

Global IP Cooperation

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Incheon International Airport
It is the hub airport of Northeast Asia and ranked No. 1 for 12 consecutive years in the World Airport Service Assessment (ASQ) announced by the International Airport Association (ACI).

Multilateral Cooperation and FTA

01

Multilateral meetings at WIPO

At the WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization) General Assembly held in Geneva, Switzerland, in October 2016, the Commissioner of KIPO, Choi Donggyou, delivered his General Statement, and stressed how the Fourth Industrial Revolution, based on artificial intelligence and big data, will affect the development of the IP system. He also introduced Korea's recent policies, which include revisions to the Korean Patent Act, that were aimed at ensuring the efficient granting of patents and preventing substandard patents. In addition, Mr. Choi participated in the Group B+ meeting where he participated in discussions regarding the global harmonization of patent systems.

Throughout 2016, we participated in working group meetings to expand such global IP services as the PCT, Madrid, and Hague systems. We also participated in WIPO standing committees— that is, the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP); the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs, and Geographical Indications (SCT); and the Committee on WIPO Standards (CWS)— to discuss global IP norm settings.

Furthermore, we participated in permanent WIPO committees, including the Program and Budget Committee



(PBC), the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP), the Intergovernmental Committee (IGC), and the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE), to discuss WIPO's budget and development agendas, genetic resource protection, as well as technical assistance and coordination in the field of IP enforcement.

02

APEC Intellectual Property Rights Experts Group (IPEG)

In 2015, within the framework of APEC's Intellectual Property Rights Experts Group (IPEG), KIPO proposed a new project called the "Guidebook for SMEs' IP Business Cycle" in hopes of producing an IP policy reference manual for SMEs. In 2016, we published the guidebook, which included research on IP policies, local analyses as well as online surveys, and fully completed it in March 2017. The guidebook is expected to contribute and provide IP support policies that will raise the innovation capacities of SMEs and enable them to better access regional and global markets. In addition, during the 43th and 44th IPEG meetings, KIPO not only updated the public on the current process of the project "Guidebook for SMEs' IP-business cycle", but also introduced KIPO's "Global IP-Sharing Projects." These activities illustrate the manner in which KIPO is increasing its role in the IPEG by introducing Korea's IP related policies and projects to APEC Member Economies.

03

Free Trade Agreement negotiations on IP

Korea's first free trade agreement (FTA) was signed with Chile (effective as of April 1, 2004), and since then, further FTAs have been agreed upon with Singapore (effective as of March 2, 2006), EFTA (effective as of September 1, 2006), ASEAN (effective as of June 1, 2007), the United States (effective as of March 15, 2012), the European Union (effective as of July 1, 2011), Peru (effective as of August 1,

Sharing IP

2011), and Turkey (effective as of May 1, 2013).

With India, Korea signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) that went into effect on January 1, 2010. In addition, FTAs that were signed with Australia (effective as of December 12, 2014), Canada (effective as of January 1, 2015), China (effective as of December 20, 2015), New Zealand (effective as of December 20, 2015), Vietnam (effective as of December 20, 2015), and Colombia (effective as of July 15, 2016) were put into effect, and the Korea-Central America (Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua) FTA is scheduled to come into effect in the near future.

The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), the Korea-China-Japan FTA, the Korea-Ecuador Strategic Economic Cooperation Agreement (SECA), and Korea-Israel FTA are under negotiation.

By signing FTAs with the European Union and the United States, Korea has already attained a high level of IPR protection that surpasses that of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade-Related aspects of IPRs (TRIPs).

01

Appropriate technology development

Appropriate technology (AT) refers to technology specifically tailored to the environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic factors of a particular region. Mainly developed to improve the quality of life for low-income households, it is more cost-effective, efficient, and easier to implement and maintain than cutting-edge technologies. In other words, it is technology with low-usage value in developed countries, but which can be highly revolutionary in developing ones. Using technological information obtained from patent documents, we were able to provide AT to several countries in need of a helping hand. In fact, KIPO is fast becoming a global leader in utilizing IP for AT development.

