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The Korean Intellectual Property Office is the governmental authority in charge of affairs regarding patents, utility models, industrial designs, and trademarks. It was established in 1949 as an external bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry under the name of Patent Bureau. In 1977, the Patent Bureau became an independent office of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and took the name of Korean Industrial Property Office. In 2000, it was renamed the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO).

The main functions of KIPO include: the examination and registration of intellectual property rights; the conducting of trials on intellectual property disputes; the management and dissemination of information on intellectual property rights; the promotion and enhancement of public awareness of invention activities; and the advancement of international cooperation and the training of experts on intellectual property rights.

In response to the competitive global environment where intellectual property is becoming increasingly valuable, we aim to advance Korea and its position in the world through innovative intellectual property.

We support technological innovation and industrial development by promoting the creation, protection, and utilization of intellectual property. We strive to provide world-class intellectual property services; to promote the economic and industrial use of intellectual property; and to create an environment respectful of the intellectual property system.

about KIPO

Message from the Commissioner

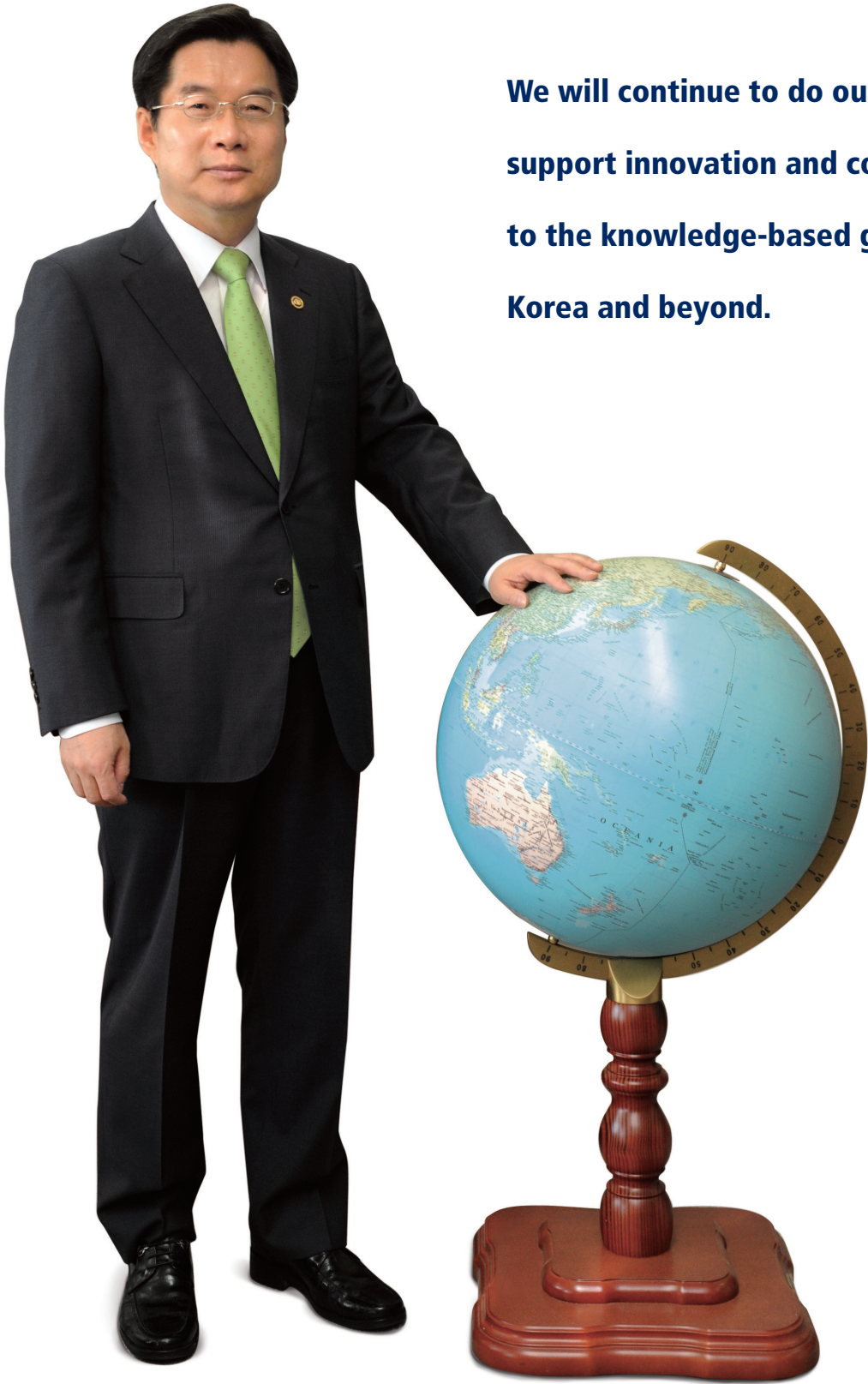
The past year has provided us with numerous occasions stressing the importance of intellectual property in strengthening the global competitiveness of companies. The fierce intellectual property dispute that broke out between Apple and Samsung Electronics in 2011 proves that intellectual property has become a core business strategy for determining the success or failure of a company. Google's USD 12.5 billion offer to acquire Motorola's intellectual property further demonstrates the eagerness of companies to secure innovative intellectual property and thereby reinforce their global competitiveness. In response to this global transformation, we have been making efforts to provide competitive IP-related services. Most importantly, with the aim of protecting the outcomes of innovative activities, we undertook various measures to enhance the quality and timeliness of our examination for the growing number of IP applications. Over the past year, we hired 93 new examiners; we increased support for examiners by expanding the range and quality of investigatory services performed by outside agencies; and we managed the quality of their work. In addition, we have been developing a third-generation KIPOnet system since 2010 to reinforce the

computer system for examinations. Due to those measures, we were able to reach our targets set at the beginning of the year. The average time it took to process a patent examination in 2011 was 16.8 months. It took 10 months for trademarks and 8.8 months for industrial design examinations. The quality of our examinations has also been recognized internationally, with a 13 percent increase in the number of PCT international searches requested by foreign companies over the past year. Furthermore, we have expanded international cooperation to eliminate unnecessary duplication of tasks and to build an effective global IP system. We are now executing Patent Prosecution Highways (PPH) with nine countries after the addition of Spain in 2011. We also held a PCT-PPH trial project with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Moreover, we are involved in global, sustainable efforts to improve the efficiency and quality of patent examinations through our participation in the IP5, a partnership of the five major patent offices around the world. In the area of trademarks and designs, Korea joined the United States, Japan, and Europe to form the G4 partnership system. At the same time, we have been working with

our special judicial police squad to enforce intellectual property rights and ultimately create an environment where creativity and innovation are fairly rewarded and protected. By revising and amending the Patent Act and the Trademark Act to reflect the Korea-U.S. FTA, we have ensured that Korea's intellectual property rights system will not be an obstacle in international trade arrangements. I am convinced that we were able to accomplish all of this due to the passion and hard work of all KIPO employees as well as the continued support and interest from our customers and stakeholders. I hope this Annual Report provides insight regarding the purpose and activities of KIPO, thereby ensuring a successful partnership with our foreign customers. We will continue to do our utmost to support innovation and contribute to the knowledge-based growth of Korea and beyond.

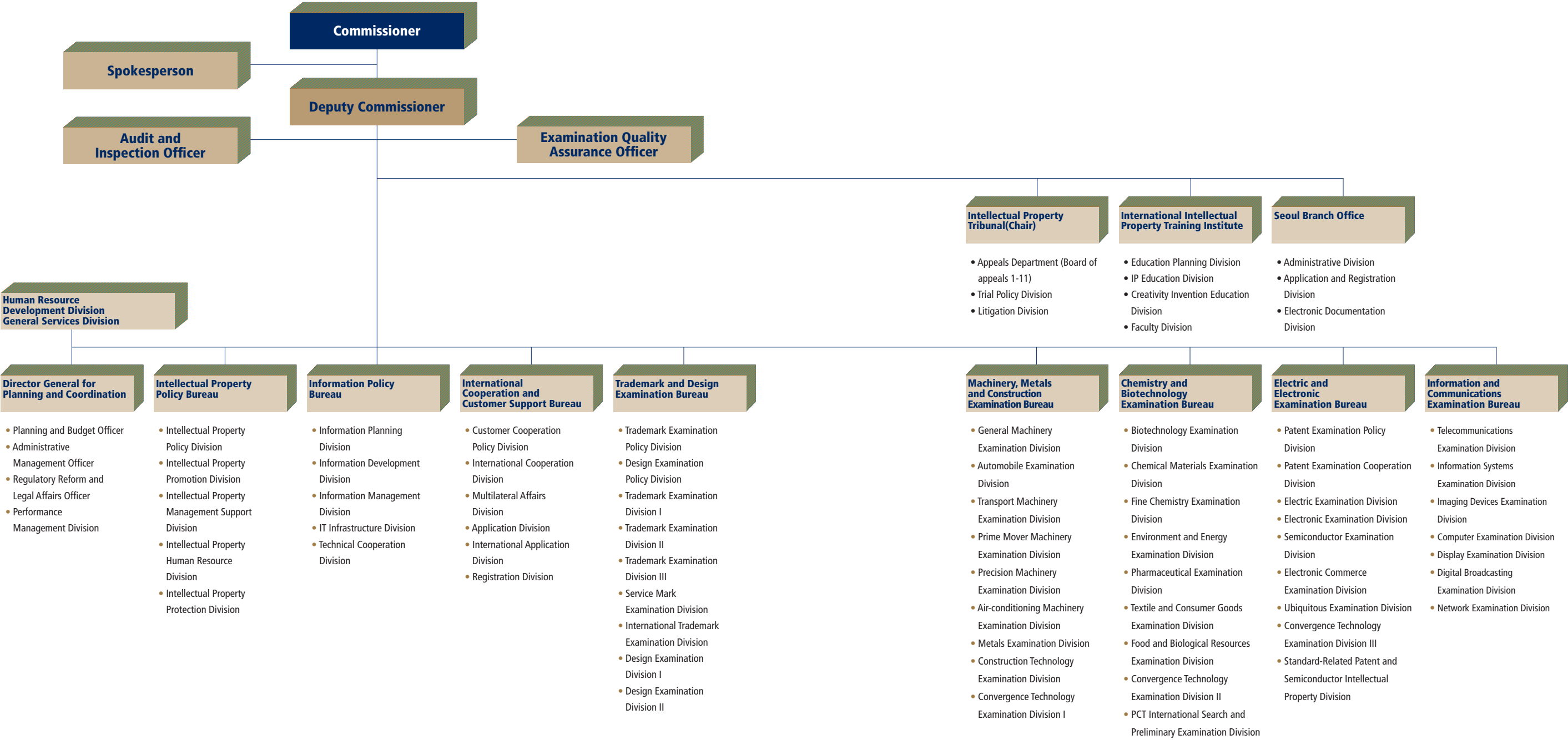
Kim Ho-won

Kim Ho-won | Commissioner



We will continue to do our utmost to support innovation and contribute to the knowledge-based growth of Korea and beyond.

