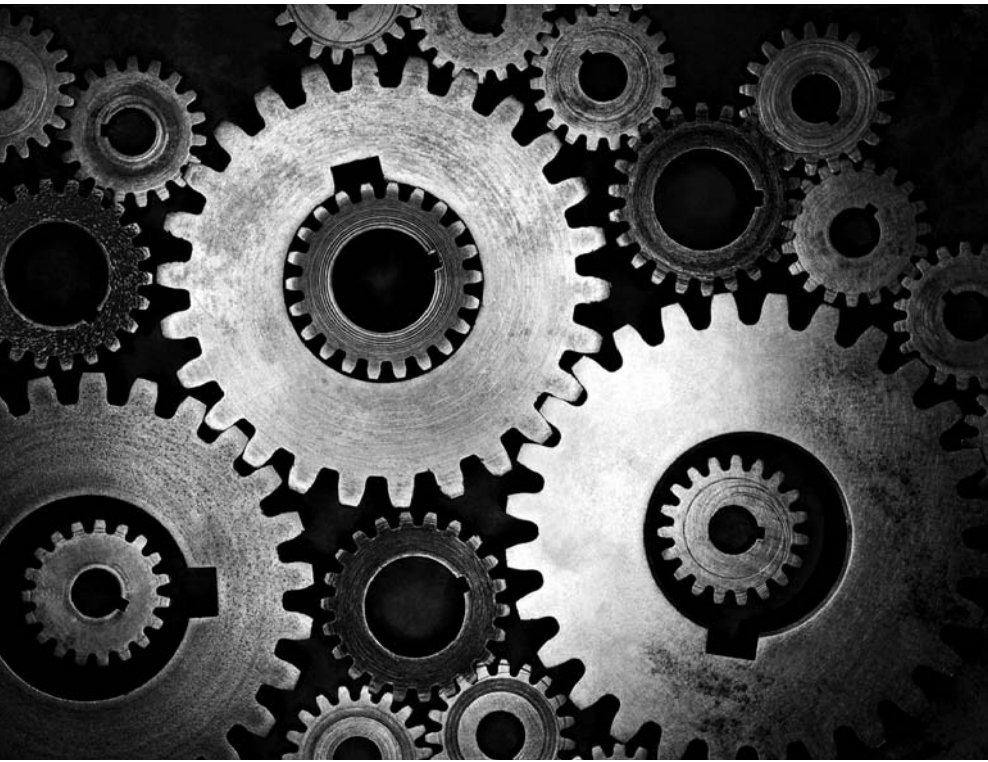
Your  
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Korean  
Intellectual  
Property  
Office



# Innovation

New ideas from KIPO

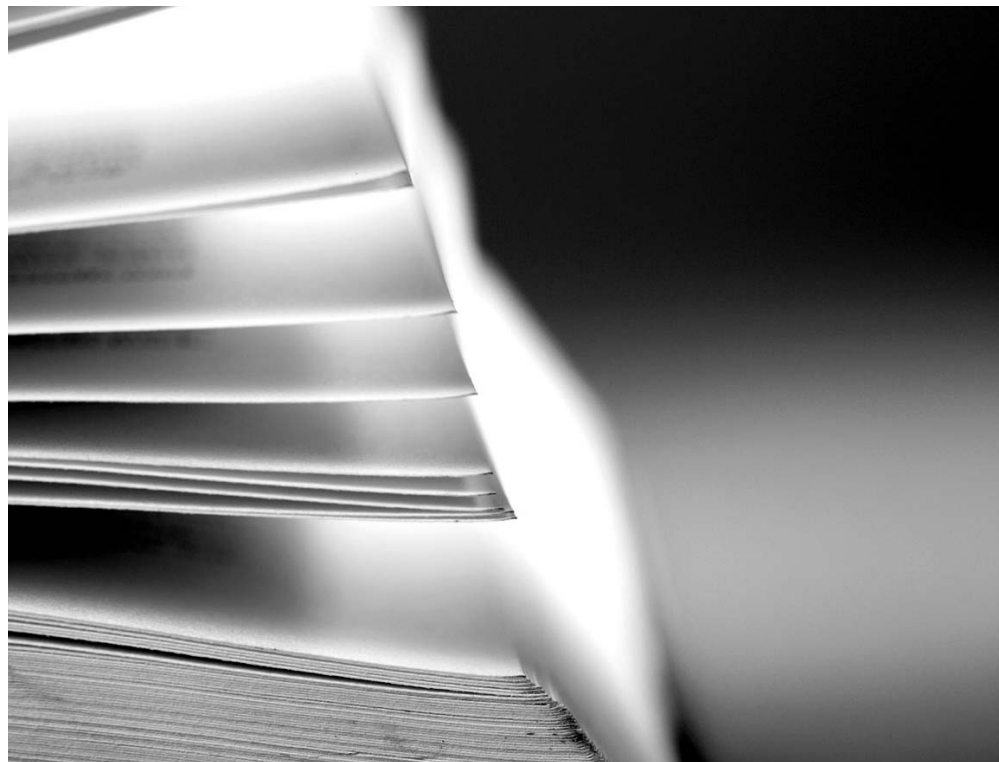
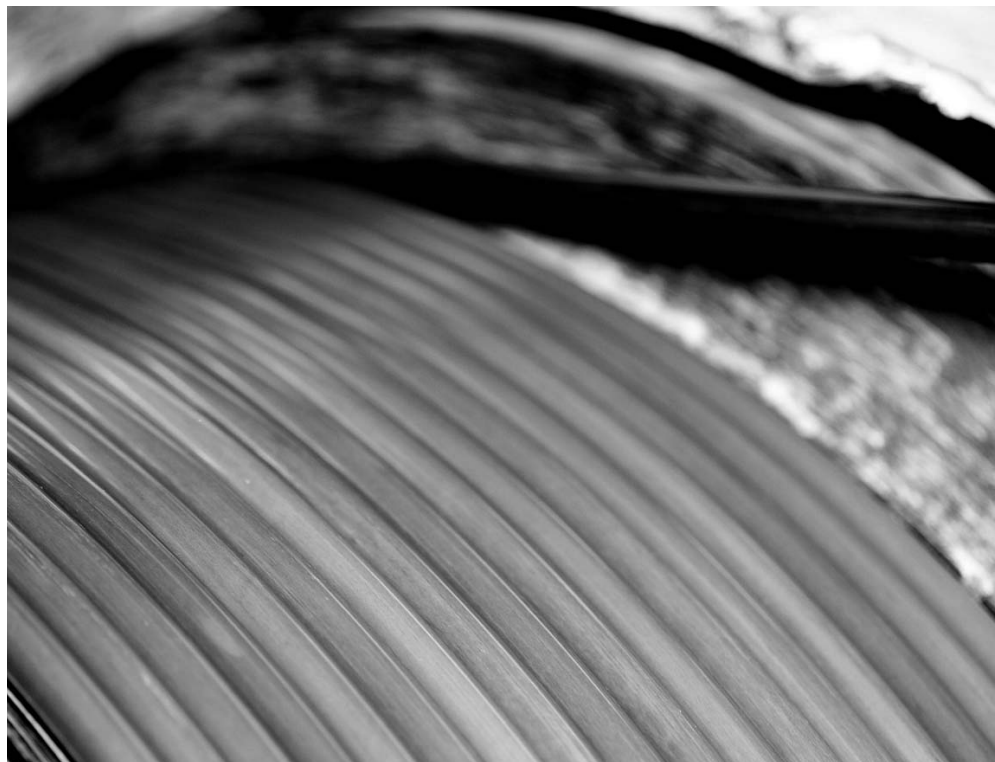


## New ideas change the world to richness

Korean Intellectual Property Office fosters environment for innovation and creative activities and improves the quality of life by supporting the creation of high value-added intellectual assets such as patents, trademarks, industrial designs, etc.

# Creation

Dynamic creations from KIPO



## Creative knowledge changes the paradigm of economic success in the 21st century

Korean Intellectual Property Office enhances the competitiveness of country by supporting people to make their creativity acknowledged as assets.







## Message from the Commissioner

As the world slowly recovers from the recent financial crisis and the economy regains its vitality, intellectual property will be the core asset of competitiveness. Accordingly, in 2008 and in early 2009, we implemented various policies internally and internationally to invigorate intellectual property-based activities.

International cooperation has been at the forefront of our endeavors. For instance, we have been actively participating in the meetings of the IP5 offices to make the intellectual property system more efficient. And, to expedite patent examinations, we have made bilateral arrangements with other offices on the Patent Prosecution Highway. The reform of the Patent Cooperation Treaty is another important issue we have been advocating at meetings of the World Intellectual Property Organization. Moreover, as a new member of Group B+, we hope to make a more constructive contribution to a range of global intellectual property issues.

Besides cooperating with the leading intellectual property offices, we are deeply committed to sharing our successful experience with developing countries. We therefore aim to help developing countries benefit from intellectual property through programs such as Technological Solutions for Basic Needs and One Village One Brand. Technological Solutions for Basic Needs is to disseminate information on appropriate technology so that



locally available resources can be used to supply life essentials such as water, food and energy. One Village One Brand helps farmers and producers in developing countries acquire intellectual property so that they can strengthen the marketing power of their products. We also conduct examiner training for ASEAN countries. All these programs reflect the national agenda of making Korea 'a mature global country' while realizing the vision of 'low carbon, green growth'.

Internally, we are endeavoring to maintain a short first-action examination period but have stepped up efforts through our EXCEL Plan to ensure our examinations are of the highest quality. And in response to customers' diverse needs, we now offer the choice of an accelerated, regular or customer-deferred examination. The tailored examination system keeps customers satisfied and gives us greater control over the quality of service.

Stronger intellectual property protection remains a top priority, as exemplified by our efforts to set up an enforcement network in collaboration with more than 200 local governments. Furthermore, the Korean Intellectual Property Protection Association was established to assist our office in strengthening intellectual property protection.

As a strategy for the future, we are striving to transform our manufacturing-intensive society into an intellectual property-intensive nation. Accordingly, we have developed various support policies for SMEs; and we arranged a Campus Patent Strategy Universiade last year to encourage industry and academia to collaborate in open innovation.

In the field of intellectual property automation, we have set a target date of 2012 for the upgrading of KIPOnet II to a third-generation system, G-KIPOnet. The upgraded system will be sufficiently flexible to accommodate new environments. It will also enhance the utilization of information and facilitate work-sharing with other offices.

Finally, I hope this annual report will keep you informed of our activities in 2008 and 2009 and give you a better understanding of our vision and strategies for the future.



**Jung-Sik Koh**  
Commissioner

**Overview of 2008**

Dynamic IP Korea

Open Innovation and Regional Capacity Building

Toward IP-friendly society

Highlighting Figures of 2008

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# Overview of 2008

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## Highlights of 2008-2009



Inauguration of the 20<sup>th</sup> Commissioner of the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), Dr. Jung-Sik Koh



Commemorative ceremony for the 43<sup>rd</sup> Invention Day

### May 2008

- May 1 Inauguration of the 20<sup>th</sup> Commissioner, Dr. Jung-Sik Koh
- May 8 Korea International Women's Invention Exposition
- May 10 2008 Invention Experience Festival for Students
- May 19 Commemorative ceremony for the 43<sup>rd</sup> Invention Day
- May 27 Establishment of the Korean Association of Intellectual Property Service (KAIPS) /

### June 2008

- June 4 Establishment of Korea Intellectual Property Association
- June 11 Heads meeting between Korea and Denmark
- June 12 Event to celebrate the three millionth call received at the KIPO Customer Call Center
- June 26 Award ceremony for patented technologies

### July 2008

- July 22 Launch of Core-A Processor Platform
- July 30 The Korea Student Invention Exhibition

### August 2008

- August 1 Heads meeting between KIPO and IP Australia
- August 21 Award ceremony for the University Invention Competition
- August 27 Visit of the Korea Intellectual Property Association to the Japan Intellectual Property Association

- August 28 Visit from the Director General of the National Office of Intellectual Property in Vietnam

### September 2008

- September 1 Opening of the 2008 Korea Contest for Invention and Contents
- September 10 Prior Art Search Competition
- September 22 P General Assembly of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- September 23 MOU between KIPO and the US Patent and Trademark Office

### October 2008

- October 1 Commencement of the customized three-track patent examination system
- October 7 Commencement ceremony for the Patent Administration Experience Team
- October 16 Sports festival for KIPO employees and their families
- October 21 2008 Women's Invention Exposition
- October 27 IP5 Heads Meeting

### November 2008

- November 1 Introduction of the preferential administrative trial system
- November 11 Opening of PATINEX
- November 17 Memorandum of understanding (MOU) between KIPO and the Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency
- November 18 2008 Patent Exchange Festival

December 2008

- December 8 Ninth Award Ceremony for Korean Semiconductor Designs
- December 11 The 2008 Korean Patent, Trademark and Design Exhibition
- December 17 Award Ceremony for Patented Technologies
- December 23 MOU between KIPO and the Small and Medium Business Administration
- December 31 End of year ceremony for 2008

January 2009

- January 16 Establishment of the Korea Intellectual Property Protection Association (KIPRA)
- January 19 Ceremony for the designation of Gwangju as an intellectual property city
- January 19 Work agreement between KIPO and Jeju Free International City Development Center
- January 30 Lunar New Year meeting for families of patent holders and inventors

February 2009

- February 4 MOU between KIPO and the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology
- February 6 MOU between KIPO and the Pohang Institute of Science and Technology
- February 13 Award ceremony for the Campus Patent Strategy Universiade
- February 25 MOU with USPTO on Patent Classification

March 2009

- March 1 Australia's designation of KIPO as ISA/IPEA

March 1

Export of an international search service to Australia

March 12

Commencement of the pilot Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) between KIPO and the Danish Patent and Trademark Office

Trilateral Policy Dialogue Meeting among the Commissioners of Korea, China and Japan

March 13

Commissioners meeting between KIPO and the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China

March 23

Visit from the Director General of the Intellectual Property Office of Mongolia

March 31

Home-coming day for KIPO O/Bs

April 2009

April 1

Commencement of the fast-track trademark examination system

April 1

Commencement of the Second Campus Patent Strategy Universiade

April 7

Opening ceremony of the Korean Intellectual Property Protection Association (KIPRA)



Volunteer activities for the Salvation Army's Hyesengwon in Daejeon



Korea Invention Patent Exhibition

# Statistical Overview

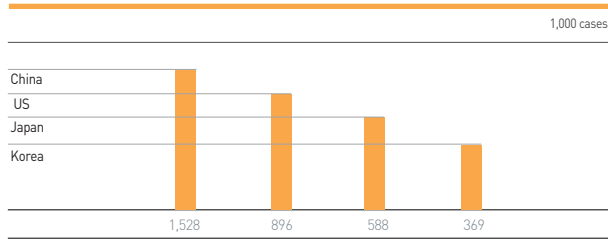


Korea Student Invention Exhibition

## World's fourth largest country for IPR applications

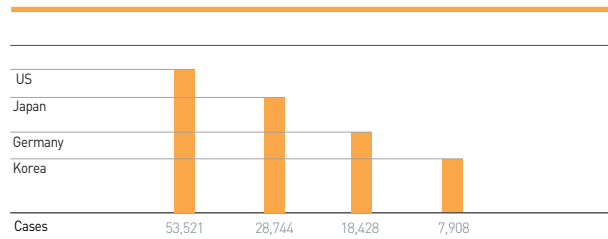
In 2008, our total of 368,565 applications for patents, utility models, trademarks and designs earned us a ranking of fourth in the world after China, the US, and Japan.

- Patents: 167,904, Utility models: 17,226
- Designs: 56,296, Trademarks: 127,139



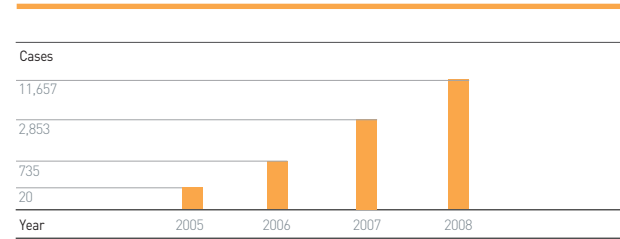
## World's fourth largest country for applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty

In 2008, our total of 7,980 applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) earned us a ranking of fourth in the world after the US, Japan, and Germany.



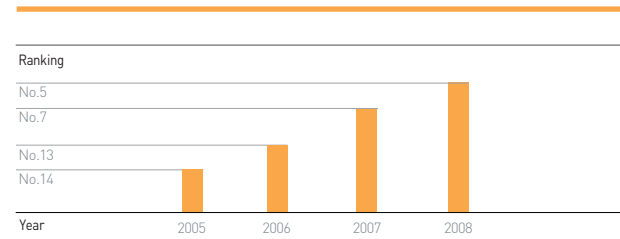
## Number of requests for PCT international searches

In 2005, only 20 requests for international searches were made for PCT applications in Korea. However, in 2008, the number rose drastically to 11,657, reflecting the global confidence in our examination capabilities.



## The number of patents in force per 100,000 inhabitants

According to the IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook, the number of patents in force per 100,000 inhabitants in Korea has risen drastically. Our world ranking has jumped from 14th in 2005 to fifth in 2008 and 2009.





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### Human resources

Our staff of 1,511 are highly educated: 398 (or 26.3%) have a PhD; 388 (or 25.7%) have passed the Higher Civil Service Examination; and 31 (or 2.1%) have passed the Examination for Professional Engineers.