For example, in 2013, we developed an Ylang-Ylang oil extractor for the Anao province in the Philippines and bicycle-operated water pumps in Pinu, Papua New Guinea. In 2014, we also developed a decentralized sewage treatment system in Vietnam, as well as a beehive honey

extractor and corresponding manual in Ghana. In 2015, we developed a drainage system for a high school in Myanmar and natural dye extracting machines in Mongolia.

In 2016, KIPO provided the Aceh province, Indonesia, with technology that extracts oil from Patchouli, a type of herb grown in this area. The old oil extractor was susceptible to rust and produced oil of uneven quality. However, the new oil extractor exploits 5 different technologies that were extracted after reviewing 590 patent documents. As a result of this project, KIPO, in collaboration with Indonesia, opened the Herbal Oil Research Center in Aceh.

KIPO also developed and provided a grease separation system to the Vung Tau province, Vietnam. By disseminating



various forms of customized grease separation systems, KIPO contributed to the improvement of living conditions and the enhancement of technological capabilities of local residents.

02 Appropriate Technology Competition

The Appropriate Technology (AT) Competition began in September 2011. The AT competition supports students and inventors in developing countries by showing them how to utilize patent information in order to devise creative solutions to problems their local community face. The AT competitions were held 8 times in 6 different countries including: Ethiopia, Malaysia, Ghana, the



Philippines, Zambia, Vietnam, and Mongolia. In 2016, these competitions were implemented 2 times, once in the Dominican Republic in April and once in Thailand in November.

The AT Competition serves the most fundamental yet crucial step in appropriate technology development assistance: understanding the local needs and

environment. With this in consideration, the AT Competition provides the optimal route in understanding local needs as the stakeholders themselves voice the problems they face every day and propose potential solutions to such problems.

The AT Competition demonstrates a trilateral cooperation structure between KIPO, WIPO, and the national IP offices of the Member States. The trilateral cooperation offers an optimal structure to support the development of appropriate technology through three core phases: the WIPO AT Competition, AT Development Project by KIPO, and collaboration with external organizations such as NGOs. The trilateral cooperation allows a natural flow of inventions to subsequent assistance programs so that inventions can help develop both technical specifications and optimal business plans.

