# 2003 Annual Report

Korean Intellectual Property Office

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Korean Intellectual Property Office

# 2003 Annual Report



# Message from the Commissioner



Lastly, I hope this annual report provides a better understanding not only of our IP system and policies but also of our prospects for the future.

Today, the creation and use of knowledge determines the competitiveness of enterprises, industries, and the nation as a whole. Countries that lead the world economy therefore give top priority to the establishment of a system in which everyone can actively create, protect and use intellectual property (IP) to create high value addition.

Owing to the enthusiasm and creative endeavor of Koreans for intellectual assets, the number of applications we received in 2003 for patents, utility models, industrial designs and trademarks exceeded 300,000 for the first time.

At the Korean Intellectual Property Office, we dramatically improved our IP system in 2003, particularly in administration and legislation. These improvements ensure that we grant intellectual property rights (IPRs) in a more timely and proper manner.

To shorten the examination period for IPRs, we recently recruited an additional 232 examiners and embarked on full-fledged development of an advanced patent information system called KIPOnet II, which is designed to automate all IP administrative procedures-from applications to examinations and registrations. Furthermore, by focusing on reform in IP administration, we improved our efficiency and raised the level of customer satisfaction.

The long-awaited inauguration of the Korean Intellectual Property Service Center in 2003 has ensured comprehensive support for activities that promote the creation of IP. We have also been expanding our assistance for small and medium-sized enterprises. In particular, we help them commercialize their patented technologies through such means as a patent investment cooperative.

In addition, we have actively participated in the global harmonization of IPR-related institutions. In February 2003, we joined the Trademark Law Treaty; in April 2003, the Madrid Protocol came into effect; and we amended the patent laws to reflect the revised Patent Cooperation Treaty.

We also revised the law to protect IPRs more thoroughly. Penalties for trade secret infringements are now more severe, and the cybersquatting of domain names is prohibited.

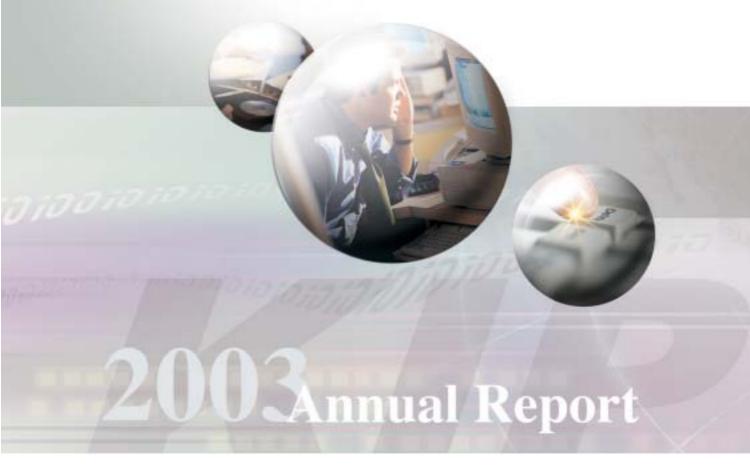
In 2003, we expanded cooperation with the developing countries in Asia. We now serve several of these countries as an International Searching Authority and an International Preliminary Examining Authority under the Patent Cooperation Treaty. Moreover, we have prepared a framework for developing IP administration overseas by leading an IT consultation project for developing countries.

We will continue to help the international IP community by actively participating in the formation of measures for international IP protection. We will also endeavor to integrate all the nation's resources in spearheading technological innovation through the creation, protection and utilization of IP.

Lastly, I hope this annual report provides a better understanding not only of our IP system and policies but also of our prospects for the future.

**HA Dong-Man** 

Commissioner



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### Overview of 2003

## Highlights of 2003

Applications

Examinations

Registrations

Trials and Appeals

## Overview of 2003



KIPO has set its priorities on establishing an IP legal framework with equitable and efficient IPR protection and infringement prevention.

At the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), the number of applications we received for intellectual property rights (IPRs) in 2003 reached nearly 305,000. Applications for patents and utility models directly associated with new technologies numbered 158,000.

To more effectively protect IPRs, we have been actively participating in the global harmonization of IPR institutions. In 2003, we improved our relevant IPR systems and joined various international treaties.

We revised the Unfair Competition Prevention and Trade Secret Protection Act to strengthen the protection of unregistered well-known trademarks and trade secrets.

We joined the Trademark Law Treaty in February 2003, and the Madrid Protocol in April 2003. We revised the Regulation of the Patent Act to reflect the recent amendment to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).









For the efficient granting of IPRs and encouragement of technological innovation, we strengthened our policies to support the acquisition and commercialization of IPRs.

To shorten the examination period, we expanded our outsourcing of prior art searches and implemented plans for the gradual recruitment of additional examiners.

We also embarked on the development of KIPOnet II, our new automation system, to meet the growing needs of advanced users and the latest information technology.

To encourage the commercialization of patents, we adopted policies that stimulate the transaction and use of patented technologies. We run an IP marketplace and facilitate the transfer of technologies owned by public research institutes to the private sector.

Through a database that contains above a hundred million items of patent data, we have been laying the foundation for governmental and commercial R&D. We have also been encouraging the creation of IP among small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), universities, women and students.

# Highlights of 2003



In 2003, KIPO received a record high 304,713 IPR applications, which is a 4.8 percent increase over the previous year. IPR registrations numbered 154,947, an increase of 1.2 percent over the previous year.

## **Applications**

#### **Domestic Applications**

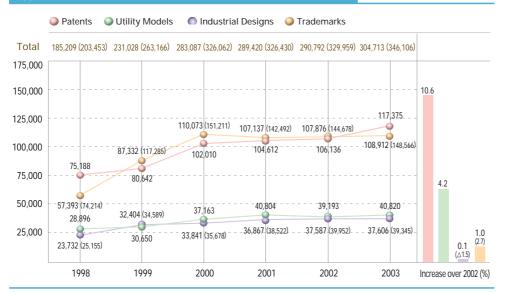
In 2003, the number of IPR applications filed with our office reached 304,713, which is a 4.8 percent increase over the previous year. We received 117,375 patent applications, which is 10.6 percent more than in the previous year; 40,820 utility model applications, which is an increase of 4.2 percent for the year; 37,606 industrial design applications, which is an increase of just 0.1 percent; and 107,128 trademark applications, which is a one percent increase over the previous year.

Domestic applicants filed 7.2 percent more IPR applications in 2003 than in the previous year. Their 257,861 applications represent 84.6 percent of all IPR applications. On the other hand, foreigners filed 6.6 percent fewer applications than in the previous year. Their 46,852 applications represent 15.4 percent of all IPR applications.

Among the various IPR categories, foreign nationals filed 27,098 patent applications in 2003, an 8.3 percent decline over the previous year. They filed 649 utility model applications, 2615 industrial design applications and 16,490 trademark applications.

Our analysis of foreigners' applications by national origin shows that 18,068 applications (or 38.6 percent) are from Japan; 13,580 (or 29 percent) are from the United States; and 3525 (or 7.5 percent) are from Germany. These three countries make up 75.1 percent of the applications by foreign nationals.





Note: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications

		Domest	tic	Foreiç	Total		
		Cases	%	Cases			%
Patents	2000	72,831	71.4	29,179	28.6	102,010	
	2001	73,714	70.5	30,898	29.5	104,612	
	2002	76,570	72.1	29,566	27.9	106,136	
	2003	90,277	76.9	27,098	23.1	117,375	
Utility Models	2000	36,817	99.1	346	0.9	37,163	
	2001	40,389	99.0	415	1.0	40,804	
	2002	38,662	98.6	531	1.4	39,193	
	2003	40,171	98.4	649	1.6	40,820	
Industrial Designs	2000	32,110 (33,894)	94.9 (95.0)	1731 (1784)	5.1 (5.0)	33,841 (35,678)	
	2001	35,074 (36,657)	95.1 (95.2)	1793 (1865)	4.9 (4.8)	36,867 (38,522)	
	2002	35,399 (37,729)	94.2 (94.4)	2188 (2223)	5.8 (5.6)	37,587 (39,952)	
	2003	34,991 (36,686)	93.0 (93.2)	2615 (2659)	7.0 (6.8)	37,606 (39,345)	
Trademarks	2000	90,596 (120,419)	82.3 (79.6)	19,477 (30,792)	17.7 (20.4)	110,073 (151,211	
	2001	86,408 (111,105)	80.7 (78.1)	20,729 (31,387)	19.3 (21.9)	107,137 (142,492	
	2002	90,014 (116,760)	83.4 (80.7)	17,862 (27,918)	16.6 (19.3)	107,876 (144,678	
	2003	92,422 (122,123)	84.9 (82.2)	16,490 (26,443)	15.1 (17.8)	108,912 (148,566	
	2000	232,354 (263,961)	82.1 (81.0)	50,733 (62,101)	17.9 (19.0)	283,087 (326,062	
	2001	235,585 (261,865)	81.4 (80.2)	53,835 (64,565)	18.6 (19.8)	289,420 (326,430	
Total	2002	240,645 (269,721)	82.7 (81.7)	50,147 (60,238)	17.3 (18.3)	290,792 (329,959	
	2003	257,861 (289,257)	84.6 (83.6)	46,852 (56,849)	15.4 (16.4)	304,713 (346,10	

Note: 1. Based on applications processed.

2. Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.