The Commissioner and Director Generals



IP5 Heads Meeting at Jeju Island

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Overview of 2008

**Dynamic IP Korea**

Open Innovation and Regional Capacity Building

Toward IP-friendly society

Highlighting Figures of 2008

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# Dynamic IP Korea

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# Paradigm shift in patent examination

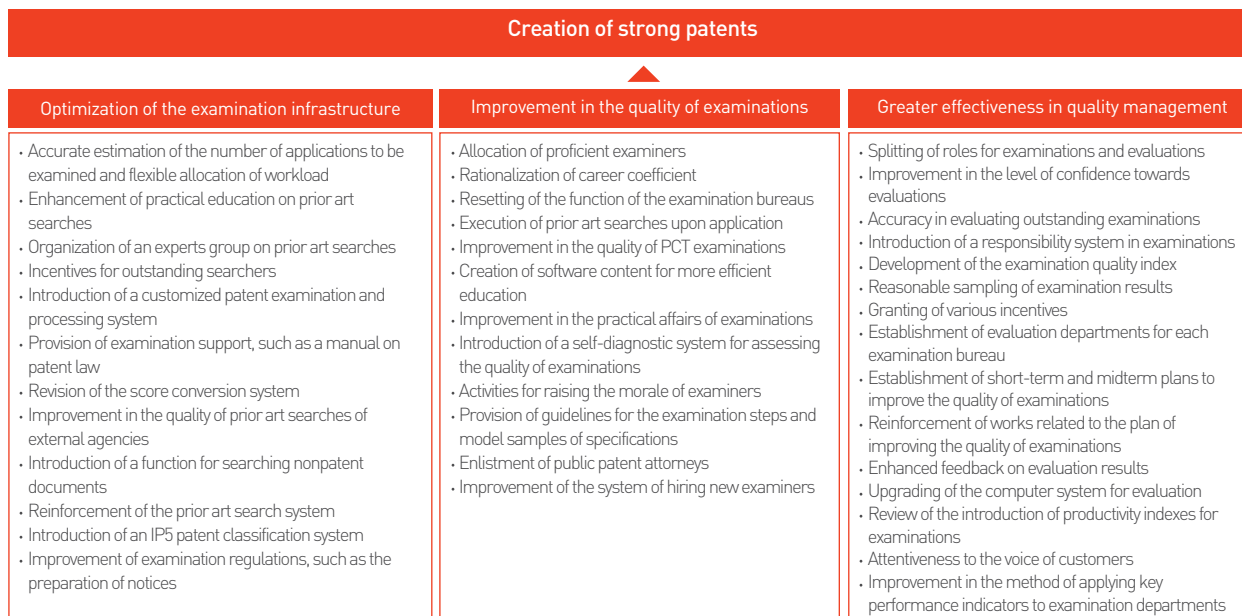
## Changes in IP policies

Establishment of an IP Vision and Strategy



## Paradigm shift in patent examination

The quality of a patent has two different meanings. From an economic perspective, it refers to the patent's technological value or profitability. From a legal perspective it refers to the soundness of the decision to grant a patent and exclusion of any reasons for invalidation. Since becoming a self-financing executive agency in May 2008, we have established and promoted the Examination Excellence (EXCEL) Plan. The plan has three strategic goals: optimization of the examination infrastructure, improvement of the quality of examinations, and enhancement of the

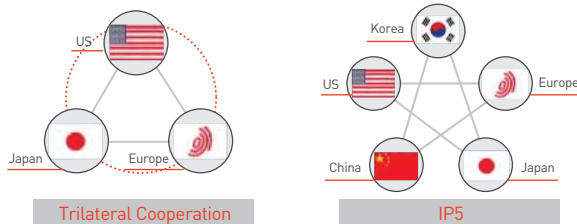


effectiveness of quality management. It also includes 39 specific tasks.

### Paradigm shift to high-quality patent examinations

Customers have recently shown a preference for high-quality examinations over speedy examinations. There is also a new international grouping of major IP offices. The trilateral cooperation among the US, Japan and Europe have been expanded to include Korea and China. These five major offices, known as IP5, are undertaking 10 foundation projects that are designed to improve the quality of examinations and promote the creation of high-quality patents. The requests we receive from global companies for PCT international searches are rising rapidly. Our 2,853 requests in 2007 quadrupled to 11,657 in 2008. This increase in global demand is another reason for improving the quality of examinations.

To respond appropriately to changes in the domestic and international environment, we recognize the urgency of establishing a policy of improving the quality of examinations and we are now preparing and actively promoting innovative measures to improve the quality of examinations.



### Customer-tailored three-track IP administration

#### 1. Three-track patent examination system

On October 1, 2008, we introduced the world's first customer-oriented three-track patent examination system. Under this system, applicants are no longer obliged to accept a uniform examination period but, depending on their patent strategy, can choose one of the following three examination tracks: accelerated, regular, or customer-deferred.

#### Limits on a uniform reduction of the patent examination period

In recent years our top priority was to reduce the patent examination period. As a result, we reduced the examination period to the world record time of 9.8 months in 2006 and 2007. However, not all patents are the same: some technological fields have different life cycles and different time frames for commercialization. Accordingly, we came to the realization that a uniform reduction in the examination period would not fulfill the various demands of our customers.

#### Accelerated, regular and customer-deferred examination services

The three-track patent examination system enables applicants to directly choose either an accelerated, regular, or customer-deferred examination in accordance with their patent strategy. For an example, applicants who wish to acquire a patent right as soon as possible to secure an exclusive position in the market can do so by applying for an accelerated examination; in contrast, applicants who need

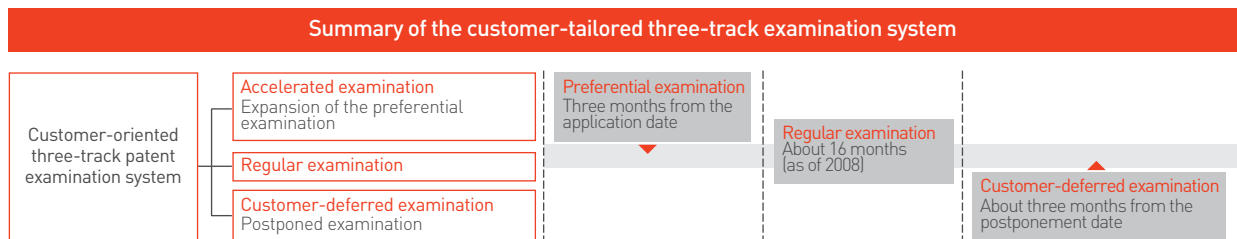
## Customer-tailored three-track IP administration



The Second IP5 Heads Meeting



## Customer-tailored three-track IP administration



more time for commercialization can apply for a customer-deferred examination.

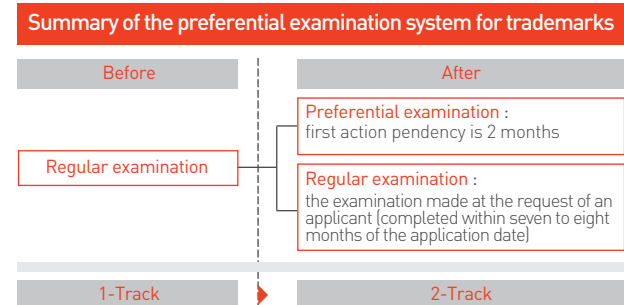
Anyone can use the fast examination via the expanded preferential examination and it usually takes two to three months. Regular examinations take an average of 16 months. For customer-deferred examinations, applicants nominate when they want their applications to be examined and the examinations are started within three months of the request. The customer-deferred examination service is for applicants who wish to postpone the examination for reasons related to commercialization, marketing research and so on. Efficient use of the customer-deferred track can prevent the invention from being disclosed too early due to early patent decisions; it can also reduce the cost of maintaining a patent.

**Status of the customer-tailored three-track patent examination system**

Type	October	November	December	Average
Expanded preferential examination	54 cases	82 cases	80 cases	72 cases
Customer-deferred examination system	8 cases	155 cases	695 cases	286 cases

## 2. Fast-track trademark examination

On April 1, 2009, we introduced a preferential examination system to expedite the acquisition of trademarks. Applicants can choose a regular examination (where applications are examined on a first-come, first-served basis) or a preferential examination (where applications are examined on a preferential basis for the early acquisition of rights).



Examination results within two months of the filing date

A decision on the eligibility of an applicant who requests the preferential examination service for a trademark will be made



within 10 days of the request. If the request is approved, the first action will be made within 45 days. Applicants get the results of the examination within two months of the application filing date. Note, however, that the preferential examination system for trademarks is limited to cases where someone is using a similar or identical trademark to the applicant's trademark without the applicant's consent, or where the applicant is already using or planning to use the trademark. There is also an extra fee for a preferential examination.

### 3. Three-track administrative trial system

To ensure the proper use of trial results as a means of dispute settlement, we introduced a customized trial process system in November 2008. The new trial process is designed for cases that require swift results.

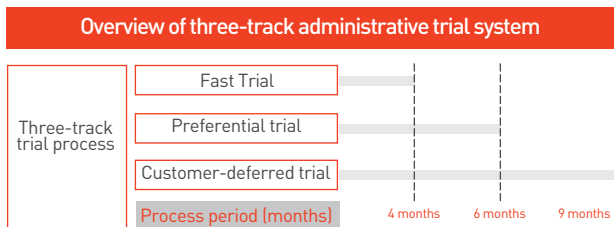
#### Swift administrative patent trial service

Our administrative patent trial period was 14 months in 2003 but was reduced to the world record time of 5.9 months in 2007. In spite of the swiftness of our trial, we introduced a three-track trial system in response to the needs of various customers.

#### Introduction of the three-track trial system

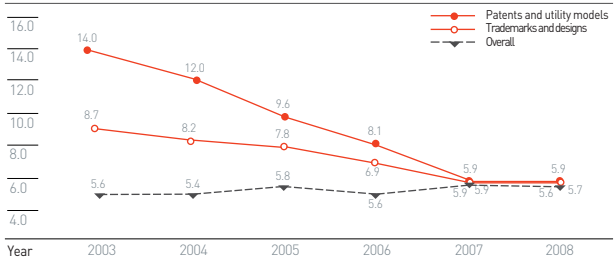
Previously we used a preferential trial system to expedite certain types of trial. However, in November 2008 we introduced a fast trial that is faster than the preferential trial and established a new trial system based on the three tracks of fast, preferential, and regular trials.

Under the new system, a petitioner who requests a fast trial can have an oral hearing within a month of the deadline for submitting a written reply. A decision will then be made within two months of the start of the oral hearing. That means the applicant will receive a written decision within four months of requesting the fast trial. On the other hand, the trial period under the old system was six months for a preferential trial and nine months for a regular trial.



From the second half of 2009, trials to confirm the scope of a right (regarding infringement lawsuits) will also be processed under the fast trial track. The results will be provided in a timely manner to help resolve disputes.

#### Trial period



Patent administrative trial at the Intellectual Property Tribunal

## International cooperation under the new IP5 framework



Sixteenth PCT Meeting of International Authorities

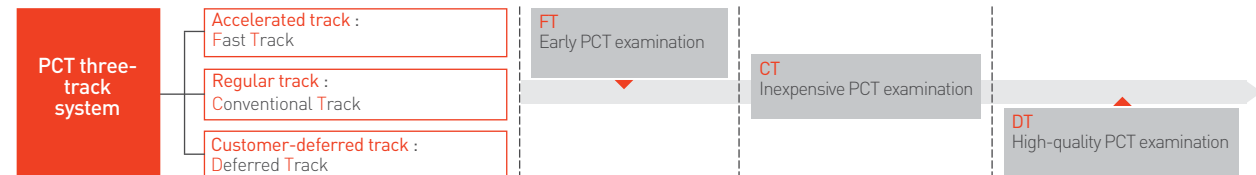


The Second IP5 Heads Meeting

### 4. Three track examination as suggestion for the PCT

Owing to the diverse demands of international patent applicants, we made a suggestion at the PCT Working Group Meeting to improve the PCT system. The suggestion was tentatively called the PCT three-track system. As with our own three-track system, the suggested procedure for PCT international applications would be divided into an accelerated, regular or customer-deferred track. When filing an application, applicants may choose one of the three tracks.

Under the PCT three-track system, applicants who wish to obtain rights in a swift manner can choose the accelerated track, while those who wish to go through the PCT procedure at minimal expense can choose the regular track. Applicants can also choose the customer-deferred track if they wish to obtain quality results from an international search and then take some time to consider the possibility of acquiring patent rights in the domestic environment. At the PCT Working Group meeting in May 2009, this suggestion won the favor of many offices, including those of Europe, Russia and Denmark. Along with the PCT Innovation Roadmap, the suggested PCT three-track system will continue to be discussed in the future.



### International cooperation under the new IP5 framework

#### Work-sharing among the IP5 offices

In May 2007, the heads of IP5 offices (from the US, Japan, China, Korea and Europe) gathered in Hawaii and acknowledged the necessity of moving forward with work-sharing among the five offices. The IP5 offices handle an aggregate of approximately 1.35 million patent applications, which represents 76 percent of all the patent applications filed throughout the world. Consequently, the IP5 offices began to promote a more inclusive and broad-ranged cooperation with each other in the area of examinations. Moreover, because the IP5 offices handle the lion's share of patent applications, they also handle about 23 percent of the world's duplicated applications. The work-sharing of the IP5 offices is expected to be hugely beneficial.

#### Second IP5 Heads Meeting

At the IP5 Working Level Meeting in Washington, DC, USA, in May 2008, KIPO proposed to host the Second IP5 Heads

Meeting in Korea. At the WIPO General Assembly in September 2008, the heads of the IP5 offices confirmed that the next IP5 heads meeting would be held in Korea. Thus, the Second IP5 Heads Meeting was held at Jeju Island, Korea, from October 27 to 28, 2008. Korea chaired the meeting, and the heads of the five offices agreed to actively promote work-sharing through ten foundation projects. They also agreed on the future roadmap and promotional system.

### Innovation of the global IPR system

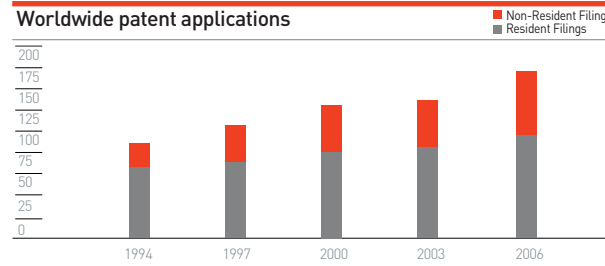
The Jeju agreement has ushered in a new era of cooperation among the IP5 offices. The Jeju meeting launched a new framework of international cooperation on patent examinations a framework that enables the five offices to share and use each other's examination results. This new form of cooperation is expected to greatly increase the efficiency of patent administration at the IP5 offices.

## Bilateral cooperation and the PPH

### Bilateral cooperation

Besides our IP5 collaboration, we were busy in 2008 developing bilateral ties with various patent offices from around the world. On August 1 2008, the ninth Korea-Australia Heads Meeting was held in Canberra, where agreement was reached on the mutual appointment of each other as a PCT International Searching Authority, the exchange of trademark personnel, support for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and the establishment of an experts meeting. The

20<sup>th</sup> Korea-Japan Commissioners Meeting was held in Tokyo on August 4 2008, and the two commissioners agreed to exchange staff from their respective IP educational institutes. At the 45<sup>th</sup> WIPO General Assembly in September 2008, we participated in bilateral meetings with the heads of ten offices and two organizations: namely the IP offices of South Africa, China, Mongolia, Japan, Indonesia, the USA, the UK, Russia, Denmark, and Germany, as well as the European Patent Office (EPO) and the Eurasian Patent Organization. In our meeting with South Africa, we agreed to launch cooperative projects on patent information and IPR education. And in our meeting with China, we agreed to execute a joint priority search program to build mutual confidence in the quality of each other's examinations. We also agreed with China to cooperate in the field of computerization and to exchange liaison officers. In our meeting with Japan, we discussed follow-up measures on various bilateral cooperation projects. In our respective meetings with Mongolia and Indonesia, we discussed the establishment of a patent information system and cooperation on IPR education. And in our respective meetings with Russia and the Eurasian Patent Organization, we agreed to exchange



## Bilateral cooperation and the PPH



Signing minutes of the IP5 Heads Meeting



Trilateral meeting among Korea-China-Japan

## Developing country support using IP



Heads meeting between KIPO and UK Intellectual Property Office



KIPO Commissioner's keynote speech at the 45th General Assembly of WIPO

IPR statistics and to cooperate on examiner education. With the European countries of England, Denmark and Germany, we discussed the exchange of examiners. Finally, with the EPO, we discussed cooperative projects such as the dispatch of KIPO computer experts to the EPO.

### Cooperation on work-sharing: the PPH

The number of patent applications around the world has increased drastically in recent years, causing an examination backlog for major countries. The drastic increase of patent applications is also undermining the patent system's original purpose of promoting the development of new technologies. Accordingly, the PPH, which involves the sharing of examination results between countries, has become a suitable means of reducing the examination backlog. Korea introduced its first PPH with Japan in 2006 and another with the US in January 2008. In March 2009, we launched a pilot PPH project with Denmark, and we have agreed in principle to start one with Denmark, Germany, the UK, Canada and Russia.

### Developing country support using IP

In 2004, KIPO established the Korea Funds-in-Trust at WIPO to support the developing and low income countries to reinforce their capacities in IP. In addition, the office is promoting development projects for local economies using IP, focusing on supporting the products of developing countries to acquire IP and providing technology for survival. Such support is directly helping the people of developing countries to improve their quality of life.

### Actions taken by the international society to support developing countries

The global economy of these days is very much based on mutual cooperation between countries. In other words, a country can't develop the economy by itself without cooperating with other countries. The UN is recommending, thus, that each country shall contribute 0.7 percent of their GNI to the development of the developing countries. WIPO, which focuses on the creation and protection of IPR, has also decided to follow the global trend of supporting developing countries, and at the General Assembly held in October 2004, WIPO announced a Development Agenda to be included in the organization's official activities. The main focus of the Development Agenda is to support developing countries. To properly practice the agenda, the member countries of WIPO drew up 45 practical tasks in six major fields. In 2008, WIPO also established the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property to discuss about specific means of supporting developing countries.

### Cooperating with WIPO and established the Korea Funds-in-Trust to support developing countries

In 2001, KIPO signed a Framework Agreement of Cooperation with WIPO. In this agreement, KIPO made a commitment with WIPO regarding nine fields, including the support for developing countries so that they will use information technology in the field of IPR. To actively participate in the projects of supporting developing countries through WIPO, KIPO also signed an agreement between KIPO and WIPO

regarding the establishment of a Funds-in-Trust, which formed the legal basis for establishing the Korea Funds-in-Trust at WIPO. The fund is used to operate projects for the developing countries every year together with WIPO. The Korea Funds-in-Trust project was first started in July 2004, and between July 2007 and June 2008, the project is executing its fourth term. From the first project to the forth project, about 2.5 billion KRW (2 million USD) was used in 22 fields, including consultations for computerization, support on patent information search service, on-site consulting made by dispatched experts, supporting the construction of an IP information center for low-income countries, and so on. The fifth term of the project, which continues to work on

various fields to support developing countries, started in July 2008. In the fifth term of the project, the subjects which benefited from the Korea Funds-in-Trust will be expanded from the governmental officials of the developing countries (who were provided with IP systems and user education) to the industrial and R&D personnel of the developing countries. The subjects will receive practical support by going through educational programs on the use of IPR, technology transfer, and so on.