03 Brand development

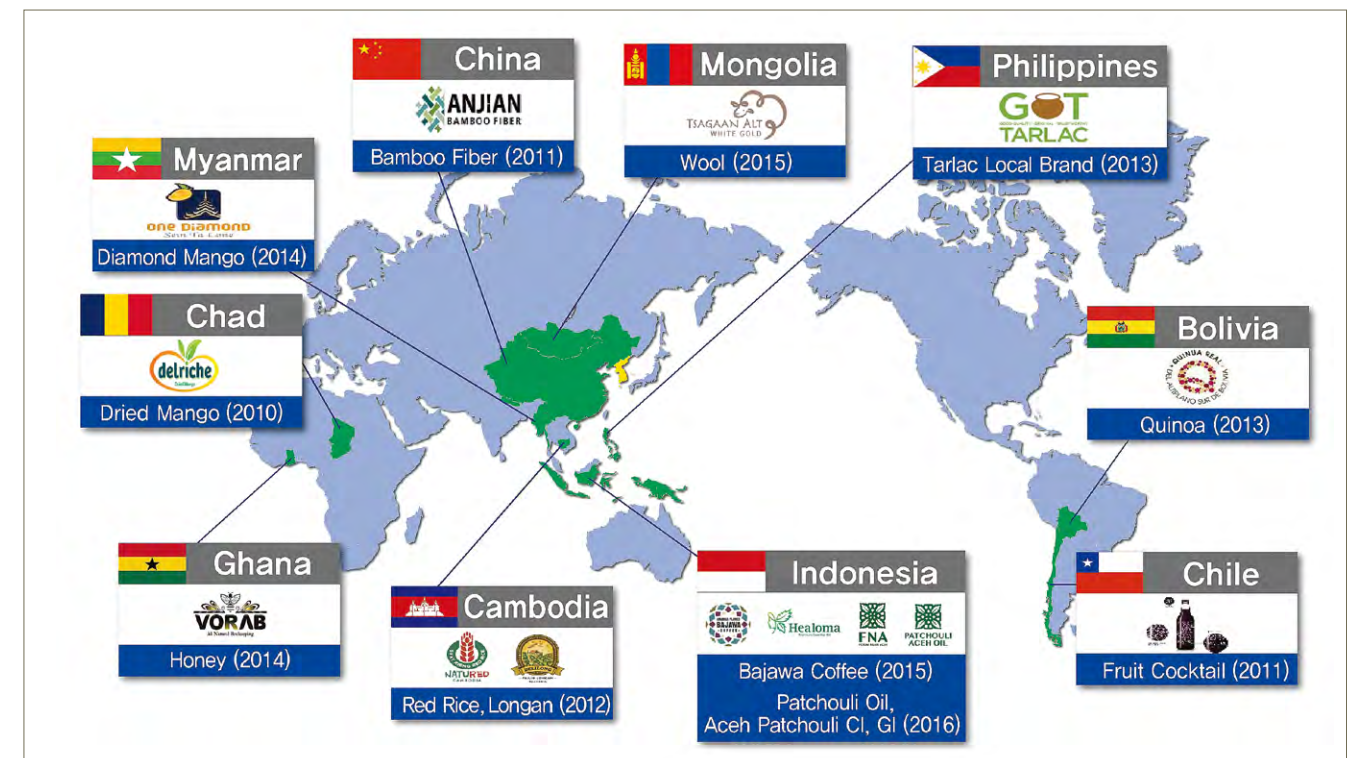
Although high-quality locally-farmed goods and other specialty items are found often in developing countries, due to a lack of attention to brand development, the majority of producers never receive the benefits of a proper marketing campaign. To solve this problem, in 2011 and 2012, APEC joined KIPO in supporting brand acquisition through the "One Village One Brand Project." In 2013, we developed a grain brand called "Quinoa" in Bolivia, as well as a certified



KIPO's Global IP Sharing (Appropriate Technology Development)



KIPO's Global IP Sharing (Brand Development)



local brand for the Tarlac province in the Philippines. In Tarlac, we also held a “One Village One Brand” seminar to share insights into brand development and proper methods for IP utilization.

In 2014, KIPO aided the citizens of Ghana by using brand development to help revolutionize their bee keeping industry. In Myanmar, we developed the brand “Diamond Mango” at the request of that country’s Fruit, Flower, and Vegetable Producers and Exporters Association. In 2015, through brand development, we were able to help boost Mongolia’s wool industry and the coffee industry for Indonesia’s Flores Bajawa region.

In 2016, along with supporting appropriate technology, in order to help local people sell Patchouli oil products in the market, KIPO developed a brand for Patchouli oil. The President of the Aceh Patchouli Forum said that in addition to the KIPO-developed oil extractors being easy to use and producing high quality oil, the Patchouli oil brand will help bring even more income to the local people.

04 WIPO Korea Funds-in-Trust (FIT) projects

Since 2004, KIPO has operated the WIPO Korea Funds-

in-trust (FIT) and applied it toward KIPO-WIPO projects that support developing countries. Through KIPO-WIPO’s Study Visit program, IP experts from all over the world were invited to Korea to learn about its IPR policies and discuss ways to further develop their IPR policies. Seven representatives including the Director General from the IP office of the Dominican Republic visited Korea in November.

On March 11th 2016, KIPO, in collaboration with WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, held a KIPO-WIPO Joint ADR Seminar in Seoul in order to enhance alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in the intellectual property field, as well as to promote usage thereof. Recent global increases in IP disputes have resulted in a growing demand for such expedited, cost-effective arbitration and mediation alternatives as ADR. Additionally, KIPO and WIPO introduced the “WIPO Guide on Alternative Dispute Resolution Options for Intellectual Property Offices and Courts,” which was published thanks to financial support from the WIPO Korea FIT.

