Korean Intellectual Property Office

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Korean Intellectual Property Office

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ANNUAL REPORT 2010

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2010

KOREAN INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY OFFICE

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Your Invention Partner **KIPO**

Since the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) was established in 1977, we have done our best to help inventors with fast, accurate, world-class examinations and trials so that customers' innovative ideas can swiftly come to fruition in the form of intellectual property rights.

Message from the Commissioner

The year 2010 was especially significant for the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), the competent authority for IP administration, since we reached the milestone of granting the one millionth patent in Korea. It took only 62 years since the granting of the first patent in 1948, which recorded the shortest period in the world for reaching that mark.

Over the past year, we did our utmost to contribute to Korea's economic growth and achieve our vision of becoming a first-class IP country through innovative IP administration. We have foremost endeavored to provide prompt and solid IP rights to our customers. Further, we have concentrated our policy efforts on creating and utilizing more valuable IPs at the national level.

Last year, we averaged 18.5 months for the first action pendency period for patent and utility model examinations and 10.6 and 10 months for trademark and design examinations, respectively. With the aim of providing examination services with a more competitive edge, we have strengthened our examination infrastructure in various ways. We plan to recruit about 300 new examiners by 2015. And we are now in the second year of developing the third generation of KIPOnet, an upgraded automation system for the management of on-line filing and examination, to ensure the smooth opening of the system in 2012.

We have also extended the Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) system from six to eight countries, adding the IP offices of Finland and Germany. Accordingly, Korea has become the third largest country in terms of the number of bilateral PPHs under implementation, after Japan and the US.

Furthermore, we made another important step forward on IP protection last year. In September 2010, we launched the Special Judicial Police Squad to more effectively crack down on the production, circulation and sales of counterfeit goods. We also introduced a service of certifying the original documents on trade secrets to minimize leakages of enterprise technologies in December 2010.

In addition, we have endeavored to bridge the development gaps around the world. To this end, we have furnished appropriate technology to developing and least-developed countries and have actively promoted IP sharing campaigns, such as the One Village One Brand project. By cooperating with international organizations, such as the World Intellectual Property Organization and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, we are now focusing our efforts into broadening such IP-based support initiatives around the world.

We were able to achieve a lot of fruitful results in 2010 thanks to the enthusiasm and concerted efforts of our staff and continued support from our customers. I hope this annual report will serve as a valuable reference for overseas customers in better understanding KIPO's vision and activities throughout the past year.

Lee Soowon

Lee Soowon
Commissioner

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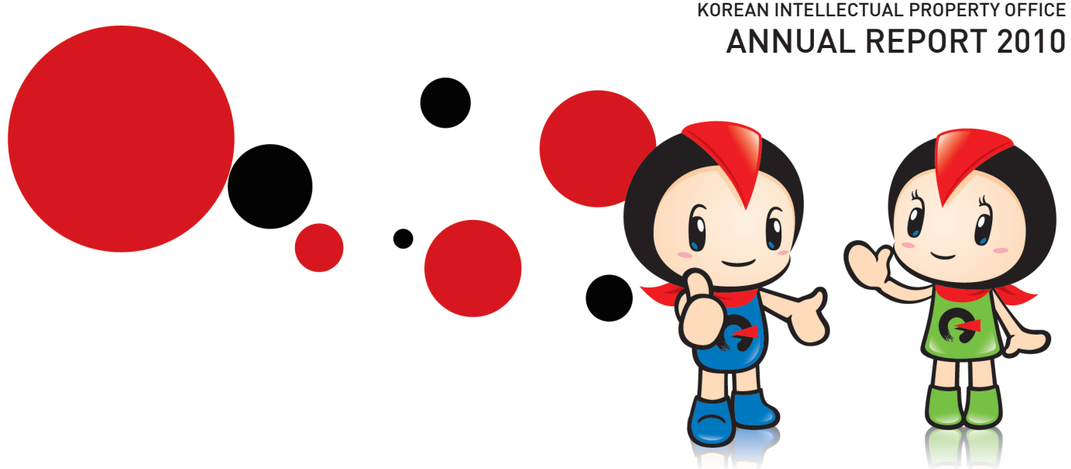


Overview of 2010

The Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) is a major government agency in charge of intellectual property (IP) matters in Korea. Our mission is to further enhance technological innovation and industrial development through the creation, utilization, and protection of intellectual property rights (IPRs) such as patents, utility models, trademarks, and designs. In order to achieve this, we provide timely, high-quality examinations and approval services. Furthermore, we strive to create excellent IPs such as core technologies; commercialize patent technologies; protect IPRs at home and abroad; foster professional intellectual property personnel; and utilize and spread patent information.

In 2010, we received 362,074 applications for IPRs, the fourth largest number in the world. In addition, requests for PCT international searches grew quickly from 5,898 in 2006 to 20,810 in 2010 with an annual average growth of 38% over the past four years. Due to the continuously rising amount of examinations, we are increasing our efforts to provide fast and accurate examination and approval services.

Compared to key IP offices including the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO), and the European Patent Office (EPO), we are maintaining a competitive first action pendency period of 18.5 months for patent and utility model examinations. To shorten the pendency period and satisfy applicants who require faster examinations, we recruited 69 examiners in 2010, and plan to recruit a total of 301 examiners by 2015. Moreover, to enhance the efficiency of examiners, we have developed the 3rd KIPO Office Automation System called G-KIPOnet.

Along with this, we have been implementing various measures to make our IP system more customer-oriented. Our three-track examination and two-track trademark, design examination system has been successfully established after only 2 years. This system improves the convenience of customers by allowing examinations to be requested at a desired time according to their patent strategy. Furthermore, a 3-D illustration design application system, enacted for the first time in the world on January 1, 2010, allowed the use of applications for design for 3-D illustrations essentially made during product development.

Since 2008, improvements in both systems and policies have resulted in increased examination quality as seen through various indexes. In an effort to provide more accurate examination and trial services this year, we fully amended the patent examination guidelines and have enforced evaluating examinations by five perspectives.

We are currently increasing collaboration with many nations to meet the international examination standards. We held over thirty bilateral meetings in 2010. At a trial-run of PCT collaborative search and examination, we co-authored a PCT international search report with USPTO and EPO. We are also working with major developing nations in Africa and South America to host head meetings with ARIPO (African Regional Intellectual Property Organization), a cooperative body in IPRs between regional African governments. Following the patent prosecution highway (PPH) with Japan in 2007 and the US in 2008, we are now implementing PPH programs with a total of eight countries including Finland and Germany.

Moreover, since the launch of IP5, a collaborative system in patents between EPO, JPO, SIPO, USPTO, and KIPO in 2008, we have carried out ten foundation projects for work-sharing. These include common classification, mechanical translation, training of examiners by utilizing three working groups on common hybrid classification, IT-supported business processes, and examination practice-related projects.

In addition to cooperation in examinations, we are carrying out 'Knowledge-Based Official Development Assistance (ODA)' utilizing IPRs. In other words, we are providing the world's developing and least developed countries with the suitable technology and support for not only improving their way of life, but also assistance with branding for the optimal trading of their products. Two of our projects: the 'IP and Product Branding' project and the 'Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology' project were adopted at the 5th WIPO CDIP conference in April 2010. Moreover, we held a seminar in Seoul for 3 days from June 23, 2010 to June 25, 2010 with the theme 'The Role of Brands and IPRs and Ways to Utilize them in Regional Products' and invited related experts from international organizations and NGOs from 21 APEC member countries and WIPO.

Beyond cooperation between countries, we are exerting every effort to narrow the gap in global development through various projects. One such project includes providing African countries with the customized technology to manufacture charcoal from sugar cane bagasse, a local resource. We are also collaborating with Good Neighbors, an international humanitarian and development NGO, in developing a brand for dried mango in the Republic of Chad. Our efforts also extend to Kurinalia, Nepal, where we are endeavoring to improve the residential environment using appropriate construction technologies.

To build IP capacity, we are implementing policies that foster specialized personnel and support the use of IP. We are jointly running a curriculum on IPRs with prominent universities in KOREA such as Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) and Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH) to foster creative talent. We are also providing consultations for small and medium sized enterprises in the area, based at the Regional Knowledge Center. Throughout 2010, we held intellectual property strategy forums in a total of six cities as the Regional Knowledge Center toured the country.

We successfully hosted the 'Korea International Women's Invention Exposition' (KIWIE2010) in collaboration with the Korea Women Inventors Association (KWIA) and the World Intellectual Property Office (WIPO). Over 70,000 visitors and 450 female inventors from thirty countries participated in the event.

In 2010, our efforts for protecting IPRs reaped significant results. The Special Judicial Police Squad for trademarks was launched in September 2010 and resulted in three times the number of arrests and more than ten times the number of confiscated goods compared to before the squad. We have engaged in powerful anti-counterfeiting measures while conducting a clean campaign in conjunction with civic consumer groups to create a culture that respects and protects IPRs. Through consumer education, we are also working hard to foster responsible consumers who choose to only purchase genuine products.

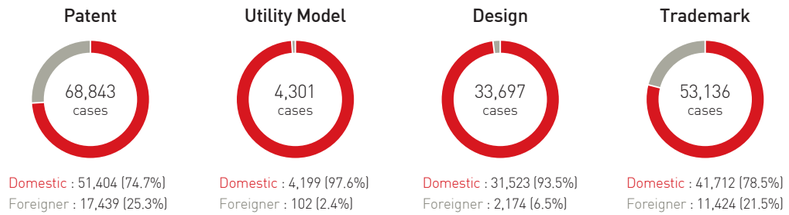
Statistical overview of 2010

IPR application

The total number of applications for industrial property rights in 2010 was 362,074 cases. There were 305,495 cases of applications (84.4%) by local residents and 56,579 cases of applications (15.6%) by foreigners.

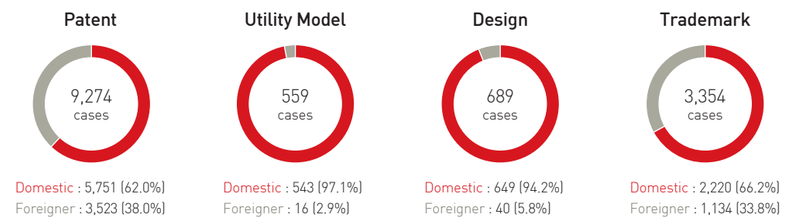
IPR registration

The total number of registrations for industrial property rights in 2010 was 159,977 cases. There were 128,838 cases of application (80.5%) by locals and 31,139 cases of registration (19.5%) by foreigners.



Request for trial

The number of requests for trials in the Intellectual Property Tribunal (IPT) dropped to 13,876 cases. There were 9,163 cases of application (66.0%) by local residents and 4,713 cases of registration (34.0%) by foreigners.

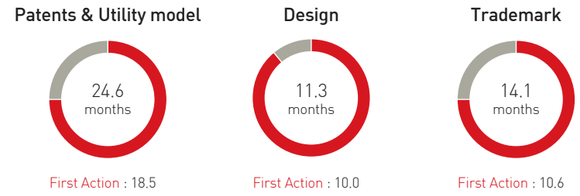


Request for PCT international searches

The number of requests for PCT international searches soared from 5,898 cases in 2006 to 22,707 cases in 2010. In particular, foreigners' requests for PCT international investigations to the Korean Intellectual Property Office grew significantly.

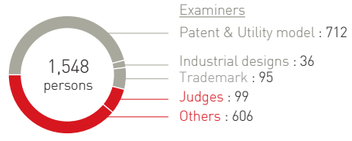
Average pendency period for examinations

In 2010, we averaged 18.5 months for the first action pendency period for patent and utility model examinations and 10 and 10.6 months for design and trademark examinations, respectively. The average total pendency periods for patent/utility-models, design and trademark applications were 24.6, 11.3, and 14.1 months.



Staff

Our staff of 1,548 includes 843 examiners and 99 judges. To help shorten the pendency period for examinations, we plan to recruit around 301 examiners by 2015.



Highlights of 2010

January	4	Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) between Korea and Finland
	15	Opening of R&D Patent Center
	21	Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for IP affairs with Seoul National University Bundang Hospital
	29	Restructuring of patent trials to oral hearings
	29	Regional Forum on Intellectual Property in Busan
February	16	MOU for IP affairs with the National Cancer Center
	19	Regional Forum on Intellectual Property in Incheon
	25	Regional Forum on Intellectual Property in Daegu
March	8	Opening of Northern Gyeonggi Intellectual Property Center
	11	MOU for fostering creative talent with the Korea Foundation for the Advancement of Science & Creativity
	15	MOU for Patent Examination Highway between Korea and Germany (Korea-Germany Patent Commissioner Meeting)
	16	2010 Korea Student Invention Exhibition
	17	Launching of Arabic version of IP-Panorama
	17	Adoption of Cairo joint declaration for cooperation in intellectual property between WIPO, League of Arab States, and KIPO
	23	Signing of MOU with the Korea International Trade Association (KITA)
April	2	Signing of MOU with the Korea Institute of Energy Technology Evaluation and Planning (KETEP)
	13	MOU for supporting the implementation of a Patent Information System in Indonesia
	15~16	IP5 Commissioners' Conference
	20	Seminar for Intellectual Property Sharing Movement
	21	MOU with DAPA
May	6	Korea International Women's Invention Exposition
	12	MOU for cooperation in IP between Korea and the UAE (Seoul)
	19	The 45th Invention Day Ceremony
	26	Sharing Invention Camp Invitational for Heuksando Children
June	23	APEC One Village One Brand Seminar
	28	2010 Patented Technology Awards Ceremony (for the first half of the year)
July	1	Patent Examination Highway between Korea and Germany
	7	Symposium for Korea-China-Japan Intellectual Property Strategy (Seoul)
	14	Agreement for Educational Donations with 6 corporations including KIPO, KT, etc.
August	6	Opening Ceremony of 2010 Korea Student Creativity Olympiad
	13	23rd Korea Student Invention Exhibition
	23	Heads meeting of the Trilateral IP Training Institutes of Korea, China, and Japan
	24	Fourth Symposium for heads of IP Academies
September	8	Inaugural Ceremony for Special Judicial Police Squad for trademarks
	22	General Assembly of the World Intellectual Property Office (WIPO)
	22	MOU for cooperation in IP with the Brazilian Intellectual Property Office
	22	MOU designating PCT ISA/IPEA between Korea and Chile
	22	IP5 deputy department head meeting (Geneva, Switzerland)
	30	PATINEX 2010
October	6	2011 Next Generation Talented Entrepreneur Selection
	11~15	IP5 classification working-level meeting (Daejeon)
	21	Forum for IP Protection between Korea and China
November	1	Invention Camp for Children from Multicultural Families
	3	Participation in Global IP Leadership Summit invited by the Texas Chamber of Commerce (Houston, USA)
	29	Korea-Japan International Forum for Job Invention
	30	Intellectual Property Office Commissioners meeting between Korea and China (Pyeongchang)
	29~12.3	‹KIPO-USTPO› Global IPR Curriculum (22 people, 6 organizations, Alexandria, USA)
	30	IP office heads meeting between Korea and China (Pyeongchang)
December	1	IP office heads meeting between Korea, China, and Japan (Japan)
	2	MOU on the protection of geographical indications between Korea and Japan (IP office heads meeting between Korea and Japan, Japan)
	2	Korea Invention Patent Exhibition 2010

Customer-Friendly

Establishing Intellectual Property Services

In response to our applicants' need for an accelerated examination process, we have been committed to establishing a shortened pendency period for examinations. We have also provided a system where applicants may obtain examination services and trials as requested according to their patent strategy. Our long efforts to promote various institutions and policies targeted at the highly advanced examination system have already produced visible improvements in the quality of examinations, as displayed by several indicators. To provide such speedy and accurate examinations and trials, we conducted a full amendment to the Patent Examination Guidelines in 2010, eight years since the previous revision, and now continue to develop the 3rd generation KIPOnet, an upgraded automation system for the management of on-line filing and examination, which is named 'G-KIPOnet'.