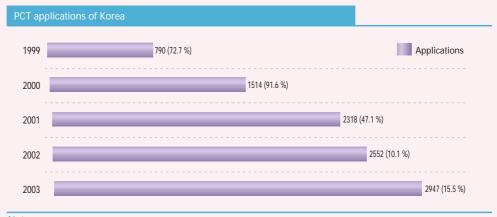
General Information Services Center

#### **PCT Applications**

Our 2947 PCT applications in 2003 constitute 2.7 percent of the world's PCT applications. This figure elevates Korea to the seventh-largest country out of the 123 PCT nations. With this ranking, which follows a ranking of eighth in 2002, Korea has indeed become a major member of the PCT.

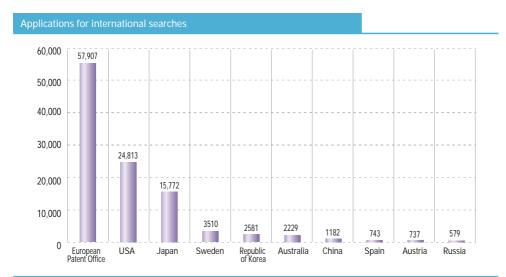
The increase in PCT applications is due to several factors. These factors include increased public awareness of the protection of technologies overseas and a better understanding of the advantages of the PCT for acquiring patents overseas. Another factor is the greater convenience for Korean applicants since the inauguration on December 1, 1999, of our service as an International Searching Authority (ISA) and as an International Preliminary Examining Authority (IPEA).

In 2003, the Korean language was used in 1760 PCT applications, making it the fifth most frequently used language for PCT applications.

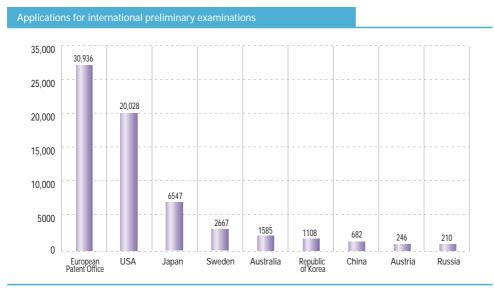


Note: Figure in parenthesis is the growth rate over the previous year

In 2003, we made 2581 international search reports and 1108 international preliminary examination reports.



Note: Based on WIPO statistics



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To expand our services as an ISA and IPEA, we concluded agreements with India and Indonesia in 2003 designating KIPO as a completent PCT ISA and IPEA. This follows similar agreements with the Philippines (2001) and Vietnam (2002).

### **Examinations**

#### Patents and Utility Models

In 2003, we examined 142,011 patent and utility model applications by the first action standard, which is a 10.3 percent increase over the previous year. Patent applications accounted for 93,433 of these and utility model applications accounted for 48,578. Of the utility model examinations, 2229 were processed under the old utility model law while 46,349 were processed under the new utility model law that adopted non-substantive examination system.

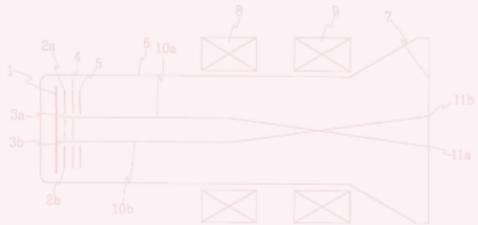
The examination period averaged 22.1 months, a 0.5 month reduction over the previous year.

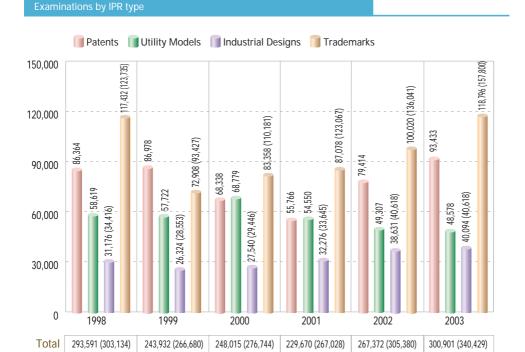
For the registration approval rate on a first-action basis, we granted patents to 19,505 (or 20.9 percent) of all the patent applications. We also granted 701 of the 2229 utility model applications filed under the old law. For utility model applications filed under the new law, 37,096 (or 80 percent) of the 46,349 examinations met the basic registration requirements.

#### Trademarks and Industrial Designs

In 2003, we examined 118,796 trademark applications and 40,094 industrial design applications on a first-action basis. These figures represent an increase of 18.8 percent for trademarks and 3.8 percent for industrial designs.

The examination period for 2003 averaged 10.7 months for trademarks and 7.3 months for industrial designs. Compared to the previous year, these figures represent a reduction of approximately 1.2 months for trademarks and 1.1 months for industrial designs.





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

- 2. Before 2000, figures are based on the final action; from 2000, on the first action.
- 3. Figures in parenthesis include multiple applications

## Registrations

In 2003, IPR registrations numbered 154,947, an increase of 1.2 percent over the previous year.

Annual registration renewals rose by 6.9 percent to 279,751 cases, while registration changes such as transfers and licences, fell by 18.7 percent over the previous year to 155,911.

Analysis of the registrations in 2003 reveals that registrations fell by 3 percent for patents and by 6.7 percent for utility models, whereas registrations rose by 3.7 percent for industrial designs and by 12.1 percent for trademarks.

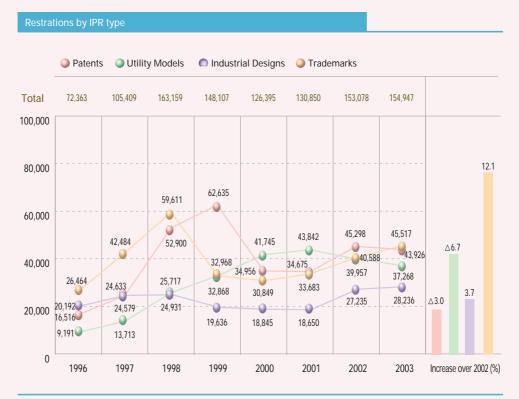
By industrial field, the electricity and communications industries accounted for 28,963 registrations (or 35.7 percent), while the machinery industry accounted for 17,752 registrations (or 21.9 percent).

A comparison of registrations by individuals and legal entities shows that individuals accounted for 35.4 percent of registrations, while legal entities accounted for 64.6 percent.

In terms of nationality, Koreans obtained 83.7 percent of the registrations in 2003, while foreigners obtained 16.3 percent.

Of the foreign registrations, the majority came from Japan (43.2 percent) and the USA (25.5 percent). The leaders in patent registrations were Japan, the USA and Germany, while the leaders in trademark registrations were France, Switzerland and the UK.

By the end of 2003, we had nullified 544,171 of the existing 1,670,122 IPR registrations because of expiry, nonpayment of annual fees and trials for invalidation of registration; the remaining registrations numbered 1,125,951.



Note: Trademark registration renewals are excluded. Trademark data after 1999 comprises the Korean and Nice classifications.

## **Trials and Appeals**

In 2003, we received 9149 trial petitions, which represents a 7.7 percent increase over the previous year.

The number of trial petitions for patents and utility models was 4609, an increase of 8.1 percent, while the number of trial petitions for trademarks and industrial designs was 4540, an increase of 7.2 percent over the previous year.

By trial type, the number of ex parte trials reached 6001 (or 65.6 percent of the total), while the number of interparty trials was 3148 (or 34.4 percent). By nationality, domestic petitioners accounted for 6178 (or 67.5 percent) of trial petitions; foreign petitioners accounted for 2971 (or 32.5 percent).

We concluded 7858 trials in 2003. Of these, 3564 were for patents and utility models, and 4294 were for trademarks and industrial designs.

In 2003, the ex parte suits filed with the Patent Court numbered 196, which represents a slight decrease over the previous year. The ex parte suits comprised 67 patent and utility model cases and 129 trademark and industrial design cases.

As the defendant in the ex parte suits, the KIPO Commissioner had a success rate of 80.6 percent in 2003, which is the same as the previous year. The final appeals of the ex parte suits filed with the Supreme Court numbered 65, which is 12 more than in the previous year. Of these, patent and utility model cases numbered 29, while trademark and industrial design cases numbered 36. As the defendant in the final appeals, the KIPO Commissioner had a success rate of 72.3 percent, which is down from 79.2 percent in the previous year.

#### Comparison of domestic and foreign trial petitions

Section	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
Patents	1662	1636	1070	924	1630	1374	1926	1450	2339	1482
Utility Models	761	22	567	24	892	12	866	21	780	8
Industrial Designs	599	30	468	40	503	26	513	47	554	50
Trademarks	1582	1121	1733	1054	2024	1024	2179	1496	2505	1431
Subtotal	4604	2809	3838	2042	5049	2436	5484	3014	6178	2971
Total	7413 5880		7485		8498		9149			

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





#### **Improvement of IP Administration**

Enhancement of Examination and Trial Efficiency Advancement of Information Systems

### **Advancement of the IP Legal Framework**

Patents and Utility Models Trademarks and Industrial Designs Improvement of the Trial System

# Improvement of IP Administration



KIPO has been striving to shorten the examination period and to improve the quality of examinations.

## **Enhancement of Examination and Trial Efficiency**

#### Patents and Utility Models

To ensure speedy examinations of patents and utility models, we recruited 60 additional examiners and six additional support staffs.

In order to build a foundation for the collaborative use of examination results. KIPO has been conducting a project of joint searches for prior art with the Japan patent Office since 2000 and with the State Intellectual Property Office of the people's Republic of China in 2003.

### Trademarks and Industrial Designs

We recruited 13 additional trademark and industrial design examiners in 2003 to reduce the examination period; furthermore, we continued to improve the performance of the search system for trademark and industrial design examinations as well as the systems for processing examinations.