#### IP-based support programs for developing countries

The developing country support programs have been expanded



Fair Trade logo for East Timorese coffee

#### Activities of the Korea Funds-in-Trust: fourth year (July 2007-June 2008) and fifth year (July 2008-June 2009)

Classification	Project name	Experiences (up to early 2009)
1	Regional and national support project	Equipment support and dispatch of experts to Mongolia and Cote d'Ivoire
2	Visit to research centers	Azerbaijan, Thailand, Peru and Uruguay
3	Consultations	(a) Consultations for IP offices in Indonesia and Tunis (b) Education on IP utilization for SMEs in Mongolia and Vietnam
4	Equipment support and translation and distribution of publications	(a) Equipment support in Papua New Guinea, Congo, Honduras and Paraguay (b) Distribution of IP educational material in Uruguay and Ecuador
5	Workshop on the program for the promotion of sustainable development	(a) WIPO workshop for least developed countries (Daejeon, July 2008) (b) Regional forum on branding (Vietnam, April 2008) (c) Workshop on licensing and technology transfers (Indonesia and Malaysia, June 2008) (d) East Europe forum on utilization of IP Panorama (Poland, April 2009), with participants from 12 eastern Europe countries, including Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Bulgaria, and Poland
6	Development of a patent mapping module	Support for the development of a module on water treatment technology
7	Utilization of the PCT system	(a) Assessment of the level of utilization of the PCT system in Indonesia, Vietnam, and Sri Lanka (b) WIPO area workshop on effective utilization of the PCT system (Singapore, April 2008) (c) In-depth education on the PCT electronic application system (International Intellectual Property Training Center, Daejeon, from February 2 to 6, 2009), with 10 participants from Egypt, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, and the Republic of South Africa

# Developing country support using IP

in 2008 to programs that are designed, launched, and operated by KIPO. They have two main objectives: to support local communities to increase income by utilization of IP; and to provide technological solutions for life essentials. Through these programs, we ultimately aim to help local communities in developing countries use IP to establish sustainable economic development.



## One Village One Brand

One Village One Brand program aims to help developing countries increase the volume of product sales through the creation of brands for local products. In its 2008 pilot project, we offered administrative support to the Korea YMCA with regard to designing a brand and securing a trademark for coffee from East Timor. The brand name that the Korea YMCA developed will be used to promote fair trade. A trademark application for the brand was filed in March 2009. In the programs to be promoted in 2009 and on, consulting and assistance will be provided for creating trademarks and building brands for local producers of the developing countries.



Training KOICA's World Friends Korea on branding



## Technological Solutions for Basic Needs

In an effort to provide technological solutions for life essentials we run another program called Technological Solutions for Basic Needs. This program aims to provide the least developed countries with technological solutions utilizing technological information including patents to solve issues related to water, agriculture, habitation, and energy. A joint pilot project under the Korea Funds-in-Trust was conducted in Laos in collaboration with WIPO to determine the fields of technology that are most needed and the forms of delivering data that are most efficient for the recipient communities. In 2009, we plan to use the results of the pilot project to select the fields of technologies that are urgently needed in developing countries and gather essential technological information in these fields from domestic patent database and WIPO's PCT database. We are establishing the IP and Development Online Center for distributing the collected technological information for use as technological source for the products.



### Collaboration for the developing country support programs

To successfully promote the developing country support program, cooperation with various organizations are essential. Identifying the needs of the recipient communities of developing countries is a prerequisite in conducting the branding support and technological solution provision. The Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) is cooperating with us in this regard and its World Friends Korea corps will conduct the task of identifying local needs. To equip them with necessary knowledge before dispatch, we are educating them with necessary IP knowledge and how our programs run. We have also established cooperative ties with NGOs so that they can offer helping hands in finding local needs and providing information for better support local communities.

In particular, under One Village One Brand program, the task of securing a distribution network in the international market is important. To this end, active participation of fair trade agencies and businesses is needed, and KIPO plans to establish a network of mutual support through public relations activities and relevant conferences.

In the Technological Solutions for Basic Needs program, we are promoting diverse programs that aim to attract the participation of university students from developing countries and expand the idea pool of locally optimized technological solutions. For communities that lack the necessary technology or resources to produce products, we plan an associated program to link social enterprises and NGOs to provide products for such communities.

In addition to building ties with social enterprises and NGOs, we are endeavoring to build cooperative relations with diverse international organizations such as WIPO and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) to spread these programs internationally. At the third meeting of the WIPO Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) held in April 2009, our IP-based support programs for developing countries was adopted as an agenda. At the July 2009 meeting of the APEC Intellectual Property Right Experts Group (IPEG), we have proposed the One Village One Brand program. We hope to see active participation and support of the international community so that IP based developing country support programs can be promoted by international agencies and become a good example that IP can be a tool for to enhancing the quality of life for developing countries.

### IP administration and information system

Since providing the world's first Internet based e-filing service in 1999, we operate a IP automation system by consistently improving the system and automating the IP related administrative work. We are providing a high quality automation service by jointly developing and delivering IP e-learning contents and international patent receipt system of PCT-ROAD with WIPO.

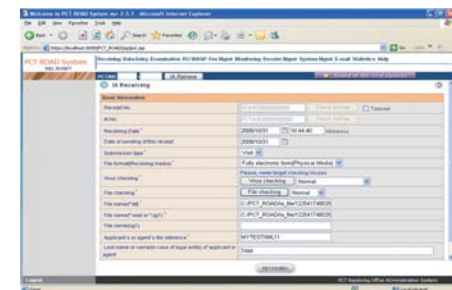
### Advancing the KIPOnet system

Since introducing the KIPOnet System in 1999, we opened the internet e-filing system and consistently expanded and

## IP administration and information system



PCT-ROAD login screen



PCT-ROAD user interface

## IP administration and information system

upgraded the system, realizing a paperless patent administration system in 2002.

We promoted KIPOnet II project since 2003, which was completed in 2005 and started providing the e-filing service 24/7 and work-at-home examination.

In 2008, we improved and upgraded the patent examination system by introducing a customer-tailored three-track examination system and upgraded the KIPOnet to enhance the patent examination error protection system. In addition, we have consistently been building a global patent information system by expanding the patent information sharing system so that patent examination information and priority documents can be exchanged online with the USPTO, EPO and JPO.

### G-KIPOnet (3rd Generation KIPOnet)

Customers' needs for high quality examination and administrative trial call for an unceasing improvement of the IP administration and information system. Furthermore, the prospect of closer cooperation among five IP offices under the framework of IP5 Heads Meeting requires us to upgrade the

current KIPOnet system. G-KIPOnet, the third generation KIPOnet is our answer to such demands. G-KIPOnet, scheduled to be completed in 2012, will provide an environment for customer-oriented high quality examination and trial and enable improved access to patent documents and IP information for applicants and the public.

### Application Expert System

An analysis of the applications revealed that the rate of error in applications remained steadily at about 4 percent. In order to prevent errors that are frequently committed, we introduced an Application Expert System. The Application Expert System provides easy-to-understand information for applicants at points where errors are frequently committed. The System comes with functionalities that effectively reduce errors at the application stage: (1) enhanced error detection function, (2) error and help messages in plain language, (3) interconnection with the call center, and (4) customized error detection and prevention. A pilot test of the Application Expert System was implemented in December 2008 and an official version



KIPRIS <<http://www.kipris.or.kr/>>

### Status of Korean Patent English Abstracts

Type	'79 ~ '99	'00 ~ '01	'02 ~ '03	'04 ~ '05	'06	'07	'08	Total
registered patents	82,086	94,966	16,032	7,907	16,859	41,693	36,679	296,222
published patents	-	127,702	167,177	141,082	165,606	301,111	111,411	1,014,089
total	82,086	222,668	183,209	148,989	182,465	342,804	148,090	1,310,311

launched in January 2009. The System helped correct 132 applications per month on average and 89 percent of applicants who used the System showed satisfaction.

### Expanding IP search database and promoting patent technology information

We have operated the IP search database since 1999 and, according to the patent technology information sharing policy, uploaded a total of 85 patent technology databases from 21 countries and five IP offices and continuously updated them. We have also been offering them online on <http://www.kipris.or.kr/> since 2000.

There are about 173 million pieces of patent information on the data base as of 2008 and the quantity of information is in increase, up by 14 million pieces from 2007 to 2008.

### Developing and distributing an English version of the Korean Patent Abstracts

In line with the trend of mutual exploitation of examination results, we have been publishing the Korean Patent Abstracts since 1979 and established a database of Korean Patent English Abstracts comprising 1,310,311 cases.

The CD-ROM versions of the Korean Patent Abstracts is distributed to 39 Patent Offices including the USPTO and JPO and seven relevant agencies such as WIPO and the EPO. Free service is also available at <http://www.kipris.or.kr/>.

### Advancement of patent information systems

By jointly developing a multimedia type IP education contents called IP Panorama (12 fields including patent information, technology trade, M&A, e-commerce and patent dispute), WIPO and KIPO are distributing the contents to be used widely.

Under the financial support of APEC from 2006 to 2007, we also developed an IP e-learning contents named IP Xpedite (eight modules for patent information utilization, and six modules for patent document creation/interpretation method by main countries) with the cooperation of IP powerhouses including Japan and Australia and distributed it to the APEC member economies.

In 2009, with a 130,000-dollar matching fund from the APEC, we are conducting a human resources development program utilizing IP Xpedite with primary target recipient of APEC member economies.

In the field of IP automation, we have distributed the PCT-ROAD (PCT-Receiving Office Administration), an international patent receipt system, co-developed with WIPO in 2005 to 24 countries including Malaysia, the Republic of South Africa, and Mexico. A new version of PCT-ROAD was released in December 2008.

As the Korean became a publication language under the PCT (effective January 2009), a Korean version of PCT-SAFE was developed and distributed to support PCT filing in Korea.



In-depth training of PCT E-Processing System

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Appendix

# Open Innovation and Regional Capacity Building

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## Campus Patent Strategy Universiade



Campus Patent Strategy Universiade Award Ceremony

### Campus Patent Strategy Universiade - open innovation for new cooperation

KIPO held the Campus Patent Strategy Universiade in 2008, aiming to build curricula for practical patent education at universities and nurture R&D personnel and creative ideas.

#### Practical patent education

Started in 2006, the patent education at universities was still in its early stage in Korea. The education, available in six graduate schools and 40 colleges, was insufficient in quantity and focused only on legal theories. Education on practical subjects was needed such as patent information search and drafting patent claims.

#### New cooperative model involving academia, industry and the government

In the era of knowledge economy, enterprises need to change from the current vertically integrated R&D paradigm to accept open innovation which actively uses outside technology and idea. And universities are strongly required to grow personnel needed by enterprises.

KIPO and the National Academy Engineering of Korea hold Campus Patent Strategy Universiade, aiming to promote practical patent education at science and technology school of universities and provide the best research personnel and idea needed by enterprises. Under the Campus Patent Strategy

Universiade, questions, appraisal, and prize money are prepared by participating enterprises, answers by universities, and the entire operation management by KIPO; this is a new type of Academy-Industry-Government cooperative case.

#### Campus Patent Strategy Universiade

The competitive areas of Campus Patent Strategy Universiade include patent strategy establishment and advanced technology survey. Patent strategy establishment aims to analyze patents at home and abroad by detailed technology subject and establish R&D and patent strategies. Advanced technology survey aims to survey any advanced technology from hypothetical patent applications or patent abstracts in each industry and evaluate the possibility of patenting or competitors' ability to draft patent applications or amend them.

The 2008 Campus Patent Strategy Universiade was sponsored by 21 prominent Korean companies including Samsung Electronics, LG Electronics, and Hyundai Kia Automotive Group and supported by 14 companies including LG Electronics and Samsung Heavy Industries, which offered employment incentives for the awardees. During the Universiade, 2,050 teams from 68 universities participated and papers were submitted by 1,128 teams of 68 universities. Among them 89 teams from 34 universities were awarded: 18 teams from the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, teams from Seoul National University and Korea



University, and six teams from POSTECH.

2009 Campus Patent Strategy Universiade is planned to publicly announce its competition on April 1 and hold the awarding ceremony in late November. A total of 36 companies including 21 prominent companies such as LG Life Sciences, Hyundai Heavy Industries, and Pantech. And 23 companies including nine new companies will offer employment incentives to the awardees.

## Promoting IP capacity and business

### Strengthening IP capacity of universities and public research institutes

We developed patent management capability assessment model by which universities and public agencies can measure their own capability and complement any weakness. Also under the model, about 20 experienced patent management advisors are dispatched to 20 universities.

We have built a foundation on which excellent research results can be identified and utilized through patent asset assessment support for universities. We also established a University Intellectual Property Center (<http://www.uipc.or.kr/>) on which IP experts at universities can communicate online and exchange ideas. Effective research data and maintenance are ensured by developing e-invention diary (e-research note). We also compiled and made available a set of model contract for

employee invention for universities that reflect the recently revised Invention Promotion Act and held an Employment Invention Seminar.

### Activating patent technology assessment, trade and transfer activities

To support SMEs having high level of technology but insufficient assets for security against loans, we provided patent evaluation service for them so that they can use the results for getting loans.

To activate the patent technology transfer and trade, we run an on/off-line patent technology trade system. Especially via an online system named IP-Mart (<http://www.ipmart.or.kr/>), potential licensees and licensors can list their patents, search for patents, use a technology matching system to buy and sell using an online auction.

For offline trades we provide patent trade experts for the support of patent technology development, matching and trades and held patent technology transfer fairs and seminars to further promote patent technology trade and transfer.

To promote the use of government-owned patents, we adopted a new policy: government-owned patents that have been idle for three years following registration may be used by anyone for a year without charge and for the next three years with 50% reduction of licensing fees. KIPO has also established a system

## Promoting IP capacity and business



KIPO - KAIST enters MOU on IP support



Commemorative ceremony of the 44th Invention Day

# Capacity building for local governments and SMEs



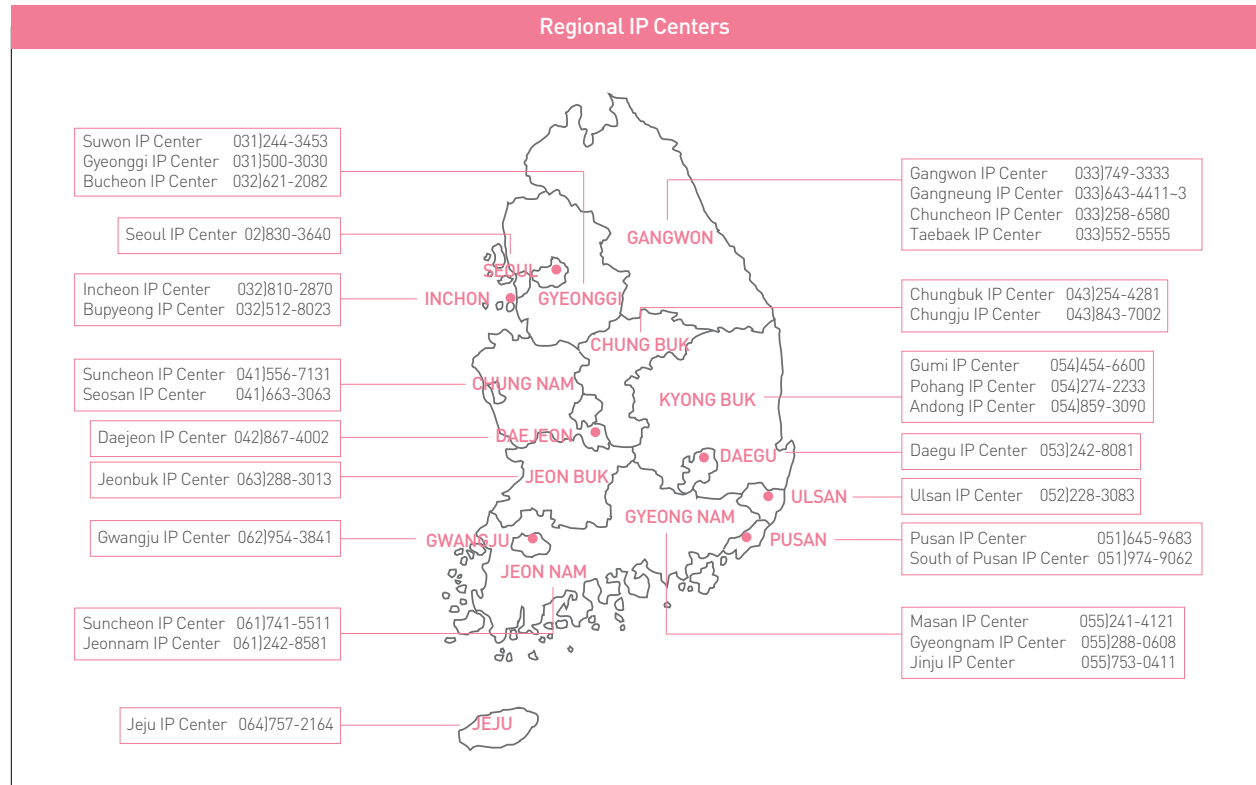
IP management consulting

for easy online licensing for those government-owned patents. More information is available at our Web site <<http://www.kipo.go.kr>> and at the IP-Mart <<http://www.ipmart.or.kr>>.

## Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Support Programs

### One Stop Total Service

We established a one-stop total service system that comprises various services from diagnosis of IP capacity of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) to commercialization of IPs. Under the program, consultants at regional IP centers visit SMEs for diagnosis and then special staff members of KIPO visit and provide IP management consulting.



### Raising SMEs IP Specialists

As the number of patent disputes is increasing, SMEs are under pressure to have staff members specialized in IP in house. But SMEs generally don't have enough work force or financial capacity to support IP education for their staff. Thus, we are providing IP education for SMEs to reinforce SMEs capacity in IP.

### On-site Presentation for KIPO's SME Policies

We have established a package of SME support programs and have held on-site presentations on the programs since January 2009. The Commissioner and working level staff members of KIPO gave presentations on the SME support programs and provided answers to questions made by SMEs. The Q&A sessions in turn gave us valuable feedback for improving our SME support programs. A total of 13 on-site presentations were made, which had 1,300 CEOs and IP workforce of SMEs.