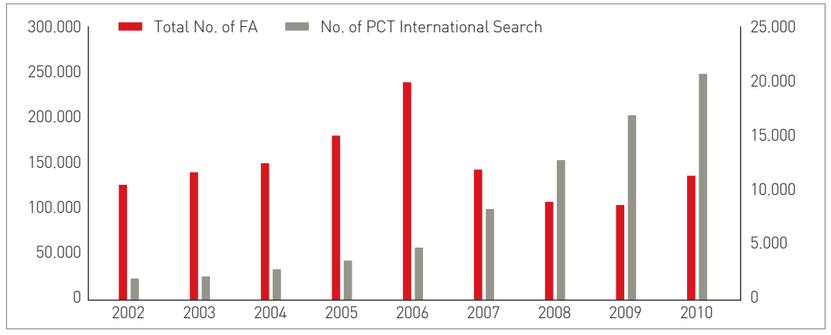
Fast and accurate examination and trial services

1. Keeping examination pendency periods competitive

Examination pendency periods

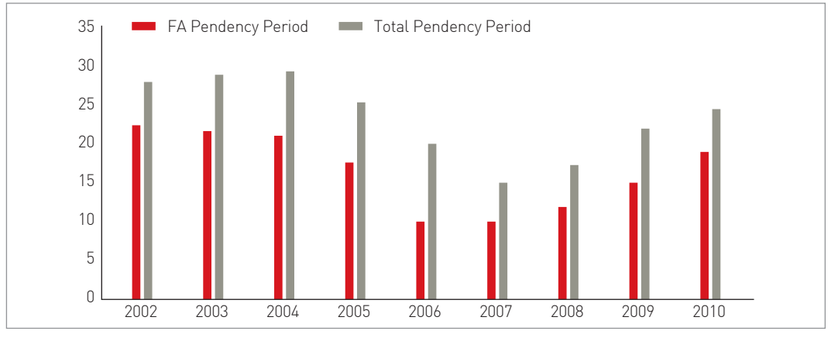
In 2010, the average first action pendency periods for patent/utility-models, trademark, and industrial design applications were 18.5, 10.6, and 10 months. In order to stay competitive, we will shorten the pendency periods for patent/utility-models to 16.8 months, and trademark and industrial designs to 10 months respectively in 2011. Since the number of applications for various rights is increasing along with the requests for PCT international searches, we aim to accelerate the period for examinations and trials by adjusting the workload of examiner for each type of right. We will strive to further our efforts at increasing examiners and enhancing our systems.

NUMBER OF PATENT/UTILITY-MODEL EXAMINATIONS AND PCT INTERNATIONAL SEARCHES



PATENT/UTILITY MODEL EXAMINATION PENDENCY PERIOD

(unit : month)



Increasing examiners

In order to maintain the pendency period for examination, we have recruited 69 examiners in 2010, bringing the total to 712 patent/utility-model examiners and 131 trademark/design examiners. We plan to recruit a total of 301 new examiners, who are experts in the areas of technology, trademark, and design, by 2015.

Increase in outsourcing prior art searches

In 2010, we entrusted independent professional institutions with prior art searches for 64,484 cases of patent/utility-model application (representing 46.7% of the total number of examinations), exceeding the previous year by 4,702 cases. The results helped contribute to the overall acceleration of the examination process. We plan to outsource prior art searches for 81,500 cases of patent/utility-model application in 2011.

Enhancing examination efficiency through improvements in the prior art search system

Our current search system enables users to search domestic and overseas prior art quickly and with great accuracy. To ensure the quality control of patent technology data procured from foreign institutions, we are running a separate organization solely committed to data quality control. In addition, data imported from outer sources is filtered through our refinement database, built to reinforce preliminary inspection, regularization, and processing of data errors, before being loaded into the database. Furthermore, in 2010 the 'Directive to Comply with KIPO Database Standard' was established as a means to control the quality of search data and complies with the data standards set up for developing information systems.

2. Constructing infrastructure for examinations

Preparing patent examination standards at the global level

In order to keep pace in an era of international cooperation where examination results are exchanged and utilized, we have been consistently upgrading our examination standards. Based on comparative research of the examination standards and practices by five advanced intellectual property offices (Korea, the US, Europe, Japan, and China), we amended approximately 39% of the total examination standards. We also made full-scale amendments to the examination guidelines, eight years after last amendment, including revisions of the table of contents and description formats. Furthermore, in an effort to construct an examination system suitable for international use, we have provided foreign applicants and agents with translated patent examination standards. The amended patent examination standards and English version are available on the KIPO website at www.kipo.go.kr.

IMPROVEMENTS TO OUR PATENT EXAMINATION GUIDELINES

Before	Quality Improvement	After
• Lacking in clear and specific instruction regarding major countries - Inadequate standard to prevent ex post irregularity - Inadequate supplementary measure to enhance utilization • Examination guidelines amended only by experts in a closed chamber - lacking in reflecting customer feedback • Paper-based examination guideline in a booklet - no record of amendment history, online inconvenience	Specification and clarification Use of references for greater accuracy **Greater customer participation** Participation by customers and non-KIPO experts **Greater accessibility** Establishment of a customer-friendly Web service	• To deal with scope of claim, to clarify the requirements of inventive step by encouraging examiners to consider secondary factors • To provide examiners with diverse references, including guideline examples, general cases studies, and major case studies of the IP5 offices • To set up a system of collecting opinions on the revision of patent guidelines: - a customer opinion Web site - a discussion forum and registry of opinions on guidelines • To operate non-KIPO advisory board for examination guidelines - commissioning of patent-majoring professors from each of the IP5 countries • To establish an online version of the examination guidelines: - with a searchable specific guidelines and amendment history • To upload an English version of the examination guidelines

Trademark/Design examination infrastructure

Working to improve the infrastructure for examinations, in 2010 we conducted a detailed classification of services, creating the major categories of wholesale/retail business, repair business, and special processing business, all of which include a wide range of similar businesses. We then proceeded with a gradual refurbishment of the database of service businesses subject to earlier application and earlier registration, concurrently with a reorganization of the international classification scheme of goods and services, NICE 10, to be implemented on January 1, 2012. Our other tasks included training examiners on the international design classification scheme, the Locarno Classification, and publication of the Korean-English collated version. Also, preparation of a design product comparison chart featuring the Locarno Classification and Korean Classification schemes, classification of goods and design items such as figurative marks, earlier mark/design searches and analysis, and examination system improvement and support.

Contest of examination and search know-how


The International Intellectual Property Institute (IIPTI)

Reinforcing examiner capabilities

The International Intellectual Property Institute (IIPTI), under KIPO, trains examiners on the intellectual property system and examination practices, using a case study approach tailored for each examiner's career and level. It also operates an online education site (http://kipo.ipacademy.net) where examiners can continue studying at any time or place.

Meanwhile, in an attempt to help examiners better understand the technology under rapid changes, we have introduced 78 educational courses on new technology such as IT, BT, and NT in conjunction with top-ranked domestic universities and enterprises. To date, we have trained 732 examiners through these courses. We have also provided overseas training to 105 examiners through 41 courses including training on examiner exchanges between other major patent offices.

3. Quality management system

Indicators of the quality of examinations

The examination error rate for the patent/utility-model sector in 2010 was 1.2%, 0.1% less than 2009. And the examination quality index was 101.2, exceeding the target of 100 by 1.2%. If the examination quality index is 100 or greater, it indicates the examination quality for the relevant year has exceeded the target level.

EXAMINATION QUALITY INDEX

A sum of the rates of achievement calculated as a ratio to the target value, using seven major indicators relating to examination quality. The seven variables are: 1) average score of examination assessment - reflecting examination error rate by means of sampling; 2) result of survey for satisfaction with examination quality; 3) revocation-remand rate of appeal against decision of rejection; 4) rate of examination report prepared; 5) rate of presentation meeting held on amendment to laws and regulations; 6) rate of letter of opinion prepared for submission; and 7) claim reduction rate with respect to decision for registration.

Starting in 2011, the ratio of the examination report prepared, the ratio of the presentation meeting held on amendment to laws and regulations, and the ratio of letter of opinion prepared for submission will be excluded from assessment. The ratio of reasons for rejection accepted, non-response rate for the notice of reasons of the rejection, will be included instead.

Examination assessment by perspective

Based on the results of the examination assessment for each perspective implemented for trial in the 2nd half of 2009, we revised the Grade Table by Assessment Perspective into five examination perspectives: efficiency of procedures, accuracy of interpreting description, substantiality of searches, consistency of reasons for rejection, and customer orientation. Each perspective was then divided into six assessment steps in combination with the existing 6-staged assessment. This was done in an effort to increase accuracy and quality of the mechanism.

Introduction of the FACT Review

Since the 2nd half of 2010, we have implemented an 'assessment of completeness of the first office action (FACT Review)' to raise the examination quality at the commencing stage. The FACT Review includes: 1) compliance with procedures and practices; 2) notification of reasons for rejection en bloc; 3) adequacy of reasons for rejection; and 4) adequacy of the details on the letter of opinion. Examiners receive feedback on the FACT Review every 6 months so that they can endeavor to improve their performance.

Customer-tailored service for examinations and trials

We provide examination and trial services customized for customers to select and manage a timeline that suits their own IPR strategy.

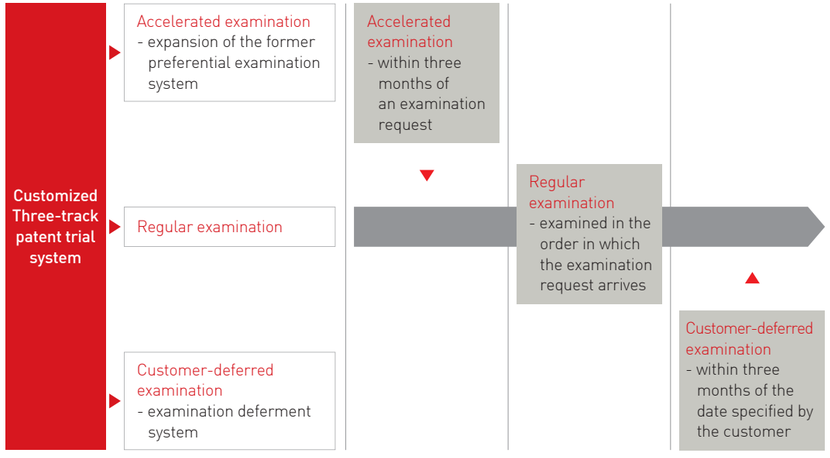
Type of service	IPRs	Track
Examination	Patents and utility models	3 tracks : accelerated, regular, or customer-deferred
	Trademarks and industrial designs	2 tracks : preferential or general
Trial	All rights	3 tracks : super-accelerated, accelerated, regular

1. Establishment of customized patent/utility-model examination services

Customized three-track patent examination system

Our customized three-track patent examination system implemented in October 2008 allows applicants to select an examination track. The choices available to the applicant are accelerated, regular, and customer-deferred examinations. An applicant in pursuit of an exclusive position in the market may choose to acquire patent rights through an accelerated examination. On the other hand, an applicant wishing to procure adequate time for business setup may opt for a deferred examination. If a customer-deferred examination is requested, we extend the payment date for the examination fee until two months prior to the desired deferred day, so as to lighten the burden of patent customers.

OUTLINE OF THE THREE-TRACK PATENT EXAMINATION SYSTEM



Super-accelerated examinations for green technology

The super-accelerated examination for green technology, a system introduced in October 2009, produces examination results sooner than the accelerated examination, or within one month of the request. Eligibility for this process is limited to green technology financially supported or approved by the government or designated in environmental laws. Since April 2010, products generated by various aid policies under the Low-Carbon Green Growth Basic Act have been made eligible for the super-accelerated examination. For green technology patent applications, a decision may be made within one month in some expedited cases, if the super-accelerated examination is of no avail. With the super-accelerated examination, we hope to promote the research, development, and utilization of green technology in regard to growing environmental concerns.

In 2010, as the customized examination system began to stabilize, 20,832 cases of preferred examination, 953 cases of examination deferment, and 229 cases of super-accelerated examination were applied for. It is evident that there is much demand for this system by applicants who wish to select the process timeline for their own patent strategy.

CUSTOMIZED PATENT/UTILITY-MODEL EXAMINATION SERVICE

	2008	2009	2010
Preferred examination	16,198	20,317	20,832
Deferred examination	858	1,698	953
Green technology super-accelerated examination	-	52	229
General examination	142,468	126,224	134,878
Total	159,524	148,291	156,892

2. Two-track trademark/design examination system

The preferential examination system for trademarks and industrial designs

In favor of those applicants requiring earlier utilization of trademark or design rights, we have been running a two-track examination system since April 2009. Applicants can choose one of two tracks: a general examination that is conducted on a first come, first served basis and a preferred examination which gives priority over a general examination.

OUTLINE OF THE TRADEMARK/DESIGN PREFERENTIAL EXAMINATION SYSTEM

Before	After	
General examination	Preferential examination	Completed within two months of the examination request
	Preferential examination	Examined in the order in which the trademark/design application arrives (usually about 10 months after the application is filed)

Single -track ▶ Two -tracks

Now applicants can obtain the results of the first examination within two months from filing, making this system especially beneficial for those who wish to promote their business early or resolve a dispute after filing.

In 2010, the 2nd year from the launch of the system, there were 1,697 applications for trademark preferred examinations (1.4% of the total applications), double the previous year's applications, and 4,063 applications for design preferred examinations (7.1% of the total applications).

TRADEMARK/DESIGN PREFERRED EXAMINATION RECORD

Classification	Trademark		Design	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Number of applications filed (A)	95,747	121,313	57,700	57,228
Preferred examination application filed (B)	653	1,697	4,468	4,063
Ratio of preferred examination application filed (B/A)	0.7%	1.4%	7.7%	7.1%

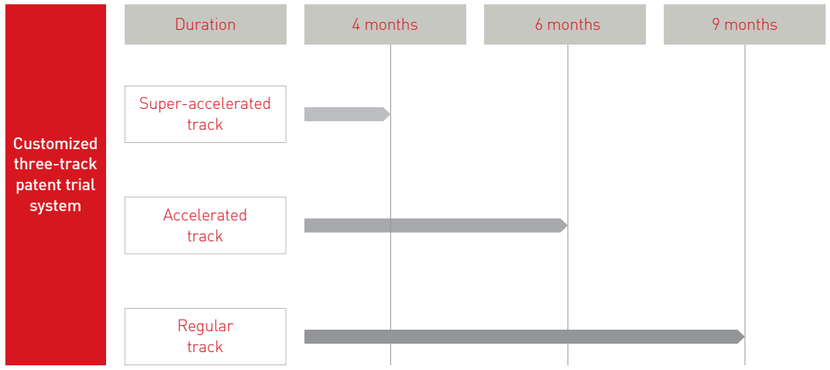
Improving an intellectual property system

3. Customer-tailored three-track patent trial process implemented

Customized three-track patent trial process

In the past, our preferred trial system allowed certain cases to take preference over general cases. In November 2008; however, we adopted a three-track trial system by adding a super-accelerated trial to the regular and accelerated trials. With a super-accelerated trial, both parties file an application and oral hearings are held within one month from the expiry of the answer-submitting period; in standard procedure, a final trial decision is granted within two months of the oral hearing. Both parties receive a final decision within four months of requesting the trial. Processing times for the accelerated trial and regular trial are six and nine months respectively.

OUTLINE OF THE CUSTOMIZED PATENT TRIAL SYSTEM



At the time super-accelerated trials were introduced, eligibility was given to the trials pertaining to the confirmation of the scope of patent rights and cases where the court had been notified that an infringement lawsuit was in progress. However, in October 2009, we extended the eligibility to trials against the decision of refusal for environment-concerned green technology applications. In April 2010, we further extended eligibility to applicants in the process of appealing a decision of invalidity at a patent court. These changes demonstrate our efforts to grant more customers with the opportunity to benefit from super-accelerated trials.