Organizational Chart of KIPO



KIPO is leading the future of IP

Since the establishment of the Korean Intellectual Property Office 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.

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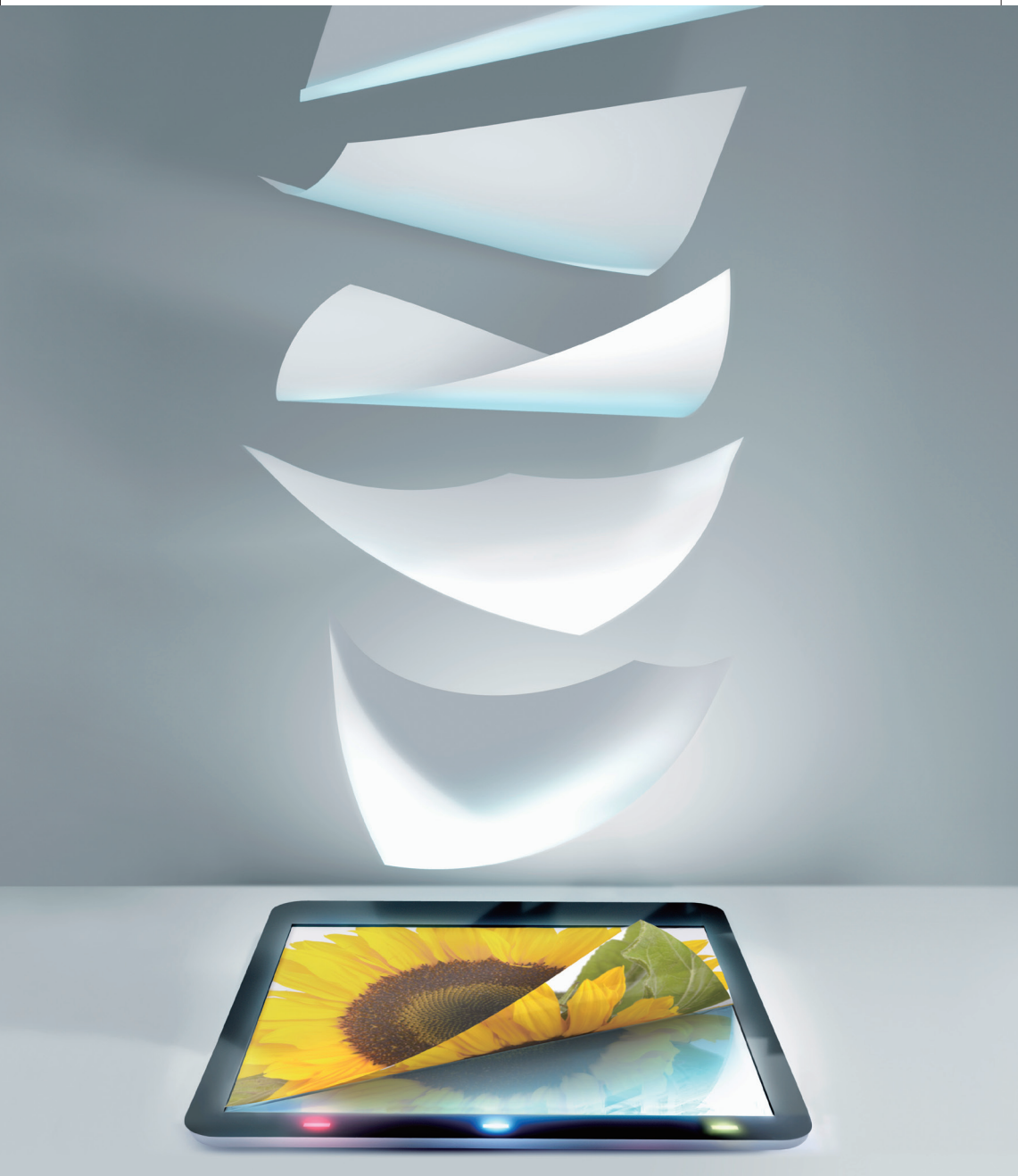
60 Statistical Data

IP Service

KIPO provides the world's fastest IP examination service

Creative, highly valued intellectual property is essential in stimulating the growth of a society. Our role at KIPO is to ensure that all intellectual property is created and used as efficiently as possible. By providing timely and accurate examination services, we improve the value of intellectual property and further assist the transformation of Korea into a leader of innovation and technology.





World-class Examination Services

We aim to provide world-class examination services by increasing examination manpower, improving the overall examination system, and building a more convenient third-generation KIPOnet system (KIPOnet III). The average first action pendency are as follows:

- Patents and Utility models: 18.5 months in 2010 > 16.8 months in 2011
- Trademarks: 10.6 months in 2010 > 9.98 months in 2011
- Designs: 10.0 months in 2010 > 8.8 months in 2011

We offer customized examination services for applicants with our three-track patent and utility model examination system and our two-track trademark and design examination system.

We continuously strive to deliver IP services of the highest quality. We are able to provide high-quality examination and trial services by building the capacity of examiners and trial examiners, enhancing the evaluation of examinations, expanding the outsourcing of prior art searches, and implementing the community patent review. The quality of our examination processes has been recognized internationally.

- Number of PCT investigations requested by foreign companies:
11,653 in 2008 > 13,978 in 2009 > 13,877 in 2010 > 15,716 in 2011

IP Environment

KIPO creates a culture that respects IP

Original, imaginative, and inventive ideas bring hope and prosperity to all of us. To ensure that these valuable ideas are adequately protected as intellectual property rights, we strive to create and maintain an environment that respects creativity. We place high value on all IPRs and constantly improve protection to initiate a more rewarding future for our customers.





IP-respected Environment

We launched the Special Judicial Police Squad for Trademarks in September 2010 to bolster the crackdown of counterfeit goods in Korea. The duty of the police squad expanded to include online crackdowns in December 2011.

- Before launching the special police squad (January ~ August, 2010):
15 individuals arraigned; 2,860 counterfeit goods confiscated
- After launching the special police squad (September 2010 ~ December 2011):
184 individuals arraigned; 57,218 counterfeit goods confiscated

To enhance the protection and acquisition of IPRs of Korean companies in foreign markets, we operate IP Desks in multiple countries. In 2011, we ran several IP Desks in China (Beijing, Shanghai, Qingdao, and Shenyang), Thailand (Bangkok), and Vietnam (Ho Chi Minh).

As part of our efforts to enhance the local protection of IPRs of Korean businesses overseas, we conduct thorough investigations and background checks on the businesses and regions prone to IPR infringements.

- Total value of the counterfeit goods confiscated overseas:
KRW 600 million in 2011 > KRW 2.1 > billion in 2012

We held the “East Asia IPRs Seminar” jointly with China and Japan in June 2011 to discuss cooperative measures to prevent IPR infringement.

IP Cooperation

KIPO strengthens worldwide IP collaboration

In today's global environment, international cooperation is a vital component in the accommodation of new IP policies and practices. By actively leading international collaborations and discussions to share the latest IP information, we are constantly contributing to the advancement of intellectual property systems worldwide.





Worldwide IP Collaboration

In addition to strengthening our partnership among the world's leading intellectual property offices, the IP5, we also joined the G4 partnership in the area of trademarks and designs.

- Patents: We are currently executing the ten major tasks of the IP5 partnership (including the policy for joint training of examiners, machine-based translations of foreign languages, etc.) which were identified and discussed at the IP5 Meeting.
- Trademarks and Designs: In 2011, we joined the US, Japan, and the EU to form an international G4 partnership system for trademarks and designs.

In an effort to expand relations with developing countries, we utilize Official Development Assistance (ODA) funds to support the development of IP office automation systems in those countries.

We are continuously reinforcing our capacity for bilateral cooperation by opening a Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) with new countries and signing a Memorandum of Understanding with the European Trademark Office (OHIM) in March 2011.

- PPH countries: 2 in 2008 > 9 in 2011

Furthermore, we are training and dispatching workers with appropriate technologies to developing and least developed countries. Our past endeavors include disseminating the technology for making charcoal from sugarcane and for producing dried mango products to local communities in Chad (Jan. ~ Jul. 2010). We are currently distributing household water purifiers in Cambodia to help improve the supply of drinkable water in the region (Mar. 2011 ~ Nov. 2012).

Statistical Overview of 2011

Applications

The total number of applications for industrial property rights in 2011 reached 371,116, a 6.3 percent growth (21,873) from 349,243 (new applications excluding applications for trademark registration renewal) in 2010. The industrial property rights trends by year show that the number of applications steadily declined from 2007 due to the global economic recession, recording 380,203 in 2007, 372,697 in 2008, and 364,990 in 2009. But this number has increased since 2010 as a result of investment by Korean companies in future-oriented R&D.

Application trends by right shows that while applications for patents increased by 5.2 percent year-on-year reaching 178,924, those for utility models dropped by 13.2 percent to 11,854 and designs by 1.2 percent to 56,524. In addition, applications for trademarks increased by 2.2 percent to 123,814 during the same period.

According to WIPO statistics (interim), the world's international applications under the PCT increased by 10.8 percent from 164,334 in 2010 to 182,185 in 2011. This is due to a rapid rise in international applications

under the PCT filed by the United States (8.0 percent) with the greatest number of PCT applications, and Asian countries such as China (33.4 percent), Korea (8.0 percent), and Japan (21.0 percent). Korea increased PCT applications by 8.0 percent in 2011 to 10,447, accounting for 5.7 percent of the total PCT applications and the fifth largest amount after the United States, Japan, Germany and China. International applications under the PCT by Korean applicants have steadily increased annually primarily due to a clear understanding of the advantages of the PCT system, rising awareness of the importance of IPRs, and continued efforts to consolidate patent rights abroad.

The total number of the world's international trademark applications under the Madrid System increased by 2,583 (6.5 percent) in 2011 reaching 42,270 from 2010 (39,687). Korea recorded 489 applications, which is a 38.1 percent jump from 354 in 2010, recording the world's 16th largest amount (17th in 2010) (WIPO statistics). Madrid applications submitted with KIPO as the office of origin amounted to 536 (excluding 40 of subsequent designation) in 2011 which is a 32.3 percent jump from 405 in 2010. The

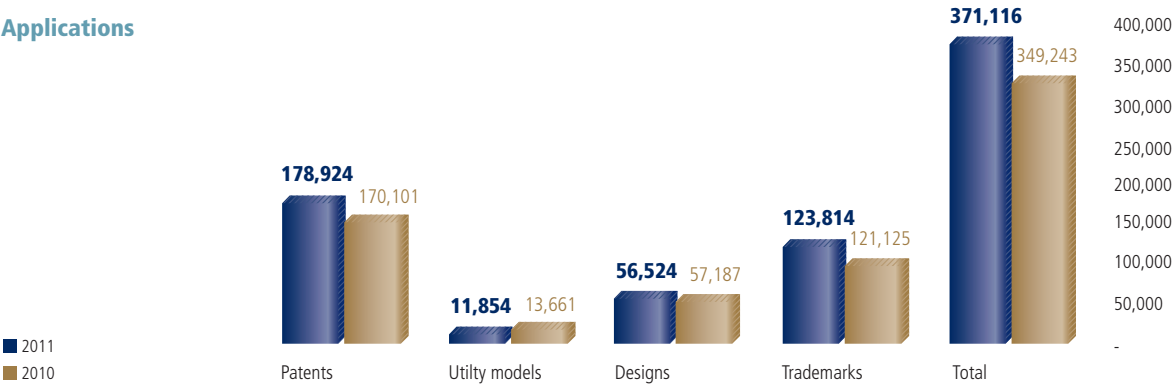
number of applications under the Madrid Protocol by foreigners designating Korea reached 10,420 in 2011, a 30.0 percent growth from 8,017 in 2010.