WIPO Korea FIT also helps foster IP experts in developing countries. Through this fund, we sponsored six international students to enroll in the WIPO-QUT Joint Master’s Program offered by Australia’s Queensland University of Technology. In similar fashion, we sponsored two students from developing countries to attend the WIPO-SNU Master’s



Program offered by Seoul National University. Every July, KIPO hosts the IP Summer School, a course officially offered by WIPO. The program is held in Daejeon and open to the general public. In 2016, a total of 15 students took part.

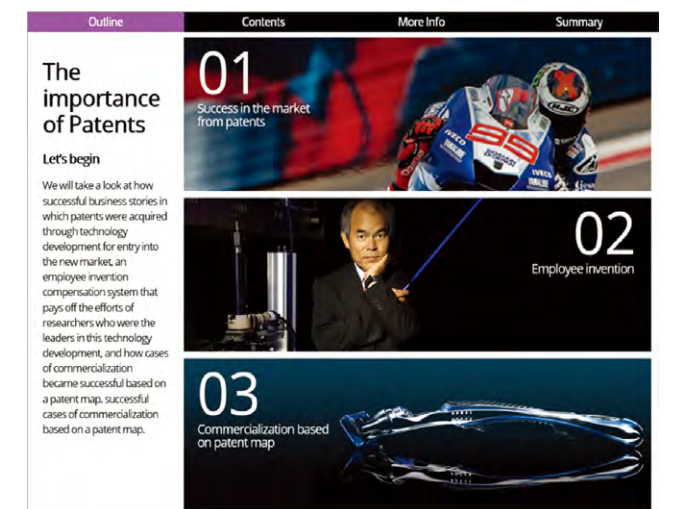
05 Development of IP education contents

In 2006, in collaboration with WIPO, we developed an English e-learning program called IP PANORAMA, which tackles IP issues from a business perspective. As of now, it is available in 24 different languages and we have utilized it for both online and offline international IP training for WIPO Member States. For example, ever since 2010, we have offered the Advanced International Certificate Course with WIPO and Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology. In 2016, 645 people from 72 different countries participated in this online course, and, over the past 7 years, more than 4,700 people from WIPO Member States have taken part. In 2014, in collaboration with WIPO Academy, we also developed the IP e-learning program “IP IGNITE”, an audio-visually enhanced version of WIPO’s DL-101. Within its 12 modules, “IP IGNITE”

covers everything from basic IP fundamentals to advanced information on international IP law and WIPO-administered treaties. In 2015, KIPO launched the IP education game “Invention Savers JIN”, which nurtures creativity in young people by teaching them the basic principles of invention. In 2016, KIPO also launched another IP education game “Invention City” and disseminated it to 97 countries and about 220,000 people have been playing it. Also, we have offered game-based learning classes about inventions to elementary students. Lastly, a mobile version of “IP PANORAMA” that incorporates live-action video footage, rather than animation, was launched in collaboration with WIPO.

06 “Global IP-Sharing Korea” Event

In Seoul, KIPO held the “Global IP-Sharing Korea” event in conjunction with the “Patent War 2016” conference in August 2016 to share the experiences of Korea’s IP sharing projects. About 300 people, including the Commissioner of KIPO, the Director General of WIPO Dr. Francis Gurry and members of National Assemblies, attended this event.



Bilateral Cooperation

01 Bilateral cooperation

In 2016, KIPO has actively pursued bilateral cooperation with overseas IP authorities through 20 summit meetings.

KIPO discussed ways for further cooperation with China in a meeting on trademarks with the Commissioner of China's State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC). At the Commissioner's meeting on patents with the State Intellectual Property Office of China (SIPO), we discussed issues of shared interest and agreed on cooperating in joint examination on patents and patent classification. At the 2016 Korea-China-Japan Commissioner Summit, we discussed ways to effectively streamline cooperation among the three countries. It was also decided that the title of the Commissioner's summit be changed to 'TRIPO Heads Meeting', thereby further elevating the level of IPR cooperation among the three East Asian countries.