Patent/Utility-model sector

We are working to amend the Patent Act to reflect the key points of the Patent Law Treaty (PLT) and in support of the cause 'For the Reader-Friendly Law'. Utilizing our task force for institutional improvement and open forum discussions, we made an amendment bill proposal, which will be introduced to the National Assembly in 2011.

MAJOR CONTENTS OF PLT

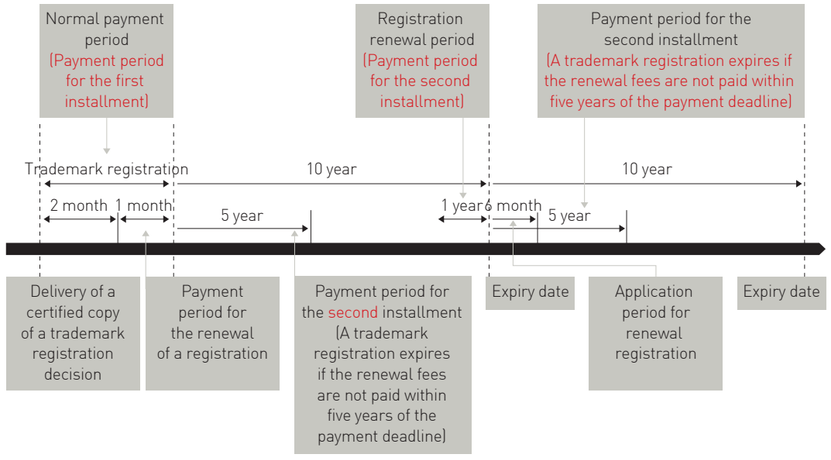
Classification	Contents after amendment
Acceptance of application	Form of application is liberalized. Application by treatise or in a foreign language is accepted.
Reinstatement of right	A system is introduced to recover rights extinguished due to failure to meet timeline.
Representation	Requirements are relaxed so that non-residents may apply without a domestic agent.
Priority claim	More chances to revise, supplement, or restore claim for right of priority.

As of July 2009, we further promoted customer convenience in connection with the patent/utility model, by introducing the easing of prerequisites for limitations on corrections, applications for retrial, examiner's ex officio amendments, and differentiated extra payment by grade. Corrections in which the pre-amendment Patent Act did not approve of a way to reduce the scope of patent claims after the final notification of grounds for refusal are now permitted. In addition, the system of applications for retrial and examiner's ex officio corrections of simple omission of information has contributed to simplifying the patent examination process. The financial burden of patent fees has also become reasonable through the application of additional payment schemes after the payment period expires.

Trademark sector

We converted the renewal registration period from an examination-based system to a much simpler application-based system. Starting in July 2010, trademark rights holders can expeditiously renew their trademark right for 10 years by simply submitting an application, saving renewal and agent fees. In addition, customers may now pay the trademark registration fee in two installments rather than one lump sum as was previously required.

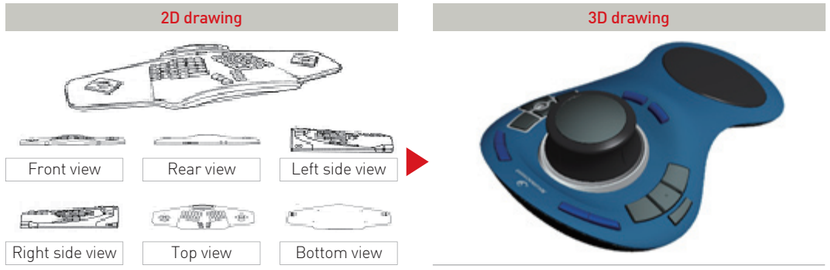
PAYMENT OF TRADEMARK REGISTRATION FEES BY INSTALLMENT



Design sector

3-D drawing is indispensable for product development. On January 1, 2010, for the first time in the world, we implemented a 3-D drawing application system allowing 3-D drawings in the industrial design application. There were 786 applications for industrial designs using 3-D drawings, which represented 1.4% of the total applications. 98.6% of these were applications from small-and-medium-sized enterprises. According to relevant research, the savings in cost resulted in about 200 million won. Initial Graphics Exchange Specification (IGES), a file format most widely used in the industry, is included in the file formats eligible for application on and after April 1, 2011, allowing 90% or more of 3-D programs adopted on the industry sites to become supportable. As one of the newly-added application modes, video files may be submitted as a reference view with applications for mobile picture icon design.

COMPARISON OF 2-D AND 3-D ILLUSTRATIONS



IP information system

KIPO office automation system (KIPOnet)

January of 1999 witnessed the successful launch of the KIPOnet system, an internet-based e-filing and work processing system. The KIPOnet system has computerized the application procedures for patents, utility models, trademarks, and designs, more specifically, for filing, receiving, examination, registration, and trial procedures. In 2006, the upgraded version of the system, 'KIPOnet II' was launched, featuring a 24 hour non-stop customer support service, an online e-filing service for PCT international applications, and an online work-at-home system. This advanced system further included the 'My-KIPOnet' service, which was implemented for the public disclosure of work processing information according to related administrative procedures. All these developments have brought the constant increase of the e-filing ratio, consequently reaching 95.5% of total applications in 2010.

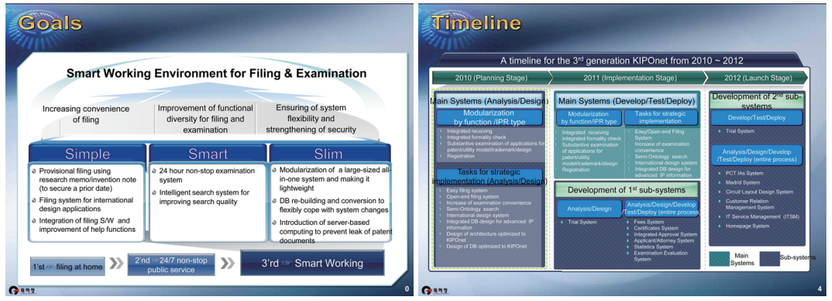
E-FILING RATIO SINCE THE LAUNCH OF KIPONET II

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
e-filing ratio (%)	90.8	92.2	93.1	94.0	94.3	95.5

3rd generation KIPOnet

Meanwhile, to improve convenience and provide advanced services, we have been constantly rebuilding the KIPOnet system. In 2009, we initiated the development of the 3rd generation KIPOnet, the 'G-KIPOnet'. The G-KIPOnet will support our future joining of the Patent Law Treaty and the Hague Agreement. In principle, it will allow applicants to file their patent applications by non-traditional means such as using research memos or invention notes and to file applications for international designs. Ultimately, it aims to implement smart business environments for application and examination and will be launched in 2012.

From a technical perspective, the G-KIPOnet will be designed to execute 24 hour examination services through a server-based computing environment based on virtual desktop technologies. In addition, it will enable automatic searches of prior arts that are similar to target applications for examination. It will also include diverse functions for examination convenience including interpretation of drawings by linking the titles and drawing symbols in an application.



3rd generation KIPOnet system

Knowledge Oasis

The Knowledge Oasis (KOASIS) system was launched in September 2001. This system has since expanded from its original function of merely storing knowledge, to an organizational knowledge portal allowing different parties to access information over the course of the project. It organically links numerous information systems such as examination, trial, search, and work management. In addition, the system was built to revitalize information sharing with external entities beyond internal information exchange. Intellectual property information is now easily searchable through private portal sites, instead of being limited to internal sharing. As of 2010, nineteen research institutes, including the Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute, have real-time access to information on industrial property laws, systems, and examinations and trials using our knowledge-based management system.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS OF KOASIS

Items	Contents
Knowledge registration	Work-related knowledge such as know-how, output, reference sources / Knowledge Q&A, Wiki-knowledge
Knowledge search	Search by category utilizing knowledge map / Integrated search using keyword and tag
Knowledge verification	Approval of registered knowledge / Knowledge assessment / Category transfer of knowledge / Revision or deletion of knowledge
Mileage management	Mileage granting based on knowledge activity and record maintenance by individual or management division
Community	Organizing online communities such as bureau-division information site and internet café / Message board and member management for each community
System maintenance	Management of knowledge map, message board, community, knowledge experts / Utilization of statistics and monitoring

Fortifying information protection

In an effort to fortify information protection, we have launched various security systems and programs. By 2009, we had established a round-the-clock security control center as well as CERT (Computer Emergency Response Team) to upgrade information protection. In 2010, we established a five-stage process to prevent accidental disclosure of personal information or significant information leakage in the occasion where the initial response is inadequate. Along with this, we conducted a personal information influence assessment for businesses targeting the project of analyzing and designing KIPOnet toward the 3rd Generation KIPOnet, which led to further improvement of our personal information protection system.

Widely

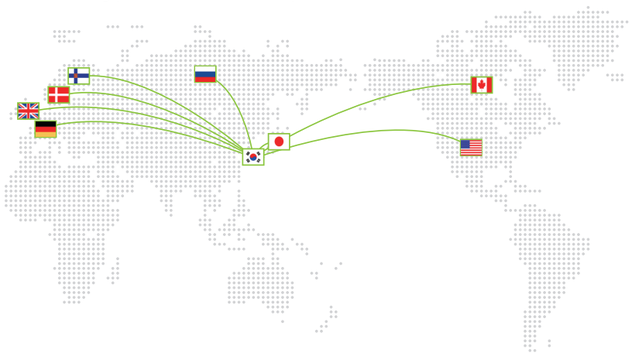
Global IP Cooperation

International cooperation has been at the forefront of our endeavors. For instance, we have been actively participating in IP5 meetings to create a more efficient IP system. To expedite patent examinations, we have made bilateral arrangements with other offices on the PPH. Moreover, we are deeply committed to sharing our successful experience with developing countries by supporting them through IP-based programs.

International cooperation to expand collaboration in examination

International cooperation in examination: PPH[1] and SHARE[2]

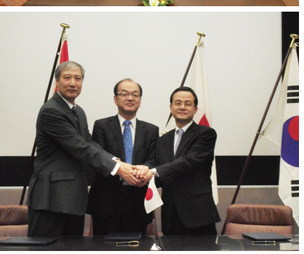
We are currently implementing Patent Prosecution Highways (PPH) with eight nations. This was initiated with Japan in 2007; followed by the United States in 2008; Denmark, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Russia in 2009; and Finland and Germany in 2010. The PPH program has saved customers time and money for obtaining patents internationally.



Presently, PPH participant nations are endeavoring to develop the current bilateral PPH into a multilateral PPH. We are planning to take part in these efforts to enhance convenience for applicants and to make the examination process easier, ultimately contributing to the prosperity of the international IP system.

Between September 2009 and December 2010, Korea and the United States implemented the Strategic Handling of Applications for Rapid Examination (SHARE) project for trials separately from PPH in the fuel cell and semiconductor classifications. This has contributed greatly to strengthening cooperation and service efficiency between the patent offices of both countries.

KIPO-SIPO Heads Meeting
KIPO-SIPO-JPO Heads Meeting



Bilateral cooperation

Throughout 2010, we actively engaged in promoting bilateral cooperation by holding over 30 bilateral meetings. In April, we signed an MOU with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) that provided a reclassification service for patent literature, followed in May by trial implementation of the PCT collaborative search and examination. As a result, we jointly prepared a PCT international search report with USPTO and the European Patent Office (EPO).

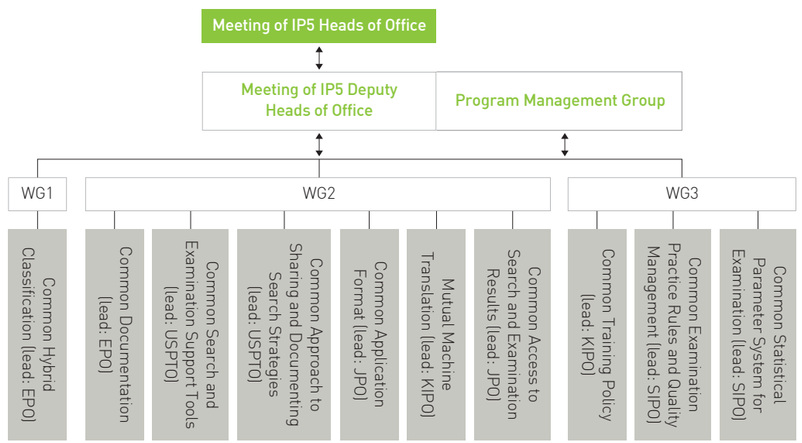
An arrangement of collaborative operation with EPO is under progress. This includes the exchange of human resources and prior art-related data. With the Japan Patent Office (JPO), lists of each country's geographic indication were exchanged in order to reinforce protection of geographic indication, whereas we consulted with the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China (SIPO) for the exchange of patent data. The United Kingdom Intellectual Property Office (UKIPO) is our partner for benchmarking exercises on the productivity and quality of patent examinations, a joint effort to provide high quality examination services in a timely manner. Furthermore, we are continuing to promote IP cooperation with Italy, Germany, and Australia via meetings between high-level officials.

Currently, our efforts to strengthen international IP cooperation extend to the countries of South America and Africa. We signed an MOU with Brazil to secure full cooperation in the field of intellectual property rights. After a meeting with the patent office commissioners of the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO), an organization committed to IP cooperation between regional African governments, we signed another MOU for bilateral cooperation. Particular to note is IP cooperation in the South American region which covers examination affairs, e.g., Chile has become the 12th country to use our PCT international search services through an MOU appointing KIPO as a PCT international search and preliminary examination institution.

The IP5 framework of cooperation

In October 2008, the patent offices of Europe (EPO), Japan (JPO), China (SIPO), the United States (USPTO), and KIPO met at Jeju Island and organized an international cooperation framework, named IP5. The five offices agreed to move forward with work-sharing among 10 foundation projects as well as a future roadmap. To realize the Jeju vision, the five offices actively discussed their patent practices in September 2009 and set up three IP5 working groups to address issues such as common hybrid classification, IT-supported business processes, and examination practice-related projects.

In April 2010, the heads of the IP5 offices gathered with the WIPO Director General in China to discuss the current status and future plans of IP5 projects. They reviewed the details of the 10 foundation projects for 2010 and 2011 as well as various cooperative activities and personnel requirements. For the activities of the three working groups, they agreed to deploy the required resources for 10 foundation projects such as common classification, machine translation, and examiner training.



1. PPH (Patent Prosecution Highway): In the case that a patent application is filed in two countries and the IP office of first filing have granted a patent, the office of second filing conduct an accelerated examination for the corresponding application.
2. SHARE (Strategic Handling of Applications for Rapid Examination): For a patent application filed in two countries, one country conducts the examination and the other country may use the results to conduct its own examination.