On-site IP management consulting

## IP Management Support Dream Team

### Tailor-made IP Management Consulting

- Field counseling by KIPO experts
  - 2008 446 times of consulting to 147 companies
- Full time patent consultants at the local centers, Field-oriented consulting service
  - 2008 patent consulting: 5,896 times
  - 2008 intensive support for 70 regional patent star companies
  - 2008 brand consulting to 14 local governments

#### IP strategy

- IP based management consulting
- Acquisition of excellent patents for new businesses
- Establishment of IP management system including employment invention
- Establishment of pre-examination, cost cut
- Establishment of Sales know-how management system

### IP Management Experts in Private Sector

- Dispatch of patent agents, lawyers, technology trader, financial and accounting experts
- Successful stories of IP management through comprehensive support including patent brand design

#### Expert support

- Management diagnosis and IP strategy presentation by consulting firms
- Diagnosis of patents owned, analysis of patent map and determination of R&D direction
- Regulation establishment of invention, report and reward
- Check list for application or know-how
- Relevant law review and establishment of sales know-how regulation



Opening of the Seoul Regional Office

# Capacity building for local governments and SMEs

## Capacity building for local governments and SMEs

Since 2008, we have operated SME Support Programs that aimed to strengthen competitiveness and build innovative capacity of SMEs that are under-resourced in technology development, suffer from patent disputes and technology drains, or have difficulties in brand and design development. This program focuses on establishing a timely support and post-management support for a successful IP management of SMEs equipped with a well-structured IP portfolios.

### Regional IP centers

The IP creating and utilizing activities are concentrated in the major cities, making income gap between cities and suburbs

bigger and bigger. In consideration of such problems, we have established Regional IP Centers to strengthen the IP capacity of regional provinces since 2004. The number of Centers reached 29 across the nation as of late 2008. The 29 Regional IP Centers conduct a comprehensive IP consulting service so that regional SMEs can upgrade their product brand images and relevant IP. The Regional IP Centers are grown into regional IP Hubs as they provide more effective support for regional SMEs.

### Comprehensive IP consulting for SMEs

At the Regional IP Centers, two full-time consultants specialized in patent information analysis and patent commercialization serve the regional needs. They provide one-stop service covering all aspects of technology development



Seminar on KIPO's SME policies

## Localization of Korean brands for non-English speaking markets



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and commercialization. A patent information consultation provides customized searches for patent trend analysis and technology direction and also for preventing duplicate and redundant investment as well as patent disputes. A patent commercialization consulting service matches potential licensees with potential licensors for a successful technology transfer by utilizing KIPO's database. The consultations are offered only to a selected SMEs which showed an excellent innovative capability through evaluation. The consultants first carry out preliminary check on whether the SME have a team solely dedicated to IP and the operation status of the employee invention scheme. Based on the preliminary diagnosis, the IP experts proffer in-depth and tailor-made counselling in the field of technology the SME wants. In addition, the IP local centers has built an IP Management Support Dream Team consisting of patent agents, lawyers and professional engineers to support SMEs confronting IP challenges and to make utmost efforts until the issues are resolved.

#### Local brand value improvement

The local brand value improvement project was launched based on the 248 brand maps created in 2006. Under the project, we have provided the following various programs for local governments and received positive feedback: support for acquiring brand rights through protection of geographical indication of specialized products; consultation on

management of local brands; support for advertising and marketing for specialized products.

#### Localization of Korean brands for non-English speaking markets

In 2008, a new project was launched to strengthen the brand value of Korean SMEs. While there is a great commercial potential for SMEs in non-English speaking markets, penetration in those markets is hindered due to lack of good brands. We began the 2008 pilot program of brand development for SMEs to help increase penetration in the non-English speaking markets. For this pilot project, a project undertaker and one of SMEs were matched and an organization committee consisting of professors of Hankook University of Foreign Studies and brand experts has been established in order to develop successful brands in the local languages of non-English speaking markets. Thorough registability searches are performed at the early development stage so that local brands in local languages can be filed and registered locally upon completion of the project. As a result, the development of brands in local languages of five SMEs has been successfully accomplished. The five relevant companies have completed their application and they have already witnessed an increase in both sales and the contract requests.

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# Toward IP-friendly society

## Enhancing IPR Enforcement

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- Online and offline crackdowns on fake goods
- Enhanced monitoring system
- Enhanced awareness of IP protection
- KIPRA and IP protection infrastructure
- IP Protection Network with Various Stakeholders

## IPR education and training

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- International Intellectual Property Training Institute
- IP Academy
- IP education for international participants
- Invention Education Center

## Raising IP experts

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- IP Panorama
- IP Xpedite
- Adoption of WIPO's World Wide Academy

## Enhancing IPR Enforcement

We have made continuous efforts to change public awareness on counterfeit products since 1987 by conducting crackdowns and campaigns. The Lee Myung-bak government that took office in February, 2008, selected the IP Protection and Establishment of Fair Trade Order as one of 100 items on the national agenda. In addition, the Korean Intellectual Property Protection Association (KIPRA) was organized by big corporations, SMEs and representative organizations of various industries in January, 2009 for the purpose of protecting IPRs which has emerged as a key international issue during the negotiations of the free trade agreements between Korea and the US and between Korea and the EU.

### Online and offline crackdowns on fake goods

In 2008, stricter offline regulation brought about the increase in the number of seized counterfeit goods to 97,751, a 276 percent increase from 35,366 in 2007. The number of convicted counterfeiters was 213 in 2008, a 109.2 percent increase from 195 in 2007. In 2008, shut down websites numbered 123 which is a 256 percent increase from 48 in 2008.

### Enhanced Monitoring System

For better offline enforcement activity, the number of public officials for on-site crackdown of counterfeiting was



Inauguration of the Korean Intellectual Property Protection Association

### Seized counterfeit goods

Category		'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08
Number of Crackdowns	regular	13	18	20	18	18	18
	special	25	36	15	20	12	20
	total	38	54	35	38	30	38
Crackdown Result	correction order	217	425	749	966	1,066	1,147
	arrests	332	198	88	128	116	34
	No. of total regulation (cases)	549	623	837	1,094	1,182	1,181
	No. of seized counterfeit products	10,160	149,555	17,742	14,852	35,366	97,751



increased from four to thirteen, For online monitoring, the 24 hour online monitoring system has been established and came into operation.

Since 2006, the reward system for counterfeit reporting has been in operation to improve regulation efficiency and customer awareness on counterfeiting.

### Enhanced Awareness of IP Protection

We have organized a cyber journalist team to create a social climate where the private sector takes the lead in IP protection. In addition, KIPO puts an effort in cooperation with consumer groups to create a culture of purchasing authentic goods.

#### Counterfeiters

Category	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08
Shut down of online-sites (suspension of sales)	8,542 (586)	10,470 (564)	7,323 (365)	11,976 (377)	8,866 (195)	10,398 (213)

#### Counterfeiters

Category	2007	2008			
		the first half year	year		
Shut down of online-sites or suspension of sales	Korea Communications Standards Commission	Shut-down requests	48 cases	78 cases	207 cases
		No. of shut-down sites	48 cases	59 cases	123 cases
Sales suspension of online open market and portals (Auction, G-market, Daum, Naver and so on)		-	-	-	697 cases



Yeongnam Regional Enforcement Office



Monitoring online trade of counterfeit goods



## Laying foundation for advancing IP protection

For better understanding of the illegality of counterfeiting and negative effects of purchasing counterfeit goods, we have launched campaigns using various mass media including online banners and quizzes as well as radio and subway broadcasting.

### KIPRA and IP protection infrastructure

In January 2009, KIPRA which is composed of large corporations, SMEs and representative industrial groups was established to protect the IPRs of Korean companies both in Korea and overseas countries. The activities of the KIPRA include counterfeit regulation within Korea and assistance for

the protection of IPs for overseas Korean companies. The Association will increase the number of enforcement staff from 18 in 2009 to 36 in 2010 so as to conduct regular and special crackdowns offline as well as online IP violations, especially focusing on venues where IP violation is frequently reported. The target subject matters of IP for enforcement will be expanded to include service marks, trade names and geographical indications. KIPO also held seminars with international business organizations such as the European Union Chamber of Commerce in Korea in November 2008 and Seoul Japan Club in December 2008 to hear their concerns over IP protection.



WIPO Summer School



Invention camp: breaking rocks with eggs

### Comprehensive PR Activities to Improve Awareness of Counterfeiting

The First KIPO University Student AD Contest



['08. 3 - 5.]

Counterfeit Eradication Campaign by Consumer Groups



['08. 6 - 11.]

Subway Mobile Broadcasting



['08. 5 - 9.]

Online PR



['08. 7 - 10.]

Subway Frame AD



['08. 10 - 12.]

### IP Protection Network with Various Stakeholders

We built an IP protection network for each industry through close cooperation with industrial organizations, private alliances and economy groups for the establishment of an effective cooperative IPR protection system from the point of view of both companies and customers. We also have made utmost efforts to create an advanced culture of respecting IPRs in response to heightened standards of IP enforcement as agreed upon in various bilateral and multilateral IP protection agreements including the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement.

### IPR education and training

#### International Intellectual Property Training Institute

The International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI) is fostering IP human resources through systemic programs that are tailored for each group of trainees, i.e., central and local government officials, private sectors, students and international participants. The IIPTI offered 176 IP education programs in 2008, among which 57 courses including the New Examiners Course were offered for government officials, 27 courses including the Patent Dispute Cases were for citizens, 85 invention promotion courses comprising the School Invention Leadership Program were offered, and 7 courses including the WIPO Asia-Pacific Regional seminar were offered for international participants.

### IP Academy

National IP education portal site <[www.ipacademy.net](http://www.ipacademy.net)> which provides IP e-learning programs and education information was opened in 2008 to provide online IP education. In the opening year, about 140 online contents were offered to 270,000 members. IP Academy which is an advanced version of the previous online IP education service proffers e-learning contents and customer-tailored online IP education contents for public officials, IP related employees, the youth, teachers and universities.

### IP education for international participants

KIPO has held 71 international seminars in cooperation with WIPO and the KOICA since the establishment of IIPTI in 1987 to foster IP experts and to develop the IP sector in the Asia Pacific region. A total of 1,643 foreigners took part in these events. In 2008 alone, seven international seminars were organized with 129 participants. In the same year, IP education programs were provided for the public officials of the Ministry of Science and Technology and Intellectual Property Training Institute of Vietnam following the programs for public officials of Vietnam and Malaysia in 2007. As a follow-up measure for the free trade agreement between Korea and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), an education course were offered for the examiners of ASEAN member countries. Based on such experiences in IP education, KIPO is planning to

## IPR education and training



IP Panorama, an IP e-learning program



IP Xpedite

## Raising IP experts



IP Academy <<http://www.ipacademy.net/>>

expand customized education programs for foreign officers upon request.

### Invention Education Center

The Invention Education Center opened in 2005 developed its own education programs focusing on easy understanding of inventions and hands-on experiences. The following programs were offered with great popularity:

- student invention program
- invention leadership program and
- tailored education program.

A total of 3,000 elementary, middle and high school students, parents and teachers participated our programs. In 2008, an invention quest program was provided for underprivileged students to reduce educational gap between haves and have-nots.

In the case of invention leadership programs, various courses including the Invention Program Development course have been introduced to improve the expertise of teachers, contributing to the promotion of invention education. We converted our principle oriented programs into a tailored program named Invention Tour Course in order to meet the needs of participating students. Annually the 98 tour courses benefited 5,668. Besides, the center has developed various events and educational programs including invention camps with parents and the 2008 Korea Student Invention Exhibition which was a festival for the invention clubs of universities nationwide.

### Raising IP Experts through e-Learning

KIPO developed an English IP e-Learning Contents in cooperation with international organizations such as WIPO and APEC and distributed them nationwide and overseas to foster IP human resources with global mind.

#### IP Panorama, the first IP e-Learning Program in English

IP Panorama is an e-learning program based on the CD-ROM prepared and released by WIPO entitled *Intellectual property for Business*, which was written by world-renowned IP experts. The e-learning program deals with actual IP cases from the business' point of view. KIPO signed the Korea and WIPO cooperative agreement in November, 2004. Under the agreement, KIPO shares the copyrights of the educational contents and WIPO participates in creating e-learning contents. In September, 2007, IP Panorama which consists of 10 modules was officially released. WIPO pointed out the excellence of IP Panorama in a press release calling it as "the most advanced IP e-learning content".

#### IP Xpedite, Contents for Middle and High Levelers

IP Xpedite deals with utilization of patent information and methods of drafting and analyzing patent applications in major IP countries. IP Xpedite has been developed as a two-year APEC project starting from 2006 with a \$260,000 APEC fund.

### Adoption of WIPO's World Wide Academy Programs

The Worldwide Academy (WWA), WIPO's international IPR education program, was adopted as an English IP course for universities. The program was adopted and introduced as regular curriculum by three universities in 2005. By 2008, nine universities have adopted the WWA as regular curriculum, benefiting 1,189 students.

Also provided was a comprehensive online-and offline IP course which combines the online course and offline lectures. The online course utilizes the IP Panorama and IP Xpedite contents which are provided through a homepage dedicated to English IPR e-learning. The offline lectures are presented by US lawyers, patent agents and IP experts. The combined course was offered five times in 2007 with 245 participants. In 2008, the number increased to 27 times benefiting 1,141.

### KIPO, an explorer in IP e-learning

IP Panorama and IP Xpedite are highly regarded by the international IPR community. In 2007 when IP Panorama was officially launched at the General Assembly of the WIPO, around 80 member states of WIPO visited the PR booth and about 20 countries requested for developing IP Panorama in their own languages. Since then, KIPO keeps receiving inquiries for the use of IP Panorama and for developing the program in other languages. In 2008, we agreed on creating a version of IP Panorama for Portugal, Mongolia and Estonia. This year, the

Thai Department of Intellectual Property will complete the development of IP Panorama in Thailand. In addition, IP Panorama will be translated into five UN official languages including Arabic, French and Spanish under the cooperation between WIPO and KIPO.

The IP Xpedite which was launched in February 2008 at the 26<sup>th</sup> APEC Intellectual Property Rights Expert Group (IPEG) Meeting has been highly appreciated for its quality. Therefore, an educational project utilizing the IP Xpedite was approved by the APEC with a \$130,000 fund. KIPO prepared a three-step educational program which consists of online and offline e-learning contents to improve IP education by utilizing IP Xpedite. For an IP development within the APEC region, KIPO's efforts to nurture human resources capable of utilizing patent information will continue.



Total consulting for patent commercialization



2008 Patent Technology Transfer Conference

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# Highlighting Figures of 2008

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# Applications

## Applications

### A. Domestic Applications

The overall number of IPR applications filed in 2008 was 372,697, a decrease of 2.0 percent from 380,203 applications of the previous year.

A breakdown of that figure shows that patent applications decreased slightly by 1.1 percent, from 172,469 to 170,632. Utility model applications dropped by 17.4 percent, from 21,084 to 17,405. Industrial design applications numbered 56,750, which represents an increase of 4.4 percent over the previous year's figure of 54,362. Trademark applications also decreased by 3.3 percent, from 132,288 in 2007 to 127,910 in 2008.

Of the 372,697 IPR applications filed in 2008, residents of Korea filed 304,358 (or 81.7 percent), which is 2.6% less than in the previous year; and residents of foreign countries filed 68,339 (or 18.3%), which is 0.7% more than in 2007.

Looking at the IPR applications filed by residents of foreign countries, the vast majority, 43,518, were for patents, though the figure underperforms the previous year's figure by 0.6 percent; of the rest, 434 were for utility models, 3,964 were for industrial designs, and 20,423 were for trademarks.

Most of the applications of foreign applicants came from three countries: 23,844 (or 35 percent) came from Japan, 21,112 (or 29.7 percent) came from the USA, and 4,981 (or 7 percent) came from Germany.

### Applications by IPR type

IPR type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Increase from 2006 (%)
Patents	118,652	140,115	160,921	166,189	169,381	170,632	-1.1
Utility models	40,825	37,753	37,175	32,908	20,946	17,405	-17.4
Subtotal	159,477	177,868	198,096	199,097	190,327	188,037	-2.8
Industrial designs	37,607 (39,346)	41,184 (42,879)	45,222 (46,615)	51,039 (52,879)	54,485 (55,662)	56,750 (58,912)	4.4 (5.8)
Trademarks	108,917 (148,691)	108,464 (147,319)	115,889 (156,270)	122,384 (164,432)	132,756 (180,257)	127,910 (178,211)	-3.3 (-1.1)
Total	306,001 (347,514)	327,516 (368,066)	359,207 (400,981)	372,520 (416,408)	375,403 (425,815)	372,697 (425,160)	-2.0 (-1.0)

Note: 1. Figures in parentheses include multiple applications  
2. The figures for 2007 are preliminary.

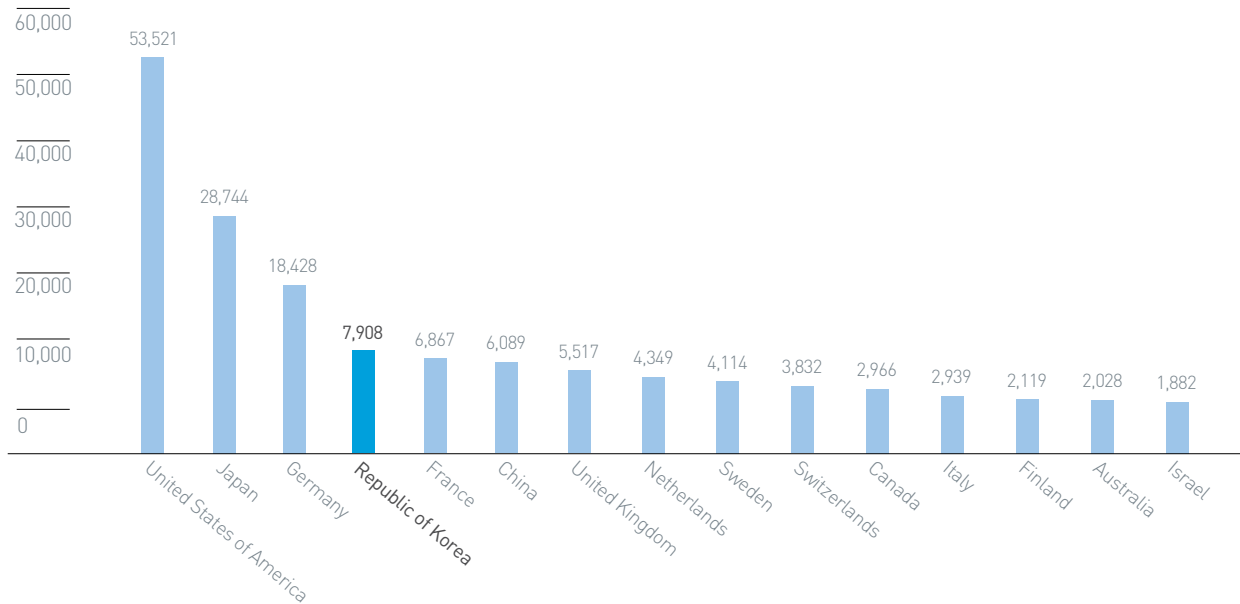


## B. PCT Applications

### PCT Application Trend

The overall number of PCT applications in 2008 was 163,800 (preliminary estimate), an increase of 3,914 (or 5.9 percent) over the previous year. Of these applications, residents of Korea filed 7,066. Although that figure is only 4.5 percent of all PCT applications filed in 2008, it represents a significant increase of 12.0 percent over the 7,066 of the previous year and it still places Korea at the fourth in world ranking (out of 136 member countries) in 2008.