Through annual bilateral meetings with the EPO/OHIM, our cooperation within the patent, trademark, and design fields of European countries continue to be strengthened. KIPO and the Visegrad Patent Institute met for the first time, and opened the doors for further cooperation, demonstrated through the signing of a comprehensive IPR cooperation MOU.

With KIPO's outstanding examination capacities and IP system management experience, Korea continues to



At this event, KIPO introduced AT & brand development projects, invention learning animation for kids, invention learning game for youth, IP learning contents for adults and SME employees, as well as international cooperation activities with WIPO and IP5.

During his ceremony speech, Dr. Francis Gurry showed high appreciation for the KIPO-WIPO cooperation projects that acknowledge IP and advance developing countries. He also stated that they are exemplary cases which have resulted in great success, and he took the stance for further cooperation between KIPO and WIPO.



share its IP administrative expertise with other countries. KIPO and the Turkish Patent Institute worked together on a consulting project for Turkey to obtain approval as a new PCT international investigation institute. In another consulting project, KIPO has agreed to work with the UAE Ministry of Economy to set up an IP organization and IP legal system in the UAE.

KIPO continues to expand examination cooperation projects. The number of countries carrying out the PPH with Korea has increased to 26 countries in 2016 from 24 in 2015. A new examination cooperation program, Collaborative Search Program (CSP) which first began with the US in 2015, was launched with China in December 2016. In the past, examination cooperation programs referred to one patent office referencing prior art search results already performed by another patent office. The CSP takes this one step further and enables two patent offices to start the examination process by sharing relevant prior art search information. This induces examination results to be more consistent across different countries.

02 IP5 cooperation

The IP5 consists of the world's largest patent offices, in terms of the volume of patent applications, and Korea is not only a member of the IP5, but actively participates



in IP5 cooperation initiatives. With a rapid increase in patent application volumes around the world, delays in examination are becoming a global issue. The EPO, JPO, KIPO, SIPO and USPTO first came together in 2007, and in October 2008 met again for the IP5 Heads Meeting in Jeju. At this meeting, the Commissioners agreed on 10 foundational projects to discuss work-sharing among the Members, and subsequently, 4 working groups were set up and have been working on said 10 foundational projects ever since.

The IP5 first started as an effort to improve the overall quality of patent examinations and reduce workloads by sharing information related to patent applications that were being submitted to all 5 offices. In 2012, the GDTF (Global Dossier Task Force) and the PHEP (Patent Harmonization Expert Panel) were set up to build a global IT system, Global Dossier, and harmonize the patent system across the 5 offices. Now, the IP5's work scope has extended to cover informatization and search system harmonization.

At the 2016 IP5 Heads Meeting held in Tokyo, Japan, it was agreed that the IP offices would, through adopting a joint declaration, explore cooperating in terms of office responses to emerging technologies, such as the Internet of Things (IoT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) as well as the impact of these newly emerging technologies on the overall IPR system. The offices also agreed on the execution of a third round of the pilot project, collaborative search and examination (CS&E), as part of the PCT examination cooperation for the PCT international phase applications

in which one application can be jointly examined by all five offices. This pilot project will begin as early as the second half of 2017.

To further strengthen communication with those who are the actual users of the IP system, the industry, an industry consultation group (ICG) was set up in October 2016. The first ICG meeting was held in January 2017 in Munich, Germany to discuss cooperation projects.

03 *TM5 cooperation*

TM5 is a consultative body of five major players in the trademark field, that is, Korea, US, Europe, Japan and China. Officially launched in May 2012, Korea hosted the 2013 TM5 meeting as the chair country. In July and October 2016, Korea participated in the TM5 midterm meeting and annual meeting to discuss cooperation directions for further harmonizing trademark systems around the world.

At the TM5 meeting, the countries discussed ways to harmonize the trademark system through 14 cooperation projects, as well as ways to enhance user convenience. KIPO is currently leading the following projects: comparison and analysis of examination results project, providing information on how to describe goods and services project and the TM5 website project. Brief summaries of the projects are as follows:

① Comparison and analyses of examination results project compares the examination results of patent applications that have been submitted to all 5 offices. 47 selected examination results of patent applications which have been submitted to all five offices are currently being analyzed for power of discernment and similarities.