WIPO Training Course on Patent Law and Examination held at IIPT


International Intellectual Property Training Institute

International seminars and foreigner training courses

In 2010, we held an international seminar and IP training in collaboration with WIPO and KOICA (Korean International Cooperation Agency) and successfully managed a training course customized for trademark/design examiners from the Vietnamese patent office. In total, we trained 170 foreigners over 8 courses. We also successfully hosted the Fourth Symposium for Heads of Intellectual Property Academies and the First Conference for Heads of the Trilateral IP Training Institutes of Korea, China, and Japan

EDUCATIONAL COURSES FOR FOREIGNERS FOR 2010

Classification	Title	Description	Date	Participants
WIPO course	WIPO Patent Law and Patent Practice	Outline of the Korean patent system; standards and practices, etc.	March 22 to April 1	19
	WIPO Summer School	IP education for university students and young professionals	June 21 to July 2	27
	Green Growth and IP Seminar	Lectures and intensive discussions on IP-related global issues; examples for IP policies in the Asia-Pacific region; methods to develop IP in conjunction with green growth	Oct. 4-5	30
	WIPO Asia-Pacific Regional Seminar	Lectures and intensive discussions on the development plan for the Asia-Pacific region	Oct. 6-7	30
KOICA course	Korea-Iraq IPR Education	Korea's IP policy and system	Jul. 8-24	23
	Korea-ASEAN IPR Education	Korea's IP policy and system	Oct. 18-30	14
Customized course	Training for Trademark and Design Examiners from the National Office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam	Korea's trademark and design examination system	Nov. 1-5	10
	Training for officials of the Vietnamese Ministry of Science and Technology	Korea's commercialization strategy	Nov.13-19	17
Total	8 courses			170

INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR FOREIGNERS FOR 2011

Date	Title	Description	Participants
Apr. 5 – 14	WIPO Patent Law and Patent Practice	Outline of the Korean patent system; standards and practices, etc.	20
Apr. 18 – 29	Korea-Tunisia IPR Education	Korea's IP policy and system development (KOICA cooperation project)	15
May 17-20	Training for Trademark Examiners from the National Office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam	Korea's trademark system	11
May 17-20	Training for IP5 Examiners	Training on Patent law and Examination	14
Jun.7-12	The 4th Korea-China IP Joint Seminar	Seminar with patent attorneys and private company personnel as follow-up project of MOU with CIPTC of China	50
Jun. 20 – Jul. 1	WIPO Summer School	IP education for university students and young professionals	30
Jul.4-15	Korea-ASEAN IP Training Course	Korea's IP policy and system development (KOICA cooperation project)	20
Aug.29-Sep.2	Training for Thai Officials	Training customized for IP-concerned entities of Thailand	15
September	Training course for Government Officers from the National Office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam	Training customized for government officers from the National Office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam	15
Oct. 10 - 21	IP Training Course for Developing Countries	Korea's IP policy and system development (KOICA cooperation project)	13
Oct. 31 – Nov.2	WIPO Asia-Pacific Regional Seminar	Lectures and intensive discussions on international IP issues with IP policy makers from the Asia-Pacific region	40
November	Training for Developing Countries	Training customized for IP concerned entities of developing countries (pending)	15
2nd half of the year (pending)	Course on WIPO's Utilization of KTF fund I	Training on IP commercialization strategies	-
2nd half of the year (pending)	Course on WIPO's Utilization of KTF fund II	Training customized for IP concerned entities of developing countries	-
2nd half of the year (pending)	Course on WIPO's Utilization of KTF fund III	Training on Trademark System and Examination	-
Total	15 Courses		-

IP-based support for developing and least developed countries

Narrowing the development gap was one of the major agenda items of the G20 Summit held in November 2010 in Seoul, Korea. To help this cause, we have been preparing IP-based official development assistance (IP-ODA) for the purpose of developing an IP community that strives to boost prosperity for all members of the international community. Specifically, we are endeavoring to furnish developing and least developed countries with the kinds of appropriate technology and support needed to enhance their quality of life. We are also helping them develop brands that will improve the competitiveness of their products. In April 2010, two of our projects were adopted at the fifth conference of the WIPO Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP). They are titled 'IP and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)' and 'Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology: Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges'. These projects are expected to be discussed more actively by the international community.

1. IP sharing campaign

Appropriate technology and the transfer of technology

Appropriate technology is technology tailored to the environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic factors of certain regions, especially for low-income groups in developing countries. Usually simple in nature, appropriate technologies are more economical and easier to implement and maintain than cutting-edge technologies. One example is the portable water purification device Life Straw; it enables individuals to drink water from a river or other polluted source. Another example is the Q Drum; the low-cost, rolling water container enables even children to easily transport up to 100 liters of water at a time.

PROCESS OF CREATING APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY

KIPO is now using the accumulated technological information of patent references to provide appropriate technologies to developing and least developed nations. We are currently helping African countries use their abundant supply of sugar cane bagasse to manufacture charcoal. This technology from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States is expected to greatly benefit the people of Africa, who often have difficulty finding sufficient firewood due to logging prohibitions. In 2011, we plan to transfer such sugar cane charcoal production technology to Chad and other similar countries. We will collaborate with the international humanitarian and development NGO Good Neighbors, which will build the social structures in the local area to conduct this transfer. We also plan to supply the local communities of approximately 10 areas around Chad with the devices to produce the sugar cane charcoal.

Sugar cane charcoal

Also under way is a project to improve the residential environment of the Karnali region of Nepal using appropriate construction technology. The goal of this project is to develop and provide appropriate technology to manufacture low-priced, high-quality brick out of the locally abundant soil. We succeeded in developing technology appropriate for the Karnali region of Nepal in 2010 and, based on this technology, we will proceed with the trial construction of a public building in 2011. This project will involve the training and support of local human resources as well as the utilization of private funds. Hopefully, it will lead to a full-scale supply of buildings made from local soil.

Bricks utilizing soil

Competitive brands for developing countries

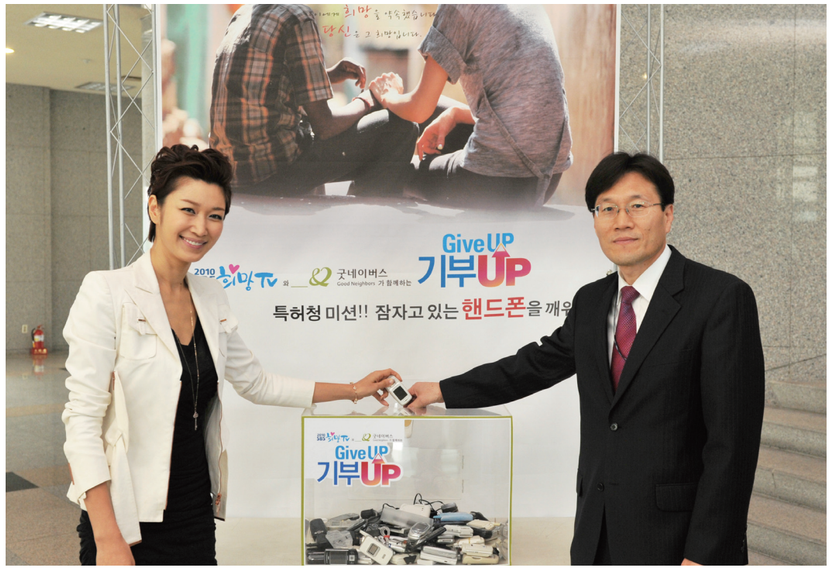
To foster the creation of new IP and implement projects for developing and least developed countries, we hosted a 'One Village One Brand Seminar' in Seoul from June 23 to 25, 2010. The seminar, which was proposed by KIPO to APEC and approved in 2009, was attended by representatives of 21 APEC member economies. Other international organizations, such as WIPO, and various NGOs were also represented. The participants discussed how brands and IP could be utilized for regional goods and requested substantial provision of support for product branding. In response to the demand of the APEC member economies, we conducted research and presented a report titled 'Use of IPR's in Branding Strategies for the Local Products of Developing Countries' in late 2010, and proposed the 'One Village One Brand' project to APEC in early 2011.

APEC One Village One Brand Seminar

Since November 2009, we have been developing a mango brand in Chad, Africa in partnership with the NGO Good Neighbors. Even though there is an abundance of high-quality mangoes in the northern part of Chad, the country produces no processed mango goods. We have therefore embarked on a project to help the region increase its income through the production and branding of processed mango goods. We currently provide Chad with the technology to produce dried mangoes. At the same time, we are supporting the overall business process, particularly through the establishment of social corporations, the creation of processed mango brands, and assistance with trademarks and designs.

TRADEMARK DESIGN OF CHAD'S DRIED MANGO PROJECT


KIPO Official participating in the peeling, cutting and drying of mangoes



IP sharing campaign in KIPO

Successful completion of the Korea Funds-in-Trust projects

The Korea Funds-in-Trust at WIPO was established in July 2004 and is currently in its seventh year which runs from July 2010 through June 2011. In order to enhance the capability to solve the issues closely related to life in the least developed nations by means of patent information, we will host a competition for appropriate technology. The competition will be held for the first time in Ethiopia and Malaysia and the winners will be IP trained in Korea and developed into experts of the appropriate technology. The training course that was offered to raise patent examination capacity in developing countries was held at the IP Training Institute using the same curricula as previous years.
Recently, there has been a proposal to educate children about the importance of IP and to develop effective educational material. To address this issue, we plan to produce IP education animation for children during the 7th year of the project. This animation will feature stories with children-friendly characters and be designed to encourage children to realize the importance of creative invention and intellectual property.

Also newly created is a training course utilizing the 'IP Panorama Multimedia Toolkit'. This course, currently open to Arab countries, provides online and offline education and is used in a way to enhance the immersion effect which online education may be lacking.

	Title of project	Description
1	Appropriate technology public competition	Ethiopia and Malaysia (to be completed June, 2011)
2	Seminars on patent information and appropriate technology	Two countries from Africa and Asia (to be completed June, 2011)
3	Seminar on IP and community development policy	Ten or more countries from Asia (to be completed July, 2011)
4	Training of examiners from developing countries on patent laws and examinations	Ten or more countries from Asia (to be completed in the 1st half of 2011, at the IP Training Institute)
5	Development of multimedia IP educational material	Project in progress; (targeted for completion in September, 2011)
6	Research on IP issues	Research theme to be designated in the 1st half of 2011
7	Training course utilizing IP Panorama	Countries from the Middle East (to be launched in the 2nd half of 2011)

2. IP automation systems and training in developing countries

Support for IP office automation system in Indonesia

With increasing global recognition of our outstanding KIPOnet system, Indonesia's Directorate General of Intellectual Property Rights (DGIPR) expressed an interest in cooperating with our office on the development of its own IP office automation system. As a result, since 2007, we have been collaborating with the DGIPR, working on securing the necessary budget and providing technological support.

Following these efforts, in April 2010, both offices signed an MOU on technological cooperation for the development of the IP office automation system. Under this MOU, we have supported DGIPR in developing and operating its IP office automation system based on our technology and also shared our policies, systems, and experiences. The MOU has enabled our two countries to develop a strategic partnership. In August 2010, the governments of both countries signed a loan agreement of 39 million dollars provided by the Economy Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF), the sanction of which is currently under progress.

New era of IP cooperation with Arab countries

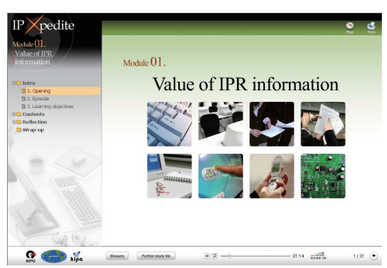
Following the success of the English version of the online educational material 'IP Panorama,' KIPO and WIPO, in 2009, began to develop other versions of 'IP Panorama' in official UN languages such as Arabic, French, and Spanish. On March 17 and 18, 2010, an international symposium was held at the headquarters of the League of Arab States (LAS) in Cairo, Egypt, to celebrate the official release of the Arabic version of 'IP Panorama.'

Apart from the WIPO Director General, 70 other well-known dignitaries of the Arab region, including the LAS Assistant Secretary General and representatives of the patent offices and chambers of commerce of 12 Arab states, participated in the symposium. The gathering culminated in the adoption of the Cairo Declaration, the aim of which is to strengthen IP cooperation between WIPO, KIPO, and LAS. The declaration is the cornerstone of new cooperative relations for enhancing IP management capabilities in the Arab region.

APEC IP Information Facilitator Training Course

The 'Advanced APEC Project for Training Intellectual Property Rights Information Facilitators using e-Learning Contents, IP Xpedite' is an online-offline training course utilizing 'IP Xpedite,' an e-learning program. It was proposed by KIPO to APEC in August 2010 and was approved around the end of December.

This course is targeted at the 21 APEC member economies and is scheduled to be held from June to October 2011 with a two-way operation: an online course with emphasis on training for utilizing patent information; and an offline component primarily focused on conducting information searches via major countries' patent information databases and the practice of analyzing such search results.



E-learning content, IP-Xpedite

IP Capacity Building

As a strategy for the future, we have runned various IP capacity building programs. Accordingly, we carried out policies to foster specialized personnel and support the utilization of intellectual property; we offered various educational programs for students of all ages from children to graduate school; we establish IP strategy for local governments; we conducted consultation services for SMEs; and we hosted the Korea International Women's Invention Exposition to expand opportunities for promoting the ideas of women inventors.

Strongly

Fostering IP experts

Fostering next generation entrepreneurs

Now that we are in the era where intangible properties such as distinct technology, strong brands, and creative designs are a source of value, identifying and fostering creative prodigies is key to the competitive power of a state or corporation. With this notion, we have entered into a work-sharing agreement with KAIST and POSTECH, both top-ranked science colleges in Korea, and established educational programs.

In order to cultivate key capabilities for prodigious young entrepreneurs such as creative solutions for future technology, entrepreneurship, and IP expertise, we have been offering educational programs in engineering, the humanities, art, and other various fields, beginning in 2010.

KAIST, POSTECH NEXT-GENERATION PRODIGY ENTREPRENEUR COURSE

	KAIST	POSTECH
Educational goal	To create valuable IP and foster creative entrepreneurs as the leaders of the new age	To foster entrepreneurs pioneering technological break-throughs that will create the future market
Elements of curricula	Future technology raising vision of future technological change Humanities study (history of the corporation) Intellectual property (IP) The entrepreneur's mind and building and managing a corporation based on IP	Creativity & Innovation, Future & Technology Product Design & Development Economy & Management Business Development

It is common for young prodigies to lack experience in cooperating with colleagues or become easily frustrated by tiny failures, since their emotional growth may be delayed compared to their cognitive growth. With this in mind, we emphasize the balance between the cognitive and emotional growth of students. Our education support center for young entrepreneurs consists of PhD level experts in the areas of prodigy education or developmental psychology who are committed to advising students and their parents.

2010 Korea Student Creativity Olympiad

IP courses at universities

To foster excellent human resources in the IP field, we have been supporting university and graduate programs in IP related courses since 2006. At first, our support was limited to science and engineering colleges, but it has expanded to medical and pharmaceutical colleges, commerce and economy colleges, and design colleges to keep pace with the educational demands of each major.

23rd Korea Student Invention Exhibition

To foster excellent professors of IP, we have also opened an IP professor training program for college professors. The curriculum is differentiated by sector and level and the training is in association with programs from science and engineering academic institutes such as the Korean Machinery Academic Institute.

Promoting invention activities in colleges and campus-industry cooperation programs

We are working hard to motivate invention by college or graduate students by supporting college invention clubs and sponsoring a college invention contest. The invention contest consists of an invention-research component where ideas will become an invention and an invention-patent component where completed inventions for graduation, etc., are submitted as patent applications. Altogether, 1,990 inventions were submitted from 120 universities in 2010.

23rd Korea Student Invention Exhibition

Expanding IP utilization

1. Raising local awareness of IP

Establishing IP strategy for local governments

In 2009, we established the '21st Century IP Vision and Strategy' in partnership with the private sector. In order to raise a national dialogue and assist local units in setting up their own IP strategies, we opened IP forums in six regions starting with Busan Metropolitan City in 2010 (Jan. 29), followed by North Chungcheong Province (Feb. 4), Gangwon Province (Feb.9), Incheon Metropolitan City (Feb. 19), Kwangju Metropolitan City (Feb. 22), and Daegu Metropolitan City (Feb. 25). The forums were attended by such dignitaries as the Commissioner of KIPO, municipality heads, legislators, presidents of local colleges, and local business persons.

The benefit to municipalities from such IP strategic forums has been substantial. Now, they are able to analyze local applications and register IP rights and current aspects of local industries in detail, establish IP vision and strategies for their own local situation, and renew local awareness of IP. These efforts resulted in municipal-specific IP infrastructure promotion and policy revitalization, e.g., a project to set up IP-exclusive administrative departments in Busan and Incheon, a project to enact IP promotion decree in Busan, Kwangju, and Kangwon, and a project to support traditional industry joint brand and design in Busan, Daegu, and Incheon.