Examinations

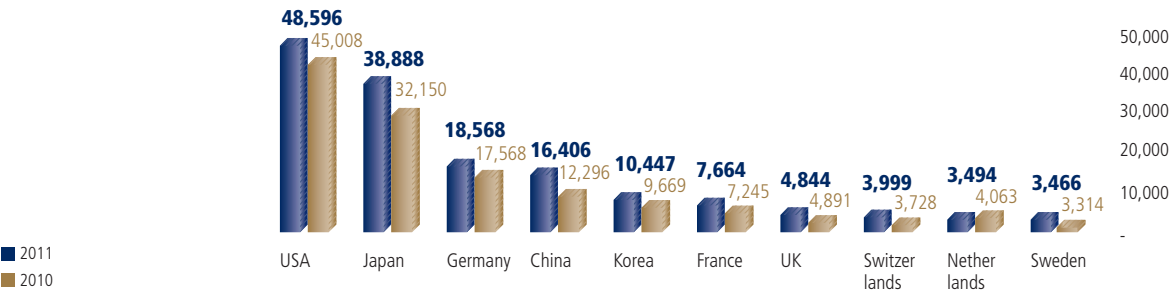
The number of first office actions reached 371,090 in 2011, which is 26.7 percent greater than 292,908 in 2010. By right, patents amounted to 174,283, utility models 17,796, trademarks 123,773, and designs 55,081, all increasing year-on-year by 38.7 percent, 47.8 percent, 14.7 percent, and 15.7 percent, respectively. The rising number of examined applications is the result of the additional recruitment of 93 examiners (70 for patents and utility models, 23 for trademarks and designs) in 2011 and enhanced examination efficiency.

The number of final office actions on patent applications reached a total of 151,184 in 2011, which is 37.0 percent greater than 2010. Of those, 65.5 percent (98,979) were registered and 32.5 percent (49,204) were rejected. This is a 2.8 percent rise in registration rate and a 2.1 percent drop in rejection rate year-on-year. The number of withdrawals, abandonments, and invalidations

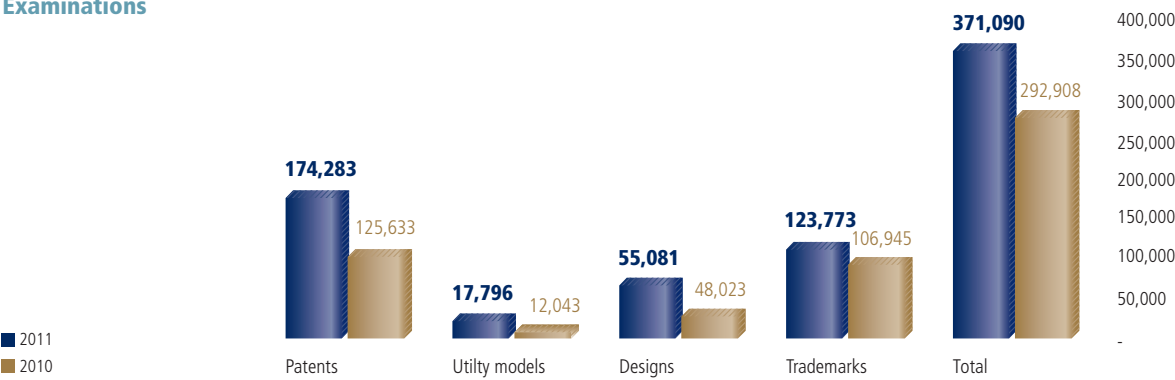
Applications



PCT applications of the top 10 countries



Examinations



of applications amounted to 3,001 (2.0 percent) of the total and 0.7 percent drop from 2010.

The number of final office actions on utility model applications rose by 39 percent from 11,216 in 2010 to 15,559 in 2011.

The number of final office actions on trademark applications reached 127,733, of which 74.3 percent (94,913) were registered and 25.7 percent (32,820) were rejected, recording a slight drop in the trademark registration rate year-on-year.

The number of final office actions on design applications amounted to 58,222, of which 84.7 percent (49,330) were registered and 15.3 percent (8,892) were rejected, recording a slight rise in the registration rate year-on-year.

International searches and international preliminary examinations

The number of international searches received by KIPO totaled 25,666 in 2011, a 13.0 percent rise from 22,707 in 2010. Of these, the number of requests submitted by Korean applicants reached 9,950, a 12.7 percent increase from 2010. The number of requests made by foreign applicants, including those of the United States, amounted to 15,716 or 13.3 percent more than 2010. The number of requests made by applicants of the United States accounted for 59.1 percent of all international searches received by KIPO and 96.5 percent of all foreign international searches.

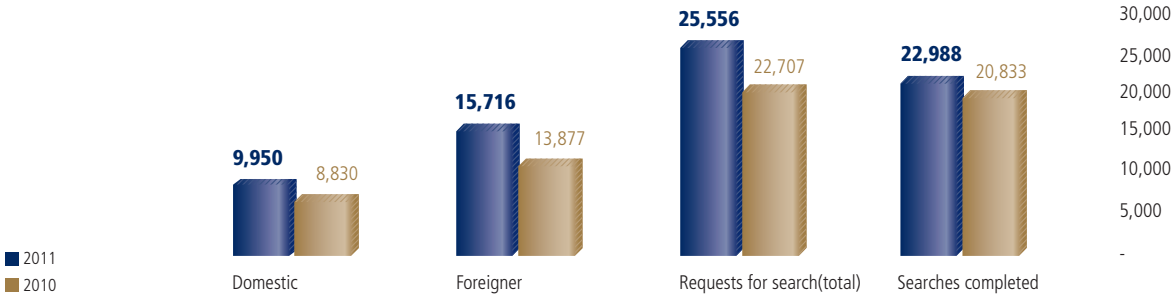
The number of international preliminary examinations received by KIPO in 2011 was 226, a 16.3 decrease from 270 in 2010. This decreasing trend has continued for the last few years due to the amendments of the PCT regulations in 2002 which automatically extend the time it takes to enter the designated states from 20 months to 30 months, even if not requesting an international preliminary examination. This trend is partly due to the fact that the International Searching Authority has reviewed the patentability of applications since 2004.

The number of international search reports of international patent applications under the PCT increased by 10.3 percent from 2010 to 22,988 in 2011. Conversely, PCT international preliminary examination reports plunged by 30.9 percent from 2010 to 224.

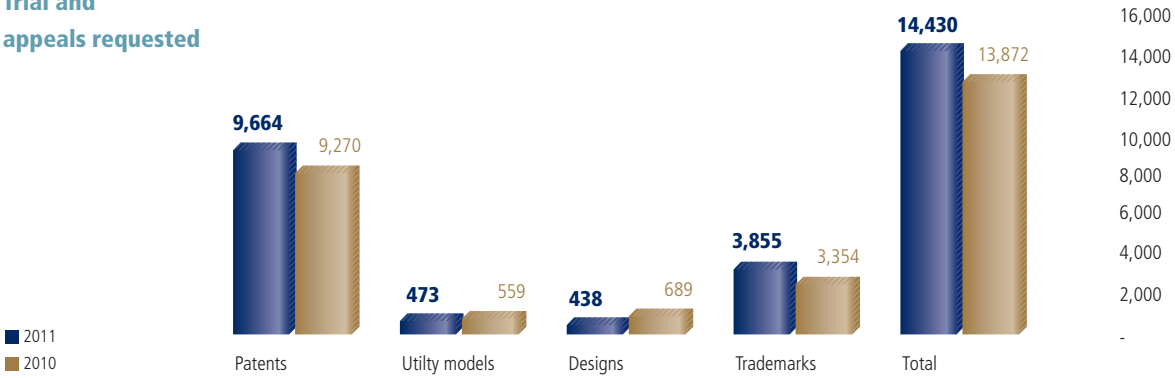
Trials

The number of requests for trials slightly increased by 4.0 percent year-on-year to 14,430 in 2011. By right, patents increased by 4.3 percent reaching 9,664, utility models decreased by 15.4 percent at 473, designs decreased by 36.4 percent at 438, and trademarks increased by 14.9 percent at 3,855. The number of closed trial cases totaled 10,570 in 2011 (5,471 patents, 543 utility models, 619 designs, and 3,937 trademarks) increasing by 14.0 percent year-on-year. By right, patents and trademarks increased by 10.1 percent and 23.7 percent, respectively.

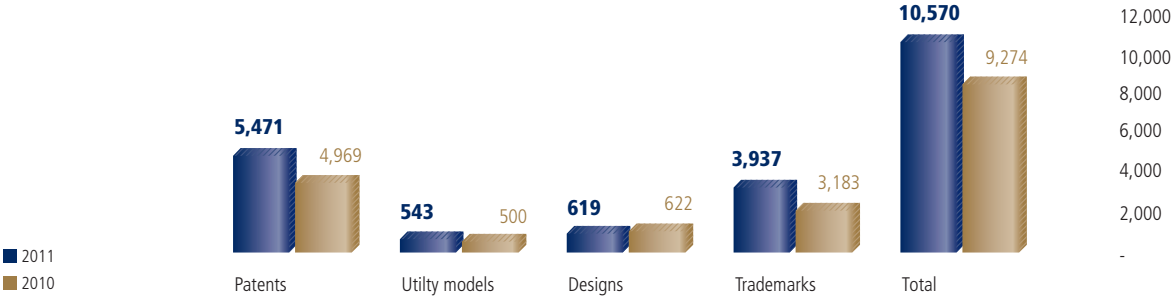
PCT international searches



Trial and appeals requested



Trial and appeals closed



Highlights of 2011

| | | |
|----------|---|---|
| January | 11 Head meeting between Korea and Europe (EPO) | 20 Signing of MOU with Samsung Electronics |
| | | |
| February | | |
| March | 10 Participation in the Asia-Pacific Patent Cooperation in the 21st Century Forum | 15 IP5 Working Group 2 meeting |
| | 16 Opening of Gunsan IP Center | |
| April | | |
| May | 04 Opening of the 2011 Korea International Women's Invention Exposition | 19 The 46th Invention Day Ceremony |
| | 20 Signing of MOU with the Korean Ministry of Public Administration and Security | 24 Signing of MOU with OHIM KIPO joins G4 on trademarks (USPTO, OHIM, JPO, KIPO) |
| June | 26 Head meeting between Korea and Spain | |
| | | |
| | 08 Korean patents surpass 1 million | 28 Head meeting between Korea and the United Kingdom |
| | | |
| | 06 Signing of MOU with Innopolis | 21 Head meeting between Korea and Vietnam |
| | | |
| | 16 Launching of anti-counterfeiting campaign with consumers | 22 Head meeting between Korea and Mongolia |
| | 23 IP5 Heads Meeting | 24 Signing of MOU for Patent Cooperation Treaty - Patent Prosecution Highway (PCT-PPH) with the United States |