**Ranking for PCT applications (2008)**



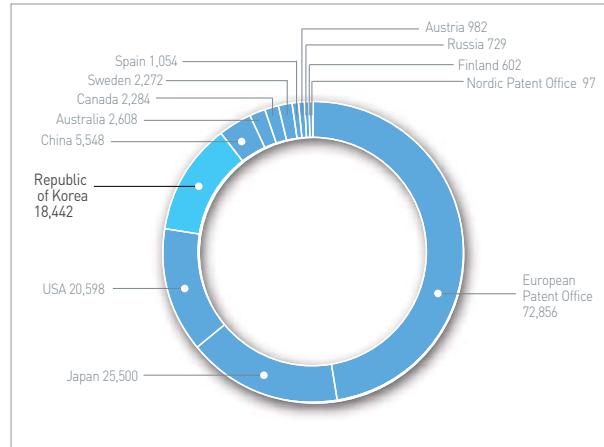
\* Data Source: Latest News of WIPO, January 27, 2009

\* WIPO statistics are preliminary estimates and may differ from the KIPO data due to the gap in registration date.

# Applications

## Status of international searches and international preliminary examinations

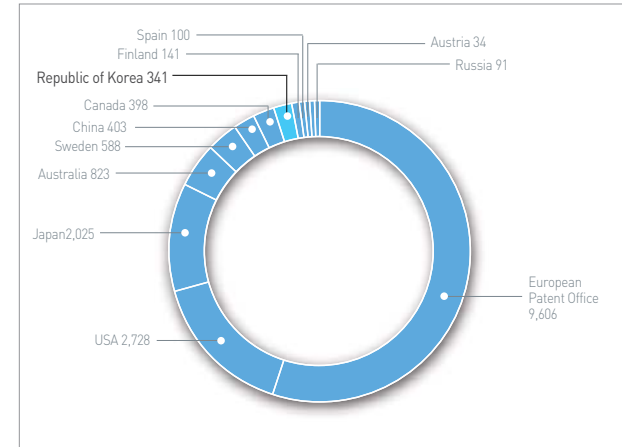
### Status of international searches



Note: Based on PCT Yearly Review 2007

In 2008, the 13 International Searching Authorities accepted 163,800 applications for international searches. KIPO's portion numbered 18,442, earning us a ranking of fourth.

### Status of international preliminary examinations



Note: Based on PCT Yearly Review 2007

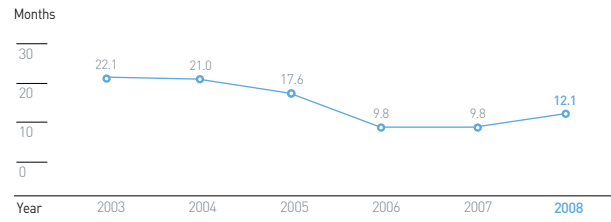
in 2008, the 12 International Preliminary Examining Authorities conducted 17,347 examinations. KIPO's portion numbered 341, earning us a ranking of eighth.

## Examinations

### A. Patents and utility models

In 2008, the number of patent and utility model applications examined by the first action standard was 109,313. [That figure is comprised of 95,490 patent examinations and 13,823 utility model examinations.] Of the 13,823 utility

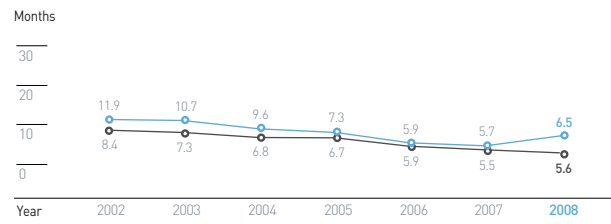
**First action pendency period for patent and utility model examination**



### B. Trademarks and industrial designs

In 2008, KIPO examined on a first action basis 162,697 regular trademark applications, 23,578 international trademark applications under the Madrid Protocol, and 51,492 industrial design applications. The trademark figures represent an annual decrease of 5.3 percent and the industrial design

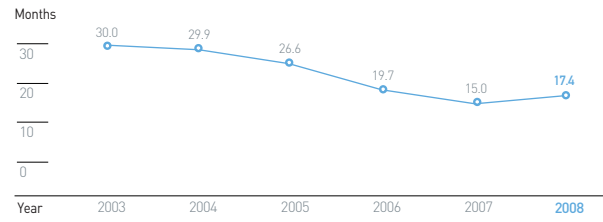
**First action pendency period**



model examinations, 12,707 were processed under the new utility model law; 48 were processed under the quick registration system for utility models; and 1,068 were processed under a technical evaluation for utility models.

By the end of 2008, the first action pending period for patent and utility model examinations averaged 12.1 months, an increase from the previous year's 9.8 months.

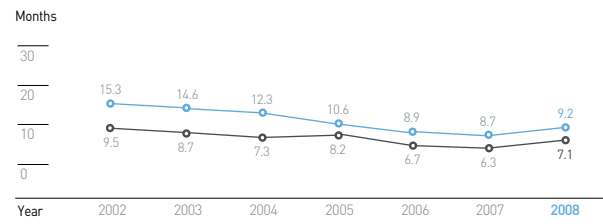
**Total pendency period for patent and utility model examinations**



figures represent an annual decrease of 12.1 percent.

By the end of 2008, the average first action pendency period was 6.5 months for trademarks and 5.6 months for industrial designs. Compared to the previous year, these figures represent an increase of approximately 0.8 months for trademarks and 0.1 months for industrial designs.

**Total pendency period to the final decision**



# Examinations

## Examinations

### Examinations by IPR type

Year	Patents and utility models			Industrial designs	Trademarks		Total
	Patents	Utility models	Subtotal		Domestic	International	
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	98,404	53,389	151,793	40,541 (42,080)	116,210 (156,147)	3,205 (6,560)	311,749 (356,580)
2005	131,115	49,317	180,432	40,820 (41,987)	124,892 (171,000)	4,534 (8,941)	350,678 (402,360)
2006	195,398	45,270	240,668	46,381 (48,369)	128,457 (172,045)	7,270 (15,031)	422,776 (476,113)
2007	129,156	14,407	143,563	56,584 (58,584)	127,709 (171,858)	8,305 (17,746)	
2008	95,490	13,823	109,313	50,117 (51,492)	117,796 (162,697)	10,830 (23,578)	

Note: 1. Includes other items such as withdrawal, abandonment, and invalidation.

2. Figures are base on the first action.

3. Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

### C. Registrations

In 2008, IPR registrations in Korea numbered 193,939, for an annual decrease of 14.8 percent. Analysis of registrations in 2008 reveals a 78.0 percent increase for utility models, 8.7 percent increase for trademarks, while it shows a drop of 32.5 percent for patents and 2.2 percent decrease for industrial designs.

### Registrations by IPR type

IPR type	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Percentage change for 2007
Patents	49,068	73,512	120,790	123,306	83,523	△ 32.5
Utility models	34,182	32,716	29,736	2,766	4,975	78.0
Industrial designs	31,021	33,993	34,206	40,611	39,858	△ 2.2
Trademarks	51,104	57,873	65,825	60,104	65,583	8.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>165,375</b>	<b>198,094</b>	<b>250,557</b>	<b>226,787</b>	<b>193,939</b>	<b>△ 14.8</b>

Note: Trademark registration renewals are excluded.

In terms of nationality, residents of Korea obtained 61,115 registrations, a 33.3 percent decrease from the previous year, while residents of foreign countries obtained 22,408 registrations, marking a 30.3 percent annual decrease.

Of registrations by residents of foreign countries, the majority came from Japan (14,940 registrations), the USA (8,842 registrations) and Germany (2,098 registrations).

**Domestic and foreign registrations**

IPR type	Patents	Utility Models	Industrial Designs	Trademarks	Total
Domestic	61,115	4,875	36,645	50,927	153,562
Foreign	22,408	100	3,213	14,656	40,377
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,523</b>	<b>4,975</b>	<b>39,858</b>	<b>65,583</b>	<b>193,939</b>

Note: Trademark registration renewals are excluded.

**D. Trial and appeals**

In 2008, KIPO received 21,011 trial petitions, which represents a 8.3 percent increase over the previous year.

A breakdown of trial petitions for the year shows that the number of petitions or patents and utility models rose by 12.3% to 13,143, whereas number of trial petitions for trademarks and industrial designs rose by 2.3 percent to 7,868. In addition, the ex parte cases number 16,218 (or 77.2 percent of all cases), and the inter partes cases numbered 4,793 (or 22.8% of all cases). Moreover, residents of Korea accounted for 12,798 (or 63 percent) of the trial petitions, whereas residents of foreign countries accounted for 8,213 petitions (or 39.1 percent).

In 2008, we concluded 19,475 trials. Of these, 11,596 (or 59.5 percent) were for patents and utility models, and 7,879 (or 40.5 percent) were for trademarks and industrial designs.

The ex parte suits filed in 2008 with the Patent Court numbered 445, which is slightly more than 436 suits filed in the previous year. The ex parte suits comprised 250 patent and utility model cases and 195 trademark and industrial design cases. As the defendant in the ex parte suits, the KIPO Commissioner had a success rate of 80.6 percent, slightly down from the 83.1 percent success rate of the previous year.

## Examinations

The final appeals of the ex parte suits filed with the Supreme Court in 2007 were up by 27 from the previous year for a total of 107. Of these, patent and utility model cases numbered 60, while trademark and industrial design cases numbered 74. As the defendant in the final appeals, the KIPO Commissioner had a success rate of 73.9%, down slightly from the 82.7 percent success rate of the previous year.

### Trial statistics

	IPR type	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Percentage change for 2008
Petitions	Patents	4,798	7,142	9,725	10,950	12,237	11.8
	Utility models	827	786	765	753	906	20.3
	Industrial designs	572	484	546	611	806	31.9
	Trademarks	4,582	5,869	6,056	7,081	7,062	△ 0.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,779</b>	<b>14,281</b>	<b>17,092</b>	<b>19,395</b>	<b>21,011</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Disposals	Patents	4,051	6,572	9,793	11,335	10,741	△ 5.2
	Utility models	876	1,041	857	862	855	△ 0.8
	Industrial designs	599	535	506	539	670	24.3
	Trademarks	4,206	5,003	5,630	6,245	7,209	15.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,732</b>	<b>13,151</b>	<b>16,786</b>	<b>18,981</b>	<b>19,475</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Successful petitions (rate)	Patents	1,009 (44.0)	1,513 (42.8)	2,192 (45.0)	2,221 (39.0)	1,787 (34.0)	-
	Utility models	393 (45.3)	487 (47.1)	391 (46.4)	364 (43.4)	316 (43.2)	-
	Industrial designs	277 (52.0)	227 (46.8)	262 (56.8)	231 (47.4)	278 (47.7)	-
	Trademarks	2,484 (59.1)	2,687 (53.7)	3,194 (57.1)	3,690 (59.6)	4,135 (58.4)	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,163 (52.7)</b>	<b>4,914 (48.9)</b>	<b>6,039 (51.3)</b>	<b>6,506 (49.2)</b>	<b>6,516 (47.7)</b>	<b>-</b>

Note: 1. The term "disposals" refers to cases where a right has been registered or the applicant abandons the application, as well as cases where the registration is decided by an examiner's reconsideration before a trial.

2. The rate of successful petitions is the percentage of successful petitions over the number of petitions, where the number of petitions does not include the registrations which is decided by an examiner's reconsideration before a trial.

Comparison of domestic and foreign trial petitions

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
Patents	3,133	1,665	4,362	2,780	6,209	3,516	7,004	3,946	7,649	4,588
Utility models	812	15	771	15	758	7	744	9	900	6
Industrial designs	538	34	456	28	515	31	584	27	763	43
Trademarks	2,890	1,692	3,432	2,437	3,315	2,741	3,750	3,331	3,486	3,576
Subtotal	7,373	3,406	9,021	5,260	10,797	6,295	12,082	7,313	12,798	8,213
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,779</b>		<b>14,281</b>		<b>17,092</b>		<b>19,395</b>		<b>21,011</b>	

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

Overview of 2008

Dynamic IP Korea

Open Innovation and Regional Capacity Building

Toward IP-friendly society

Highlights of 2008

**Appendix**



# Appendix

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# Applications

## Applications by IPR type

IPR type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Percentage change for 2008
Patents	118,652	140,115	160,921	166,189	172,469	170,632	-1.1
Utility models	40,825	37,753	37,175	32,908	21,084	17,405	-17.4
Subtotal	159,477	177,868	198,096	199,097	193,553	188,037	-2.8
Industrial designs	37,607 (39,346)	41,184 (42,879)	45,222 (46,615)	51,039 (52,879)	54,362 (55,662)	56,750 (58,912)	4.4 (5.8)
Trademarks	108,917 (148,691)	108,464 (147,319)	115,889 (156,270)	122,384 (164,432)	132,288 (180,257)	127,910 (178,211)	-3.3 (-1.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>306,001 (347,514)</b>	<b>327,516 (368,066)</b>	<b>359,207 (400,981)</b>	<b>372,520 (416,408)</b>	<b>380,203 (429,472)</b>	<b>372,697 (425,160)</b>	<b>-2.0 (-1.0)</b>

Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

## PCT applications

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of applications	2,942	3,565	4,690	5,945	7,066	7,911
Growth rate (%)	17.2	21.2	31.6	26.2	18.9	12.0

Note: Based on WIPO statistics.

## International trademark applications under the Madrid Protocol

Period	Office of origin	Designated office
2003	108	1,548
2004	141	4,874
2005	154	6,699
2006	208	8,483
2007	283	9,072
<b>2008</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>9,745</b>

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

## Comparison of domestic and foreign applications

## Applications

		Domestic		Foreign		Total
		Cases	%	Cases	%	
Patents	2003	90,313	76.1	28,339	23.9	118,652
	2004	105,250	75.1	34,865	24.9	140,115
	2005	122,188	75.9	38,733	24.1	160,921
	2006	125,476	75.5	40,713	24.5	166,189
	2007	128,701	74.6	43,768	25.4	172,469
	<b>2008</b>	<b>127,114</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>43,518</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>170,632</b>
Utility models	2003	40,174	98.4	651	1.6	40,825
	2004	37,167	98.4	586	1.6	37,753
	2005	36,534	98.3	641	1.7	37,175
	2006	32,193	97.8	715	2.2	32,908
	2007	20,632	97.9	452	2.1	21,084
	<b>2008</b>	<b>16,971</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>17,405</b>
Industrial designs	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	41,918 (43,247)	92.7 (92.8)	3,304 (3,368)	7.3 (7.2)	45,222 (46,615)
	2006	48,018 (49,766)	94.1 (94.1)	3,021 (3,113)	5.9 (5.9)	51,039 (52,879)
	2007	50,868 (52,055)	93.6 (93.5)	3,494 (3,607)	6.4 (6.5)	54,362 (55,662)
	<b>2008</b>	<b>52,786 (54,278)</b>	<b>93.0 (92.1)</b>	<b>3,964 (4,634)</b>	<b>7.0 (7.9)</b>	<b>56,750 (58,912)</b>
Trademarks	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	99,435 (129,635)	85.8 (83.0)	16,454 (26,635)	14.2 (17.0)	115,889 (156,270)
	2006	105,544 (136,590)	86.2 (83.1)	16,840 (27,842)	13.8 (16.9)	122,384 (164,432)

# Applications

## Comparison of domestic and foreign applications

		Domestic		Foreign		Total
		Cases	%	Cases	%	
Trademarks	2007	112,157 (147,489)	84.8 (81.8)	20,131 (32,768)	15.2 (18.2)	132,288 (180,257)
	<b>2008</b>	<b>107,487 (144,920)</b>	<b>84.0 (81.3)</b>	<b>20,423 (33,291)</b>	<b>16.0 (18.7)</b>	<b>127,910 (178,211)</b>
Total	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	300,075 (331,604)	83.5 (82.7)	59,132 (69,377)	16.5 (17.3)	359,207 (400,981)
	2006	311,231 (344,025)	83.5 (82.6)	61,289 (72,383)	16.5 (17.4)	372,520 (416,408)
	2007	312,358 (348,877)	82.2 (84.6)	67,845 (80,595)	17.8 (15.4)	380,203 (429,472)
	<b>2008</b>	<b>304,358 (343,283)</b>	<b>81.7 (80.7)</b>	<b>68,339 (81,877)</b>	<b>18.3 (19.3)</b>	<b>372,697 (425,160)</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

## Patent applications by technological field

Classification	Domestic	Percentage change for 2008	Foreign	Percentage change for 2008	Total	Percentage change for 2008
Agriculture	1,683 (1.3%)	5.5	141 (0.3%)	11.9	1,824 (1.1%)	5.9
Foodstuffs and tobacco	2,716 (2.1%)	-4.8	269 (0.6%)	-8.2	2,985 (1.7%)	-5.1
Personal and domestic articles	4,931 (3.9%)	7.1	487 (1.1%)	5.9	5,418 (3.2%)	7.0
Health and amusement	4,246 (3.3%)	18.3	1,670 (3.8%)	-2.3	5,916 (3.5%)	11.6
Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	2,281 (1.8%)	8.5	1,889 (4.3%)	-6.1	4,170 (2.4%)	1.3
Separating and mixing	2,980 (2.3%)	3.0	1,005 (2.3%)	-3.1	3,985 (2.3%)	1.4
Shaping	2,301 (1.8%)	-6.5	725 (1.7%)	-3.8	3,026 (1.8%)	-5.9
Grinding and polishing	2,860 (2.2%)	4.7	1,044 (2.4%)	-2.2	3,904 (2.3%)	2.7
Printing	1,213 (1.0%)	14.7	367 (0.8%)	-23.4	1,580 (0.9%)	2.8