Designation of IP cities for local awareness of IP

The designation of IP cities, a policy facilitating the regional development of IP, enhances IP awareness and improves the competitiveness of local small-and-medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Furthermore, the designated local governments provide relevant information for strategic industries and promote technology transfers to vitalize the regional economy. The sole designee for trial in 2009 was Nam-gu in Gwangju Metropolitan City. In 2010, the designees included Wonju in Gangwon Province, Andong in North Gyeongsang Province, Jecheon in North Chungcheong Province, Nam-gu in Gwangju Metropolitan City, and Dalseo-gu in Daegu Metropolitan City.
Nam-gu of Gwangju Metropolitan City, which was designated as a IP city in 2009, continues to use IP to promote regional economic development. In particular, it has promoted inventive ideas and IPRs through a campaign called 'One Person, One Patent'. The campaign elicited 1200 inventive ideas, three of which were successfully commercialized, including a music bench and a light-emitting crosswalk device. Those inventions have collectively generated around 50 million KRW in royalties.

Regional Forum on Intellectual Property Strategy in Busan

Conference for IP strategy for local governments

Korea Invention patent exhibition

2. IP capacity building for SMEs

Support for SMEs with IP

We have been conducting consultation services for SMEs with excellent technology and growth capacity for many years. Such consultations involve the dispatch of consultants to 31 regional IP centers nationwide. Since 2010, this service has been aimed to enhance SMEs' IP capacity with comprehensive support for patent, brand, and design issues. Furthermore, to foster IP awareness among the work staff of SMEs, we have visited work sites and conducted on-site IP training for a total of 2,145 trainees during ninety-nine events and will continue to do so in 2011.

CONSULTING PROGRESS

Private IP experts	• In-depth consultations by private IP experts • Patent attorneys, lawyers, or patent information analysts diagnose IP management of a corporation and propose an executive strategy
KIPO specialized personnel	• KIPO specialized personnel with examination experience visit SMEs to solve IP management issues and provide aid programs • Provision of education for local consultants
Local IP center consulting	• Provide instant solution to SME concerns • A pool of regional experts and public patent attorneys serve at the consulting center

Campus Patent Strategy Universiade

Each year since 2008, we have been collaborating with the National Academy of Engineering of Korea in holding a Campus Patent Strategy Universiade. We manage the event, while companies prepare questions, conduct screening, and provide prize money. With the help of their advisors, graduate and undergraduate students provide solutions to various problems posed by the companies. The Universiade is a tremendously popular program that involves the cooperation of industry, academia, and the government. The aim of the program is to provide companies with creative and practical ideas and to help students understand how theories can be applied to the real world. Twenty-one companies and sixty-eight universities participated in the Universiade in 2008. This year, the number increased to forty-three companies and ninety-seven universities.

Special degree programs of IP

In 2010, we encouraged Hongik University and the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) to open a Master of Intellectual Property Course to systematize the cultivation of IP experts. In this respect, we have been focusing our support on SMEs, which generally lack IP experts compared to big enterprises, mainly by providing SME scholarships.

Korea International Women's Invention Exposition

To celebrate the annual Invention Month in May, we joined forces with WIPO and the Korea Women Inventors Association to host the 2010 Korea International Women's Invention Exposition (KIWIE 2010) and Korea Women's Invention Fair from May 6 to May 9. Now in its third year, the exposition enjoyed the participation of more than 450 female inventors from 30 countries and was visited by about 70,000 people. A total of 110 domestic inventions and 130 international inventions were on display at the exposition. Many of the inventions had a unique female perspective and most were related to everyday life. The award-winning inventions included a do-it-yourself lever lock, an elastic heat-generating mattress, and a red ginseng maker with far-infrared radiation. International participants submitted a variety of inventions, such as an earthquake evacuation desk and banana noodles. The purpose of the exposition was to enhance cooperation among female inventors from around the world, to facilitate information exchange among business people, and to expand opportunities for promoting the ideas of female inventors. The Korea International Women's Invention Exposition is emerging as the largest festival of its kind in the world.

Korea International Women's invention Exposition

Fairly

Toward an IP-Respected Society

For establishing a fair society, we have made continual efforts to create a culture that respects and protects intellectual property by raising public awareness of counterfeit products. We launched the Special Judicial Police Squad to protect trademark rights and conducted a clean campaign in conjunction with civic consumer groups. Through consumer education, we are also working hard to foster responsible consumers who choose to only purchase genuine products.

Reinforced IP protection

1. Domestic IP protection activities

Special Judicial Police for crackdown of counterfeits

In an effort to reinforce anti-counterfeiting measures, we launched the Special Judicial Police on August 5, 2010. Previously, all anti-counterfeiting activities were conducted in collaboration with local municipalities who were limited to spotting counterfeit products and issuing administrative guidance. Now granted with special judicial police authority, our trademark police can directly track down counterfeit producers and deliver them to prosecutors for criminal procedures.

In 2010, we arraigned 60 makers and confiscated 30,000 products through a thorough crackdown on counterfeit products. More specifically, since launching the Special Judicial Police Squad in early September 2010, 45 people have been arraigned and 28,000 pieces have been confiscated. This represents three times the number of people arraigned and 10 times the number of confiscated goods than before the special judicial police group was organized.

CRIMINAL CHARGE RECORD FOR THE PREVIOUS 5 YEARS

(unit : persons, pieces)

Category	Before introduction of trademark special judicial police					After introduction
	2006	2007	2008	2009	Jan.-Aug. 2010	Sep.-Dec. 2010
Criminal charge	128	116	34	122	15	45
Confiscated goods	5,363	27,594	88,724	57,005	2,860	28,629
Remark	Crackdown conducted jointly with the prosecutors and police					Crackdown conducted solely by KIPO

Welcoming ceremony for the special judicial police squad for trademarks

Raising consumer awareness of IP protection

To help contribute to a culture where IP is respected and consumers only buy legitimate goods, we have waged a clean campaign in conjunction with consumer groups.

JOINT PROMOTION WITH CONSUMER GROUPS

Anticounterfeiting street campaign


Leadership training on anticounterfeiting

To eradicate counterfeiting, we have gone even further by creating public advertisements on airwaves, cable TV, and KTX mobile broadcasting to inform the public about the illegality and harmfulness of counterfeit goods. We also produced and distributed educational material in order to raise IP awareness in teenagers.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON TELEVISION AND EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEENAGERS

Public announcements on television


Educational material for teenagers

IP activities for people who are socio-economically disadvantaged

2. Overseas IP protection system

IP Desks[1] – SMEs' IP local branch

According to 27.6% of SMEs with interests in overseas markets, the major obstacle in dealing with overseas IPR infringements is the difficulty in collecting information about particular infringements. Other obstacles include insufficient personnel and budgets (26.8%) and difficulties in hiring local legal advisers (24.5%). To address these issues, we initially collaborated with the Ministry of Knowledge Economy in setting up a number of IP Desks in 2006 to help SMEs secure and protect their IPRs; later in July 2009, we set up an IP Desk in Shenyang, China. We have continuously reinforced the function of IP Desks as SME IP local branches, offering comprehensive one-stop IP services.

Presently in 2011, we are committed to IP protection activities such as research on IP reality, training, and advertisement as well as supporting customers in securing trademarks and other IP rights in their locality. For these measures, we rely on the IP protection infrastructure, which includes IP Desks and overseas patent offices. We also offer support for trademark applications and help protect existing IPRs.

Information for corporate needs

For an IP right to be enforceable, it must be registered and protected by laws and systems in the relevant country. Since individual persons and SMEs have difficulty in collecting such legal and administrative information in overseas countries, we publish a guidebook every year containing information on the IP systems and referable cases of major countries.

In addition to the country-specific updated IP system descriptions and information, we also published an IP checkpoint guidebook corresponding to the stage of export of our companies going abroad in 2010. That is, we provided companies with information customized for their appropriate stage of export, so that they could efficiently respond to IP infringement.

Furthermore, in partnership with KOTRA, we conducted 21 presentations on IP protection at various venues in Korea and overseas. At the overseas presentations, the focus was on the country where our companies enter. During domestic presentations, we joined local IP centers and provided information on the IP systems and cases of IP infringement in foreign countries. All of these efforts were aimed to reinforce our companies' capacity to handle IP infringement and disputes.

1. IP-DESKs are the overseas IP centers installed and managed within the foreign trade chamber of KOTRA. Although jointly operated with the Ministry of Knowledge Economy initially in 2008, KIPO and MKE agreed that the IP-DESK budget be allocated to KIPO, for the sake of maximum efficiency and effectiveness. Hence, since 2009, KIPO has exclusively administered IP-DESKs.

Invention education for underprivileged youth

KIPO Invention Camp for children from Heuksan Island

We are continually reaching out to less-privileged communities with poor educational infrastructure by engaging in various hands-on invention events. In December 2009, we visited 14 orphanages and various remote or socio-economically disadvantaged areas to help underprivileged youth benefit from invention education. Designed to foster creativity, the programs included hands-on invention education involving activities such as making air rockets, robot arms, and model hybrid cars. We also donated 70 books on invention and a variety of tools for children to keep developing their creativity after the conclusion of the program. A number of our high-level officials volunteered to visit the participants at various venues around the country.

In 2010, we held 40 similar invention education events regularly throughout the year. We also plan to hold a number of invention camps for children from remote areas who have already participated in these programs.

OUTLINE OF THE SHARING INVENTION EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR 2010

Program	Target group	Date	Description
Sharing Invention Education (with KIPO volunteers)	Forty child welfare centers around the nation	May to Dec. 2010	A one-day program for age-appropriate improvement in creativity
Sharing Invention Camps	For children with previous experience of the Sharing Invention Education program	Regular camp: four times a year; Special camp: twice a year	Camps of 2-4 days with opportunities for invention experience; designed to help children create inventions
Sharing Invention Experience	200 students in child welfare centers in Daejeon	March to Dec. 2010	Five-step regular program: theory, experience, and practice

Support for free patent attorney services

We have been running a public patent attorney consulting center since April 2005 to serve social groups alienated from the patent attorney's services. The groups include public charges under the National Basic Livelihood Security Act, the handicapped, national honorees, students, SMEs in dispute with a big enterprise, and underprivileged local residents.

In 2010, the consulting center, made of 11 people including 8 patent attorneys, a patent drawer, and administrative staff, undertook various services such as consulting, documentation support, presentations on IP protection, and consultations on IP related disputes. Due to continuous promotional activity and an expansion in the scope of services and beneficiaries, the number of consultations provided has increased every year. There were 1,387 cases in 2005, the first year of implementation, and 7,121 cases in 2010.

In addition, we have a number of public patent attorneys who act on behalf of customers in disputes court, free of charge. We plan to increase the number of public patent attorneys volunteering such free services to twelve in 2011.

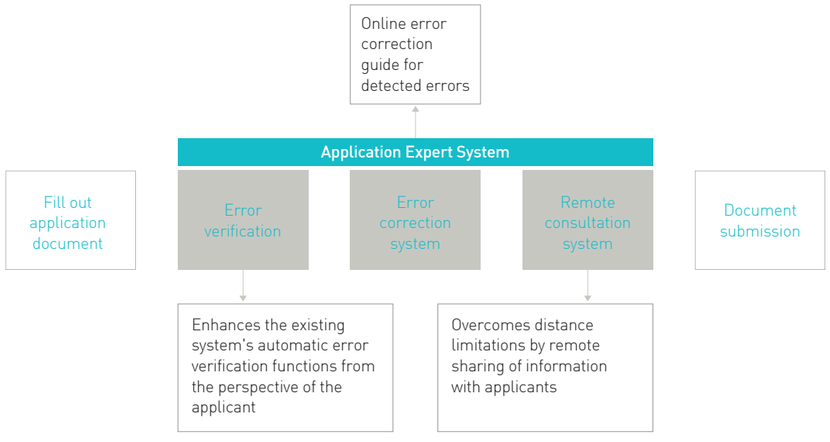
Convenient service for customers

Application Expert System

We established the Application Expert System in January 2009 to help individual and socio-economically disadvantaged applicants handle the application process without assistance from agents. Generally, these groups have a relatively high error rate in their applications and consequently have difficulty acquiring IPRs. The Application Expert System guides applicants through each step of the application process so they can easily and accurately file patents or trademark applications.

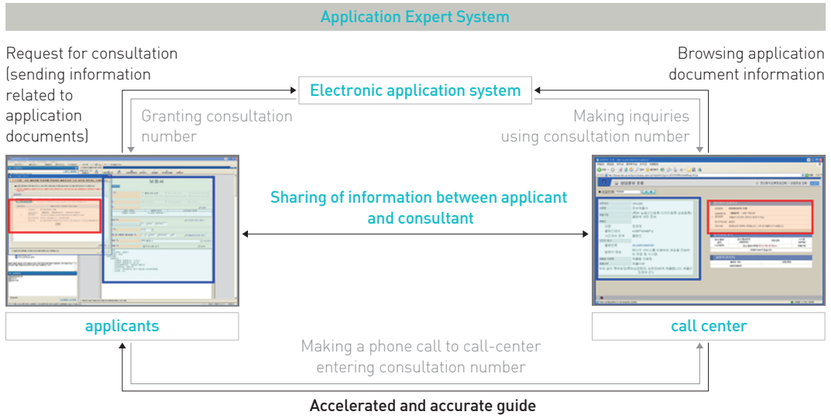
The following features of the Application Expert System help prevent errors in the application stage: 1) a stronger error verification function in the electronic application system (27 verification items); 2) 160 error verification sentences written in colloquial style; 3) a link to an online patent customer center (for remote consultations on patent applications); and 4) a customized error correction system.

FLOW CHART OF THE APPLICATION EXPERT SYSTEM



One of the highlights of the Application Expert System is its remote consultation service. A professional consultant from a patent customer center helps the applicant understand how to fill out application documents. There are often many errors in this step; it is one of the hardest aspects of the patent application process. But with the new system, the consultant can remotely view the information on the applicant's screen, such as the error information and application history. Thus, the problems can be easily solved without the delays of the old system.

THE REMOTE CONSULTATION SYSTEM FOR PATENT APPLICATIONS

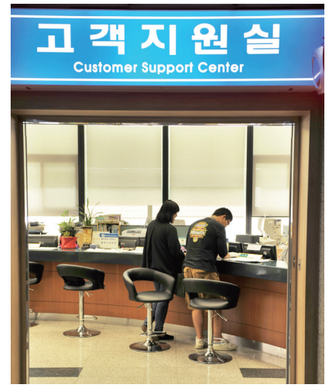


Improved fee payment system

We have implemented an automatic payment system since July 2009. With this system, the applicant only needs to provide a bank account number with their application for the automatic payment transfer. This allows the applicant to remain free from additional charges or forfeiture of rights due to overdue payments.

Along with a number of propositions for system improvements in patent administration, we are also operating a fee mileage system. When a fee is paid by SMEs or individuals, a deposit of fee mileage is made. Accumulated fee mileage has been allowed for the payment of application or patent fees since April, 2010.

In addition, we expanded credit card payments of patent fees from individual persons to SMEs. Since April 2011, we have also granted a 5% discount of yearly registration fees for patent utility model designs if three or more years are paid in one lump sum.



Entrance of Customer support center

Issuing patent certificates in foreign languages

We will issue foreign language patent certificates for cases where the patentee is a non-resident, the resident patentee is selling their patent rights, or the assistance in exporting related products overseas is required. This service, which began in April 2011, is available in the following eight languages: English, Japanese, German, French, Russian, Spanish, Chinese, and Arabic. Any patentee is eligible to apply.

Categories	Major service descriptions
Languages available for patent certificates	Eight languages of advanced nations including major patent countries (English, Japanese, German, French, Russian, Spanish, Chinese, and Arabic)
Documents to be submitted	• Request for the patent certificate in a foreign language • Notarization certificate (translation office) or verification of translation (foreign language translation administrative office) • Text file in translated language (text file prepared with Hangul program or MS office word)
Method of request	• Online request: Required use of forms provided by KIPO website • Request by mail (KIPO registration service division) • Request on site: Visit to Patent Customer Service Center (Daejon) or KIPO Seoul Office (Seoul)

Customer-friendly amendment to the Enforcement Decree of the Patent Act

To reflect the Street Name Address Act (Law No. 8027) and the amendment made to the Electronic Government Act and PCT Regulations legislation as relevant, we amended the Enforcement Decree of the Patent Act and the Enforcement Decree of the Utility Model Act from July 28, 2010.