| | | | | |
|-----------|--|---|---|---|
| July | 01 Commencement of Korea-EU FTA | 06 Meeting with WIPO Director General | 07 International seminar on IP strategies | 20 24th Korea Student Invention Exhibition |
| | | | | |
| August | | | | |
| September | 06 PATINEX 2011 | 09 Head meeting between Korea and France | 26 Participation of KIPO Commissioner in WIPO General Assembly | |
| | | | | |
| October | | | | |
| November | 02 Head meeting between Korea and China | 10 9th Women's Invention Contest Award Ceremony | 18 IP forum held in Daegu | 30 Trademark office heads meeting between Korea and China |
| | | | | |
| December | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | 03 Launching of the Korea Institute of Patent Information Promotion Center | 05 2011 Korean Student Creativity Championship | 11 Signing of MOU with Korea Institute for Robot Industry Advancement | 25 IP forum held on Jeju Island |
| | | | 26 IP forum held by universities and public research institutes | |
| | | | | |
| | 01 2011 Trademark & Design Rights Exhibition | 01 2011 D2B (Design to Business) Award Ceremony | 02 12th Korea Semiconductor Design Contest Award Ceremony | 14 Online Special Judicial Police Squad for Trademarks Launching Ceremony |
| | | | 22 Signing of MOU with Korea Financial Telecommunications and Clearings Institute | 22 2011 Student Creative Invention Contest Award Ceremony |
| | | | | 23 Signing of MOU with universities leading IP education |

1

Providing IP Services

The Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) provides world class examination services to applicants by implementing various systems and policies that ensure quick and high-quality examinations. We succeeded in shortening the first action pendency period for examinations in 2011 and opened the third generation KIPOnet, a new KIPO office automation system, in order to maintain our superior examination services.

30 Examination Services

34 Trial Services

35 Improving the IP System

38 IP Office Automation System

39 Consumer-focused Civil Request Service System

Rapidly



Examination Services



01 Shortening the examination pendency period

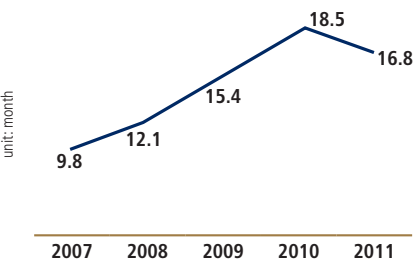
When applying for IP rights (IPRs), the early acquisition of rights is as important as the quality of the examination. Therefore, we are making efforts to shorten the examination pendency period. That is, we set targets for the processing period of patents, utility models, trademarks, and designs at the start of each year and undertake various measures to reach those targets.

The average first action pendency period by right in 2011 was 16.8 months for patents and utility models, 9.98 months for trademarks, and 8.8 months for designs. Compared to 2010, the pendency period has

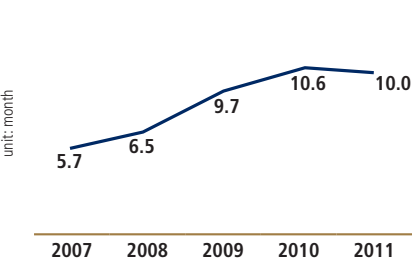
been shortened by 1.7 months in the case of patents and utility models, and 0.6 months for trademarks and designs. We have set the targets for 2012 to within 14.8 months for patents and utility models and 9.0 months for trademarks and designs to keep examination periods competitive. Since IPR applications and requests for international investigations under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) are steadily increasing, we are making multifarious efforts to increase examination manpower and improve the examination system.

Average First action pendency period

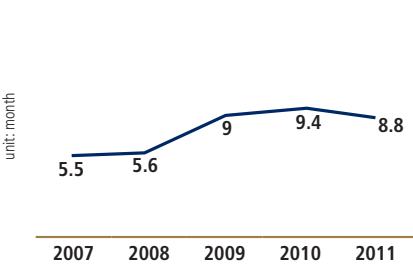
Patents



Trademarks



Designs



Increasing examination manpower

To shorten the examination pendency period, we are continuously increasing our examination manpower. We recruited 70 PhD holders and technicians in various technological fields and 23 experts such as PhD holders, patent attorneys, and lawyers in the areas of trademarks and designs (19 trademark experts, 4 design experts) in 2011. We plan to continue recruiting examiners in the future. Our examination manpower in 2011 amounted to 794 for patents and utility models and 135 for trademarks and designs.

Outsourcing prior art searches

Over the past year, we outsourced the prior art searches of 81,500 patent and utility model applications (42.4 percent of the total number of applications) to private institutions. In addition, we entrusted private institutions with prior trademark searches of 36,018 trademark applications (29.0 percent of the total number of applications) and prior design searches of 6,514 design applications (11.5 percent of applications). As a result, we succeeded in expediting the

examination pendency period. We plan to outsource prior art searches for 84,230 patent and utility model applications as well as prior trademark searches for 43,426 trademark applications in 2012. As for design applications, we plan to outsource prior design searches for 10,228 applications (18.1 percent of expected applications), a 3,714 increase year-on-year, to increase the examination of designs.



02

Raising quality

Managing an examination evaluation system

Beyond the recruitment of examiners, we additionally hired an examination evaluator

bringing the total number of examination evaluators to 16. The evaluators were responsible for evaluating the examinations of 3,032 patents and utility models, 3,495 designs and trademarks and 1,564 PCT reports. They evaluated the substantive requirements for patents and trademark registrations and the appropriateness of the overall examination process. The rate of examination errors was 0.9 percent for patents and utility models, 0.8 percent for trademarks and designs, and 1.5 percent for PCT reports. In addition, evaluation by other examination directors within each examination bureau was carried out for 1,061 patents and utility models and 530 trademarks and designs.

Of the comprehensive examination quality indexes introduced in 2000, we partially amended certain elements and weights in 2011 to enhance the precision of examination quality measurement in line with the changing examination environment. The comprehensive examination quality indexes were amended to include a total of five indexes: the average scores of the examination evaluation table, the results of surveys on the level of satisfaction of applicants, the revocation ratio of appeal trials for rejected applications, the reduction

ratio of claims, and the acceptance level of rejections. The measurements showed that the examination quality index exceeded the target set for 2011 (average value of achievement rates in the last two years) by 1.1 percent. To grasp the examination quality trends in real time in 2011, we pilot-tested the evaluation of sample examinations each month. During the tests, we sent management and risk warnings when the deficiency rate surpassed a certain level and analyzed and drew up measures to the causes of the increasing shortage. As such, the tests aim to stabilize at the early stage the quality of examinations.

Community Patent Review

In the Community Patent Review system, a patent application selected by KIPO or requested by an applicant is posted and disclosed on an exclusive system where experts, or “reviewers”, provide related prior art documents or opinions to be used by patent examiners to examine the applications. We first introduced the Community Patent Review system in pilot tests from 2010 to 2011. Results of the pilot tests showed that 237 comments were posted about 75 of the

total 100 applications and examiners used 38 percent of the opinions for their examinations contributing to a rise in examination quality. In addition, we built a system exclusively programmed for community-reviewed examinations in 2011 for easy access to the system by the reviewers.



03

Customized examination services

Three-track patent and utility model examination system

The customized three-track patent and utility model examination system implemented in October 2008 enables customers to choose the most appropriate examination track for their patent strategy. Customers can choose

among accelerated, regular, or customer-deferred examination tracks. An accelerated examination provides examination services within three to five months and is best suited for applicants in pursuit of an exclusive market position. Conversely, a customer-deferred examination track provides examination services within three months of the postponed examination date (24 month from the date of a request for examination ~ 5 years from the date of the patent application) and best suits applicants in need of preparation time. In 2011, requests for the accelerated examination track accounted for 13.9 percent of all examination requests, a slight rise from the previous year at 13.4 percent. Requests for the customer-deferred examination track accounted for 0.1 percent of all requests, a drop from 0.6 percent in 2010.

For green technology, the super-accelerated examination system introduced in October 2009 provides examination results sooner than the accelerated examination track, or within one month of the date of request. To be eligible for this system, the green technology (i.e. technology for reducing greenhouse gas and the efficient use of energy) must be researched and developed according to

the national strategy of ‘low-carbon green growth’. Requests for super-accelerated examinations of green technology totaled 197 in 2011, a drop from 230 in 2010.

Preferential examinations for trademarks and designs

To accommodate our applicants in need of earlier trademark or design rights, we have been running a two-track examination system since April 2009. Applicants have the choice between a regular examination conducted on a first come, first served basis and a preferential examination which is given priority over regular examinations. The preferential examination track provides results of the first examination within 2 months of applying and may enable applicants to use the rights to promote their business or resolve a dispute after filing. In 2011, there were 2,389 requests for the preferential examination track for trademarks (1.6 percent of all applications), an increase from 2010. In the case of designs, 4,021 requests were submitted for the preferential examination track (7.1 percent of all applications).