In the pursuit of greater fairness and objectivity, we revised the examination guidelines for classifying similar goods and services. We also published a directory of similar goods and services and a document that introduces various products.

To shorten the examination period and to reduce the workload of examiners, we outsourced searches for previously registered trademarks as well as the analysis of trademark applications. In 2003, we outsourced 30,989 cases. In 2004, this figure is expected to increase to about 34,000.

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To maintain objectivity in the classification of industrial designs, we published two documents in 2003: A Guidebook for Classifying Industrial Designs and A Table of Industrial Design Classifications. We also continued to build our database by collecting various kinds of data on industrial design examinations such as foreign industrial design gazettes and catalogs.

Through our educational programs and meetings of trademark examiners, we reviewed the current trends in trademark and industrial design applications as well as our examination guidelines and other important issues being discussed at home and abroad. We have consequently expanded our knowledge base and enhanced our capability of examining trademarks and industrial designs.

#### **Trials**

When addressing lawsuits against IPR infringements, we actively exchange information with the Patent Court.

The Patent Court notifies the Intellectual Property Tribunal of the filing of lawsuits.

When a trial is requested, the tribunal notifies the Patent Court of the request and immediately processes the case.

For urgent cases of IPR infringement, we conduct expedited trials. For more in-depth trials, we have increased our use of on-the-spot inspections and oral hearings.

To develop the expertise of our trial judges, we published two documents: A Summary of Trial Decisions and Court Decisions Related to IPRs and A Casebook on IPR Litigation.







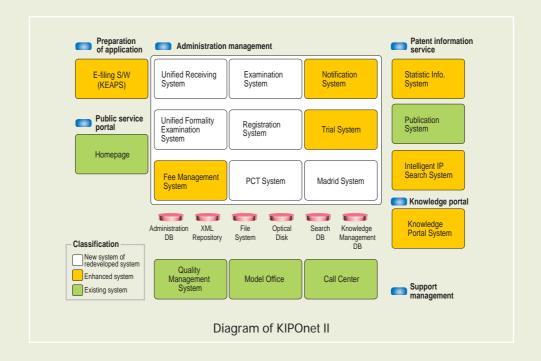
## **Advancement of Information Systems**

#### Development of KIPOnet II

Since early 2003, we have been preparing to implement the next-generation of the KIPOnet System, KIPOnet II. With the new system, we hope to realize an advanced e-KIPO that can meet the changes in international IPR norms and the advancement of information technology.

In early 2002, we formed a task force to establish an information strategy plan for KIPOnet II. We are currently considering a variety of cutting-edge information technologies such as integrated middleware and XML. As a result of the Third Three-Year Information-Oriented IP Administration Plan for the period 2003 to 2005, we expect KIPOnet II to be operational in 2006.

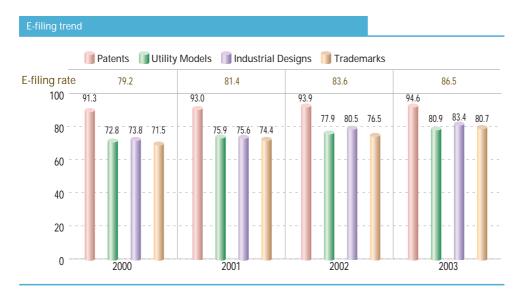
With KIPOnet II, we aim to achieve three goals: to provide nonstop service by integrating our internal and external networks; to update our business processes by adopting simpler IP procedures and at-home examinations; and to enhance our flexibility and efficiency through system integration and real-time system recovery.



As part of the KIPOnet II project, we are also establishing an intelligent search system that will automatically optimize inquiries and rapidly show search results. To run this system, you only need to input natural, everyday language.

We are also redesigning the process for handling communications from the public. As a result, you no longer need to submit a request form to change personal information, and the pre-registration process for electronic applications is simpler.

The on-line application rate increased from 57.3 percent on the average in January 1999, the starting month of on-line applications, to 86.5 percent on the average in 2003.



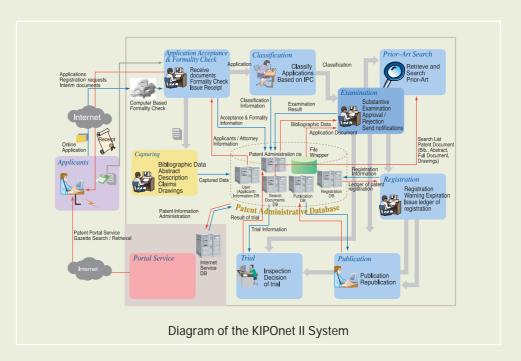
## Elaboration of the Information System for IP Administration

In 2003, we established our E-Application Support Center. Through the center, we provide free training on e-applications and distribute introductory brochures. As a result, the e-application rate is rising steadily.

For the benefit of the public, we developed an on-line system for processing requests and for issuing certified copies of applications. Furthermore, because all commercial banks in Korea provide Internet banking, anyone can use our Web site to settle requests for the reimbursement of excess fees and mistakenly paid fees.

# Improvement of IP Administration

By launching the modified registration system and the trial system for international trademarks, we have now automated all administrative processes related to international trademarks under the Madrid Protocol.



#### **Exchange of Patent Information**

To encourage the international exchange of patent information, we have been publishing the *Korean Patent Abstracts* (KPA) since 1979, and we have published them on CD-ROM since 1997. In 2003, we published about 110,000 abstracts, bringing the accumulated total to 487,963.

Under the principle of the free exchange of patent information, we have been facilitating the bilateral exchange of patent information. We gather sixty-five types of information from other IPOs and relevant institutions from around the world. The types of information include English abstract gazettes for patents and utility models, and gazettes for industrial designs and trademarks. The information is received from 21 countries and four institutions, including the USA, Japan and the EPO.

We contribute seven types of information to other IPOs and IPR institutions. The information includes the KPA, as well as gazettes for patents, utility models, industrial designs and

trademarks. We send the information to 42 countries and eight institutions, including the USA, Japan and the EPO.

After publishing the first IPR gazettes in booklet form in 1948, we adopted a CD-ROM format in 1998 and have been publishing IPR gazettes on the Internet since July 2001. Between 1948 and 2003, we published 3,449,368 IPR registrations in the gazettes.

#### **Greater Use of Patent Information**

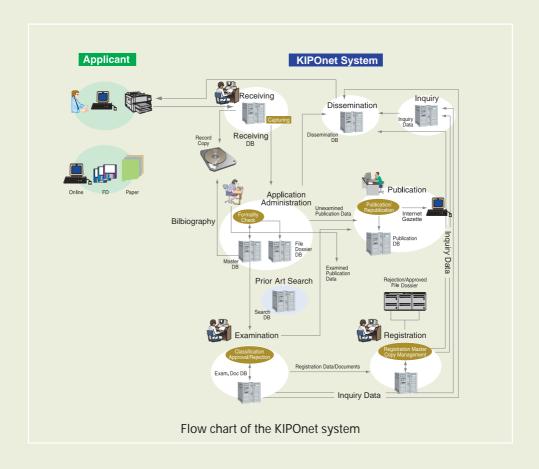
To encourage greater use of valuable patent information for R&D, we periodically publish a report called *Patent Trends of Korea*. It contains statistical analysis of published Korean patents. We have also strengthened the foundation for analyzing patent information by creating a patent indicator.

To take advantage of patent analysis in planning R&D policies for individual companies and for the nation, we produce comprehensive patent maps. The maps are the result of categorizing, analyzing, processing and visualizing patent information. Every year, we contract a service provider, such as a research agency subsidized by the government or a patent information provider, to produce maps of 24 technical areas.

The Patent Information Analysis System (PIAS) is a software application that makes patent maps. By running PIAS, you can analyze and visualize in graphs and diagrams the patent information gathered from around the world via the Internet. Since the inauguration of PIAS in 2002, we have upgraded it to meet the needs of users and we have distributed it, together with an instruction manual, on the Internet and on CD-ROM.

In 2003, we laid the foundation for the greater use of patent information in national R&D projects. Details are featured in our report to the National Science and Technology Council titled *Analysis of National R&D Projects in Terms of Patents*.

The lack of patent analysis may cause duplication of investments. We are therefore trying to improve the efficiency of government-funded R&D by preventing duplicated investment. For this purpose, we have exhorted other government agencies to amend the relevant regulations so that patent information can be used as an indicator for planning and evaluating government-funded R&D projects.



To prevent duplicated reporting of patent applications that may result from government-funded projects, contractors such as research institutes or universities must record relevant details in the application; for example, the name and code of the funding agency and the title of the project. When we receive an application from a contractor, we register the application in a separate database to analyze the project more efficiently.

To improve accessibility to patent information, we run a cyber IP Academy. The IP Academy is a cyber education center that provides the public and experts with advanced IP training and education. By providing on-line IP education, the academy fosters human resources in the IP field.

To propagate IP information, we continue to establish regional IP centers. More than 30 centers provide services such as IP consultations, training on filing IP applications, and assistance with searching and analyzing patent information. The centers are essential for mitigating the information gap and enhancing awareness of the importance of IP.

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#### **Active Participation in International Cooperation**

We have been promoting a technical cooperation project on the automation of IP administration with the developing countries of the APEC region. After matching APEC's funds, we successfully conducted technical consultations on automation for the IPOs of Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and Vietnam.

Spurred by our confidence in developing and managing KIPOnet, we have enhanced our cooperation with the leading IPOs in the IT field. We plan, for example, to hold regular IT experts meetings with the Japan Patent Office, the EPO and IP Australia. Through the meetings, we hope to arrange the exchange of electronic documents such as priority documents, and to extend cooperation in the IT field.