② Providing information on how to describe goods and services project reviews the indication of goods that are written up in the applications. A final report is being prepared and will contain a comparison of lists of indication of goods, and how they are written up in the applications. We hope this report will help businesses and patent lawyers who plan to register trademarks overseas, and the

plan is to upload the final version on the TM5 website.

③ TM5 website project consisted of opening a renewed TM5 website in October 2016 (<http://www.tmfive.org>).

04 *ID5 cooperation*

Subsequent to the founding of the ID5 in 2015, in 2016, KIPO, JPO, EUIPO, SIPO and USPTO came together in Beijing, China for the 2016 ID5 working group meetings and annual conference. The ID5 is a consultative body where representatives from five countries which are responsible for more than 90% of design applications worldwide come together to discuss key issues in the design field. Like the IP5 in patents and the TM5 in trademarks, the ID5 in the design field serves as an important pillar in sustaining the global industrial property rights system.

At the 2016 annual conference in China, the Member Offices adopted a joint statement incorporating the future vision and directions of cooperation for the ID5. Also, of the 13 cooperative projects discussed at the 2015 meeting, 12 projects were approved. The Member Offices also agreed on the need for a framework for managing the ID5 cooperation and came up with the necessary regulations. This comes as a part of an overall effort to outline the framework of the ID5 cooperation scheme. During user-centered sessions, different associations, design companies and patent lawyers, all representing their respective countries, shared ideas and suggestions on how to further improve the ID5 system. This achievement is in line with the original goal of the ID5, which is to create a user-friendly cooperation network in the design field.

KIPO will lead three cooperative projects. Two being "Development and Maintenance of ID5 Website" and "Catalog of Eligibility for Industrial Design Protection". KIPO will also co-lead with JPO, "Study of Design Classification Conventions & Practices". As for the ID5 website project, the temporary website for the ID5 was presented at the 2016 annual conference and was well received by all the Member Offices, thereby becoming the first visible outcome of the cooperative projects.

International IT Cooperation

01 *IT-related bilateral cooperation*

Through bilateral IT cooperation, KIPO is continuing discussions with the offices of Japan, China and the US to set up the necessary infrastructure and management protocols for increasing the overall convenience and efficiency of the patent application and examination work process.

As part of this effort, bilateral IT expert meetings were held in July 2016 with Japan and China in Daejeon. These meetings covered various issues related to IT ranging from data exchanges, machine translation quality to public relations services. In October, Korea-China-Japan IT cooperation meeting was hosted in Tokyo, Japan, where issues of common interest were discussed.

In August 2016, a Korea-US IT expert meeting was held to discuss exchanges of e-certificates on design priority and standardization of applicant names. In November, a bilateral IT cooperation meeting, presided by directors from Korea and the US, and 6 cooperation projects on IT, including having regular CIO meetings as well as working level meetings and exchanges of e-certificates on design priority, were decided.

In May and November 2016, both high- and working-level meetings were held between KIPO and WIPO on IT. The meetings laid out PCT related IT cooperation plans, and discussed expanding and enhancing the quality of e-exchanges of PCT documents, including ePCT and eSearchCopy.

In October 2016, KIPO signed MOUs with Russia and Sweden, respectively, on data exchanges. Patent, utility models, trademark, and design data from each office can now be utilized by each other during search and examination procedures, as well as public services. This will further increase the level of overseas IP information utilization.

02 *IP5 IT cooperation*

In February 2016, KIPO participated in the 10th IP5 WG2 on IT, hosted in China, where active exchange of information and ideas on IT, One Portal Dossier (a comprehensive information inquiry service provided to IP5 patent examiners and the general public on family patent examination proceeding), machine translation and reference document took place.