## Patent applications by technological field

## Applications

Classification	Domestic	Percentage change for 2008	Foreign	Percentage change for 2008	Total	Percentage change for 2008
Transporting	9,415 (7.4%)	1.2	1853 (4.3%)	2.4	11,268 (6.6%)	1.4
Microstructural technology and nanotechnology	543 (0.4%)	30.8	101 (0.2%)	3.1	644 (0.4%)	25.5
Chemistry in general	2,240 (1.8%)	1.3	875 (2.0%)	21.0	3,115 (1.8%)	6.1
Organic chemistry	1,187 (0.9%)	12.5	3304 (7.6%)	4.9	4,491 (2.6%)	6.8
Organic macromolecular compounds	1454 (1.1%)	-3.6	1822 (4.2%)	-3.9	3276 (1.9%)	-3.7
Dyes, petroleum, and animal and vegetable oils	1,699 (1.3%)	6.7	1,385 (3.2%)	8.7	3,084 (1.8%)	7.6
Biochemistry	1,378 (1.1%)	-1.1	598 (1.4%)	-2.3	1,976 (1.2%)	-1.5
Metallurgy	1,413 (1.1%)	1.4	1,037 (2.4%)	1.7	2,450 (1.4%)	1.5
Textiles and flexible materials	1,671 (1.3%)	-3.0	456 (1.0%)	-4.4	2,127 (1.2%)	-3.3
Paper	224 (0.2%)	-15.5	108 (0.2%)	-12.9	332 (0.2%)	-14.7
Building	7460 (5.9%)	3.5	417 (1.0%)	-7.7	7,877 (4.6%)	2.9
Earth or rock drilling, and mining	240 (0.2%)	-0.4	41 (0.1%)	51.9	281 (0.2%)	4.9
Engines and pumps	2808 (2.2%)	5.2	1,087 (2.5%)	1.1	3,895 (2.3%)	4.0
Engineering in general	2,182 (1.7%)	-12.5	985 (2.3%)	-0.7	3,167 (1.9%)	-9.2
Lighting and heating	5360 (4.2%)	7.4	643 (1.5%)	4.4	6,003 (3.5%)	7.0
Weapons and blasting	143 (0.1%)	6.7	47 (0.1%)	14.6	190 (0.1%)	8.6
Instruments	8385 (6.6%)	-8.2	3527 (8.1%)	-2.0	11912 (7.0%)	-6.5
Horology and computing	11,982 (9.4%)	-1.9	2873 (6.6%)	-2.4	14855 (8.7%)	-2.0
Education and information storage	4,427 (3.5%)	-12.2	1,473 (3.4%)	-20.3	5900 (3.5%)	-14.3
Nucleonics	246 (0.2%)	13.4	48 (0.1%)	9.1	294 (0.2%)	12.6
Electric elements and electric techniques	18,641 (14.7%)	-6.7	7,480 (17.2%)	0.7	26,121 (15.3%)	-4.7
Electric circuitry and electric communication techniques	14,029 (11.0%)	-16.1	4754 (10.9%)	-5.4	18,783 (11.0%)	-13.6
Others	4,776 (3.8%)	64.8	1007 (2.3%)	81.8	5,783 (3.4%)	67.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,114 (100.0%)</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>43,518 (100.0%)</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>170,632 (100.0%)</b>	<b>-1.1</b>

Note: "Others" refers to non-classified applications.

# Applications

## Patent applications in biotechnology

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio
Domestic	2,045	66.1%	2,026	62.5%	2,049	67.9%	2,606	71.1%	3,295	67.5%	3,398	67.1
Foreign	1,047	33.9%	1,215	37.5%	970	32.1%	1,058	28.9%	1,587	32.5%	1,669	32.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,092</b>		<b>3,241</b>		<b>3,019</b>		<b>3,664</b>		<b>4,882</b>		<b>5,067</b>	

Note: 1. Based on the following biotechnological categories of the Eighth Edition of the International Patent Classification: 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.

2. The figures for 2006 are preliminary.

## Patent applications in business methods

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio
Domestic	4,564	89.2%	4,542	87.3%	4,205	86.4%	5,106	88.9%	6,037	91.9%	4,788	92.7%
Foreign	553	10.8%	659	12.7%	663	13.6%	636	11.1%	539	8.1%	375	7.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,117</b>		<b>5,201</b>		<b>4,868</b>		<b>5,742</b>		<b>6,568</b>		<b>5,163</b>	

Note: 1. Based on the Eighth Edition of the International Patent Classification.

2. The figures for 2006 are preliminary estimates.

## Applications by residents of foreign countries in 2008

## Applications

Residence	Patents	Utility models	Industrial designs	Trademarks	Total
Argentina	3	1		19	23
Australia	230		19	184	433
Austria	147	1	7	46	201
Bahamas	6			16	22
Bangladesh				1	1
Barbados	41		11	9	61
Belarus	4				4
Belgium	288		22	72	382
Belize				4	4
Bermuda	5			16	21
Bolivia	1				1
Brazil	26		6	56	88
Brunei Darussalam	7			2	9
Bulgaria	2				2
Canada	387	1	12	276	676
Cayman Islands	7			36	43
Chile	3			46	49
China	481	39	53	533	1,106
Colombia				5	5
Croatia	1				1
Cuba	20			16	36
Cyprus	12			26	38
Czech Republic	14		2	8	24
Denmark	194		11	71	276
Dominica				1	1
Egypt				4	4
Estonia	1				1
Finland	575	1	67	50	693
France	1,486	1	117	926	2,530
Germany	3,603	4	261	1,113	4,981
Gibraltar				5	5
Greece	19			21	40
Guatemala				1	1
Hungary	14	1	1	21	37

# Applications

## Applications by residents of foreign countries in 2008

Residence	Patents	Utility models	Industrial designs	Trademarks	Total
Hong Kong, China	9	1	3	86	99
Iceland	5			2	7
India	108		1	40	149
Indonesia				35	35
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		1	1	66	2
Ireland	70		1	77	148
Israel	294		8	60	362
Italy	328	5	50	612	995
Japan	17,552	41	1,688	4,563	23,844
Jordan	2			1	3
Kazakhstan	2				2
Kuwait				10	10
Lebanon				1	1
Liechtenstein	13		46	16	75
Lithuania			1	1	2
Luxembourg	60			154	214
Macao				3	3
Malaysia	14		1	65	80
Malta	1			11	12
Mauritius	8			2	10
Mexico	4			28	32
Monaco				12	12
Namibia	1				1
Nepal				1	1
Netherlands	1,283	2	94	470	1,849
Netherlands Antilles			3	3	3
New Zealand	27	1	6	63	97
Nigeria	1			1	2
Norway	68		4	16	88
Oman				2	2
Pakistan				1	1
Panama	5			6	11
Philippines				27	27
Poland	3			3	6



## Applications by residents of foreign countries in 2008

## Applications

Residence	Patents	Utility models	Industrial designs	Trademarks	Total
Portugal	11		6	17	34
Qatar				1	1
Romania	6				6
Russian Federation	36	4	3	18	61
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1				1
Samoa			2	2	4
San Marino	1			3	4
Saudi Arabia	12			25	37
Serbia	1				1
Seychelles	1			4	5
Singapore	163		22	133	318
Slovakia				1	1
Slovenia	4			1	5
South Africa	33		1	28	62
Spain	95		8	144	247
Sri Lanka				6	6
Sweden	730	2	90	123	945
Switzerland	1,230		99	851	2,180
Syrian Arab Republic	1				1
Taiwan, Province of China	550	299	58	378	1,285
Thailand	7		1	45	53
Trinidad and Tobago			1	1	1
Tunisia	1				1
Turkey	16			9	25
Turks and Caicos Islands		1	1	7,459	2
Ukraine	1			6	7
United Arab Emirates			28	28	28
United Kingdom	753		104	892	1,749
United States of America	12,389	27	1073	7623	21,112
Viet Nam				9	9
Virgin Islands (British)	28	3	5	105	141
Yemen				1	1
others	13			11	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,518</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>3,964</b>	<b>20,423</b>	<b>68,339</b>

# Examinations

## Patents and utility models

		First Action				Total	Final Decisions			Total
		Approval of registration	Notice of preliminary rejection or amendment	Other notices	Withdrawal or abandonment		Approval of registration	Rejection or cancellation	Withdrawal abandonment, annulment or rejection	
Patents	2003	19,505	71,100	426	2,402	93,433	48,047	28,077	3,856	79,980
	2004	19,952	75,085	408	2,959	98,404	54,551	31,424	4,422	90,397
	2005	21,860	106,096	410	2,749	131,115	78,397	36,946	2,749	118,092
	2006	39,440	151,365	912	3,678	195,395	127,298	43,655	3,678	174,631
	2007	26,801	96,997	693	4,656	129,147	112,344	35,417	4,656	152,417
	2008	12,190	79,461	505	3,348	95,504	72,161	33,388	3,348	108,897
Utility models (registered after substantive examination)	2003	701	1,505	4	20	2,230	1,410	1,054	20	2,484
	2004	238	598	14	16	866	674	606	16	1,296
	2005	2	15	-	-	17	84	74	-	158
	2006	-	10	-	-	10	3	4	-	7
	2007	1,953	5,374	15	-	7,342	2,714	919	-	3,633
	2008	1,713	10,236	73	686	12,708	5,267	6,313	686	12,266
Utility models (registered without substantive examination)	2003	37,096	8,736	6	510	46,348	41,898		4,265	46,163
	2004	34,025	17,747	105	646	52,523	43,174	4,730	4,130	52,034
	2005	31,247	17,885	63	105	49,300	41,428	4,485	3,833	49,746
	2006	28,187	16,989	82	2	45,260	37,640	3,285	4,015	44,940
	2007	2,250	4,785	29	1	7,065	6,376	2,738	646	9,760
	2008	233	871	12	-	1,116	900	742	-	1,642

Note: The figures for 2008 are preliminary estimates.

## Industrial designs and trademarks

## Examinations

		First Action			Final Decisions			
		Publication/ approval of registration	Notice of preliminary rejection	Other notices	Total	Approval of registration	Rejection	Total
Industrial designs	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)
	2006	30,204(31,335)	16,053(16,910)	124(124)	46,381(48,369)	40,562(42,183)	4,814(5,028)	45,376(47,211)
	2007	32,604 (33,758)	23,850 (24,694)	130 (135)	56,584 (58,587)	44,948 (46,539)	8,171 (8,460)	53,119 (54,999)
	2008	26,111 (26,844)	23,912 (24,549)	94 (99)	50,117 (51,492)	41,337 (42,466)	8,849 (9,048)	50,186 (51,514)
Trademarks	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)
	2006	68,253(88,931)	58,809(81,126)	1,395(1,988)	128,457(172,045)	92,916(130,175)	32,969(40,351)	125,885(170,526)
	2007	60,950 (82,020)	65,515 (88,164)	1,244 (1,674)	127,709(171,858)	88,079 (118,528)	27,368 (36,829)	115,447 (155,357)
	2008	59,938 (79,197)	57,537 (83,007)	321 (493)	117,796 (162,697)	94,065 (133,297)	29,994 (36,210)	124,059 (169,507)

Note: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

## Pendency period for patents and trademarks

## Average first action pendency period for patents

(unit: month)

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Patents	22.1	21.0	17.6	9.8	9.8	12.1

## Examinations

### Average total pendency period for patents

(unit: month)

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Patents	30.0	29.9	26.6	19.7	15.0	17.4

### Average first action pendency period for trademarks

(unit: month)

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Patents	10.7	9.6	7.3	5.9	5.7	6.5

### Average total pendency period for trademarks

(unit: month)

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Trademarks	14.6	12.3	10.6	8.9	8.7	9.2

### International search reports and International preliminary examination reports

Year	ISRs	IPERs
2003	2,315	1,310
2004	2,913	1,035
2005	3,649	841
2006	4,754	639
2007	8,280	586
2008	12,936	474

## Registrations

### Registrations by IPR type

IPR type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Increase over 2008(%)
Patents	44,165	49,068	73,512	120,790	123,705	83,523	-32.5
Utility models	37,272	34,182	32,716	29,736	2,795	4,975	78.0
Subtotal	81,437	83,250	106,228	150,526	126,500	88,498	-30.0
Industrial designs	28,380	31,021	33,993	34,206	40,745	39,858	-2.2
Trademarks	46,023	51,104	57,873	65,825	60,361	65,583	8.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>155,840</b>	<b>165,375</b>	<b>198,094</b>	<b>250,557</b>	<b>227,606</b>	<b>193,939</b>	<b>-14.8</b>

Note: Trademark registration renewals are excluded.

### Comparison of domestic and foreign registrations

		Domestic		Foreign		Total
		Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases
Patents	2003	30,525	69.1	13,640	30.9	44,165
	2004	35,284	71.9	13,784	28.1	49,068
	2005	53,419	72.7	20,093	27.3	73,512
	2006	89,303	73.9	31,487	26.1	120,790
	2007	91,645	74.1	32,060	25.9	123,705
	<b>2008</b>	<b>61,115</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>22,408</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>83,523</b>
Utility models	2003	36,597	98.2	675	1.8	37,272
	2004	33,629	91.3	553	8.7	34,182
	2005	32,104	98.1	612	1.9	32,716
	2006	29,031	97.6	705	2.4	29,736
	2007	2,739	98.0	56	2.0	2,795
	<b>2008</b>	<b>4,875</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4,975</b>
Industrial designs	2003	25,680	90.5	2,700	9.5	28,380
	2004	28,311	91.3	2,710	8.7	31,021
	2005	31,040	91.3	2,953	8.7	33,993
	2006	31,503	92.1	2,703	7.9	34,206
	2007	37,631	92.4	3,114	7.6	40,745
	<b>2008</b>	<b>36,645</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>3,213</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>39,858</b>

# Registrations

## Comparison of domestic and foreign registrations

		Domestic		Foreign		Total
		Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases
Trademarks	2003	37,718	82.0	8,305	18.0	46,023
	2004	41,673	81.5	9,431	18.5	51,104
	2005	46,683	80.7	11,190	19.3	57,873
	2006	52,827	80.3	12,998	19.7	65,825
	2007	48,266	80.0	12,095	20.0	60,361
	2008	50,927	77.7	14,656	22.3	65,583
Total	2003	130,520	83.8	25,320	16.2	155,840
	2004	138,897	84.0	26,478	16.0	165,375
	2005	163,246	82.4	34,848	17.6	198,094
	2006	202,664	80.9	47,893	19.1	250,557
	2007	180,281	79.2	47,325	20.8	227,606
	2008	153,562	79.2	40,377	20.8	193,939

## Patent registrations by technological field(2008)

Classification	Domestic	Percentage change for 2008	Foreign	Percentage change for 2008	Total	Percentage change for 2008
Agriculture	808 (1.3%)	-15.6%	69 (0.3%)	-44.8%	877 (1.1%)	-18.9%
Foodstuffs and tobacco	1,304 (2.1%)	-17.0%	117 (0.5%)	-18.2%	1,421 (1.7%)	-17.1%
Personal and domestic articles	1,729 (2.8%)	-35.4%	194 (0.9%)	-49.9%	1,923 (2.3%)	-37.2%
Health and amusement	1,707 (2.8%)	-17.5%	762 (3.4%)	-19.3%	2,469 (3.0%)	-18.0%
Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	1,076 (1.8%)	-7.2%	711 (3.2%)	-18.3%	1,787 (2.1%)	-11.9%
Separating and mixing	1,657 (2.7%)	-21.9%	479 (2.1%)	-24.8%	2,136 (2.6%)	-22.6%
Shaping	1,512 (2.5%)	-13.5%	405 (1.8%)	-18.3%	1,917 (2.3%)	-14.5%
Grinding and polishing	1,549 (2.5%)	-21.3%	511 (2.3%)	-28.8%	2,060 (2.5%)	-23.3%
Printing	353 (0.6%)	-39.0%	223 (1.0%)	-41.0%	576 (0.7%)	-39.8%
Transporting	4,627 (7.6%)	-3.3%	917 (4.1%)	-19.3%	5,544 (6.6%)	-6.4%

## Patent registrations by technological field(2008)

## Registrations

Classification	Domestic	Percentage change for 2008	Foreign	Percentage change for 2008	Total	Percentage change for 2008
Microstructural technology and nanotechnology	189 (0.3%)	-25.3%	30 (0.1%)	50.0%	219 (0.3%)	-19.8%
Chemistry in general	1,419 (2.3%)	-22.8%	384 (1.7%)	-36.1%	1,803 (2.2%)	-26.0%
Organic chemistry	653 (1.1%)	-18.9%	1,332 (5.9%)	-21.8%	1,985 (2.4%)	-20.9%
Organic macromolecular compounds	871 (1.4%)	-30.4%	881 (3.9%)	-23.2%	1,752 (2.1%)	-27.0%
Dyes, petroleum, and animal and vegetable oils	785 (1.3%)	-36.9%	599 (2.7%)	-25.5%	1,384 (1.7%)	-32.4%
Biochemistry	798 (1.3%)	-19.1%	268 (1.2%)	-20.0%	1,066 (1.3%)	-19.3%
Metallurgy	1,015 (1.7%)	-9.5%	456 (2.0%)	-38.4%	1,471 (1.8%)	-21.0%
Textiles and flexible materials	725 (1.2%)	-47.7%	240 (1.1%)	-44.3%	965 (1.2%)	-46.9%
Paper	139 (0.2%)	-3.5%	48 (0.2%)	-28.4%	187 (0.2%)	-11.4%
Building	2,896 (4.7%)	-47.8%	146 (0.7%)	-59.0%	3,042 (3.6%)	-48.5%
Earth or rock drilling, and mining	108 (0.2%)	-43.2%	8 (0.0%)	-63.6%	116 (0.1%)	-45.3%
Engines and pumps	975 (1.6%)	-32.9%	560 (2.5%)	-37.4%	1,535 (1.8%)	-34.6%
Engineering in general	1,212 (2.0%)	-9.4%	366 (1.6%)	-31.3%	1,578 (1.9%)	-15.7%
Lighting and heating	2,385 (3.9%)	-37.8%	279 (1.2%)	-40.5%	2,664 (3.2%)	-38.1%
Weapons and blasting	66 (0.1%)	-8.3%	33 (0.1%)	26.9%	99 (0.1%)	1.0%
Instruments	4,463 (7.3%)	-25.1%	2,413 (10.8%)	-20.2%	6,876 (8.2%)	-23.4%
Horology and computing	4,694 (7.7%)	-22.0%	1,595 (7.1%)	-22.8%	6,289 (7.5%)	-22.2%
Educating and information storage	2,520 (4.1%)	-47.0%	1,212 (5.4%)	-40.0%	3,732 (4.5%)	-44.9%
Nucleonics	167 (0.3%)	31.5%	36 (0.2%)	-41.9%	203 (0.2%)	7.4%
Electric elements and electric techniques	10,982 (18.0%)	-39.6%	4,352 (19.4%)	-35.9%	15,334 (18.4%)	-38.6%
Electric circuitry and electric communication techniques	7,732 (12.7%)	-50.1%	2,772 (12.4%)	-32.7%	10,504 (12.6%)	-46.4%
Others	6 (0.0%)		3 (0.0%)		9 (0.0%)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,122 (100.0%)</b>	<b>-33.3%</b>	<b>22,401 (100.0%)</b>	<b>-30.1%</b>	<b>83,523 (100.0%)</b>	<b>-32.5%</b>

Note: 1. "Others" refers to non-classified applications.