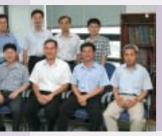
We have also actively participated in the Standard and Documentation Working Group and the Information Technology Project Working Group under the WIPO Standing Committee on Information Technology. Such participation enables multilateral cooperation in the standardization of IT.

In addition, we established the Korea Fund-in-Trust at WIPO. Through the fund, we aim to help developing countries enhance their capability of administering IPRs, and to help SMEs develop the human resources and capability of managing IPRs.

We also plan to develop, as an IT project under the Korea Fund-in-Trust, a stand-alone system called the PCT RO Server System for the electronic reception of PCT applications filed on physical media such as a CD-ROM or floppy diskette. The system will have scalability; that is, it will be connected to an on-line receiving system and hosting system. We are also considering using the hosting service that WIPO announced on its Web site.



# Advancement of the IP Legal Framework



KIPO revised its IP-related laws to harmonize them with international standards, to promote speedy examinations and to strengthen IPR protection.

## **Patents and Utility Models**

In 2003, we revised the Enforcement Ordinance of the Patent Act to comply with the PCT's requirement of unity of invention, and we revised the Enforcement Regulation of the Patent Act to reflect the recent amendments to the PCT.

For instance, in the interests of international harmonization, we have ensured that our requirements for the unity of invention comply with Rule 13.2 of the PCT.

Regarding language requirements, we now require PCT applicants to submit a translation of the international application within 14 months of the priority date. An applicant who fails to submit the translation by that time will be asked to do so within 16 months; and if the applicant still fails to submit the required translation, the application will be considered withdrawn.

Furthermore, in compliance with the amended PCT, we fulfil our role as an International Searching Authority by preparing for each case not only an international search report, but also a written opinion.

For the convenience of applicants, we have also ensured that an international application can be filed in electronic format.



Patent Examination Division

## **Trademarks and Industrial Designs**

#### Compliance of Trademark Regulations with International Regulations

The Trademark Law Treaty came into effect on February 25, 2003, following our signing of the treaty on November 26, 2002. We joined the treaty to simplify and standardize the filing and registration process for trademarks.

Korea's accession to the Madrid Protocol took effect on April 10, 2003. For a smooth transition, we established the International Trademark Application and Examination Office to undertake the task of examining and processing international trademark applications as an office of origin and as an office of a designated contracting party.

#### Trademark Protection on the Internet

We revised the *Unfair Competition Prevention and Trade Secret Protection Act* to prevent the cybersquatting of well-known trademarks and signs. The revised Act prohibits cybersquatting and treats it as an act of unfair competition. It also adopts measures such as canceling registration and enabling claims to be made for damages.



Trademark Examination Division

#### Improvement of the Industrial Design Act

In 2003, we revised our examination guidelines for industrial designs. The new guidelines protect computer-generated graphics such as icons and graphical user interfaces.

To improve the Industrial Design Act, we are planning to include the protection of typefaces as a form of industrial design and to emphasize the importance of the creative element of industrial designs.

We are also endeavoring to improve the nonsubstantive examination system. Some aspects of the examination system that, at present, are only possible for substantive examinations will soon be possible for nonsubstantive examinations. For example, the laying open of an application and the possibility of a third party providing information that may cause the decision of registration to be refused.



## Improvement of the Trial System

We are now preparing the legal framework for sharing information with relevant courts.

In 2003, we produced guidelines on the management of information related to IPR trials.

For expeditious, professional and reliable trials, we are trying to ensure that all trial judges in the relevant areas participate in complex cases that involve a number of technologies.

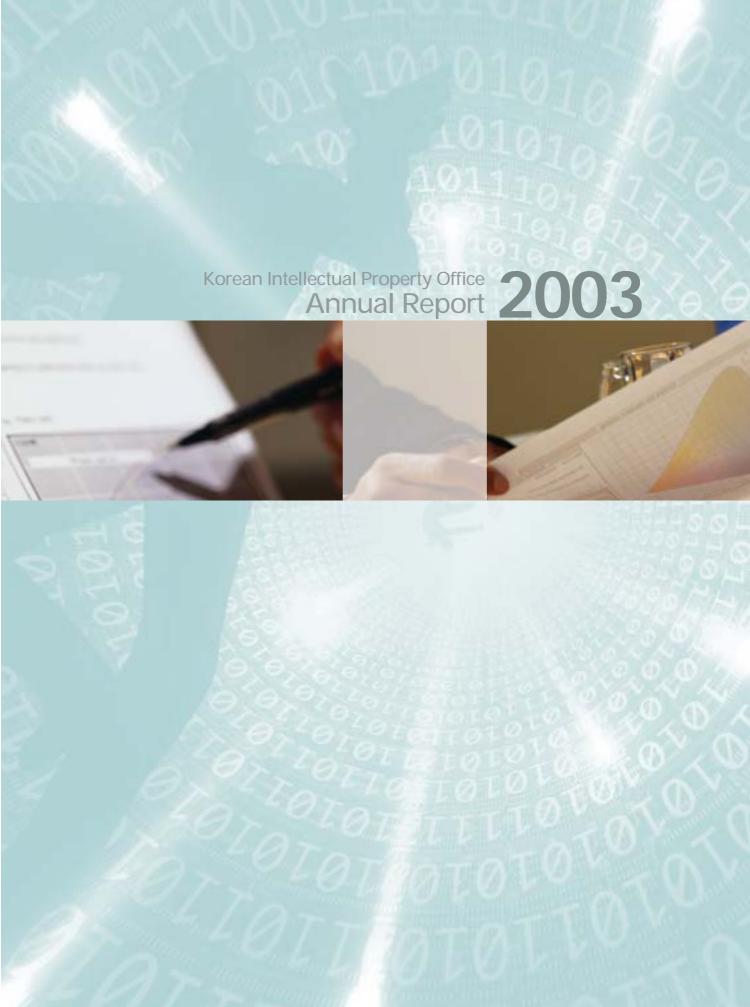
In 2003, we improved the system for administering trials so that trial judges would be notified of any rights transferred before the completion of a trial. For returned mail and documents, we also took measures to expedite the search for correct addresses and to notify the relevant parties.







Intellectual Property Tribunal





#### **IPR Protection**

Improved Legal Framework for IPR Protection Anti-counterfeiting Measures Training and Public Awareness Campaigns

### **International Cooperation**

KIPO-WIPO Cooperation
Bilateral and Trilateral Cooperation
Response to IPR Issues in Trade Negotiations

## **IPR Protection**



KIPO has reinforced its anticounterfeiting measures to prevent unfair competition and to promote sound business practices.

## Improved Legal Framework for IPR Protection

In 2003, we revised the *Unfair Competition Prevention and Trade Secret Protection Act* to enable us to adequately respond to new types of illegal practices and to better protect trade secrets.

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

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

- We stiffened the penalties. A person who discloses a trade secret must compensate the victims by paying two to ten times the unfairly gained profit.
- We broadened the scope of persons who infringe trade secrets. Anyone who breaches a trade secret will be punished.







Fraining and Public Awareness Campaigns

2003 ANNUAL REPORT



Anti-counterfeiting Campaign

- We extended the scope of trade secrets. Besides protecting technical trade secrets, the law now protects operational trade secrets such as business strategies and investment plans.
- We rescinded the requirement of a complaint. Anyone who infringes a trade secret can be punished without an accusation or complaint.
- We made punishable by law all attempted and planned infringements of trade secrets, along with infringement conspiracies.
- We introduced a law to punish not only individuals who infringe trade secrets but also relevant organizations or businesses.



Education for anti-counterfeiting

## IPR Protection



Anti-counterfeiting Campaign by electronic bulletin boards

## **Anti-counterfeiting Measures**

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

Last year, we uncovered 549 acts of counterfeiting. We issued warnings in 238 of these cases and filed criminal charges against the other 331 cases.

To help provincial governments more effectively investigate and crack down on counterfeit activities, we imposed more stringent standards for the performance of these crackdowns. The new standards focus on warnings and indictments.

Fraining and Public Awareness Campaigns

2003 ANNUAL REPORT

## **Training and Public Awareness Campaigns**

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

In response, we have sought to develop the skills and abilities of more than 400 police, customs officers and local government officials through a series of lectures and consultations. We conducted this series on 17 occasions, focusing on how to identify counterfeit goods and how to eradicate the counterfeiting problem.

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

To encourage a voluntary boycott of counterfeit goods, we conducted an anti-counterfeiting campaign through cable TV and on 124 electronic signboards in major cities such as Seoul, Busan and Gwangju. We distributed 13,300 copies of four types of promotional material.



# **International Cooperation**



KIPO has increased the level and scope of its role in international cooperation.

### **KIPO-WIPO Cooperation**

In accordance with the Framework Agreement of Cooperation between the World Intellectual Property Organization and the Korean Intellectual Property Office, we have been promoting nine priority areas of cooperation. The cooperative areas include greater use of information technology for IPR management, IPR protection, the commercialization of IP for SMEs, and the development of human resources in the IP field.

Under the WIPO Patent Information Service, an international service that searches for the latest technologies at the request of developing countries, we searched for 22 technologies in 2003.

Our experts have lectured at various WIPO seminars such as the WIPO-OECD Forum on SMEs and IP held in Geneva in May 2003 and the Asia-Pacific Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property Strategy for Economic Development held in Kuala Lumpur in December 2003.