MAJOR AMENDMENTS TO THE ENFORCEMENT DECREE OF THE PATENT ACT

Amendments	Description
Ex officio correction of applicant's address	In the event that the administrative province or its name has been changed, the applicant's address information kept by KIPO is deemed to have been changed accordingly.
Retouch of regulations of corrections upon international application	Any description submitted with a request for corrections must state the grounds for corrections.
Improvement of comprehensive delegation	In the event that new delegation is added, procedures are provided to add matters subject to comprehensive delegation.
Retouch of regulations on joint use of administrative information	Impose statutory requirement for verifying various certification letters, such as resident registration family and individual copy, through the joint use of the administrative information system.

Red-marked guidance

The notion of assisting those who file an application without the help of an agent was extended in August 2009 to paper-based applications. Whenever a KIPO examiner detects an error in a paper-based application form, the examiner highlights the erroneous section in red and returns the form to the applicant with a detailed explanation of how the form can be filled out correctly. This service has significantly improved the convenience of paper-based applications.

Customer support center in which applicants have a face-to-face talk with examiner and submit documents

Statistical Data

Applications

Application by IPR type

(unit: cases)

IPR type	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Patents	160,921	166,189	172,469	170,632	163,523	170,101
Utility models	37,175	32,908	21.084	17,405	17,114	13,661
Subtotal	198,096	199,097	193,553	188,037	180,667	183,762
Industrial designs	45,222	51,039	54,362	56,750	57,903	57,187
	(46,615)	(52,879)	(55,662)	(58,912)	(59,537)	(59,204)
Trademarks	115,889	122,384	132,288	127,910	126,420	121,125
	(156,270)	(164,432)	(180,257)	(178,211)	(162,682)	(153,179)
Total	359,207	372,520	380,203	372,697	364,990	362,074
	(400,981)	(416,408)	(429,472)	(425,160)	(402,886)	(396,145)

Note: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

PCT applications

(unit: cases)

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number of applications	4,690	5,919	7,063	7,911	8,026	9,639
Growth rate (%)	31.6	26.2	19.3	12.0	1.5	20.1

Note: Based on WIPO statistics.

International trademark applications under the Madrid Protocol

(unit: cases)

Period	Office of origin	Designated office
2005	154	6,699
2006	208	8,483
2007	283	9,072
2008	216	9,745
2009	280	7,824
2010	390	8,017

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

Comparison of domestic and foreign applications

(unit: cases)

Classification		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Portion of total application in 2010
Domestic	Patents	125,476	128,701	127,114	127,316	131,805	36.4%
	Utility models	32,193	20,632	16,971	16,801	13,193	3.6%
	Designs	48,018	50,868	52,786	54,934	53,601	14.8%
		(49,766)	(52,055)	(54,278)	(56,391)	(55,369)	14.0%
	Trademarks	105,544	112,157	107,487	108,170	106,896	29.5%
		(136,590)	(147,489)	(144,920)	(134,019)	(129,993)	32.8%
	Total	311,231	312,358	304,358	307,221	305,495	84.4%
		(344,025)	(348,877)	(343,283)	(334,527)	(330,360)	83.4%
Foreign	Patents	40,713	43,768	43,518	36,207	38,296	10.6%
	Utility models	715	452	434	343	468	0.1%
	Designs	3,021	3,494	3,964	2,969	3,586	1.0%
		(3,113)	(3,607)	(4,634)	(3,146)	(3,835)	1.0%
	Trademarks	16,840	20,131	20,423	18,250	14,229	3.9%
		(27,842)	(32,768)	(33,291)	(28,663)	(23,186)	5.9%
	Total	61,289	67,845	68,339	57,769	56,579	15.6%
		(72,383)	(72,383)	(81,877)	(68,359)	(65,785)	16.6%

Applications

Patent applications by technological field

(unit: cases, %)

Classification	Patents			Utility models		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
Agriculture	2,129	137	2,266	654	2	656
	(1.3%)	(0.3%)	(1.1%)	(4.0%)	(0.5%)	(3.9%)
Foodstuffs, Tobacco	2,908	269	3,177	202	4	206
	(2.1%)	(0.6%)	(1.7%)	(1.0%)	(0.2%)	(1.0%)
Personal of domestic articles	4,795	439	5,234	2,810	85	2,985
	(3.9%)	(1.1%)	(3.2%)	(19.8%)	(11.5%)	(19.6%)
Health, Amusement	5,238	1,454	6,692	1,045	38	1,083
	(3.3%)	(3.8%)	(3.5%)	(7.7%)	(11.5%)	(7.8%)
Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	2,682	1,774	4,456	12		12
	(1.8%)	(4.5%)	(2.4%)	(0.1%)	(0.0%)	(0.1%)
Separating, Mixing	3,196	865	4,061	248	9	257
	(2.6%)	(2.6%)	(2.6%)	(2.0%)	(1.8%)	(2.2%)
Shaping	2,946	694	3,640	186	15	384
	(1.8%)	(1.7%)	(1.8%)	(1.4%)	(1.6%)	(2.5%)
Grinding, Polishing	3,039	862	3,901	369	15	384
	(2.2%)	(2.4%)	(2.3%)	(2.5%)	(1.6%)	(2.5%)
Printing	929	289	1,218	313	5	318
	(1.0%)	(0.8%)	(0.9%)	(3.2%)	(1.4%)	(3.1%)
Transporting	9,657	1,526	11,183	1,712	40	1,752
	(7.4%)	(4.3%)	(6.6%)	(12.2%)	(9.4%)	(12.1%)
Micro-structural technology, Nano-technology	406	82	488			
	(0.4%)	(0.2%)	(0.4%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)
Chemistry	2,765	806	3,571	77	4	81
	(1.8%)	(2.0%)	(1.8%)	(0.4%)	(0.7%)	(0.4%)
Organic chemistry	1,102	2,779	3,881	1		1
	(0.9%)	(7.6%)	(2.6%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)
Organic macromolecular compounds	1,651	1,643	3,294	2	1	3
	(1.1%)	(4.2%)	(1.9%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)
Dyes, Petroleum	2,073	1,325	3,398	21	1	22
	(1.3%)	(3.2%)	(1.8%)	(0.2%)	(0.0%)	(0.2%)
Biochemistry	1,751	570	2,321	14	1	14
	(1.1%)	(1.4%)	(1.2%)	(0.0%)	(0.2%)	(0.1%)
Metallurgy	2,018	950	2,968	13	1	24
	(1.1%)	(2.4%)	(1.4%)	(0.2%)	(0.7%)	(0.3%)
Textiles or flexible materials	1,599	353	1,952	142	4	146
	(1.5%)	(1.0%)	(1.2%)	(1.0%)	(2.3%)	(1.1%)
Paper	164	82	246	13		13
	(0.2%)	(0.2%)	(0.2%)	(0.1%)	(0.0%)	(0.1%)
Building	7,601	306	7,907	1,343	15	1,358
	(5.9%)	(1.0%))	(4.6%)	(11.0%)	(4.6%)	(10.9%)
Earth or rock drilling, Mining	375	28	403	22		22
	(0.2%)	(0.1%)	(0.2%)	(0.2%)	(0.0%)	(0.2%)
Engines of pumps	2,899	960	3,859	163	23	186
	(2.2%)	(2.5%)	(2.3%)	(1.4%)	(1.8%)	(1.4%)
Engineering in general	2,335	794	3,129	289	12	301
	(1.7%)	(2.3%)	(1.9%)	(2.3%)	(3.5%)	(2.3%)
Lighting, Heating	5,833	723	6,556	768	30	798
	(4.2%)	(1.5%)	(3.5%)	(6.2%)	(5.1%)	(6.1%)
Weapons, Blasting	234	45	279	41		41
	(0.2%)	(0.1%)	(0.2%)	(0.2%)	(0.0%)	(0.2%)
Instruments	9,120	2,854	11,794	374	17	391
	(6.6%)	(8.1%)	(7.0%)	(2.9%)	(6.5%)	(3.0%)
Horology, Computing	12,918	2,578	15,496	401	48	449
	(9.4%)	(6.6%)	(8.7%)	(2.7%)	(6.7%)	(2.8%)
Educating, Information strorage	4,011	938	4,949	407	10	417
	(3.5%)	(3.4%)	(3.5%)	(2.9%)	(1.8%)	(2.9%)
Nucleonics	257	58	315	14		14
	(0.2%)	(0.1%)	(0.2%)	(0.1%)	(0.0%)	(0.1%)
Electric elements, Electric techniques	17,932	6,915	24,847	817	77	894
	(14.7%)	(17.2%)	(15.3%)	(7.3%)	(20.7%)	(7.6%)
Electric circuitry, Electric communication technique	13,269	4,653	17,922	255	6	261
	(11.0.%)	(10.9%)	(11.0%)	(2.5%)	(1.6%)	(2.4%)
Others	3,835	539	4,374	478	5	483
	(3.8%)	(2.3%)	(3.4%)	(4.1%)	(2.1%)	(4.1%)
Total	131,805	38,296	170,101	13,193	468	13,661
	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)

Applications

Patent applications in biotechnology

(unit: cases, %)

Classification	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Domestic	2,295	2,606	3,295	3,398	3,453	4,339
	(64.3%)	(71.1%)	(67.5%)	(67.1%)	(74.4%)	(72.5%)
Foreign	1,272	(71.1%)	1,587	1,669	1,191	1,648
	(35.7%)	(28.9%)	(32.5%)	(32.9%)	(25.6%)	(27.5%)
Total	3,567	(28.9%)	4,882	5,067	4,644	5,987

Note: Based on the following biotechnological categories of the Eighth Edition of the International Patent Classification: A01H; A01K 67/00~67/04; A01N 63/00~65/00; A61K 8/97~8/99; A61K 8/64~8/68; A61K 35/12~35/76; 36/00~36/9068; A61K 38/00~38/58, 39/00~39/44, 48/00, 51/00~51/10; C02F 3/00~3/34, 11/02~11/04; C07H 19/00~21/04; C07K; C12C~M; C12N; C12P; C12Q; C12S; G01N 33/50~33/98.

Patent applications in business methods

(unit: cases, %)

Classification	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Domestic	4,205	5,248	6,280	4,788	4,903	4,994
	(87.3%)	(86.4%)	(87.8%)	(92.7%)	(94.2%)	(93.7%)
Foreign	663	727	603	375	301	337
	(12.7%)	(13.6%)	(12.2%)	(7.3%)	(5.8%)	(6.3%)
Total	4,868	5,975	6,883	5,163	5,204	5,331

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

Applications by residents of foreign countries in 2010

(unit: cases)

Classification	Patents	Utility models	Designs		Trademarks		International Trade marks		Total	
Andorra					2	(2)			2	(2)
Argentina	2				8	(9)			10	(11)
Australia	196	6	21	(22)	135	(239)	167	(307)	525	(770)
Austria	155	4	1	(1)	32	(42)	77	(242)	269	(444)
Bahamas	11		4	(4)	8	(9)			23	(24)
Barbados	18				17	(39)			35	(57)
Belarus	2						4	(10)	6	(12)
Belgium	255		21	(21)	27	(36)			303	(312)
Belize		3							3	(3)
Benelux							334	(730)	334	(730)
Bermuda	14		1	(2)	38	(75)			53	(91)
Botswana							1	(45)	1	(45)
Brazil	54		1	(1)	47	(57)			102	(112)
Brunei Darussalam	3								3	(3)
Bulgaria	1				2	(2)	13	(34)	16	(37)
Canada	471	1	23	(23)	230	(364)			725	(859)
Cayman Islands	21				37	(67)			58	(88)
Chile					61	(75)			61	(75)
China	517	63	67	(67)	585	(857)	664	(1,028)	1,896	(2,532)
Colombia					1	(2)			1	(2)
Croatia	1						2	(6)	3	(7)
Cuba	5				4	(4)	1	(1)	10	(10)
Cyprus	7		7	(7)	10	(20)	6	(8)	30	(42)
Czech Republic	8				6	(10)	14	(34)	28	(52)
Denmark	140		18	(18)	50	(122)	60	(133)	268	(413)
Egypt	2				1	(1)	1	(1)	4	(4)
Equatorial Guinea					1	(3)			1	(3)
Estonia	2						2	(12)	4	(14)
Finland	387		21	(21)	25	(54)	46	(116)	479	(578)
France	1,575		97	(97)	601	(977)	765	(1,642)	3,038	(4,291)
Germany	3,412	9	203	(222)	526	(820)	871	(2,150)	5,021	(6,613)
Gibraltar							59	(113)	59	(113)
Greece	4						2	(5)	6	(9)
Guatemala					3	(3)			3	(3)
Hong Kong, China	8		1	(16)	57	(98)			66	(122)

Applications

Classification	Patents	Utility models	Designs		Trademarks		International Trade marks		Total	
Hungary	15	1			2	(5)	4	(8)	22	(29)
Iceland	5						6	(6)	11	(11)
India	103	1			73	(124)			177	(228)
Indonesia	1				16	(16)			17	(17)
Iran					2	(2)	12	(41)	14	(43)
Ireland	68		1	(1)	44	(93)	12	(16)	125	(178)
Israel	196		3	(3)	20	(23)	4	(4)	223	(226)
Italy	368	2	95	(98)	306	(480)	522	(1,076)	1,293	(2,024)
Japan	14,346	37	1,498	(1,528)	3,936	(6,615)	791	(1,472)	20,608	(23,998)
Jordan	3								3	(3)
Kenya							1	(3)	1	(3)
Latvia	4						5	(14)	9	(18)
Liechtenstein	109		18	(18)	13	(19)	25	(69)	165	(215)
Luxembourg	63		10	(10)	103	(204)			176	(277)
Macao	1				3	(3)			4	(4)
Malaysia	12		9	(9)	37	(45)			58	(66)
Malta	1				8	(9)			9	(10)
Marshall Islands					2	(4)			2	(4)
Mauritius	1				8	(11)			9	(12)
Mexico	11				20	(25)			31	(36)
Monaco					27	(53)	4	(33)	31	(86)
Mongolia					4	(4)	2	(5)	6	(9)
Morocco	1						5	(10)	6	(11)
Netherlands	918	2	127	(127)	194	(293)			1,241	(1,340)
Netherlands Antilles					8	(8)	8	(15)	16	(23)
New Zealand	36		6	(9)	53	(82)			95	(127)
Norway	98		16	(16)	16	(20)	55	(165)	185	(299)
Pakistan					2	(2)			2	(2)
Panama					12	(19)			12	(19)
Papua New Guinea					1	(3)			1	(3)
Peru					2	(3)			2	(3)
Philippines					6	(6)			6	(6)
Poland	7				5	(15)	19	(44)	31	(66)
Portugal	17				16	(24)	22	(41)	55	(82)
Puerto Rico					2	(2)			2	(2)