2. The figures are preliminary estimates.

## Registrations

### Patent registrations in biotechnology

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio
Domestic	1,243	62.5%	1,490	67.9%	1,911	71%	2,089	74%	1,865	75.2%
Foreign	373	37.5%	532	32.1%	778	29%	741	26%	616	24.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,616</b>		<b>2,022</b>		<b>2,689</b>		<b>2,830</b>		<b>2,481</b>	

Note: Based on the following biotechnological categories of the Eighth Edition of the International Patent Classification: 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 methods

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio
Domestic	1,215	91.6%	1,242	87.3%	1,669	85.4%	2,457	85.9%	1,101	87.6%
Foreign	112	8.4%	193	12.7%	286	14.6%	404	14.1%	156	12.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,327</b>		<b>1,435</b>		<b>1,955</b>		<b>2,861</b>		<b>1,257</b>	

Note: Based on the Eighth Edition of the International Patent Classification.

### Registrations by residents of foreign countries in 2008

Residence	Patents	Utility models	Industrial designs	Trademarks	Total
Argentina	2			5	7
Australia	83		17	67	167
Austria	60	1		15	76
Bahamas	4			5	9
Barbados	2		3	9	14
Belarus					



## Registrations by residents of foreign countries in 2008

Residence	Patents	Utility models	Industrial designs	Trademarks	Total
Belgium	90		15	21	126
Bermuda	1			17	18
Brazil	20		3	8	31
Bulgaria	1			2	3
Canada	193		17	109	319
Cayman Islands	2			40	42
Chile				35	35
China	110	10	20	256	396
Colombia				3	3
Costa Rica					
Croatia	1				1
Cuba	9			1	10
Cyprus	2			3	5
Czech Republic	5		1	1	7
Denmark	62		16	7	85
Estonia	2				2
Finland	391		78	6	475
France	670		127	195	992
Germany	1,628	1	243	226	2,098
Gibraltar					
Greece	2			1	3
Hong Kong, China	8		8	52	68
Hungary	5			1	6
Iceland				1	1
India	38		19	22	79
Indonesia				6	6
Iran				1	1
Ireland	15		3	23	41
Isle of man					
Israel	80	1	6	43	130
Italy	147	1	59	170	377
Japan	11,312	8	1,452	2,168	14,940
Latvia	1				1
Liberia					

## Registrations

# Registrations

## Registrations by residents of foreign countries in 2008

Residence	Patents	Utility models	Industrial designs	Trademarks	Total
Liechtenstein	7		19	3	29
Luxembourg	28			38	66
Macau, China				1	1
Malaysia	5		2	40	47
Mauritius				3	3
Mexico	2			40	42
Monaco				6	6
Netherlands	724		76	176	976
Netherlands Antilles				1	1
New Zealand	15		2	42	59
Norway	29		10	11	50
Panama	2			2	4
Philippines				5	5
Poland	3		2	7	12
Portugal	2		8	5	15
Qatar				1	1
Rumania					
Russian Federation	19	3	3	1	26
Samoa				1	1
San Marino				4	4
Saudi Arabia	2			28	30
Seychelles	1				1
Singapore	27	1	14	89	131
Slovakia			1		1
Slovenia	4		2		6
South Africa	17		2	11	30
Spain	44		12	25	81
Sri Lanka	1			1	2
Swaziland				1	1
Sweden	273		31	46	350
Switzerland	461		97	197	755
Taiwan	372	62	49	197	680
Thailand	1		2	18	21
Turkey	3		1	8	12

### Registrations by residents of foreign countries in 2008

Residence	Patents	Utility models	Industrial designs	Trademarks	Total
United Arab Emirates				34	34
United Kingdom	259		60	285	604
USA	5,135	12	727	2,968	8,842
Venezuela				1	1
Vietnam				2	2
British Virgin Islands	17		2	69	88
Others	9		4	6,770	6,783
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,408</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,213</b>	<b>14,656</b>	<b>40,377</b>

Note: The figures are preliminary estimates.

### Petitions

	IPR type	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Ex parte	Patents	4,183	6,366	8,821	9,870	11,054
	Utility models	282	307	278	288	450
	Industrial designs	146 (146)	153 (153)	119 (119)	174 (179)	247 (279)
	Trademarks	2,024 (2,749)	2,602 (3,803)	2,654 (3,844)	3,378 (4,791)	2,840 (4,435)
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,635 (7,360)</b>	<b>9,428 (10,629)</b>	<b>11,872 (13,062)</b>	<b>13,710 (15,128)</b>	<b>14,591 (16,218)</b>
Inter partes	Patents	615	776	904	1,080	1,183
	Utility models	545	479	487	465	456
	Industrial designs	398 (426)	327 (331)	384 (427)	427 (432)	519 (527)
	Trademarks	1,474 (1,833)	1,744 (2,066)	1,844 (2,212)	1,918 (2,290)	2,109 (2,627)
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,032 (3,419)</b>	<b>3,326 (3,652)</b>	<b>3,619 (4,030)</b>	<b>3,890 (4,267)</b>	<b>4,267 (4,793)</b>
Total	Patents	4,798	7,142	9,725	10,950	12,237
	Utility models	827	786	765	753	906
	Industrial designs	544 (572)	480 (484)	503 (546)	601 (611)	766 (806)
	Trademarks	3,498 (4,582)	4,346 (5,869)	4,498 (6,056)	5,296 (7,081)	4,949 (7,062)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,667 (10,779)</b>	<b>12,754 (14,281)</b>	<b>15,491 (17,092)</b>	<b>17,600 (19,395)</b>	<b>18,858 (21,011)</b>

Note: 1. Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.  
2. The figures for 2008 are preliminary estimates.

## Registrations

## Trials and appeals

## Trials and appeals

### Actions

	IPR type	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Ex parte	Patents	3,456	5,772	8,911	10,251	9,687
	Utility models	244	335	367	319	388
	Industrial designs	150 (150)	144 (144)	125 (125)	152 (156)	198 (231)
	Trademarks	1,883 (2,451)	2,198 (3,114)	2,539 (3,622)	2,786 (4,021)	3,209 (4,873)
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,733 (6,301)</b>	<b>8,449 (9,365)</b>	<b>11,942 (13,025)</b>	<b>13,508 (14,747)</b>	<b>13,482 (15,179)</b>
Inter partes	Patents	595	800	882	1,084	1,054
	Utility models	632	706	490	543	467
	Industrial designs	435 (449)	374 (391)	340 (381)	380 (383)	429 (439)
	Trademarks	1,480 (1,755)	1,590 (1,889)	1,682 (2,008)	1,853 (2,224)	1,929 (2,336)
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,142 (3,431)</b>	<b>3,470 (3,786)</b>	<b>3,394 (3,761)</b>	<b>3,860 (4,234)</b>	<b>3,878 (4,296)</b>
Total	Patents	4,051	6,572	9,793	11,335	10,741
	Utility models	876	1,041	857	862	855
	Industrial designs	585 (599)	518 (535)	465 (506)	532 (539)	627 (670)
	Trademarks	3,363 (4,206)	3,788 (5,003)	4,221 (5,630)	4,639 (6,245)	5,138 (7,209)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,875 (9,732)</b>	<b>11,919 (13,151)</b>	<b>15,336 (16,786)</b>	<b>17,368 (18,981)</b>	<b>17,361 (19,475)</b>

Note: 1. Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

2. The figures for 2008 are preliminary estimates.

# Trials and appeals

## Successful petitions

	IPR type	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Ex parte	Patents	684 (40.3)	1,087 (39.7)	1,727 (43.1)	1,650 (35.7)	1,246 (29.5)
	Utility models	101 (42.3)	137 (41.9)	128 (36.1)	95 (31.5)	89 (33.0)
	Industrial designs	35 (41.7)	21 (22.3)	43 (51.8)	42 (40.0)	53 (34.2)
	Trademarks	1,354 (55.2)	1,491 (47.9)	1,980 (54.9)	2,359 (59.1)	2,808 (58.1)
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,174 (48.7)</b>	<b>2,736 (43.6)</b>	<b>3,878 (48.2)</b>	<b>4,146 (45.9)</b>	<b>4,196 (44.2)</b>
Inter partes	Patents	325 (54.6)	426 (53.3)	465 (53.3)	571 (53.5)	541 (52.4)
	Utility models	292 (46.2)	350 (49.6)	263 (54.0)	269 (50.1)	227 (49.1)
	Industrial designs	242 (53.9)	206 (52.7)	219 (57.9)	189 (49.5)	225 (52.6)
	Trademarks	1,130 (64.4)	1,196 (63.3)	1,214 (61.0)	1,331 (60.6)	1,327 (59.0)
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,989 (60.0)</b>	<b>2,178 (57.5)</b>	<b>2,161 (58.0)</b>	<b>2,360 (56.4)</b>	<b>2,320 (55.6)</b>
Total	Patents	1,009 (44.0)	1,513 (42.8)	2,192 (45.0)	2,221 (39.0)	1,787 (34.0)
	Utility models	393 (45.3)	487 (47.1)	391 (46.4)	364 (43.4)	316 (43.2)
	Industrial designs	277 (52.0)	227 (46.8)	262 (56.8)	231 (47.4)	278 (47.7)
	Trademarks	2,484 (59.1)	2,687 (53.7)	3,194 (57.1)	3,690 (59.6)	4,135 (58.4)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,163 (52.7)</b>	<b>4,914 (48.6)</b>	<b>6,039 (51.3)</b>	<b>6,506 (49.2)</b>	<b>6,516 (47.7)</b>

Note: 1. The successful petitions refer to the number of petitions granted. These figures exclude cases where the registration was decided on the basis of an examiners's reconsideration before a trial and invalidation of a patent process. The figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of the petitions granted.  
2. The figures for 2008 are preliminary estimates.

## Comparison of domestic and foreign trial requests

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
Patents	3,133	1,665	4,362	2,780	6,209	3,516	7,004	3,946	7,649	4,588
Utility models	812	15	771	15	758	7	744	9	900	6
Industrial designs	538	34	456	28	515	31	584	27	763	43
Trademarks	2,890	1,692	3,432	2,437	3,315	2,741	3,750	3,331	3,486	3,576
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,373</b>	<b>3,406</b>	<b>9,021</b>	<b>5,260</b>	<b>10,797</b>	<b>6,295</b>	<b>12,082</b>	<b>7,313</b>	<b>12,798</b>	<b>8,213</b>

Note: 1. Multiple applications for trademarks and industrial designs are treated as single applications.  
2. The figures for 2008 are preliminary estimates.

# Revenue and expenditure

## Revenue

(unit: billion KRW)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Revenue from goods and services	190.397	234.427	242.055	269,153	293.375
Revenue carried over from the previous year	4.291	26.412	37.242	30,294	57.924
Internal revenue and others	30.332	37.134	31.822	18,517	23.376
<b>Total</b>	<b>225.020</b>	<b>297.973</b>	<b>311.119</b>	<b>317,964</b>	<b>374.675</b>

## Expenditure

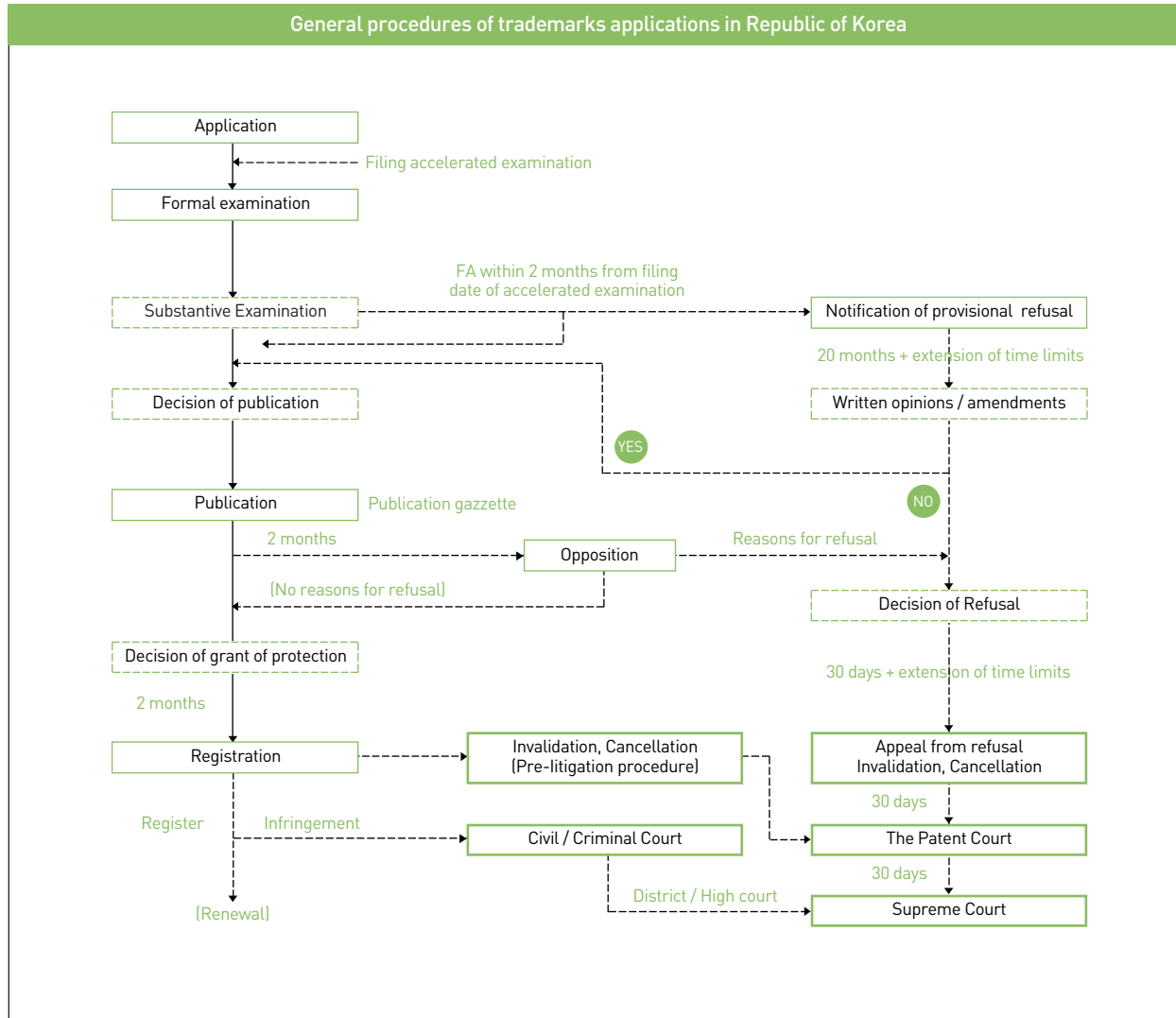
(unit: billion KRW)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Major projects	108.720	203.107	211.698	168,924	250.38
Basic projects	13.492	16.208	13.389	13,716	13.707
Labor costs	58.769	74.224	79.127	83,337	87.180
Reserve fund	6.038	4.434	6.905	1,987	3.408
Deposit for special budget	38.000	-	-	10,000	20.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>225.020</b>	<b>297.973</b>	<b>311.119</b>	<b>317,964</b>	<b>374.675</b>

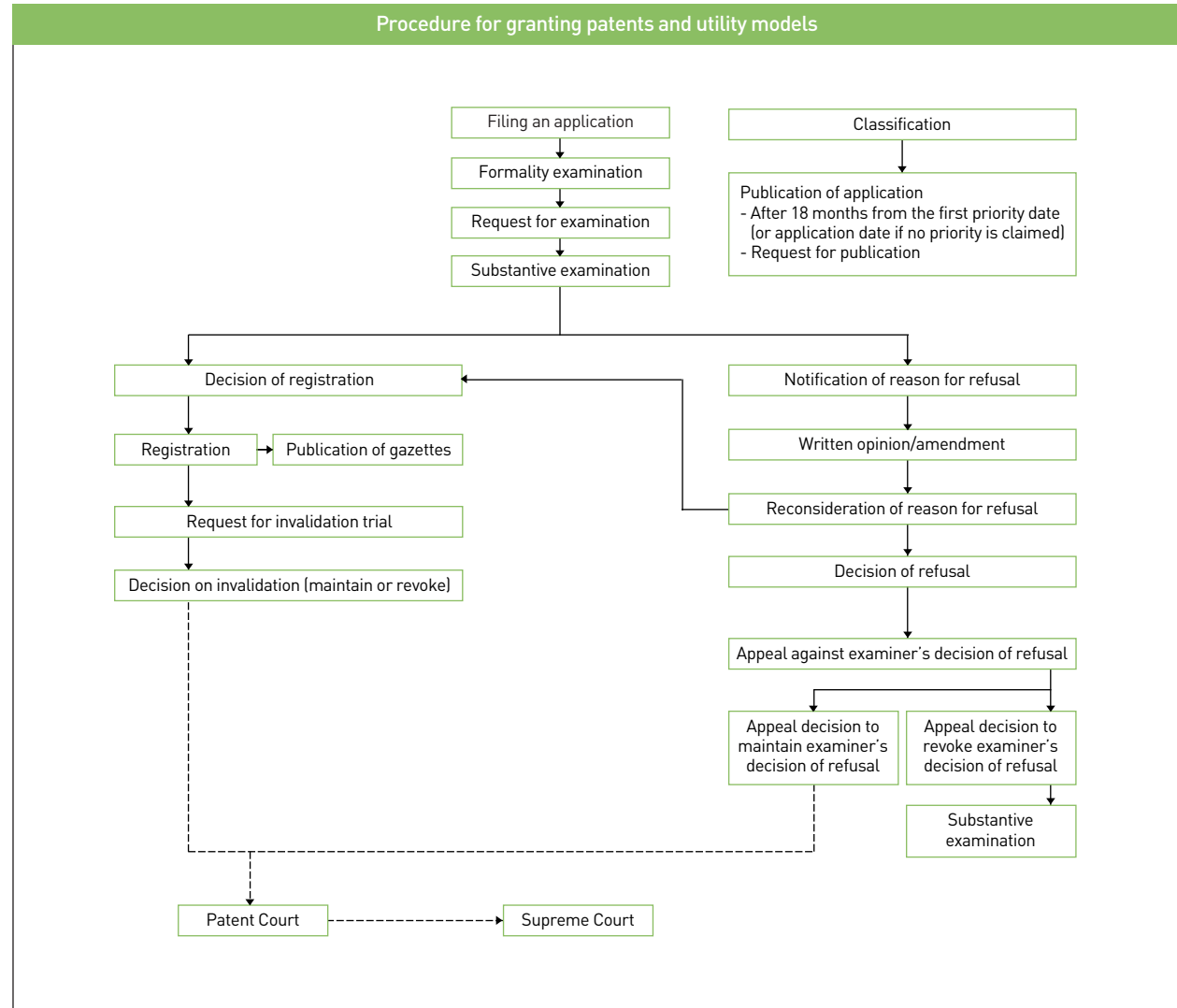
## KIPO staff

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Examiners	· Patent and utility models	558	728	727	660	655
	· Industrial designs	18	26	26	27	24
	· Trademarks	94	114	113	103	93
Appeal judges		41	49	79	117	99
Clerical staff		495	575	572	616	640
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,206</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>1,511</b>