To provide legal and technical assistance to developing countries with respect to SMEs, IP training and IPO automation, KIPO has successfully secured the necessary budget for establishing a Korea Fund-in-Trust at WIPO, with an initial budget of one billion Korean won (approximately US\$834,000).

We will use the fund to support the training and development of human resources in the IP field, to help SMEs create inventions and acquire IPRs, and to encourage the use of information technology in IPR administration.

Response to IPR Issues in Trade Negotiations



The 39th Series of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO, September 2003.

To foster international IPR experts, we agreed that our International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI) would conduct a joint training program with the WIPO Worldwide Academy.

## **Bilateral and Trilateral Cooperation**

In August 2003, the Korea-India IP Commissioners Meeting was held in New Delhi. We agreed to share patent information, to act as a PCT ISA/IPEA for international applications from India and to help India automate its IP administration.

In August 2003, at the Korea-Indonesia IP Commissioners Meeting, we agreed to function as a PCT ISA/IPEA for international applications from Indonesia and to help Indonesia automate its IP administration.







# International Cooperation



The third Trilateral Policy Dialogue Meeting, in Beijing, November 2003

In September 2003, the Sixth Heads Meeting between KIPO and IP Australia was held in Geneva. Both sides agreed to hold a joint experts group meeting and a trademark experts group meeting to facilitate the sharing of examination results.

In the same month, the Commissioners Meeting between KIPO and the Canadian Intellectual Property Office was also held in Geneva. Both sides agreed to hold regular high-level meetings.

In November 2003, the Commissioner of KIPO met with the Commissioners of China and Japan for the Third Trilateral Policy Dialogue Meeting in Beijing. The three Commissioners agreed to consistently promote IP cooperation. Specific areas of cooperation included the sharing of examination results and the development of a trilingual thesaurus of technical terms.

In November 2003, the Ninth Commissioners Meeting between KIPO and the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China was held in Beijing. Both sides agreed to electronically exchange priority documents, to exchange trial judges and to hold a joint seminar on the prevention of IPR violations.

In December 2003, the 15th Commissioners Meeting between KIPO and the Japan Patent Office was held in Tokyo. Both parties agreed to hold conferences for experts on computers, trademarks, industrial designs and patents and to strengthen efforts to protect trademarks in Korean characters (Hangul).

ponse to IPR Issues in Trade Negotiations

## Response to IPR Issues in Trade Negotiations

With respect to the World Trade Organization's Doha Development Agenda, we actively participate in the IPR-related negotiations. We have been discussing, for example, the need to establish international rules on public health, geographical indications and biotechnology.

In the 2003 negotiations of the Joint Economic Committee, we discussed IPR issues with the EU in July, and with China in December. One of the issues was the protection of well-known trademarks.

In July 2003, we concluded an agreement with the European Union Chamber of Commerce in Korea on the sharing of information on IPRs and IPR policies.

To prepare for the free trade agreements between Korea and Japan, and between Korea and Singapore, we conducted joint study group meetings with representatives of industry, academia, and the government. The First Free Trade Agreement Negotiation between Korea and Japan took place in December 2003.



KIPO and the European Union Chamber of Commerce in Korea signed an agreement on IP cooperation, in Seoul, July 2003.





#### **Creation and Commercialization of IP**

More Favorable Environment for IP Development Support for SMEs in the Creation of IP Expanded Basis for IP Creation and Commercialization

**Education and Training** 

# Creation and Commercialization of IP



KIPO has been expanding the basis for IP creation and commercialization.

## More Favorable Environment for IP Development

The principal ceremony for the annual Invention Day on May 19, along with other promotional events surrounding the Invention Day, was designed to increase public awareness on the importance of invention. Inaugurated in 1957, the Invention Day commemorates the day when the Great King "Se-Jong" of the Chosun Dynasty proclaimed the invention of a rain gauge. During the ceremony, we honor inventors, individually and collectively, for their excellent contribution to the nation's industrial development, especially for creating an atmosphere of invention, for actively encouraging excellent inventions and for promoting technological development.



The 38th Annual Invention Day ceremany was held in Seoul, May 2003.

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In March 2003, we opened the Korean Intellectual Property Service Center to support activities that promote the creation of IP. A number of IP-related insitutions have moved into the new center. For example, the Seoul Branch Office of KIPO, the Korea Invention Promotion Association and the Korea Institute of Patent Information. Together they provide comprehensive services related to such areas as IPR applications, the commercialization of patents, and patent information.



Opening of the Korean Intellectual Property Service Center

Furthermore, in regions where the number of IP registrations is relatively low, we expanded our former Patent Information Centers into IP centers. In 2003, there were 31 of these regional centers.

We also established a nationwide support system by cooperating with local governments, industry and academia on projects such as the IP information service, invention promotion and IP commercialization.

### Support for SMEs in the Creation of IP

Marketing a new invention requires sufficient funds and a variety of expertise and information for each stage—for the pre-invention stage, for the patent acquisition stage, and for the full commercialization stage. However, individuals or SMEs with a weak financial base can experience difficulties in commercializing their patented technology. As a result, in addition to legally protecting their inventions, we support SMEs with various programs.

We run a number of programs to help SMEs acquire inventions. For example, we reduce the fees for applications and for other services. Individuals and small enterprises can get a 70 percent fee reduction, while medium-sized enterprises, public research institutes and technology licensing offices can get a 50 percent reduction.

At local IP centers, we run programs to make SMEs more aware of IP. In 2003, we ran about 300 training sessions and seminars. Through these IP centers, we help SMEs with IP information searches, consultations on IP-related complaints, and commercialization of patented technologies.

We support SMEs in each stage of the application process.

In the preliminary stage, we offer the following assistance:

- · A number of IP awareness projects
- · Financial support for evaluating IPR applications
- · Production and distribution of patent maps. Twenty-four patent maps were scheduled for completion and distribution annually between 2000 and 2004.
- Projects such as the development of the patented technology search system.



The Korea Patent Technology Exhibition held in Seoul, December 2003



KIPO helps SMEs by giving information on IPRs.

In the application stage, we offer the following assistance:

- Financial support for overseas applications
- · Loans for domestic applications
- Speedy examination of applications for venture businesses, and the establishment of a system that helps venture businesses acquire patents.

In the post-registration stage, we offer the following assistance:

- Financial support for producing a prototype and commercializing the product
- Support for assessing patented technologies and transfering technologies through our online and off-line marketplaces for patented technology
- Support for distributing patented products for purchase
- Operation of a system that recommends patented products for purchase
- Operation of an Internet shopping mall for patented products
- Organization of the Korea Patent Technology Exhibition, the Hundred Excellent Inventions Exhibition, and the International Invention Exhibition; and the operation of regional centers for inventions.



The 16th Korea Student Invention Exhibition in Seoul, July 2003

### **Expanded Basis for IP Creation and Commercialization**

We run invention clubs nationwide for student inventors. In 2003, we increased the number of clubs to 126; in 2006, 180 local education offices will have their own invention clubs.

To provide hands-on experience and invention education, we plan to open the Intellectual Property Education Center in 2005. The center will provide opportunities for learning handicrafts, talking with celebrities, studying the theory of inventions, discussing practical ideas, studying invention education and developing teaching materials.

In 2003, we established a scholarship for students who distinguished themselves in creativity and inventiveness.

We also organized a number of youth events in 2003, such as the Korea Student Invention Exhibition, the Korean Student Creativity Olympiad and the University Invention Competition.

In 2003, we conducted various support programs for academics, researchers and students to encourage their invention activities.

Through the technology licensing offices of national and public universities, we boosted the commercialization and technology transfer of patents owned by universities and research institutes.

2003 ANNUAL REPORT

To foster the creation of inventions at universities and to promote IP education, we designated various universities to use KIPOnet and we support those that show an outstanding performance in KIPOnet utilization.

To ensure that organizations adequately compensate employees for their inventions, we established a reward system for in-service inventions, and we held an in-service invention contest to raise awareness of the in-service invention system. Furthermore when a government employee makes an invention, the invention is registered as a government invention and the employee is given a reward. We also inspect state-owned patents on site and publish a brochure that introduces state-owned patented technologies.

By promoting the creative activities of women, we hope their creativity and talent will become a major source of IPR creation. We hosted 16 seminars in 2003 to raise awareness of the importance of inventions and to encourage women to participate more actively in inventive activities. Women can also share information and their experience of inventions at events such as the Women's Invention Contest and the Exhibition of Outstanding Inventions by Women.



At KIPO's invitation, students from an elementary school tour the Inventors Hall of Fame at KIPO.

# **Education and Training**



The IIPTI has developed and conducted various educational programs. It has also promoted international cooperation by holding IPR seminars and provided training programs for foreigners.

Our training institute, the International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI), raises public awareness of IP. It offers professional training programs for civil servants, patent attorneys and those in charge of the IPRs of companies. It also provides basic IP knowledge for officials in other government organizations, as well as for students and teachers.

In 2003, the IIPTI inaugurated a cyber-education course on patents, trademarks and industrial designs to improve the public's understanding of IPRs. In 2004, access to IPR education will be available anytime, anywhere, not only for the public sector but also for the private sector.

To enhance the expertise of IPR professionals, the IIPTI also offers international training programs and seminars.

In September 2003, it hosted the WIPO Asia Regional Seminar for IP Trainers and Instructors for those in charge of IPR training in the Asia-Pacific region. For IPR academics, government officials and patent attorneys, it also cohosted the WIPO Asia-Pacific Regional Seminar on the Use of Licensing Agreements in December 2003.