At the meeting, five key tasks (standardization of applicant names, alert service, XML, information on legal statuses document exchange) were identified, reflecting opinions from the industry. This will propel the IP5 Global Dossier project, which aims to create a global system that enables all applicants and examiners around the globe to apply for patents and check examination status in real time without any language barriers. KIPO led the discussion on the 'standardization of applicant names'. Using the patent applications that are published through the IP5, a mapping table will be created incorporating identical applicant names submitted in Korean, Japanese, Chinese and English, so that it can be used in search, management, and statistical analyses in the patent application process.

03 *Assisting IP automation in developing countries*

As a part of Official Development Assistance (ODA) activities, we were able to develop a patent automation system for the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO). The system, which began operation in April 2015, allows for a paperless work process, including electronic services for application submission, fee payments, and patent information searches.

In 2015, Mongolia and Myanmar were selected to receive IP informatization assistance. As a result, we conducted consulting services to diagnose their current IT infrastructures and further enrich their patent automation systems.

International Seminars and Training Courses

In February 2016, KIPO signed an MOU with the UAE agreeing to cooperate on constructing the patent information system of the UAE, and in August 2016, KIPO dispatched an IP information system specialist. Also, KIPO and the UAE agreed to pursue administrative support for the next two years.

Also, in cooperation with ODA related organizations, KIPO shared its experiences and know-how with the Kazakhstan IP office. Concurrently, KIPO and the Kazakhstan IP office signed an MOU on information cooperation and conducted consultations about establishing and enhancing patent administrative information system for the Kazakhstan IP office in 2016.

In 2016, KIPO cooperated with WIPO to hold international seminars for patent examiners and IP public officials in the Asia-Pacific Region. Furthermore, KIPO held the 5th Korea-China-Japan joint seminar for IP related employees in the private sector, and thereby contributed to enhancing the IP capacity and raising awareness of the public.

In addition, with cooperation from WIPO and the Korea International Cooperation Agency, KIPO held international courses in 2016 for patent and trademark examiners, public officials and education-related employees of developing countries, and also provided 13 IP training courses which were attended by 170 foreigners.

KIPO held the 7th Korea-China-Japan Heads meeting of IP Training Institutes, a cooperation meeting between Korea and Japan IP Training Institute, as well as a cooperation meeting between Korea and China IP Training Institute to enhance the effectiveness and seek future development of IP training.

International Training Courses Offered in 2016

Program	Course Title	Contents	Dates (in 2016)	Number of participants
WIPO Program	WIPO Patent Law, Patent Examination Course	Training on Korea's patent system and patent examination work	3. 23-4. 1	19
	WIPO Patent Examiner Course (OJT)	OJT for Mongolian Patent examiners	4. 4 -4. 8	2
	WIPO Trademark Law, Trademark Examination Course	Training on Korea's trademark system and trademark examination work	5. 10-5. 17	20
	WIPO Trademark Examiner Course (OJT)	OJT for Uzbekistan Trademark examiners	5. 18-5. 20	2
	WIPO IP Summer School	IP education for university students and young adults	7. 11-7. 22	24
	WIPO Asia Pacific Regional Seminar	Joint research on IPR development in the Asia Pacific region	10. 25-10. 27	24
KOICA Program	KOICA-Azerbaijan IP System Course	Training on Korea's patent system and patent examination work	6. 9-6. 22	15
	KOICA Creative Invention Course	Training on creative invention promotion policies	4. 14-5. 4	14
	KOICA IP System Course	Training on understanding of Korea's patent policies and industrial site visits	9. 22-10. 13	15
Customized Program	China Hubei Province Patent Examiner Course	Searching method for examinations and case studies	4. 4-4. 8	5
	Saudi Arabia Patent Examiner Course	Introduction to Korea's Patent Act and examination system	11. 7-11. 10	15
	The UAE Preliminary Examiner Demonstration Course	Patent Act and examination system and enhancing capability of examiners	11. 20-11. 24	8
	IP5 Examiner Interaction Course	Comparative discussion about examination guidelines and cases between IP5 Offices	12. 6-12. 9	7
Total	13 courses			170

IP Statistics