Classification	Patents	Utility models	Designs		Trademarks		International Trade marks		Total	
Qatar					2	(4)			2	(4)
Romania							1	(2)	1	(2)
Russian Federation	30	2	3	(3)	10	(36)	68	(242)	113	(313)
Samoa	2		11	(11)					13	(13)
San Marino							3	(8)	3	(8)
Saudi Arabia	15				23	(32)			38	(47)
Serbia	1						1	(1)	2	(2)
Singapore	129	2	8	(8)	124	(255)	66	(119)	329	(513)
Slovakia					1	(1)	3	(6)	4	(7)
Slovenia	1				2	(3)	1	(5)	4	(9)
South Africa	25		1	(1)	13	(16)			39	(42)
Spain	99	1	10	(10)	57	(87)	88	(145)	255	(342)
Sri Lanka	3								3	(3)
Sweden	521	5	19	(22)	76	(140)	53	(125)	674	(813)
Switzerland	1,028	3	99	(109)	484	(898)	711	(1,513)	2,325	(3,551)
Syrian Arab Republic					1	(1)			1	(1)
Taiwan, Province of China	640	282	156	(159)	317	(369)			1,395	(1,450)
Thailand	1	1	1	(1)	41	(70)			44	(73)
Tunisia	1				2	(2)			3	(3)
Turkey	8		2	(2)	3	(7)	65	(127)	78	(144)
Ukraine	1				2	(2)	14	(32)	17	(35)
United Arab Emirates					19	(30)			19	(30)
United Kingdom	572	4	81	(90)	569	(1,138)	198	(421)	1,424	(2,225)
United States of America	11,516	38	926	(1,078)	4,962	(7,789)	1,316	(1,917)	18,758	(22,338)
Uruguay	1	1			3	(3)			5	(5)
Venezuela	3				1	(1)			4	(4)
Viet Nam	1				3	(4)	17	(27)	21	(32)
Virgin Islands (British)	36				45	(81)			81	(117)
Yugoslavia							2	(4)	2	(4)
OHIM Office for Harmonization							822	(2,061)	822	(2,061)
Others	7				14	(18)	2	(2)	23	(27)
Total	38,296	468	3,586	(3,835)	14,229	(23,186)	8,017	(16,396)	64,596	(82,181)

Examinations

Patents and utility models

(unit: cases)

		First Action					Final Decisions			
		Approval of registration	Notice of preliminary rejection or amendment	Other notices	Withdrawal or abandonment	Total	Approval of registration	Final Decisions	Withdrawal abandonment, annulment or rejection	Total
Patents	2006	39,440	151,365	912	3,678	195,395	127,298	43,655	3,678	174,631
	2007	26,801	96,997	693	4,656	129,147	112,344	35,417	4,656	152,417
	2008	12,190	79,461	505	3,348	95,504	72,161	33,388	3,348	108,897
	2009	7,682	83,280	491	2,847	94,300	52,728	33,697	2,847	89,272
	2010	11,276	110,822	573	2,962	125,633	69,162	38,232	2,962	110,356
Utility Models	2006		10			10	3	4		7
	2007	1,953	5,374	15		7,342	2,714	919	0	3,633
	2008	1,713	10,236	73	686	12,708	5,267	6,313	686	12,266
	2009	958	9,222	47	505	10,732	4,202	6,084	505	10,791
	2010	1,286	10,189	52	516	12,043	4,862	5,838	516	11,216

Industrial designs and trademarks

(unit: cases)

		First Action				Final Decisions		
		Publication/ approval of registration	Notice of preliminary rejection	Other notices	Total	Approval of registration	Rejection	Total
Industrial designs	2006	30,204	16,053	124	46,381	40,562	40,562	45,376
		(31,335)	(16,910)	(124)	(48,369)	(42,183)	(42,183)	(47,211)
	2007	32,604	23,850	130	56,584	44,948	44,948	53,119
		(33,758)	(24,694)	(135)	(58,587)	(46,539)	(46,539)	(54,999)
	2008	26,111	23,912	94	50,117	41,337	41,337	50,186
		(26,844)	(24,549)	(99)	(51,492)	(42,466)	(42,466)	(51,514)
	2009	22,060	19,424		41,484	34,321	34,321	42,005
		(23,404)	(20,365)		(43,769)	(36,179)	(36,179)	(44,178)
	2010	25,889	22,134		48,023	34,321	34,321	42,005
		(26,985)	(22,793)		(49,778)	38,882	(36,179)	(44,178)
Trade-marks	2006	68,253	58,809	1,395	(48,237)	92,916	32,969	125,885
		(88,931)	(81,126)	(1,988)	(172,045)	(130,175)	(40,351)	(170,526)
	2007	60,950	65,515	1,244	127,709	88,079	27,368	115,447
		(82,020)	(88,164)	(1,674)	(171,858)	(118,528)	(36,829)	(155,357)
	2008	59,938	57,537	321	117,796	94,065	29,994	124,059
		(79,197)	(83,007)	(493)	(162,697)	(133,297)	(36,210)	(169,507)
	2009	54,376	35,262		89,638	74,285	19,129	93,414
		(63,285)	(45,960)		(109,245)	(92,013)	(23,138	(115,151)
	2010	62,272	44,673		106,945	78,218	21,369	99,587
		(75,423)	(57,789)		(133,212)	(99,127)	(26,034)	(125,161)

Note: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

Examinations

Average first action pendency period for patents and utility models

(unit: months)

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Patents	17.3	9.8	9.8	12.1	15.4	18.5

Average total pendency period for patents and utility models

(unit: months)

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Patents	25.5	19.7	15.0	17.4	22.2	24.6

Average first action pendency period for trademarks

(unit: months)

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Patents	7.3	5.9	5.7	6.5	9.7	10.6

Average total pendency period for trademarks

(unit: months)

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Patents	10.6	8.9	8.7	9.2	13.0	14.1

Average first action pendency period for international trademarks

(unit: months)

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	8.8	8.8	8.9	7.6	9.1	9.9

Average total pendency period for international trademarks

(unit: months)

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Patents	13.5	13.9	15.3	15.1	14.3	15.2

Average first action pendency period for designs

(unit: months)

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Patents	6.7	5.9	5.5	5.6	9.0	10.0

Average total pendency period for designs

(unit: months)

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Patents	8.2	6.7	6.3	7.1	10.5	11.3

International search reports and International preliminary examination reports

(unit: cases)

Year	ISRs	IPERs
2003	2,315	1,310
2004	2,913	1,035
2005	3,649	842
2006	4,753	639
2007	8,280	586
2008	12,936	474
2009	16,926	362
2010	20,810	324

Registrations

Registrations by IPR type

(unit: cases)

IPR type	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Percentage change for 2009(%)
Patents	49,068	73,512	120,790	123,705	83,523	56,732	68,843	△21.3
Utility models	34,182	32,716	29,736	2,795	4,975	3,949	4,301	△8.9
Subtotal	83,250	106,228	150,526	126,500	88.498	60.681	73,144	△20.5
Industrial designs	31,021	33,993	34,206	40,745	39,858	32,091	33,697	△5.0
Trademarks	51,104	57,873	65,825	60,361	65,583	53,155	53,136	0.0
Total	165,375	198,094	250,557	227,606	193,939	145,927	159,977	△9.6

Note: Trademark registration renewals are excluded.

Comparison of domestic and foreign registrations

(unit: cases)

Classification		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Potion of total registrations on 2010
Domestic	Patents	53,419	89,303	91,645	61,115	42,129	51,404	32.1%
	Utility models	32,104	29,031	2,739	4,875	3,880	4,199	2.6%
	Designs	31,040	31,503	37,631	36,645	29,628	31,523	19.7%
		(32,052)	(32,795)	(38,608)	(37,406)	(30,806)	(32,840)	(31.2%)
	Trademarks	46,683	52,827	48,266	50,927	38,538	41,712	26.1%
		(57,256)	(63,340)	(56,919)	(59,607)	(45,426)	(48,302)	(45.9%)
	Total	163,246	202,664	180,281	153,562	114,175	128,838	80.5%
		(174,831)	(214,469)	(189,911)	(163,003)	(122,241)	(81,142)	(77.1%)
Foreign	Patents	20,093	31,487	32,060	22,408	14,603	17,439	10.9%
	Utility models	612	705	56	100	69	102	0.1%
	Designs	2,953	2,703	3,114	3,213	2,463	2,174	1.4%
		(3,006)	(2,762)	(3,184)	(3,494)	(2,915)	(2,343)	(2.2%)
	Trademarks	11,190	12,998	12,095	14,656	14,617	11,424	7.1%
		(18,635)	(22,107)	(20,927)	(26,552)	(28,478)	(21,717)	(20.6%)
	Total	34,848	47,893	47,325	40,377	31,752	31,139	19.5%
		(42,346)	(57,061)	(56,227)	(52,554)	(46,065)	(24,060)	(22.9%)

Note : Figures in parentheses include multiple applications

Patent registrations by technological field

(unit: cases, %)

Classification	Patents						Utility models					
	Domestic		Foreign		Total		Domestic		Foreign		Total	
Agriculture	769	(1.5%)	86	(0.5%)	855	(1.2%)	205	(4.9%)	6	(5.1%)	211	(4.9%)
Biochemistry	631	(1.2%)	148	(0.8%)	779	(1.1%)	6	(0.1%)		(0.0%)	6	(0.1%)
Building	3,675	(7.1%)	165	(0.9%)	3,840	(5.6%)	499	(11.9%)	8	(6.8%)	507	(11.8%)
Chemistry	1,282	(2.5%)	259	(1.5%)	1,541	(2.2%)	29	(0.7%)		(0.0%)	29	(0.7%)
Dyes, Petroleum	8,535	(1.7%)	390	(2.2%)	1,243	(1.8%)	5	(0.1%)		(0.0%)	5	(0.1%)
Earth or rock drilling, Mining	141	(0.3%)	12	(0.1%)	153	(0.2%)	4	(0.1%)		(0.0%)	4	(0.1%)
Educating, Information storage,	1,543	(3.0%)	804	(4.6%)	2,347	(3.4%)	94	(2.2%)	2	(1.7%)	96	(2.2%)
Electric circuitry, Electric communication technique	5,956	(11.6%)	3,401	(19.5%)	9,357	(13.6%)	118	(2.8%)	2	(1.7%)	120	(2.8%)
Electric elements, Electric techniques	7,981	(15.5%)	3,111	(17.8%)	11,092	(16.1%)	386	(9.2%)	25	(21.4%)	411	(9.6%)
Engineering in general	959	(1.9%)	276	(1.6%)	1,235	(1.8%)	107	(2.6%)	2	(1.7%)	109	(2.5%)
Engines of pumps	916	(1.8%)	339	(1.9%)	1,255	(1.8%)	61	(1.5%)	3	(2.6%)	64	(1.5%)
Foodstuffs, Tobacco	866	(1.7%)	82	(0.5%)	948	(1.4%)	37	(0.9%)	1	(0.9%)	38	(0.9%)
Grinding, Polishing,	1,217	(2.4%)	326	(1.9%)	1,543	(2.2%)	82	(2.0%)	1	(0.9%)	83	(1.9%)
Health, Amusement	1,904	(3.7%)	500	(2.9%)	2,404	(3.5%)	324	(7.7%)	6	(5.1%)	330	(7.7%)
Horology, Computing,	4,168	(8.1%)	1,623	(9.3%)	5,791	(8.4%)	99	(2.4%)	7	(6.0%)	106	(2.5%)
Instruments	4,349	(8.5%)	1,434	(8.2%)	5,783	(8.4%)	159	(3.8%)	10	(8.5%)	169	(3.9%)
Lighting, Heating	2,092	(4.1%)	220	(1.3%)	2,312	(3.4%)	331	(7.9%)	7	(6.0%)	388	(7.9%)
Metallurgy	872	(1.75%)	428	(2.5%)	1,300	(1.9%)	29	(0.7%)		(0.0%)	29	(0.7%)
Micro-structural technology, Nano-technology	218	(0.4%)	26	(0.1%)	244	(0.4%)		(0.0%)		(0.0%)		(0.0%)
Nucleonics	211	(0.4%)	29	(0.2%)	240	(0.3%)	18	(0.4%)		(0.0%)	18	(0.4%)
Organic chemistry	515	(1.0%)	778	(4.5%)	1,293	(1.9%)		(0.0%)		(0.0%)		(0.0%)
Organic macromolecular compounds	640	(1.2%)	701	(4.0%)	1,341	(1.9%)		(0.0%)		(0.0%)		(0.0%)
Paper	103	(0.2%)	38	(0.2%)	141	(0.2%)	4	(0.1%)		(0.0%)	4	(0.1%)
Personal of domestic articles	1,529	(3.0%)	125	(0.7%)	1,654	(2.4%)	728	(17.4%)	12	(10.3%)	740	(17.2%)
Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	648	(1.3%)	352	(2.0%)	1,000	(1.5%)	5	(0.1%)		(0.0%)	5	(0.1%)
Printing	311	(0.6%)	154	(0.9%)	465	(0.7%)	72	(1.7%)		(0.0%)	72	(1.7%)
Separating, Mixing	1,532	(3.0%)	399	(2.3%)	1,931	(2.8%)	111	(2.7%)	2	(1.7%)	113	(2.6%)
Shaping	1,361	(2.6%)	292	(1.7%)	1,653	(2.4%)	82	(2.0%)	1	(0.9%)	83	(1.9%)
Textiles or flexible materials	597	(1.2%)	158	(0.9%)	755	(1.1%)	42	(1.0%)	6	(5.1%)	48	(1.1%)
Transporting	3,495	(6.8%)	768	(4.4%)	4,263	(6.2%)	530	(12.7%)	10	(8.5%)	540	(12.6%)
Weapons, Blasting	69	(0.1%)	15	(0.1%)	84	(0.1%)	5	(0.1%)	1	(0.9%)	6	(0.1%)
Others	1	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Total	51,404	(100%))	17,439	(100%)	68,843	(100%)	4,184	(100%)	117	(100%)	4,301	(100%)

Note: 1. "Others" refers to non-classified applications
2. Based on the Ninth Edition of the International Patent Classification

Registrations

Patent registrations in biotechnology

(unit: cases, %)

Classification	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio	Cases	Ratio
Domestic	1,490	67.9%	1,911	71%	2,089	74%	1,856	75.0%	1,004	73.2%	1,391	79.3%
Foreign	532	32.1%	778	29%	741	26%	618	24.8%	368	26.8%	364	20.7%
Total	2,022		2,689		2,830		2,474		1,372		1,755	

Note: Based on the following biotechnological categories of the Ninth Edition of the International Patent Classification: A01H; A01K 67/00~67/04; A01N 63/00~65/00; A61K 8/97~8/99; A61K 8/64~8/68; A61K 35/12~35/76; 36/00~36/9068; A61K 38/00~38/58, 39/00~39/44, 48/00, 51/00~51/10; C02F 3/00~3/34, 11/02~11/04; C07H 19/00~21/04; C07K; C12C~M; C12N; C12P; C12Q; C12S; G01N 33/50~33/98.