Status of the three-track patent and utility model examinations system

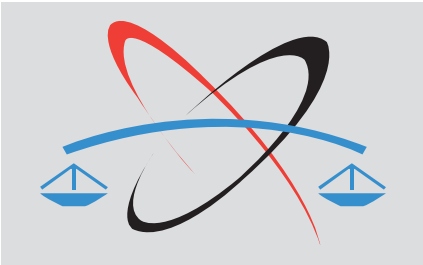
| unit : cases | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Category | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Requests for accelerated examination track | 16,198 | 20,317 | 20,896 | 22,249 |
| Requests for super-accelerated examinations of green technology | - | 52 | 230 | 196 |
| Requests for regular examination track | 142,468 | 126,276 | 134,128 | 138,202 |
| Request for customer-deferred examination track | 858 | 1,698 | 946 | 153 |
| All requests for examinations | 159,524 | 148,291 | 155,970 | 160,604 |

Record of the preferential examination system for trademarks and designs

| unit : cases | | | | | | |
|---|------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Category | Trademarks | | | Designs | | |
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Number of applications (A) | 95,747 | 121,313 | 146,065 | 57,941 | 57,223 | 56,540 |
| Number of requests for preferential examinations (B) | 653 | 1,697 | 2,389 | 4,468 | 4,063 | 4,021 |
| Ratio of requests for preferential examinations (B/A) | 0.7% | 1.4% | 1.6% | 7.7% | 7.1% | 7.1% |



Trial Services



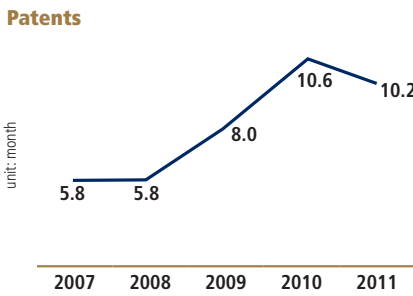
01

Trial processing period

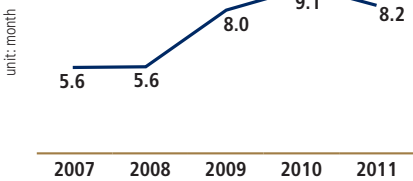
Due to the recent rise in IPR disputes, demands for solving these disputes through patent trials have been steadily increasing. As a result, the IP5 countries are devising various measures to shorten the trial period and solve IPR disputes as quickly as possible. In the case of Korea, the number of requests for trials increased by 4 percent year-on-year from 13,872 in 2010 to 14,430 in 2011. The number of litigations against IPR infringements brought to Korean civil courts is also rapidly increasing. In response, the IP Tribunal is making efforts to shorten the trial period; it has minimized the annual average rate of vacancy of trial examiners (11 percent in 2010 -> 7.7 percent in 2011) and encouraged each examiner to

exceed the trial processing achievements target by 120 percent. As a result, the average trial processing records of each examiner at the end of 2011 exceeded the target by 126 percent and the trial decisions made by the examiners increased by 14 percent year-on-year at 10,570 (9,274 in 2010). The annual average trial period in 2011 was 9.5 months, 0.4 months shorter than 2010.

Period for trials



Trademarks and Designs



02

Customized three-track patent trial service

Since 2010, the IP Tribunal has managed a three-track (super-accelerated, accelerated, and regular) trial system to enhance the efficient processing of patent disputes. For super-accelerated trials, an oral hearing is held within one month of the expiry of the period to submit answers and trial decisions are made within two months of the oral hearing. The involved parties receive a final decision within four months of the request for trial. Processing times for accelerated and regular trial cases are six and nine months, respectively. Super-accelerated trials are limited to trial cases to confirm the scope of patents of infringement litigations pending in court; cases wherein an agreement of the parties involved for an

Improving the IP System



01

Patents and utility models

Amendment of Patent and Utility Model Acts to reflect the ROK-US FTA

To reflect the Republic of Korea (ROK)-US FTA in amendments to IP-related acts for patent and utility models, we first introduced a system that extends the duration of patent rights according to the time delayed for their registrations. In other words, should a delay in examination delay the registration of a patent, the duration of the patent would be extended for the same amount of time. We also extended the application period of inventions made public from 6 months to 12 months. In addition, we terminated the

accelerated trial has been submitted; cases against the decision of refusal for the super-accelerated examination of patent applications directly related to green technology; and trials in the process of appealing a decision of invalidity at a patent court.

Number of requests for accelerated, super-accelerated, and regular trials in 2011

| unit : cases | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| Requests made in 2011 | Trademarks and designs | Patents and utility models | Total |
| Super-accelerated trials | 6 | 44 | 50 |
| Accelerated trials | 460 | 1,217 | 1,677 |
| Regular trials | 3,827 | 8,876 | 12,703 |
| Total | 4,293 | 10,137 | 14,430 |



patent revocation system and improved the process of calculating damages and proving acts of infringement during patent litigations. Furthermore, we amended the Patent and Utility Model Acts to include a system of nondisclosure to prevent the leakage of private business management information to uninvolved third parties (enforced on March 15, 2012).

Amendment of the Patent and Utility Model Acts to mandate the writing of background technology in descriptions

To enhance the efficiency of examinations and improve the quality of descriptions, it is now mandatory for applicants to write background technology in descriptions and we have amended the Patent and Utility Model Acts accordingly (enforced on July 1, 2011).

Improving the working-level management of patent systems

In 2011, we included trial decision documents among items subject to e-delivery. In an effort to vitalize the examination postponement system, we mandated the payment for examinations to two months prior to the

desired point of examination postponement. We also extended the period to request examination postponement up to nine months after the date of request for examination. In addition, we expanded the patent certificate languages from Korean and English to Chinese, Japanese, German, French, Spanish, Russian, and Arabic. On the other hand, we prepared an English version of the Patent and Utility Model Examination Guidelines presenting the standards for patent and utility model examinations (expected to be completed in 2012).

Amendment of the Patent and Utility Model Acts to develop Korea’s patent system

Other than the above-mentioned, we are making amendments to the Patent and Utility Model Acts to prepare rights recovery procedures thereby reflecting the Patent Law Treaty (PLT) and promoting the harmonization of procedural conditions related to patents of all countries. The pending amendments also reflect the demands for legal amendments to respond to the changing environment in Korea and abroad and aim to create easy-to-use and understandable laws for the public.



02

Trademarks and Designs

Amendments to Trademark and Design Acts to reflect the ROK-EU and ROK-US FTAs

To reflect the ROK-EU FTA, the amended Trademark Act provides regulations to reject a trademark application that is identical or similar to a geographical indication already protected by the FTA and Korean laws. The amended Design Act includes ‘exports’ in the scope of registered designs further enhancing the protection of registered design rights (enforced on July 1, 2011). Additional amendments to the Trademark Act that reflect the ROK-US FTA make non-visual trademarks such as sound and smell now

eligible for trademarks. We also introduced a certification mark used to guarantee the quality and characteristics of goods or services (enforced on March 15, 2012).

Amendments to regulations regarding trademark and design examination

In 2011, we amended the Trademark Examination Guideline to allow registration of trademarks with the same name of another company not known to general consumers. Other amendments to regulations regarding examination of trademarks and designs include the deferment of examinations of subsequent trademark applications when prior registered trademarks are pending in trial or litigations, through which we expect to enhance the uniformity of examinations and allow applicants to forecast the results. To help settle early trademark disputes, we have also amended the notification on requests for preferential examination of trademark registration applications so that interested parties, whose applications are being processed, may also request preferential examinations for trademarks.

Reforms to the classification system

Reforms to the classification system of goods and services reflect the current transaction reality as much as possible by further breaking down the scope of analogous goods and services, increasing the number of similarity groups from 324 to 504. In the case of goods, the number of similarity groups increased from 277 to 301 while the number of similarity groups for analogous services increased from 47 to 203.

Regarding design rights, to harmonize the Locarno Classification and the Korean classification, we compared 16,000 goods of Korean classification with the Locarno Classification and analyzed the structural differences between the two classification systems. Furthermore, we provided guidelines to match 7,125 goods in the Korean classification to the Locarno Classification.

Expanding goods subject to the non-substantial examination system of industrial designs

We have amended the “notification on the classification of design goods” to expand the

scope of goods subject to non-substantial examination in line with global trends as well as to accommodate the demands of the design industry. Eight categories such as B3 (accessories) and B4 (bags or wallets) have become eligible for non-substantial examination.

3D drawing application system for designs

We have been running a 3D drawing application system since 2010 allowing 3D drawings to replace 2D drawings when applying for industrial design registrations. Starting April 1, 2011, we made the Initial Graphics Exchange Specification (IGES) file format eligible for applications and have been able to support more than 90 percent of 3D programs used by companies as a result. In addition, when applying for designs with videos of motion icon designs, the video files may be submitted as a reference view with the application in order to diversify the methods of applying. In 2011, applications for design registrations using 3D illustrations increased by 783 to 1,569 year-on-year accounting for 2.8 percent of all applications for design registrations in 2011

IP Office Automation System

Building the 3rd generation KIPOnet System (KIPOnet III)

In 1999, we launched the KIPOnet system, an internet-based e-filing and work processing system for the filing and receipt, examination, registration, trial, and publication of applications for patent, utility model, design, and trademark rights. The constant improvement of this system has led to the development of the 3rd generation KIPOnet (KIPOnet III) beginning in 2009. The latest version of the system, launched on January 1, 2012, reflects the amendments of the Patent, Trademark and Industrial Design Protection Acts in order to cope with the international harmonization and simplification of IP rights and the ROK-US FTA. KIPOnet III provides a more simplified e-filing software suite and Easy-Web filing system, both of which support an automated search function for similar prior patents of each application. In addition, KIPOnet III has incorporated the Intelligent Search System, which enables automatic prior art searches of similar technologies for each application during examination as well as a drawing interpretation function which links the names of each part of a drawing(s) to their

corresponding symbol.

In 2012, we plan to complete the incorporation of systems supporting the PCT, trials, and international trademarks into the KIPOnet III environment. Simultaneously, we will reflect additional legal amendments to prepare for the joining of international treaties such as the Hague Agreement for the International Registration of Industrial Designs, the Patent Law Treaty, the Singapore Intellectual Property Law, the Locarno Classification System, and the Vienna Classification, in the KIPOnet III system. Finally, those incorporated and amended systems will be launched in the first half of 2013.

Managing the Knowledge Oasis (KOASIS)

The Knowledge Oasis system functions as an enterprise knowledge portal that eases the use of information created during all business processes. The system organically links various information systems to business processes such as the examination system, trial system, search system, and work management system. In 2011, we enhanced the integrated search function and improved the reward system for

knowledge mileage such as the “knowledge mileage coupon system” and “rookie intellectual” to vitalize the use and sharing of work-related knowledge.

Enhancing information protection

We are continuously fortifying the protection of information by building various management- and security-related systems. This year, we introduced the latest IT technology called cloud technology, which restricts the processing and saving of all work data to only a central server, in order to prevent the leakage of IP-related documents and information.

Consumer-focused Civil Request Service System

Improved fee payment system

We improved the fee payment system in April 2011 so that applicants requesting a delayed examination for patents and utility models may pay the examination fee anytime within two months from the desired date of examination. Previously, applicants had to pay the examination fee when requesting an examination even if requesting a delayed examination. In addition, we expanded the payment methods of annual fees for patent, utility model, and design rights to include Automated Teller Machine (ATM) payments along with the previous in-person visits and Internet banking from September 2011. These changes in policy have largely enhanced the convenience of applicants.

Improved registration system

To further accommodate applicants in the patent registration process, we introduced a supplementary system where applicants can submit revised information or attached files within a month of the registration of the patent without having to submit another request. Also, in the case of an incorrect address, KIPO officers may now directly correct the address for registration upon confirmation

by the applicant. In addition, we have unified the previously separate registration laws for patents, utility models, designs and trademarks to conveniently find laws related to each right.

Executing a step-by-step error warning service

Individual applicants using the Web-Pass system for patents are warned of any errors in the documents submitted to them to prevent possible damages. The warnings are divided in two stages of “precaution” and “warning” depending on the seriousness of the errors. We provide warning services for about 130 types of errors such as the submission of incorrect application numbers or general power of attorney numbers, the failure to submit power of attorney certificates, and the overdue submission of documents certifying right of priority.