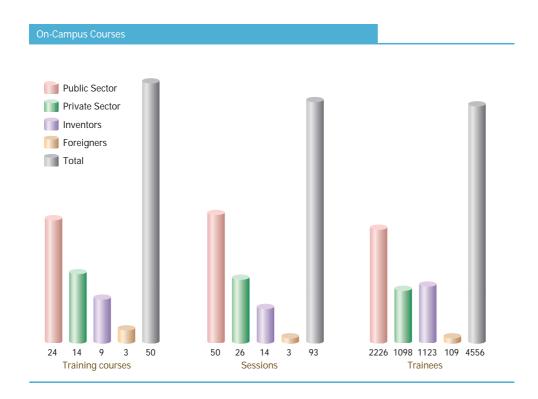


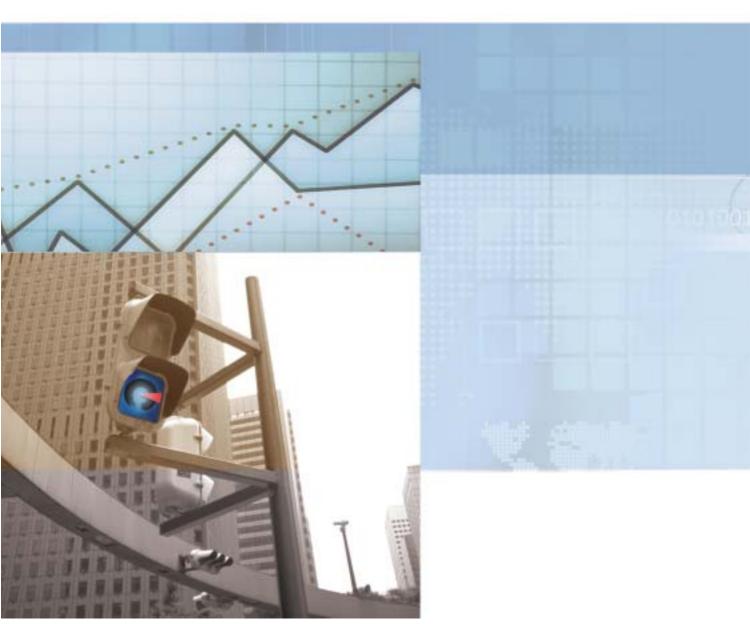




WIPO Asia Regional Seminar for IP Trainers and Instructors at the IIPTI, 3-5 September 2003

Under the sponsorship of the Korean International Cooperation Agency, the IIPTI also introduced IP courses for the government officials of developing countries in Asia and Latin America.





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# **Statistics**

## **Applications**

### **Application status**

IPR Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Increase over 2002 (%)
Patents	75,188	80,642	102,010	104,612	106,136	117,375	10.6
Utility Models	28,896	30,650	37,163	40,804	39,193	40,820	4.2
Subtotal	104,084	111,292	139,173	145,416	145,329	158,195	8.9
Industrial Designs	23,732 (25,155)	32,404 (34,589)	33,841 (35,678)	36,867 (38,522)	37,587 (39,952)	37,606 (39,345)	0.1 ( <u>△</u> 1.5)
Trademarks	57,393 (74,214)	87,332 (117,285)	110,073 (151,211)	107,137 (142,492)	107,876 (144,678)	108,912 (148,566)	1.0 (2.7)
Total	185,209 (203,453)	231,028 (263,166)	283,087 (326,062)	289,420 (326,430)	290,792 (329,959)	304,713 (346,106)	4.8 (4.9)

Note: 1. Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

- 2. Figures before 1998 are identical to statistics on total applications received.
- 3. The figures for 2003 are estimates as of February 2004.

### Korean PCT applications

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Applications	790	1514	2318	2552	2947
Growth Rate (%)	72.7	91.6	47.1	10.1	15.5

### International Trademark Application under Madrid Protocol

(unit: Cases)

(unit.						
Sector	Office of origin	Designated Office				
2003. 4	4	-				
2003. 5	5	45				
2003. 6	9	121				
2003. 7	24	256				
2003. 8	17	140				
2003. 9	13	178				
2003. 10	12	268				
2003. 11	15	260				
2003. 12	9	280				
Total	108	1548				

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

### Comparison of domestic and foreign applications (2000-2003)

		Domestic	· · ·	Foreign		Total
		Cases	%	Cases	%	Total
	2000	72,831	71.4	29,179	28.6	102,010
Patents	2001	73,714	70.5	30,898	29.5	104,612
Patents	2002	76,570	72.1	29,566	27.9	106,136
	2003	90,277	76.9	27,098	23.1	117,375
	2000	36,817	99.1	346	0.9	37,163
Utility Models	2001	40,389	99.0	415	1.0	40,804
	2002	38,662	98.6	531	1.4	39,193
	2003	40,171	98.4	649	1.6	40,820
	2000	32,110 (33,894)	94.9 (95.0)	1731 (1784)	5.1 (5.0)	33,841 (35,678)
Industrial Designs	2001	35,074 (36,657)	95.1 (95.2)	1793 (1865)	4.9 (4.8)	36,867 (38,522)
industrial Designs	2002	35,399 (37,729)	94.2 (94.4)	2188 (2223)	5.8 (5.6)	37,587 (39,952)
	2003	34,991 (36,686)	93.0 (93.2)	2615 (2659)	7.0 (6.8)	37,606 (39,345)
	2000	90,596 (120,419)	82.3 (79.6)	19,477 (30,792)	17.7 (20.4)	110,073 (151,211)
Trademarks	2001	86,408 (111,105)	80.7 (78.1)	20,729 (31,387)	19.3 (21.9)	107,137 (142,492)
Hademarks	2002	90,014 (116,760)	83.4 (80.7)	17,862 (27,918)	16.6 (19.3)	107,876 (144,678)
	2003	92,422 (122,123)	84.9 (82.2)	16,490 (26,443)	15.1 (17.8)	108,912 (148,566)
	2000	232,354 (263,961)	82.1 (81.0)	50,733 (62,101)	17.9 (19.0)	283,087 (326,062)
Total	2001	235,585 (261,865)	81.4 (80.2)	53,835 (64,565)	18.6 (19.8)	289,420 (326,430)
i Otai	2002	240,645 (269,721)	82.7 (81.7)	50,147 (60,238)	17.3 (18.3)	290,792 (329,959)
	2003	257,861 (289,257)	84.6 (83.6)	46,852 (56,849)	15.4 (16.4)	304,713 (346,106)

Note: 1. Based on applications processed.

2. Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

# **Statistics**

### Applications by country (1999-2003)

		Patents	Utility Models	Industrial	Trademarks	Tot	al
		ratorits	otility wiodels	Designs	Trademarks	Cases	%
	1999	7549	46	424	6150	14,169	33.3
	2000	8628	61	441	7207	16,337	32.2
USA	2001	7390	58	322	6622	14,392	27.6
	2002	7212	103	413	5831	13,559	27.0
	2003	7239	140	374	5827	13,580	29.0
	1999	9752	99	680	3284	13,815	32.4
	2000	12,256	54	812	4046	17,168	33.8
Japan	2001	13,602	46	981	5442	20,071	38.4
	2002	13,299	53	1131	4543	19,026	37.9
	2003	12,003	69	1558	4438	18,068	38.6
	1999	2641	7	54	1274	3976	9.3
	2000	2746	9	96	1376	4227	8.3
Germany	2001	2871	11	47	1504	4433	8.5
•	2002	2651	3	69	1301	4024	8.0
	2003	2381	6	149	989	3525	7.5
	1999	888	3	69	1186	2146	5.0
	2000	1009	0	64	1170	2243	4.4
France	2001	890	0	71	1298	2259	4.3
	2002	1062	5	45	1071	2183	4.4
	2003	1030	0	84	869	1983	4.2
	1999	574	1	30	742	1347	3.2
	2000	604	4	27	994	1629	3.2
UK	2001	516	0	18	915	1449	2.8
	2002	524	1	50	888	1463	2.9
	2003	500	1	49	655	1205	2.6
	1999	527	0	72	820	1419	3.3
	2000	548	0	47	1019	1614	3.2
Switzerland	2001	557	1	55	1052	1665	3.2
	2002	527	0	39	785	1351	2.7
	2003	631	0	53	668	1352	2.9
	1999	802	0	46	348	1196	2.8
	2000	954	1	56	388	1399	2.8
Netherlands	2001	1210	0	45	501	1756	3.4
	2002	1703	0	56	364	2123	4.2
	2003	774	1	49	303	1127	2.4
	1999	1939	150	158	2266	4513	10.6
	2000	2434	217	188	3277	6116	12.1
Others	2001	2327	295	254	3303	6179	11.8
	2002	2588	366	385	3080	6419	12.8
	2003	2540	432	299	2741	6012	12.8
	1999	24,672	306	1533	16,070	42,581	100
	2000	29,179	346	1731	19,477	50,733	100
Total	2001	30,898	415	1793	20,729	53,835	100
	2002	29,566	531	2188	17,862	50,147	100
	2003	27,098	649	2615	16,490	46,852	100

### **Examinations**

### Examinations by IPR type

Year	Pate	ents & Utility Mod	dels	Industrial Designs	Tradamanta	Total	
rear	Patents	Utility Models	Subtotal	Industrial Designs	Trademarks	TOtal	
1998	86,364	58,619	144,983	31,176 (34,416)	117,432 (123,735)	293,591 (303,134)	
1999	86,978	57,722	144,700	26,324 (28,553)	72,908 (93,427)	243,932 (266,680)	
2000	68,338	68,779	137,117	27,540 (29,446)	83,358 (110,181)	248,015 (276,744)	
2001	55,766	54,550	110,316	32,276 (33,645)	87,078 (123,067)	229,670 (267,028)	
2002	79,414	49,307	128,721	38,631 (40,618)	100,020 (136,041)	267,372 (305,380)	
2003	93,433	48,578	142,011	40,094 (40,618)	118,796 (157,800)	300,901 (340,429)	

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

- 2. Before 2000, figures are based on the final action; from 2000, on the first action.
- 3. Figures in parenthesis include multiple applications.