# Flow chart for examinations

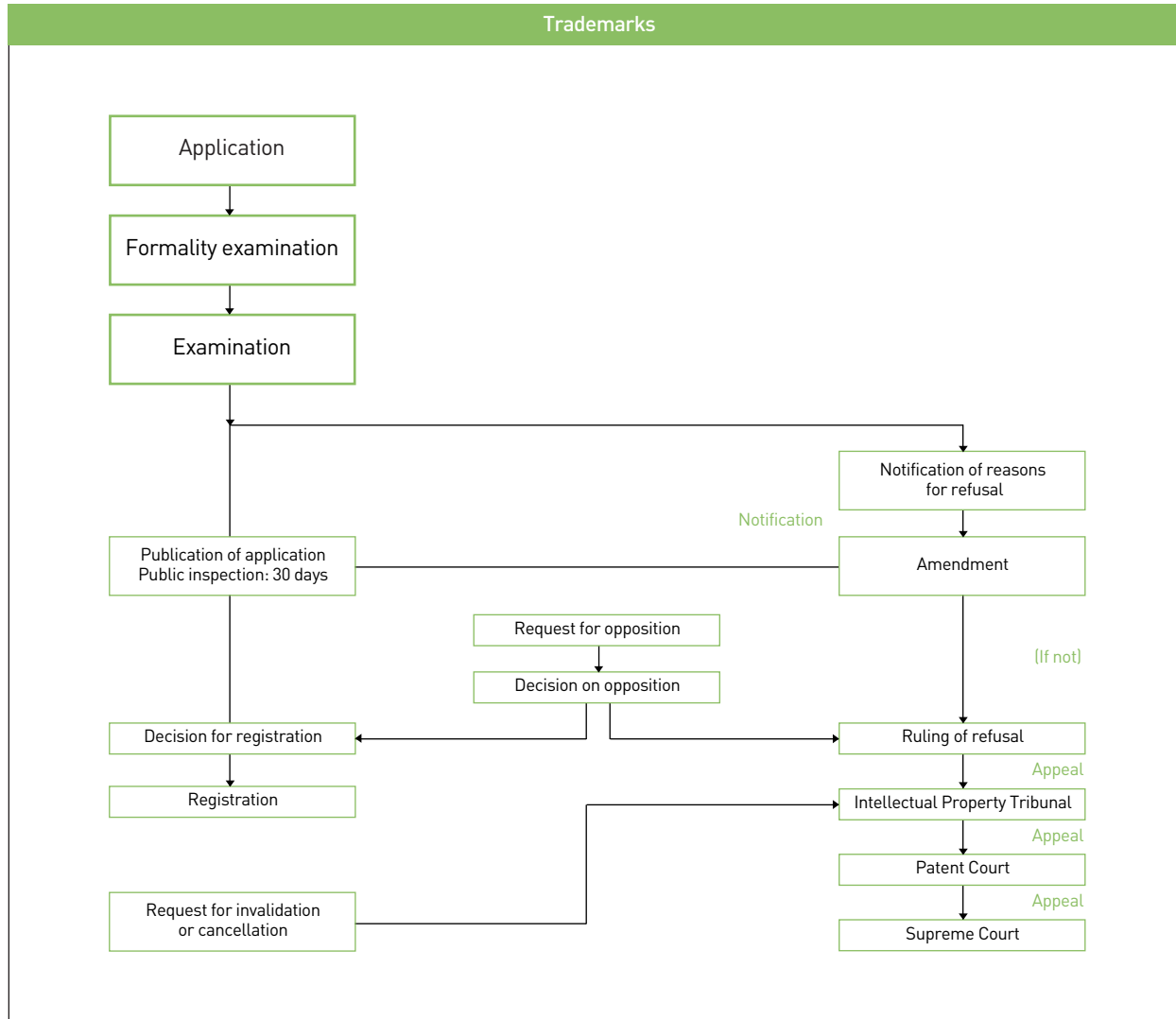


## Flow chart for examinations

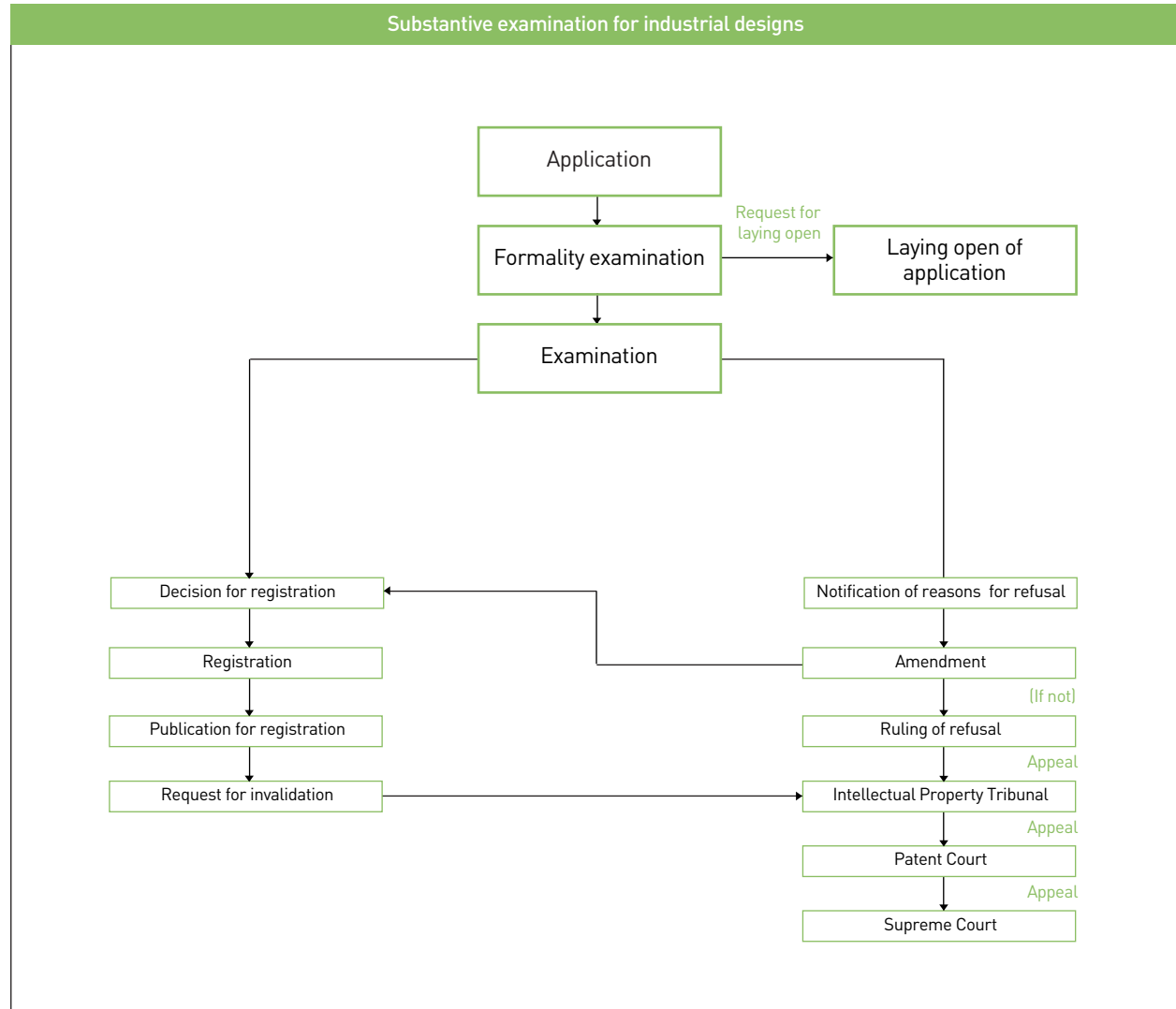




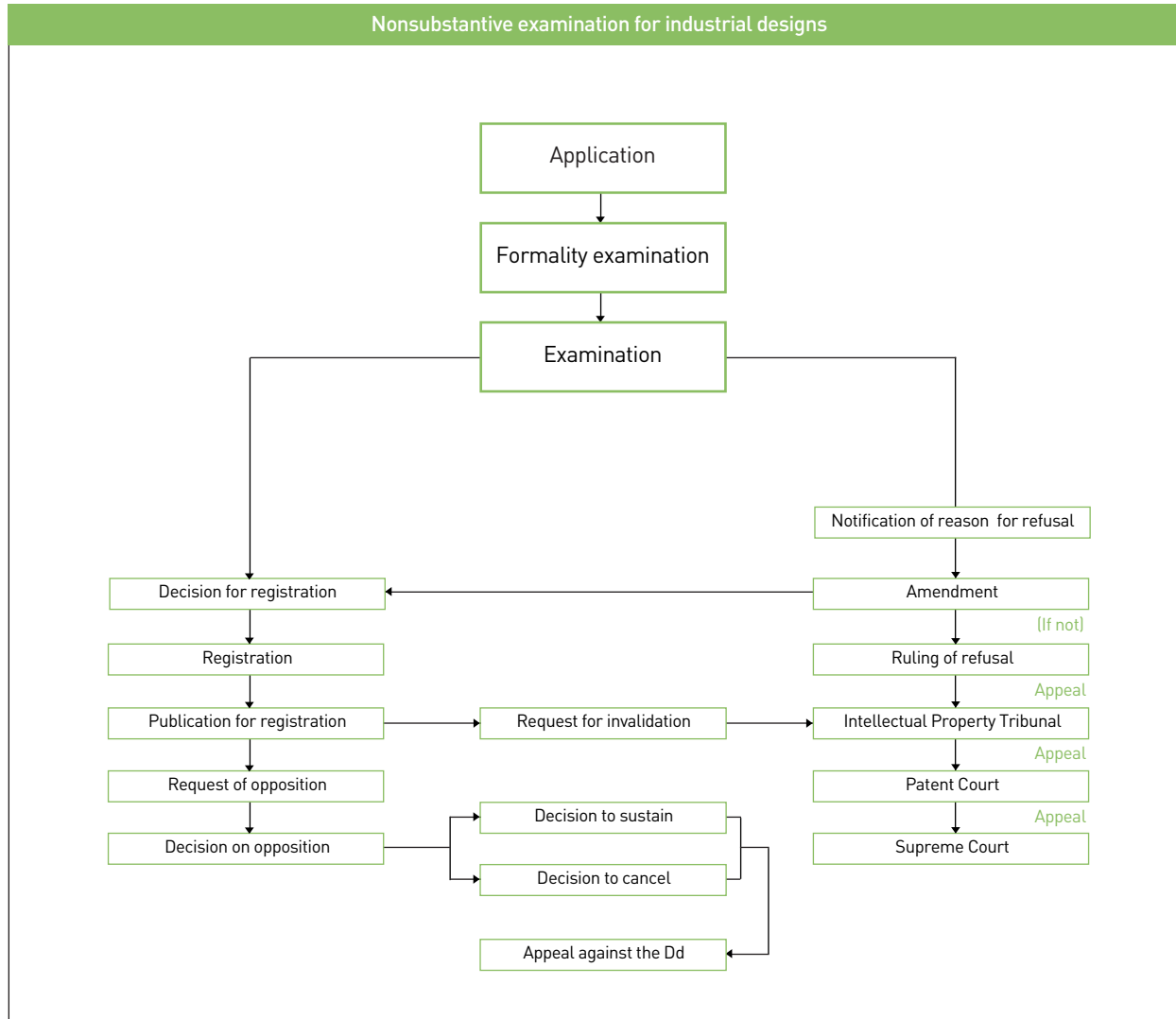
# Flow chart for examinations



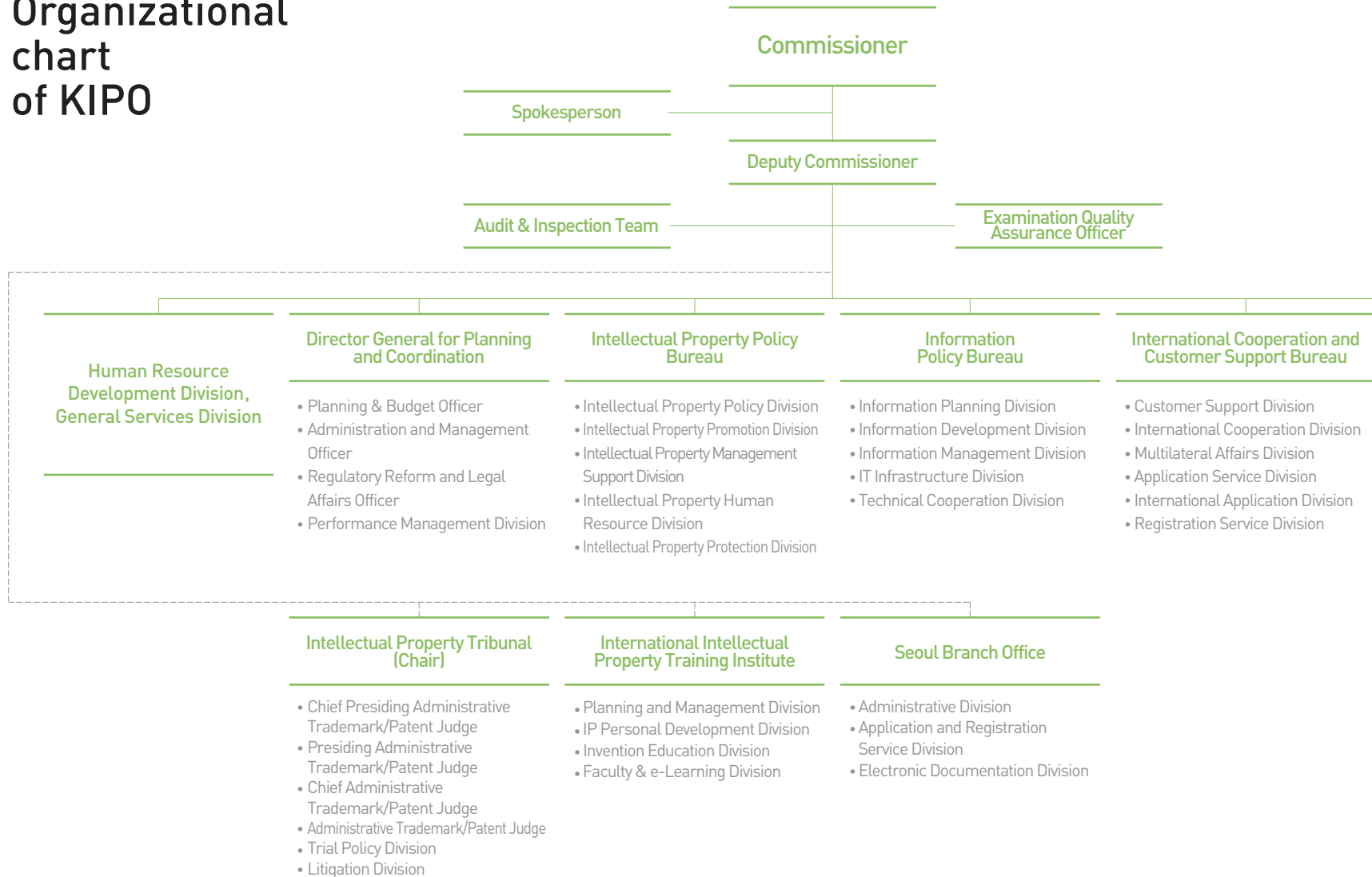
## Flow chart for examinations



# Flow chart for examinations



# Organizational chart of KIPO



# Organizational chart of KIPO

Trademark and Design Examination Bureau	Machinery, Metals and Construction Examination Bureau	Chemistry and Biotechnology Examination Bureau	Electric and Electronic Examination Bureau	Information and Communications Examination Bureau
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trademark and Design Examination Policy Division</li> <li>• Trademark and Design Examination Support Division</li> <li>• Trademark Examination Division I</li> <li>• Trademark Examination Division II</li> <li>• Trademark Examination Division III</li> <li>• Service Mark Examination Division</li> <li>• International Trademark Examination Division</li> <li>• Design Examination Division I</li> <li>• Design Examination Division II</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Machinery Examination Division</li> <li>• Automobile Examination Division</li> <li>• Transport Machinery Examination Division</li> <li>• Prime Mover Machinery Examination Division</li> <li>• Precision Machinery Examination Division</li> <li>• Air-conditioning Machinery Examination Division</li> <li>• Mechatronics Examination Division</li> <li>• Metals Examination Division</li> <li>• Construction Technology Examination Division</li> <li>• Combined Technology Examination Division I</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biotechnology Examination Division</li> <li>• Chemical Material Examination Division</li> <li>• Fine Chemistry Examination Division</li> <li>• Environment and Energy Examination Division</li> <li>• Pharmaceutical Examination Division</li> <li>• Textile and Consumer Goods Examination Division</li> <li>• Food and Biological Resources Examination Division</li> <li>• Combined Technology Examination Division II</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patent Examination Policy Division</li> <li>• Patent Examination Support Division</li> <li>• Electric Examination Division</li> <li>• Electronic Examination Division</li> <li>• Semiconductor Examination Division</li> <li>• Electronic Commerce Examination Division</li> <li>• Ubiquitous Examination Division</li> <li>• Combined Technology Examination Division III</li> <li>• Semiconductor Intellectual Property Division</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Telecommunications Examination Division</li> <li>• Information Systems Examination Division</li> <li>• Imaging Devices Examination Division</li> <li>• Computer Technology Examination Division</li> <li>• Display Examination Division</li> <li>• Digital Broadcasting Examination Division</li> <li>• Network Examination Division</li> </ul>





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