Building an error check system for registering changes to IPRs

In response to the increasing number of requests for re-registration and rate of refusal of requests made for registration changes, we have built a system for checking errors in advance when registering changes to IPRs. This

system enables applicants to perform an online check of their documents for errors before submitting the requests.



A close-up photograph of two people in business attire shaking hands. The person on the right is wearing a light blue dress shirt and a red tie with a blue and gold geometric pattern. The person on the left is wearing a white dress shirt. The background is blurred, showing what appears to be a wooden table and some papers.

2

Promoting the Use and Creation of IP

In an effort to promote IPRs that will lead future markets, we are continuously striving to build the capacity of researchers and businesses to create and utilize IP more effectively. Accordingly, we support governmental R&D projects by providing patent analyses at the critical research planning stage; we provide assistance for IP creation by SMEs at 31 regional IP centers nationwide; and we carry out various policies to foster IP manpower.

42 Linking R&D and IPRs, Regional IP Capacity Building

43 Providing Comprehensive IP Support to SMEs

44 Fostering IP Manpower

Strongly

Linking R&D and IPRs

Analyzing patented technology trends of governmental R&D

The goal of analyzing the patented technology trends of governmental R&D is to help create strong and useful patents. For large, mid to long-term R&D projects of governmental agencies such as the Ministry of Knowledge Economy and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, we perform patent analyses at the research planning stage and confirm the projects and tasks. We provide the results of the analyses to the relevant ministries early on so they may reflect the results when planning and alter the direction of their research if necessary to create the most effective and competitive research projects. We expanded our analyses from 558 tasks of 9 ministries in 2010 to 694 tasks of 11 ministries in 2011.

Patent consulting for governmental R&D

To enhance the efficiency of governmental R&D projects, it is important to enhance the IP capacity of researchers participating in the projects. Therefore, we support the development of customized IP R&D strategies of research institutes carrying out IP-related projects. In 2011, we selected 40 research institutes with excellent IPRs and devised strategies for responding to problematic patents, acquiring new patents, and devising R&D strategies linked with IPRs.

In addition, we dispatched patent strategy experts to a total of 10 governmental R&D teams to help formulate IP-focused R&D strategies. We also held training sessions and seminars on IP-related issues to enhance the IP capacity of researchers.

Regional IP Capacity Building

Providing IP development strategies to local governments

The Framework Act on Intellectual Property enacted in 2011 encourages local governments to devise and pursue IP policies. Accordingly, we held IP fora with the participation of the KIPO commissioner, municipality heads, lawmakers, presidents of regional universities, and regional businessmen in Gyeonggi Province (September), Gwangju Metropolitan City (October), Jeju City (October), Daegu Metropolitan City (November), and North Chungcheong Province (November). Through the fora, local governments thoroughly analyzed the state of IPRs per industry in their respective regions and drew up an IP vision and strategies to fit the situation of each region. Thanks to these efforts, Busan and Incheon are pursuing the establishment of departments exclusively responsible for IPRs. Moreover, Busan, Gwangju, Gangwon, and Gyeonggi are pursuing the enactment of ordinances to promote IP and Busan, Daegu, and Incheon are pursuing a provision of support for common brands and design of traditional industries, vitalizing the IP infrastructure and policies of each local government.

Providing Comprehensive IP Support to SMEs

Creating IP cities to raise awareness of IPRs

In an effort to encourage local governments to voluntarily pursue IP policies and build local IP infrastructure, we financially support IP-related projects of five cities selected through contests each year. Buk-gu of Busan, Gwangyang of Jeollanam-do, Jeju City, Jinju of Gyeongsangnam-do, and Gwangsan-gu of Gwangju were selected as IP cities in 2011. The selected cities are undertaking various projects to build the local IP infrastructure such as enacting ordinances to promote regional IP; consolidating manpower exclusively in charge of IP; drafting mid to long-term development plans; supporting the patents, brands, and designs of local residents and companies; and raising awareness on IP among the local residents.

To provide support for IP creation by SMEs, we have set up 31 regional IP centers nationwide where patent, brand, and design experts provide consultations on various IP issues. In addition, we provided 176 sessions of IPR training for 3,740 people over the past year to foster IP manpower at SMEs. We plan to continue these efforts throughout 2012.



Fostering IP Manpower



01

Fostering next generation IP experts

IP courses at universities

Since 2006, we have continuously supported the administration of IP courses at universities and graduate schools to foster excellent IP manpower. In response to the diversification of majors in demand of IP education, we added courses at medical, pharmaceutical, business, economics and design schools along with the previous science and engineering schools. In addition, we ran training programs for university professors to increase their capability in delivering courses on IP.

Promoting invention activities at universities and industry-university cooperation programs

In the university setting, we aim to boost invention by university and graduate students by supporting university invention clubs and sponsoring university invention contests. The contests are composed of three parts: an invention-research part where ideas are made into inventions; an invention-patent part where completed inventions are submitted as patent applications; and an invention-contest part where students undertake the technological tasks of companies. A total of 2,360 works were submitted from a total of 122 universities in 2011.

Special IP degree programs

We have been running a special degree program (Master of IP Course) on IP at the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) and Hongik University since 2010 to systematically foster IP experts. The program provides practical education focused on merging the components of engineering, law, and business management

related to IP. Furthermore, we have introduced a scholarship program for SMEs, which generally lack manpower exclusively responsible for IP compared to conglomerates.



02

Promoting company-university cooperation projects

Campus Patent Strategy Universiade

Together with the National Academy Engineering of Korea, we have held an annual “Campus Patent Strategies Universiade” since 2008. At this KIPO-run contest, companies prepare questions, conduct screening, and provide prize money while undergraduate and graduate students, with the help of

academic advisors, offer the solutions. As a result, companies are provided with practical and creative ideas and students are able to grasp real world applications of the theories they have learned so far. The Universiade has been drawing much attention as a new type of industry-university-government cooperation program. The number of participants also increased from 21 companies and 68 universities in 2008, to 46 companies and 99 universities in 2011.

Design to Business (D2B) Fair

In an effort to supply creative designs to outstanding SMEs and help prospective designers grow into excellent IP manpower, we have been holding design fairs since 2006. About 1,400 works were submitted in 2011, of which 190 were filled as IPR applications (1 patent, 3 utility models and 186 designs) and 5 achieved contracts for licensing.



03

Fostering creative inventors

Systemizing of invention education

Throughout the past year, we promoted invention education in numerous ways. We made qualitative and quantitative improvements to invention education in primary, middle and high school classes and supported special classes with invention activities. We also supported teachers workshops, research contests, and on and offline job training to improve the expertise of invention leading teachers. Furthermore, we ran invention classes for creativity in a total of 190 schools in 16 cities and provinces nationwide. We plan to continuously finance

these invention education programs to cultivate IP awareness and interest among students and their parents.

Student invention contests

At the 24th Korea Student Invention Exhibition in 2011, a total of 9,768 inventions were submitted under the themes of “free inventions”; “safety devices for dangerous problems in life”; and “green energy using recycled goods”, and 300 were awarded. For the Korean Student Creativity Championship, teams of five to seven students made structures using science and technology as well as artistic expressions such as impromptu acting to solve various problems and conflicts. A total of 1,240 teams participated in the contest and 100 teams were awarded. At the Young Inventors Program, students presented invention ideas related to the technology to support companies who then provided IPR education related to their technology and commercialization thereof. Thirty teams were awarded.

Invention scholarships and grand prize for instructors

In an effort to financially support the fostering of student inventors, we awarded scholarships to 101 promising student inventors to encourage invention creation. We also founded creative invention camps for students. Finally, we established a new grand prize for excellent teachers in the invention field and awarded a total of seven teachers.

Fostering next generation entrepreneurs

Since 2009, we have run educational programs at KAIST and the Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH), both top-ranked science and engineering universities of Korea, to foster talented entrepreneurs. We have diversified the educational programs to reflect core entrepreneurial skills including the skills to creatively solve problems and forecast future technology, while expanding their expertise in IP.



04 International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI)

The International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI) has been running IP training programs tailored for all types of trainees such as state and local government civil servants, civilians, teachers, students, and foreigners since its establishment in 1987. The goals of the programs are to foster Korean and global manpower with expertise in IP and contribute to the foundation for IP creation through invention promotion training. The institute is continuously enhancing its support for developing countries through international IP education programs and is leading global cooperation in the area of IP education. The institute provided a total of 496 IP training

courses in 2011. Specifically, 42 courses for civil servants, 44 customized group courses for civilians, 397 invention education courses, and 13 courses for foreigners such as the WIPO Asia-Pacific Seminars, were conducted.

Since 2008, the institute has managed a national IP education portal (www.ipacademy.net) providing the latest education information, e-learning contents, and educational services through the Internet. It provided 161 online educational courses for its 520,000 members including college students, teachers, businessmen, civil servants, and practitioners throughout 2011.



05 Events to promote inventions

Korea’s Invention Day, enacted in 1957, commemorates the invention of the world’s first pluviometer and its introduction in Korea on May 19, 1442. To commemorate the day and raise awareness of the importance of inventions, we hold a ceremony to award those who have contributed to the industrial development of Korea through inventions. About 80 contributors were awarded last year along with one excellent inventor who received the Invention King of the Year award with an exhibit in the Korean Inventors Hall of Fame.

To further promote inventions specifically among women, we collaborated with WIPO

and the Korea Women Inventors Association to hold the “2011 Korea International Women's Invention Exposition (KIWIE2011)” and the “Korea Women’s Invention Fair” from May 4 to 7. Now in its fourth year, the event was held successfully with the participation of over 450 women inventors from 25 countries and over 70,000 visitors. About 140 Korean inventions and 120 foreign inventions were displayed and reflected daily life as well as the unique female perspective. Award-winning inventions included a hygienic pad for pets (Russia) among others. At the “Korean World Women Invention Forum”, held at the same time, women inventor entrepreneurs, Korean and global experts in academia, and representatives of governments as well as the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) actively debated measures to foster women-led companies.

In December 2011, the Korea Invention Patent Exhibition, the Trademark and Design Contest, and the Seoul International Invention Fair were held simultaneously in Seoul during which we awarded outstanding Korean IPRs including 94 patents, 11 trademarks, and 1 design. We also exhibited about 500 foreign inventions from 30 countries worldwide.





3

Reinforcing IP Protection

To create a culture that respects and protects IP, we are making continuous efforts to raise public awareness of counterfeit products. In response to the growth of online markets, we expanded our crackdown efforts with the establishment of an online police squad equipped with digital forensics equipment to track online transactions of counterfeit goods. We are also operating IP Desks to create and protect the IP rights of Korean companies in foreign markets.

50 Enhancing the Protection of IPRs in Korea

53 Building Global IP Protection Systems

Fairly

Enhancing the Protection of IPRs in Korea



01 Enhancing the crackdown of counterfeit goods

In September 2010, we launched the Special Judicial Police Squad for Trademarks to enhance the crackdown of counterfeit goods in Korea and established offices in Seoul, Busan, and Daejeon. The squad has criminally arraigned 184 individuals guilty of producing or selling counterfeit goods and confiscated 57,218 counterfeit goods during the 16 months after its launching. The criminal arrests and confiscation of counterfeit goods is largely increasing compared to before the squad.