Patent registrations in business methods

(unit: cases)

Classification	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Domestic	1,242	1,669	2,457	1,101	843	1,040
Foreign	193	286	404	156	84	150
Total	1,435	1,955	2,861	1,257	927	1,190
Percentage change for 2009	8.1%	36.2%	46.3%	-56.1%	-26.3%	29.1%

Registrations by residents of foreign countries in 2010

(unit: cases)

Classification	Patents	Utility models	Designs		Trademarks		International Trademarks		Total	
Japan	8,332	6	941	(976)	1,916	(3,604)	569	(1,193)	11,764	(14,111)
U.S.A.	4,711	6	617	(725)	2,126	(3,287)	773	(1,261)	8,233	(9,990)
Germany	1,033		83	(91)	377	(802)	1,035	(2,771)	2,528	(4,697)
France	621		40	(40)	239	(426)	490	(1,116)	1,390	(2,203)
Netherlands	439		78	(78)	87	(194)	149	(369)	753	(1,080)
Switzerland	292		55	(57)	265	(455)	496	(1,069)	1,108	(1,873)
United Kingdom	225		48	(48)	231	(496)	199	(671)	703	(1,440)
Taiwan	231	70	36	(39)	203	(237)			540	(577)
China	203	17	25	(25)	300	(436)	338	(464)	883	(1,145)
Finland	307		26	(26)	11	(23)	28	(81)	372	(437)
Italy	114	1	46	(55)	184	(332)	389	(1,012)	734	(1,514)
Sweden	244	1	41	(41)	40	(108)	83	(262)	409	(656)
Canada	137		27	(27)	93	(178)	10	(16)	267	(358)
Australia	62	1	23	(24)	78	(137)	110	(225)	274	(449)
Singapore	27		4	(4)	53	(88)	34	(84)	118	(203)
Israel	91		8	(8)	14	(23)	1	(1)	114	(123)
Belgium	62		4	(4)	27	(50)	47	(130)	140	(246)
Denmark	55		27	(27)	31	(55)	87	(198)	200	(335)
British Virgin Islands	4				29	(56)	6	(16)	39	(76)
Austria	34		6	(6)	19	(53)	57	(156)	116	(249)
Spain	14		3	(3)	49	(64)	115	(233)	181	(314)
Luxembourg	25		1	(1)	31	(59)	24	(112)	81	(197)
Norway	23		4	(4)	16	(40)	33	(112)	76	(179)
Hong Kong	5				26	(34)			31	(39)
India	15				2	(3)			17	(18)
Ireland	16		1	(1)	21	(26)	19	(28)	57	(71)
Liechtenstein	9		18	(18)	10	(16)	36	(85)	73	(128)
Brazil	3		1	(1)	15	(21)			19	(25)
New Zealand	6		1	(3)	24	(34)			31	(43)
Chile					46	(46)			46	(46)
Malaysia	3		2	(2)	37	(46)	1	(1)	43	(52)
Thailand			1	(1)	15	(21)			16	(22)
The Cayman Islands	32				52	(58)	3	(6)	87	(96)

Registrations

Classification	Patents	Utility models	Designs		Trademarks		International Trademarks		Total	
South Africa	7			(2)	5	(5)			12	(5)
United Arab Emirates			2	(1)	5	(7)	1	(2)	7	(11)
Saudi Arabia	3				19	(44)	2	(2)	22	(46)
Mexico	6				14	(16)			20	(16)
Hungary	2		1		4	(8)	7	(20)	7	(29)
Bermuda	2		1		20	(27)	6	(6)	23	(35)
Russia	9		2	(4)	7	(14)	26	(45)	18	(61)
Portugal	1				7	(16)	14	(43)	8	(59)
Turkey	3				4	(4)	26	(67)	7	(71)
Greece					6	(16)	2	(3)	6	(19)
Bahamas	1				2	(4)	3	(5)	3	(9)
Czech Republic	5				10	(32)	16	(46)	15	(78)
Cyprus	1				9	(26)	9	(31)	10	(57)
Barbados	4				6	(7)	1	(1)	10	(8)
Poland	2				4	(4)	15	(22)	6	(26)
Philippines					11	(17)	1	(4)	11	(21)
Cuba	3				1	(1)	1	(1)	4	(2)
Vietnam					5	(5)	14	(37)	5	(42)
Argentine Republic					6	(6)			6	(6)
Panama					5	(5)	1	(1)	5	(6)
Ukraine	1						1	(3)	1	(3)
Egypt					1	(2)			1	(2)
Indonesia					20	(26)			20	(26)
Slovenia	1						3	(12)	1	(12)
Colombia					2	(2)	1	(1)	2	(3)
Others	13		1	(1)	750	(2,233)	52	(124)	764	(2,358)
Total	17,439	102	2,174	(2,343)	6,090	(9,569)	5,334	(12,148)	31,139	(41,601)

Trials and appeals

Petitions

(unit: cases)

Classification		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Grand Total	Patents	7,142	9,725	10,950	12,238	10,561	9,274
	Utility models	786	765	753	906	828	559
	Designs	480	503	601	766	663	689
		(484)	(546)	(611)	(806)	(677)	(691)
	Trademarks	4,346	4,498	5,296	4,954	3,531	3,354
		(5,869)	(6,056)	(7,081)	(7,040)	(5,058)	(4,626)
	Total	12,754	15,491	17,600	18,864	15,583	13,876
		(14,281)	(17,092)	(19,395)	(20,990)	(17,124)	(15,150)
Ex partes	Patents	6,365	8,821	9,870	11,055	9,533	8,201
	Utility models	307	278	288	450	513	307
	Designs	153	119	174	247	242	217
		(153)	(119)	(179)	(279)	(243)	(219)
	Trademarks	2,602	2,654	3,378	2,843	1,903	1,676
		(3,803)	(3,844)	(4,791)	(4,442)	(2,969)	(2,574)
	Subtotal	9,427	11,872	13,710	14,595	12,191	10,401
		(10,628)	(13,062)	(15,128)	(16,226)	(13,258)	(11,301)
Inter partes	Patents	777	904	1,080	1,183	1,028	1,073
	Utility models	479	487	465	456	315	252
	Designs	327	384	427	519	421	472
		(331)	(427)	(432)	(527)	(434)	(472)
	Trademarks	1,744	1,844	1,918	2,111	1,628	1,678
		(2,066)	(2,212)	(2,290)	(2,598)	(2,089)	(2,052)
	Subtotal	3,327	3,619	3,890	4,269	3,392	3,475
		(3,653)	(4,030)	(4,267)	(4,764)	(3,866)	(3,849)

Note: 1. Figures in parentheses include multiple applications

Trials and appeals

Actions

(unit: cases)

Classfication		Decision			Invalidation			Registration			Total		
		2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Grand Total	Patents	5,258	4,719	4,893	316	314	293	5,163	4,849	4,370	10,737	9,882	9,556
	Utility models	732	545	496	29	65	46	94	138	104	855	748	646
	Designs	542	605	622	46	32	24	39	46	27	627	683	673
		(583)	(619)	(626)	(48)	(32)	(24)	(39)	(46)	(27)	(670)	(697)	(677)
	Trademarks	5,096	3,895	3,183	44	26	36			0	5,140	3,921	3,219
		(7,085)	(5,347)	(4,527)	(126)	(54)	(66)			(0)	(7,211)	(5,401)	(4,593)
	Total	11,628	9,764	9,194	435	437	399	5,296	5,033	4,501	17,359	15,234	14,094
		(13,658)	(11,230)	(10,542)	(519)	(465)	(429)	(5,296)	(5,033)	(4,501)	(19,473)	(16,728)	(15,472)
Ex partes	Patents	4,226	3,774	3,851	295	303	285	5,163	4,849	4,370	9,684	8,926	8,506
	Utility models	270	194	251	24	59	42	94	138	104	388	391	397
	Designs	122	127	155	37	30	22	39	46	27	198	203	204
		(155)	(127)	(158)	(37)	(30)	(22)	(39)	(46)	(27)	(231)	(203)	(207)
	Trademarks	3,196	2,138	1,618	15	9	8				3,211	2,147	1,626
		(4,837)	(3,231)	(2,518)	(38)	(16)	(14)				(4,875)	(3,247)	(2,532)
	Subtotal	7,814	6,233	5,875	371	401	357	5,296	5,033	4,501	13,481	11,667	10,733
		(9,488)	(7,326)	(6,778)	(394)	(408)	(363)	(5,296)	(5,033)	(4,501)	(15,178)	(12,767)	(11,642)
Inter partes	Patents	1,032	945	1,042	21	11	8				1,053	956	1050
	Utility models	462	351	245	5	6	4				467	357	249
	Designs	420	478	467	9	2	2				429	480	469
		(428)	(492)	(468)	(11)	(2)	(2)				(439)	(494)	(470)
	Trademarks	1,900	1,757	1,565	29	17	28				1,929	1,774	1,593
		(2,248)	(2,116)	(2,009)	(88)	(38)	(52)				(2,336)	(2,154)	(2,061)
	Subtotal	3,814	3,531	3,319	64	36	42				3,878	3,567	3,361
		(4,170)	(3,904)	(3,764)	(125)	(57)	(66)				(4,295)	(3,961)	(3,830)

Note: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications

Successful petitions

(unit: cases, %)

Classification		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
		Accep-tance	Ratio	Accep-tance	Ratio	Accep-tance	Ratio	Accep-tance	Ratio	Accep-tance	Ratio
Ex partes	Patents	1,727	43.1%	1,650	35.7%	1,247	29.5%	926	24.5%	1,026	26.6%
	Utility models	128	36.1%	95	31.5%	89	33.0%	61	31.4%	54	21.5%
	Designs	43	51.8%	42	40.0%	53	43.4%	56	44.1%	59	38.1%
		(43)	(51.8%)	(42)	(40.0%)	(53)	(34.2%)	(56)	(44.1%)	(59)	(35.5%)
	Trademarks	1,312	51.9%	1,604	57.8%	1,734	54.3%	1,336	62.5%	1,008	62.3%
		(1,980)	(54.9%)	(2,359)	(59.1%)	(2,808)	(58.1%)	(2,146)	(66.4%)	(1,642)	(19.1%)
	Subtotal	3,210	46.1%	3,391	43.4%	3,123	40.0%	2,379	38.2%	2,147	36.5%
		(3,878)	(48.2%)	(4,146)	(45.9%)	(4,197)	(44.2%)	(3,189)	(43.5%)	(2,781)	(21.6%)
Inter partes	Patents	465	53.3%	571	53.5%	541	52.4%	499	52.8%	497	47.9%
	Utility models	263	54.0%	269	50.1%	227	49.1%	191	54.4%	130	53.1%
	Designs	189	56.1%	187	49.3%	223	53.1%	188	39.3%	248	53.1%
		(219)	(57.9%)	(189)	(49.5%)	(225)	(52.6%)	(190)	(38.6%)	(248)	(52.8%)
	Trademarks	1,024	61.4%	1,134	61.9%	1,136	59.8%	1,107	63.0%	894	57.1%
		(1,214)	(61.0%)	(1,331)	(60.6%)	(1,326)	(59.0%)	(1,312)	(62.0%)	(1,143)	(29.1%)
	Subtotal	1,941	57.7%	2,161	56.6%	2,127	55.8%	1,985	56.2%	1,769	53.4%
		(2,161)	(58.0%)	(2,360)	(56.4%)	(2,319)	(55.6%)	(2,192)	(56.1%)	(2,018)	(35.6%)
Grand Total	Patents	2,192	45.0%	2,221	39.0%	1,788	34.0%	1,425	30.2%	1,523	31.1%
	Utility models	391	46.4%	364	43.4%	316	43.2%	252	46.2%	184	37.1%
	Designs	232	55.2%	229	47.3%	276	50.9%	244	40.3%	307	49.4%
		(262)	(56.8%)	(231)	(47.4%)	(278)	(47.7%)	(246)	(39.7%)	(307)	(48.3%)
	Trademarks	2,336	55.7%	2,738	59.4%	2,870	56.3%	2,443	62.7%	1,902	59.8%
		(3,194)	(57.1%)	(3,690)	(59.6%)	(4,134)	(58.3%)	(3,458)	(64.7%)	(2,785)	(22.3%)
	Total	5,151	49.8%	5,552	47.8%	5,250	45.1%	4,364	44.7%	3,916	42.6%
		(6,039)	(51.3%)	(6,506)	(49.2%)	(6,516)	(47.7%)	(5,381)	(47.9%)	(4,799)	(25.9%))

Note: 1. The successful petitions refer to the number of petitions granted. These figures exclude cases where the registration was decided on the basis of an examiners's reconsideration before a trial and invalidation of a patent process
2. Figures in parentheses include multiple applications

Trials and appeals

Comparison of domestic and foreign trial requests

(unit: cases)

Classification		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Patents	Domestic	6,209	7,004	7,650	6,698	5,751
	Foreign	3,516	3,946	4,588	3,863	3,523
Utility Models	Domestic	758	744	900	817	543
	Foreign	7	9	6	11	16
Designs	Domestic	475	574	723	622	649
		(515)	(584)	(763)	(636)	(649)
	Foreign	28	27	43	41	40
		(31)	(27)	(43)	(41)	(42)
Trademarks	Domestic	2,769	3,252	2,878	2,112	2,220
		(3,315)	(3,750)	(3,474)	(2,530)	(2,647)
	Foreign	1,729	2,044	2,076	1,419	1,134
		(2,741)	(3,331)	(3,566)	(2,528)	(1,979)
Total	Domestic	10,211	11,574	12,151	10,249	9,163
		(10,797)	(12,082)	(12,787)	(10,681)	(9,590)
	Foreign	5,280	6,026	6,713	5,334	4,713
		(6,295)	(7,313)	(8,203)	(6,443)	(5,560)

Note: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications

Revenue and expenditure

Revenue

(unit: billion KRW)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Revenue from goods and services	266.336	274.235	267.775	273.503	309.739
Revenue carried over from the previous year	48.221	65.320	66.834	47.297	13.740
Internal revenue and others	37.226	26.011	13.927	19.295	43.410
Total	351.783	365.566	348.536	340.095	366.889

※ This statistics are based on the gross revenue.

Expenditure

(unit: billion KRW)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Major projects	198.262	210.950	200.904	222.993	192.041
Basic projects	15.294	16.133	12.690	13.054	12.627
Labor costs	72.907	76.746	81.871	82.943	85.707
Reserve fund	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit for special budget	-	-	10.000	10.000	45.000
Total	286.463	303.829	305.465	328.990	335.375

KIPO staff

(unit: number of positions)

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Examiners	Patent and utility models	727	660	678	675	712
	Industrial designs and trademark	139	130	129	126	131
	Total	866	790	807	801	843
Appeal judges		79	99	99	99	99
Clerical staff		572	616	605	611	606
Total		1,517	1,528	1,511	1,511	1,548

Organizational chart of KIPO

- Commissioner
  - Spokesperson
  - Deputy Commissioner
    - Audit and Inspection Officer
    - Examination Quality Assurance Officer
    - Human Resource Development Division General Services Division
      - Director General for Planning and Coordination
        - Planning and Budget Officer
        - Administrative Management Officer
        - Regulatory Reform and Legal Affairs Officer
        - Performance Management Division
      - Intellectual Property Policy Bureau
        - Intellectual Property Policy Division
        - Intellectual Property Promotion Division
        - Intellectual Property Management Support Division
        - Intellectual Property Human Resource Division
        - Intellectual Property Protection Division
      - Information Policy Bureau
        - Information Planning Division
        - Information Development Division
        - Information Management Division
        - IT Infrastructure Division
        - Technical Cooperation Division
      - International Cooperation and Customer Support Bureau
        - Customer Policy Division
        - International Cooperation Division
        - Multilateral Affairs Division
        - Application Division
        - International Application Division
        - Registration Division
      - Trademark and Design Examination Bureau
        - Trademark Examination Policy Division
        - Design Examination Policy Division
        - Trademark Examination Division I
        - Trademark Examination Division II
        - Trademark Examination Division III
        - Service Mark Examination Division
        - International Trademark Examination Division
        - Design Examination Division I
        - Design Examination Division II
      - Machinery, Metals and Construction Examination Bureau
        - General Machinery Examination Division
        - Automobile Examination Division
        - Transport Machinery Examination Division
        - Prime Mover Machinery Examination Division
        - Precision Machinery Examination Division
        - Air-conditioning Machinery Examination Division
        - Metals Examination Division
        - Construction Technology Examination Division
        - Convergence Technology Examination Division I
      - Chemistry and Biotechnology Examination Bureau
        - Biotechnology Examination Division
        - Chemical Materials Examination Division
        - Fine Chemistry Examination Division
        - Environment and Energy Examination Division
        - Pharmaceutical Examination Division
        - Textile and Consumer Goods Examination Division
        - Food and Biological Resources Examination Division
        - Convergence Technology Examination Division II
        - PCT International Search and Preliminary Examination Division
      - Electric and Electronic Examination Bureau
        - Patent Examination Policy Division
        - Patent Examination Cooperation Division
        - Electric Examination Division
        - Electronic Examination Division
        - Semiconductor Examination Division
        - Electronic Commerce Examination Division
        - Ubiquitous Examination Division
        - Convergence Technology Examination Division III
        - Standard-Related Patent and Semiconductor Intellectual Property Division
      - Information and Communications Examination Bureau
        - Telecommunications Examination Division
        - Information Systems Examination Division
        - Imaging Devices Examination Division
        - Computer Examination Division
        - Display Examination Division
        - Digital Broadcasting Examination Division
        - Network Examination Division
    - Intellectual Property Tribunal (Chair)
      - Appeals Department (Board of appeals 1-11)
      - Trial Policy Division
      - Litigation Division
    - International Intellectual Property Training Institute
      - Education Planning Division
      - IP Education Division
      - Creativity Invention Education Division
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