## Registrations

### Registrations by IPR type

IPR Type	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Increase over 2002 (%)
Patents	16,516	24,579	52,900	62,635	34,956	34,675	45,298	43,926	∆3.0
Utility Models	9191	13,713	25,717	32,868	41,745	43,842	39,957	37,268	∆6.7
Subtotal	25,707	38,292	78,617	95,503	76,701	78,517	85,255	81,194	∆4.8
Industrial Designs	20,192	24,633	24,931	19,636	18,845	18,650	27,235	28,236	3.7
Trademarks	26,464	42,484	59,611	32,968	30,849	33,683	40,588	45,517	12.1
Total	72,363	105,409	163,159	148,107	126,395	130,850	153,078	154,947	1.2

Note: Trademark registration renewals are excluded. Trademark data after 1999 comprises the Korean and Nice classifications.

# **Statistics**

### Comparison of domestic and foreign registrations (1998-2003)

Section		Dom	nestic	For	eign	Total	
Section		Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
	1998	35,900	67.9	17,000	32.1	52,900	100
	1999	43,314	69.2	19,321	30.8	62,635	100
<b>.</b>	2000	22,943	65.6	12,013	34.4	34,956	100
Patents	2001	21,833	63.0	12,842	37.0	34,675	100
	2002	30,168	66.6	15,122	33.4	45,290	100
	2003	30,346	69.1	13,580	30.9	43,926	100
	1998	25,164	97.8	553	2.2	25,717	100
	1999	32,494	98.9	374	1.1	32,868	100
Littility Madala	2000	41,350	99.1	395	0.9	41,745	100
Utility Models	2001	43,372	98.9	470	1.1	43,842	100
	2002	39,415	98.6	540	1.4	39,955	100
	2003	36,593	98.2	675	1.8	37,268	100
	1998	61,064	77.7	17,553	22.3	78,617	100
Subtotal	1999	75,808	79.4	19,695	20.6	95,503	100
	2000	64,293	83.8	12,408	16.2	76,701	100
Subtotal	2001	65,205	83.0	13,312	17.0	78,517	100
	2002	69,583	81.6	15,662	18.4	85,245	100
	2003	66,939	82.4	14,255	17.6	81,194	100
	1998	22,700	91.1	2231	8.9	24,931	100
	1999	18,167	92.5	1469	7.5	19,636	100
ndustrial Designs	2000	17,728	94.1	1117	5.9	18,845	100
ndustrial Designs	2001	17,373	93.2	1277	6.8	18,650	100
	2002	25,317	93.0	1917	7.0	27,234	100
	2003	25,538	90.4	2,698	9.6	28,236	100
	1998	41,637	69.8	17,974	30.2	59,611	100
	1999	23,290	70.6	9678	29.4	32,968	100
Trademarks	2000	24,342	78.9	6507	21.1	30,849	100
Hademarks	2001	26,872	79.8	6811	20.2	33,683	100
	2002	32,674	80.5	7910	19.5	40,584	100
	2003	37,272	81.9	8245	18.1	45,517	100
	1998	125,401	76.9	37,758	23.1	163,159	100
	1999	117,265	79.2	30,842	20.8	148,107	100
Total	2000	106,363	84.2	20,032	15.8	126,395	100
TOtal	2001	109,450	83.6	21,400	16.4	130,850	100
	2002	127,574	83.3	25,489	16.7	153,063	100
	2003	129,749	83.7	25,198	16.3	154,947	100

## Registrations by country (1998-2003)

Type		Patents	Utility Models	Industrial	Trademarks	Tot	al
. , , , ,		, atomo	James Madele	Designs	. radoma no	Cases	%
	1999	10,230	166	701	1456	12,553	40.7
	2000	6698	114	501	1086	8399	41.9
Japan	2001	6814	76	625	1478	8993	42.0
•	2002	7868	53	1027	1827	10,775	42.3
	2003	7231	65	1563	2023	10,882	43.2
	1999	5027	58	352	3751	9188	29.8
	2000	3138	58	275	2468	5939	29.7
USA	2001	3315	82	295	2520	6212	29.0
	2002	3982	89	365	2708	7144	28.0
	2003	3237	145	410	2622	6414	25.5
	1999	1217	7	65	788	2077	6.7
	2000	691	8	48	559	1306	6.5
Germany	2001	846	7	62	492	1407	6.6
, . ,	2002	1050	9	62	505	1626	6.4
	2003	1100	5	111	604	1820	7.2
	1999	584	1	35	601	1221	4.0
	2000	284	0	47	496	827	4.1
France	2001	389	1	56	383	829	3.9
	2002	438	1	61	446	946	3.7
	2003	394	4	73	507	978	3.9
	1999	388	0	30	530	948	3.1
	2000	179	2	27	278	486	2.4
UK	2001	197	3	15	314	529	2.5
UK	2002	234	1	15	384	634	2.5
	2003	168	0	50	332	550	2.2
	1999	325	0	50	506	881	2.9
	2000	184	0	58	413	655	3.3
Switzerland	2001	235	0	37	451	723	3.4
	2002	303	0	60	430	793	3.1
	2003	290	1	41	463	795	3.2
	1999	416	5	50	268	739	2.4
	2000	230	2	45	129	406	2.0
Netherlands	2001	239	2	52	161	454	2.1
	2002	334	0	50	158	542	2.1
	2003	320	0	54	175	549	2.2
	1999	1134	303	186	1778	3235	10.5
	2000	609	211	116	1078	2014	10.1
Others	2001	807	299	135	1012	2253	10.5
	2002	913	387	277	1452	3029	11.9
	2003	840	455	396	1519	3210	12.6
	1999	19,321	374	1469	9678	30,842	100
	2000	12,013	395	1117	6507	20,032	100
Total	2001	12,842	470	1277	6811	21,400	100
	2002	15,122	540	1917	7910	25,489	100
	2003	13,580	675	2698	8245	25,198	100

# **Statistics**

## **Trials and Appeals**

#### Trial statistics

(unit: Cases, %)

Section	IPR Type	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	Patents	3298	1994	3004	3376	3821
	Utility Models	783	591	904	887	788
Petitions	Industrial Designs	629	508	529	560	604
	Trademarks	2703	2787	3048	3675	3936
	Total	7413	5880	7485	8498	9149
	Patents	2481	2413	2415	3022	2836
	Utility Models	729	550	608	766	728
Actions	Industrial Designs	696	535	548	458	576
	Trademarks	3373	2896	2942	3168	3718
	Total	7279	6394	6513	7414	7858
	Patents	511 (49.0)	636 (48.5)	544 (44.4)	578 (44.9)	559 (44.2)
	Utility Models	211 (38.6)	202 (42.2)	214 (41.2)	283 (41.3)	287 (40.1)
Success Rate of Petitions	Industrial Designs	329 (50.9)	230 (47.7)	237 (49.8)	205 (51.8)	280 (52.5)
	Trademarks	1779 (52.7)	1463 (50.5)	1567 (53.3)	1671 (52.7)	2077 (55.9)
	Total	2830 (50.5)	2531 (49.0)	2562 (49.6)	2737 (49.4)	3203 (51.4)

Note: 1. The number of actions includes cases whose registrations were decided by an examiner's reconsideration before a trial.

### Comparison of domestic and foreign trial petitions

Section	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
Godion	Domestic	Foreign								
Patents	1662	1636	1070	924	1630	1374	1926	1450	2339	1482
Utility Models	761	22	567	24	892	12	866	21	780	8
Industrial Designs	599	30	468	40	503	26	513	47	554	50
Trademarks	1582	1121	1733	1054	2024	1024	2179	1496	2505	1431
Subtotal	4604	2809	3838	2042	5049	2436	5484	3014	6178	2971
Total	741	13	58	80	748	35	849	98	914	19

Note: Before 2000, multiple applications for trademarks and industrial designs were treated as single applications.

<sup>2.</sup> Before 2000, multiple applications for trademarks and industrial designs were treated as single applications.

<sup>3.</sup> The success rate refers to the number of successful actions or petitions. This figure excludes cases whose registrations were decided by an examiner's reconsideration before a trial.