Due to the growth of the e-commerce market, online transactions of counterfeit goods through Internet shopping malls have been rapidly increasing. As a result, in December

2011 we established an online police squad based in Seoul and equipped with digital forensics equipment to firmly crackdown on online transactions of counterfeit goods.

Nonetheless, the transaction of counterfeit goods has not been eradicated. With the help of our special judicial police squad for trademarks, we will continue to crackdown on the distribution of counterfeit goods both on and offline. Furthermore, we will launch various projects to raise national awareness on the protection of IPRs.

Furthermore, we are encouraging the voluntary reporting of counterfeit goods by operating a reward system to enhance the efficiency of the crackdown. In 2011, 219 cases were reported

related to wholesale and retail sales distribution, online sales, warehouse storage, and manufacturing of counterfeit goods.



Crackdown achievements of counterfeit goods

| Category | | Before the introduction of the police squad (Jan. – Aug. 2010) | After the introduction of the police squad | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--|--|--------|----------|
| | | | Sept. – Dec. 2010 | 2011 | Subtotal |
| Criminal arrests | Individuals | 15 (joint crackdown) | 45 | 139 | 184 |
| | Confiscated goods | 2,860 | 28,629 | 28,589 | 57,218 |

unit : cases



02 Raising consumer awareness of IP protection

To raise awareness of IP protection, we have been conducting various activities with the public. We collaborated with civic consumer groups to launch clean campaigns nationwide urging consumers to buy genuine goods and conducted 20 training sessions to encourage all types of consumers to voluntarily participate in the eradication of counterfeit goods distribution. In addition, we improved publicity on IP protection and the damaging effects of counterfeit goods through various media channels including TV advertisements, portal sites, and social media networks. Moreover, we produced and distributed educational videos on the protection of IP for children and held

classes comparing genuine and counterfeit goods. Lastly, we held an advertisement contest on the protection of IPRs with college students.



03 Meeting to enhance cooperation among organizations related to IPR protection

In 2011, we held a meeting with various organizations such as the Korea Communications Standards Commission, trademark holders including Louis Vuitton and Nike, and those responsible for open markets like online shopping malls to discuss policy measures for the protection of IPRs in Korea. With the growth of open markets, there is a need to stem the distribution of counterfeit goods and create a network of IP protection. At the meeting, we exchanged information on our current IPR protection policies and projects with other participants and discussed ways

to enhance cooperation for the successful crackdown of counterfeit goods.

In addition, we held a workshop with police officers and civil servants of local governments responsible for preventing illegal competition to enhance mutual cooperation and reinforce the capacity of the civil servants responsible for the crackdown of counterfeit goods.



04

Strengthening capabilities of IP enforcement officials

We are continuously strengthening the capabilities of intellectual property enforcement officials including prosecutors, police officers, and local officials in charge of anticounterfeiting measures. Accordingly,

we have created and distributed a guidebook containing the transaction trends of counterfeit goods and guidelines on how to distinguish counterfeit goods from authentic goods. Also, we have been conducting training programs to educate IP enforcement officials on the intellectual property system and various anticounterfeiting measures for intellectual property enforcement at local levels.

Furthermore, the International Intellectual Property Training Institute affiliated with KIPO operates intellectual property instructor courses for officials in charge of preventing unfair competition. The Institute also holds workshops for IP enforcement officials on techniques for investigating and prosecuting counterfeit goods and cases of infringement.



05

Enhancing cooperation with organizations of foreign companies in Korea

We have now established a system of cooperation with organizations of foreign companies such as the European Union Chamber of Commerce in Korea (EUCCK) to enhance the protection of intellectual property rights in Korea. In 2011, we introduced the Special Judicial Police Force for Trademarks at a seminar hosted by EUCCK and attended by the personnel of twenty-seven embassies and more than eight hundred CEOs of foreign investment enterprises. Furthermore, we presented our strategy for protecting intellectual property rights and the achievements of the Special Judicial Police Force for Trademarks at an

Building Global IP Protection Systems

IP DESK

In an effort to enhance the protection and creation of IPRs of Korean companies in foreign markets, we are operating IP Desks. In 2011, we ran several IP Desks in China (Beijing, Shanghai, Qingdao, and Shenyang), Thailand (Bangkok), and Vietnam (Ho Chi Minh). We plan to establish IP Desks in Los Angeles and Indonesia in 2012. IP Desks provide consultation services related to the registration and protection of IPRs to Korean companies planning on advancing or having already advanced into foreign markets. We also hold briefings and seminars to share information on how to prevent infringements.

We are also making efforts to build cooperative channels with foreign organizations related to IPRs to protect Korean companies abroad. We held the “East Asia IPRs Seminar” jointly with China and Japan in June 2011 and discussed cooperative measures to prevent IPR infringement.



Global IP Cooperation

International cooperation has been at the forefront of our endeavors to create a more efficient IP system. We have been actively participating in IP5 meetings since 2007. Also, we have made bilateral arrangements with other offices on the PPH to expedite patent examinations. Moreover, we are deeply committed to sharing our successful experience in economic development with developing countries by supporting them through IP-based programs.

56 Examination Cooperation

57 International IT Cooperation

59 Sharing IP, International Seminars and Training Courses

Globally



Examination Cooperation

The IP5 framework of cooperation

As a member of the IP5, an international patent cooperation framework including the patent offices of Europe (EPO), Japan (JPO), China (SIPO), and the United States (USPTO), we are jointly pursuing 10 foundation projects for work-sharing to solve global patent issues. The IP5 patent offices are actively cooperating through three working groups on common hybrid classification, IT-supported business processes, and examination practice-related projects. At the IP5 Heads Meeting held in Tokyo, Japan, in June 2011, the offices discussed the establishment of new working groups on patent harmonization at the IP5 level as well as IP5 statistics. IP5 cooperation is expected to actively continue through the Deputy Heads Meeting in May 2012, the Deputy Heads and Heads Meeting in June 2012, and working group meetings.



TM4

In May 2011, we joined the TM3, a group of three advanced trademark offices (OHIM and the IP offices of the United States (USPTO) and, Japan (JPO)) creating the TM4. Together, we are working to provide harmonious and trustworthy trademark examination services to applicants by exchanging information and coordinating trademark systems. At the TM4 meeting held in Washington D.C., in December, 2011, we discussed the development of worldwide trademark and design systems and joint projects. We will continue to strengthen cooperation within the TM4 to enhance the convenience of applicants and the capacity of examiners.



Bilateral cooperation

Throughout 2011, we actively engaged in bilateral cooperation by holding over 21 bilateral meetings. We signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the bilateral execution of a PCT-PPH (Patent Cooperation Treaty - Patent Prosecution Highway) program with the United States and discussed IP education and IT-based standards among other issues. We pursued various projects with EPO such as the exchange of prior art data, the exchange of examiners, and a seminar on the European patent system. With the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM), we signed an MOU and are preparing a work plan for 2012 to actively pursue bilateral cooperation projects such as the mutual dispatch of experts (SNE program) and the exchange of databases in the area of informatization. We also agreed to deliberate on the details of the PCT-PPH program with Japan so that it may be executed during the first half of 2012. With Spain, we signed an MOU on cooperation in the area of IPRs and the PPH program. As for France, Germany, and Denmark, we are expanding cooperation in the area of IPRs through high-level meetings.

International IT Cooperation

IT-related cooperation between the IP5 offices

Six of the ten foundation projects of the IP5 are IT-based. Of those six projects, we are spearheading the machine translation project. In 2011, we completed an error review project in collaboration with the IP5 offices and built a translation memory bank of 10,000 types of sentences in order to improve the quality of the Korean-English machine translation system. Based on the results of the error review project, we plan to improve the machine translation system and conduct a translation quality assessment in 2012.

Bilateral cooperation

At the IT Experts' Meeting between KIPO and JPO, held in May 2011 in Tokyo, the two offices discussed how to exchange priority documents in a more secure and efficient way. In addition, we strengthened our cooperation on building the common retrieval service of examination information between the IP5 offices, the 'One Portal Dossier (OPD)', and smoothly executing the other IP5 IT-based projects.

In April 2011, we signed an MOU with SIPO

on data exchange for the purpose of improving the quality of examinations and increasing the availability of patent examination information of both offices. At the IT Experts' Meeting between KIPO and SIPO, held in July 2011 in Beijing, both offices agreed to exchange prior data of patents and utility models and began exchanging data via File Transfer Protocol (FTP) from November 2011.

In addition, we agreed with the EPO on the list and timing of mutual data exchange as well as data exchange through FTP at The Hague in May 2011. We are also endeavoring to provide our examiners with the EPO's examination information, which is frequently used by our examiners, based on Trinet.

Cooperation with WIPO

With the incorporation of the Korean language as an official PCT language in January 2009, the number of international applications filed in Korean has continuously increased. In response to this growth, we have provided a Korean to English machine translation service for PCT communications, jointly with WIPO, since November 2011.

Since the joint development of the PCT-ROAD (Receiving Office Administration) with WIPO in 2005, we have continuously upgraded features and released a new version in April 2011. This system is now being utilized by 30 countries worldwide with the addition of Ireland and the Ukraine in 2011. We expect this number to increase as many countries are still requesting its provision.

Official Development Assistance projects

In an effort to expand relations with developing countries, we use Official Development Assistance (ODA) funds to support the development of IP office automation systems.

In June 2011, we expanded our assistance to Mongolia where we signed an MOU to pursue an IP office automation system project. Under this ODA project of the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), estimated at USD 3.35 million, we provided training and consultations to enhance the capacity of managers and working-level officers of the Mongolian patent office. As a result, the Intellectual Property Office of Mongolia + Network (IPOMnet) was

launched in December 2011. We plan to continue our support for the stable settlement of the system through working-level meetings on computerization between Korea and Mongolia.

The IP office automation system project of the State Committee on Standardization, Metrology and Patents of Azerbaijan underwent a preliminary feasibility study in 2010 and was confirmed as a KOICA ODA project for USD 4.2 million in February 2011. The company Siriussoft, selected as the project developer, plans to launch the system in 2013. We are supporting the project by providing monitoring, evaluation, and capacity building programs as well as by offering technological advice.

Furthermore, we are supporting the development of an IP office automation system for the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO), a regional IP office for 18 English-speaking African countries. Following the signing of an MOU on comprehensive IP cooperation with ARIPO in December 2010, we signed a trilateral MOU on technological cooperation with ARIPO and WIPO in September 2011. We expect that this project will be carried out using KOICA ODA funds in 2012

and contribute to the improvement of IP administrative services within the African region.