# **Revenue and Expenditure**

### Revenue

(Unit: n	illion won)	
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			•
Section	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Revenue from goods and services	143,947	168,443	176,517
Revenue carried over from the previous year	28,999	7,576	2,978
Proceeds from property	98	180	247
Current transfer income	125	76	171
Proceeds from disposal of property	6	7	8
Internal revenue and others	3,713	5,038	5,150
Total	176,888	181,320	185,071

## Expenditure

(Unit:	million	won

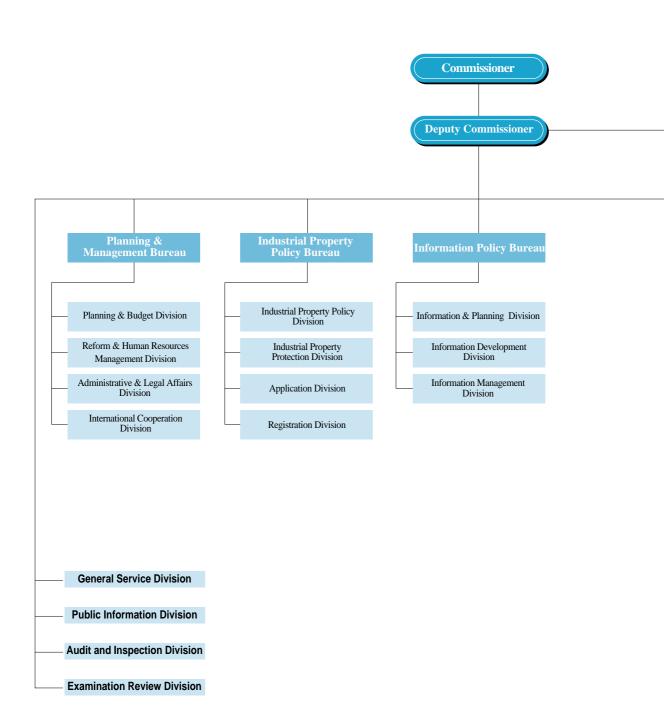
Section	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Major projects	104,234	105,128	102,791
Basic projects	12,048	13,017	13,158
Labor costs	40,091	47,895	50,463
Reserve fund	515	280	3,659
Deposit for special account budget	20,000	15,000	15,000
Total	176,888	181,320	185,071

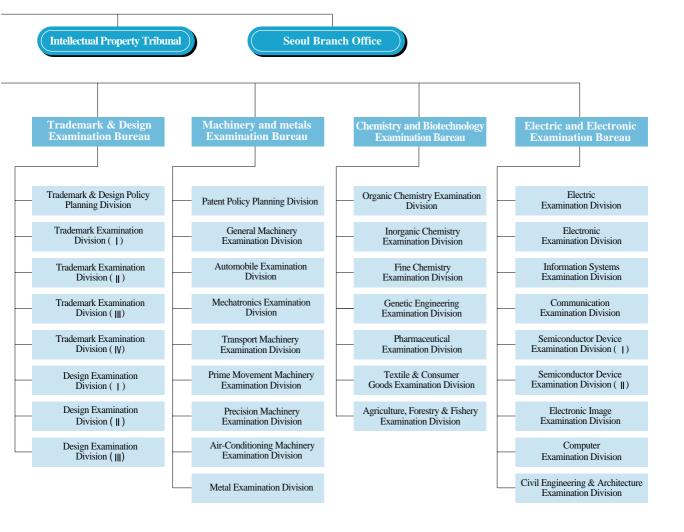
## KIPO staff

#### (Unit: Persons, at year end)

Section	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total	953	953	953	1041	1126
Examiners	549	559	562	592	656

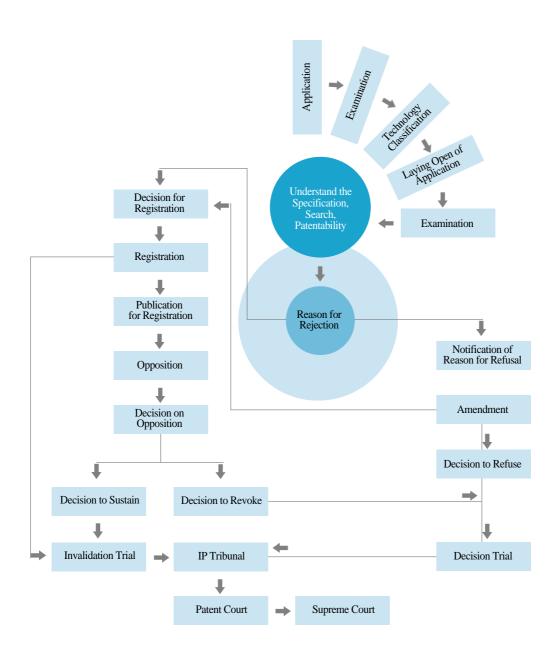
# **Organization Chart of KIPO**



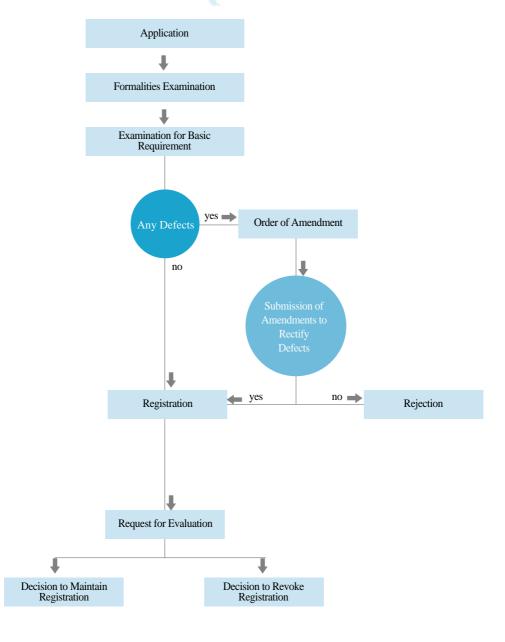


# **Flow Chart for Examinations**

#### Procedure for Granting a Patent

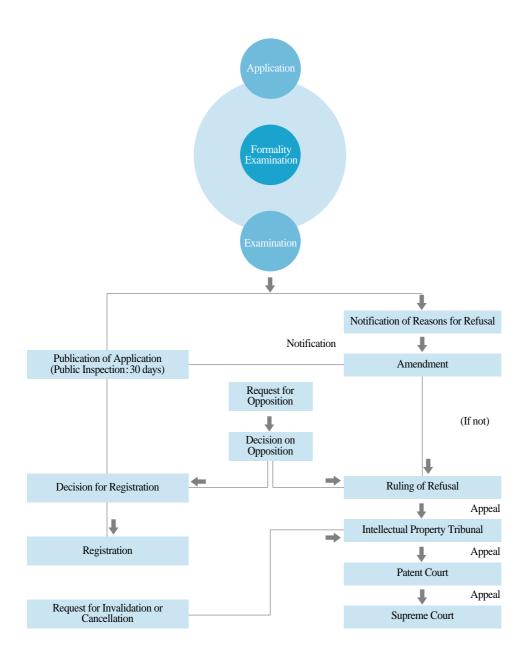


### Procedure for Granting a Utility Model

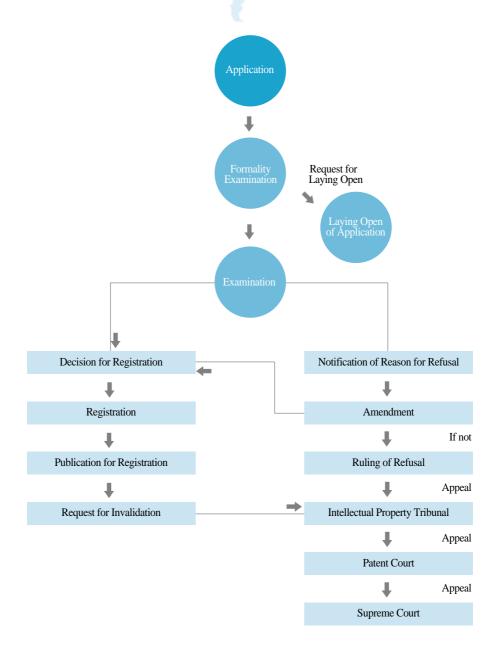


# **Flow Chart for Examinations**

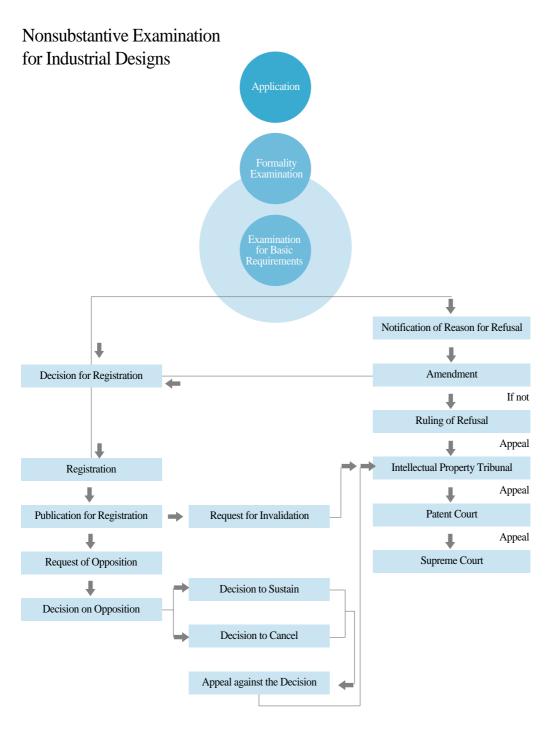
#### **Trademarks**



### **Substantive Examination** for Industrial Designs



# **Flow Chart for Examinations**



## **IP-Related Organizations and Associations**

### When dialing from outside Korea, please dial the following: $+82 \, (2) \times \times \times - \times \times \times$

Korea Invention Promotion Association	www.kipa.org		
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	Fax: 554-1532		
Korea Institute of Patent Information	www.kipris.or.kr		
	Tel: 3452-8144		
	Fax: 3453-2966 ~7		
Korea Association of Schools Invention	http://netizen.att.or.kr/~unikasi/		
	Tel: 707-0052		
	Fax: 716-5611		
Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information	www.kisti.re.kr/english/index.html		
	Tel: 962-4092		
	Fax: 962-4702		
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	Tel: 3480-1882		
Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office	www.sppo.go.kr		
	Tel: 3480-2000		
	Fax: 3480-2555		
National Association for Scientists & Engineers of Korea	www.nasek.or.kr		
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