Development of global IP contents

Due to the success of the online English IP material, IP Panorama, we have collaborated with WIPO to create versions in Arabic, French, and Spanish since 2009. We held events to release the Spanish and French versions of IP Panorama through the WIPO International Symposium of Latin America and Africa in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Libreville, Gabon, in October 2011. The annual “KIPO-WIPO-KAIST-KIPA Advanced International Certificate Course on IP Asset Management for Business Success,” a blended training course based on IP Panorama jointly prepared with WIPO, KAIST and the Korea Invention Promotion Association (KIPA), was held for the second time in 2011. In October 2011, we provided APEC member economies with a blended online and offline training course using our e-learning program, IP Expedite. We expect this training course and e-learning program to contribute to the increase of IP awareness within the APEC region.

Sharing IP

Appropriate technology projects

Appropriate technology refers to technology tailored to the environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic factors of certain regions. Often developed to help eradicate poverty or improve the quality of life of low-income groups in developing countries, it is more economical and easier to implement and maintain than cutting-edge technologies. We attempt to provide appropriate technology to least developed and developing countries by using technological information accumulated in patent documents. To meet the need for improving the accessibility of clean drinking water in Cambodia this past year, we developed a simple water purifier for use at home that costs little to maintain and does not require electricity. We expect to supply the purifier to Cambodia in 2012 after undergoing an optimization process for the local environment.

Competitive brands for developing countries

Despite the high quality of many local products of developing countries, they often do not receive the proper marketing advantages

due to a lack of trademarks or brands. To solve this problem, we have been supporting the acquisition of brands for such products through the “One Village One Brand Project” in cooperation with APEC. This past year, we supported the development of branding for bamboo products of China and fruit cocktail products of Chile.

Korea Funds-in-Trust projects

Since 2004, we have been executing projects jointly with WIPO to support developing countries under the Korea Funds-in-Trust program at WIPO. Our appropriate technology competitions held in Ethiopia and Malaysia in 2011 demonstrated how to use patent information to help solve the everyday problems of life in those countries. In addition, we provided training on patent laws and examination at the Korea Intellectual Property Training Institute for 16 patent examiners from developing countries in April 2011 to enhance their capacity. Furthermore, to raise awareness among children on the importance of IPRs and encourage creativity, we are currently producing an educational animation on inventions, patents, and trademarks. The animation will use children-friendly characters with creative stories and is expected to be officially released in 2012.

International Seminars and Training Courses

Throughout 2011, we collaborated with WIPO and KOICA to hold international seminars and IP training courses. We also successfully managed customized training courses for the examiners of Vietnam’s National Office of Intellectual Property, civil servants of Ethiopia, and civil servants of Thailand. Over the past year, we provided 183 foreigners with 13 courses. In addition, we successfully held the “2011 WIPO Asia-Pacific Seminar” and participated in the “Sixth Heads of World IP Training Organizations Symposium,” and the “Second Korea-China-Japan Heads of Training Centers Meeting,” strengthening our cooperation with the world’s training centers to raise our international status as a training center.



Statistical Data

| | |
|----|-------------------------|
| 62 | Applications |
| 70 | Examinations |
| 73 | Registrations |
| 78 | Trials and appeals |
| 81 | Revenue and expenditure |

Applications

Application by IPR type

| unit: cases | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| IPR type | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Patents | 172,469 | 170,632 | 163,523 | 170,101 | 178,924 |
| Utility models | 21,084 | 17,405 | 17,144 | 13,661 | 11,854 |
| Subtotal | 193,553 | 188,037 | 180,667 | 183,762 | 190,778 |
| Industrial designs | 54,362 (55,662) | 56,750 (58,912) | 57,903 (59,537) | 57,187 (59,204) | 56,524 (58,571) |
| Trademarks | 132,288 (180,257) | 127,910 (178,211) | 126,420 (162,682) | 121,125 (153,179) | 123,814 (150,977) |
| Total | 380,203 (429,472) | 372,697 (425,160) | 364,990 (402,886) | 362,074 (396,145) | 371,116 (400,326) |

Note: 1: Figures in parenthesis include multiple applications.
2: Trademark statistics include registration applications renewed prior to the amended Trademark Act (July 28, 2010).

PCT applications

| unit: cases | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Year | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Number of applications | 7,064 | 7,899 | 8,035 | 9,669 | 10,447 |
| Growth rate (%) | 18.8 | 11.8 | 1.7 | 20.3 | 8.0 |

Note: Based on WIPO statistics.

International trademark applications under the Madrid Protocol

| unit: cases | | |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Period | Office of origin | Designated office |
| 2007 | 283 | 9,072 |
| 2008 | 216 | 9,745 |
| 2009 | 282 | 7,824 |
| 2010 | 405 | 8,017 |
| 2011 | 536 | 10,420 |

Comparison of domestic and foreign applications

| unit: cases, % | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | | Domestic | | Foreign | | Total |
| | | Cases | % | Cases | % | |
| Patents | 2007 | 128,701 | 74.6 | 43,768 | 25.4 | 172,469 |
| | 2008 | 127,114 | 74.5 | 43,518 | 25.5 | 170,632 |
| | 2009 | 127,316 | 77.9 | 36,207 | 22.1 | 163,523 |
| | 2010 | 131,805 | 77.5 | 38,296 | 22.5 | 170,101 |
| | 2011 | 138,034 | 77.1 | 40,890 | 22.9 | 178,924 |
| Utility models | 2007 | 20,632 | 97.9 | 452 | 2.1 | 21,084 |
| | 2008 | 16,971 | 97.5 | 434 | 2.5 | 17,405 |
| | 2009 | 16,801 | 98.0 | 343 | 2.0 | 17,144 |
| | 2010 | 13,193 | 96.6 | 468 | 3.4 | 13,661 |
| | 2011 | 11,462 | 96.7 | 392 | 3.3 | 11,854 |
| Industrial designs | 2007 | 50,868 (52,055) | 93.6 (93.5) | 3,494 (3,607) | 6.4 (6.5) | 54,362 (55,662) |
| | 2008 | 52,786 (54,278) | 93.0 (92.1) | 3,964 (4,634) | 7.0 (7.9) | 56,750 (58,912) |
| | 2009 | 54,934 (56,391) | 94.9 (94.7) | 2,969 (3,146) | 5.1 (5.3) | 57,903 (59,537) |
| | 2010 | 53,601(55,369) | 93.7 (93.5) | 3,586 (3,835) | 6.3 (6.5) | 57,187 (59,204) |
| | 2011 | 52,812 (54,300) | 93.4 (92.7) | 3,712 (4,271) | 6.6 (7.3) | 56,524 (58,571) |
| Trademarks | 2007 | 112,157 (147,489) | 84.8 (81.8) | 20,131 (32,768) | 15.2 (18.2) | 132,288 (180,257) |
| | 2008 | 107,487 (144,920) | 84.0 (81.3) | 20,423 (33,291) | 16.0 (18.7) | 127,910 (178,211) |
| | 2009 | 108,170 (134,019) | 85.6 (82.4) | 18,250 (28,663) | 14.4 (17.6) | 126,420 (162,682) |
| | 2010 | 106,896 (129,993) | 88.3 (84.9) | 14,229 (23,186) | 11.7 (15.1) | 121,125 (153,179) |
| | 2011 | 112,575 (132,864) | 90.9 (88.0) | 11,239 (18,113) | 9.1 (12.0) | 123,814 (150,977) |
| Total | 2007 | 312,358 (348,877) | 82.2 (81.2) | 67,845 (80,595) | 17.8 (18.8) | 380,203 (429,472) |
| | 2008 | 304,358 (343,283) | 81.7 (80.7) | 68,339 (81,877) | 18.3 (19.3) | 372,697 (425,160) |
| | 2009 | 307,221(334,527) | 84.2 (83.0) | 57,769 (68,359) | 15.8 (17.0) | 364,990 (402,886) |
| | 2010 | 305,495 (330,360) | 84.4 (83.4) | 56,579 (65,785) | 15.6 (16.6) | 362,074 (396,145) |
| | 2011 | 314,883 (336,660) | 84.8 (84.1) | 56,233 (63,666) | 15.2 (15.9) | 371,116 (400,326) |

Note: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

Patent and utility model applications in 2011 by IPC

| unit: cases | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| Classification | Patents | | | Utility models | | |
| | Domestic | Foreign | Total | Domestic | Foreign | Total |
| Agriculture | 2,368 (1.7%) | 158 (0.4%) | 2,526 (1.4%) | 517 (4.5%) | 2 (0.5%) | 519 (4.4%) |
| Foodstuffs, Tobacco | 3,116 (2.3%) | 259 (0.6%) | 3,375 (1.9%) | 180 (1.6%) | 1 (0.3%) | 181 (1.5%) |
| Personal of domestic articles | 5,315 (3.9%) | 513 (1.3%) | 5,828 (3.3%) | 2433 (21.2%) | 44 (11.2%) | 2477 (20.9%) |
| Health, Amusement | 5,430 (3.9%) | 1,529 (3.7%) | 6,959 (3.9%) | 945 (8.2%) | 44 (11.2%) | 989 (8.3%) |
| dental, or toilet purposes | 2,851 (2.1%) | 1,705 (4.2%) | 4,556 (2.5%) | 10 (0.1%) | 1 (0.3%) | 11 (0.1%) |
| Separating, Mixing | 3,459 (2.5%) | 928 (2.3%) | 4,387 (2.5%) | 211 (1.8%) | 12 (3.1%) | 223 (1.9%) |
| Shaping | 3,254 (2.4%) | 812 (2.0%) | 4,066 (2.3%) | 250 (2.2%) | 13 (3.3%) | 263 (2.2%) |
| Grinding, Polishing, ... | 3,316 (2.4%) | 978 (2.4%) | 4,294 (2.4%) | 299 (2.6%) | 12 (3.1%) | 311 (2.6%) |
| Printing | 960 (0.7%) | 279 (0.7%) | 1,239 (0.7%) | 288 (2.5%) | 5 (1.3%) | 293 (2.5%) |
| Transporting | 10,692 (7.7%) | 1,810 (4.4%) | 12,502 (7.0%) | 1539 (13.4%) | 34 (8.7%) | 1573 (13.3%) |
| technology, Nano-technology | 276 (0.2%) | 68 (0.2%) | 344 (0.2%) | (0.0%) | 1 (0.3%) | 1 (0.0%) |
| Chemistry | 2,875 (2.1%) | 931 (2.3%) | 3,806 (2.1%) | 51 (0.4%) | 3 (0.8%) | 5.4 (0.5%) |
| Organic chemistry | 1,192 (0.9%) | 2,810 (6.9%) | 4,002 (2.2%) | 2 (0.0%) | (0.0%) | 2 (0.0%) |
| Organic macromolecular compounds | 1,779 (1.3%) | 1,828 (4.5%) | 3,607 (2.0%) | 2 (0.0%) | (0.0%) | 2 (0.0%) |
| Dyes, Petroleum | 2,219 (1.6%) | 1,365 (3.3%) | 3,584 (2.0%) | 20 (0.2%) | (0.0%) | 20 (0.2%) |
| Biochemistry | 1,946 (1.4%) | 603 (1.5%) | 2,549 (1.4%) | 14 (0.1%) | (0.0%) | 14 (0.1%) |
| Metallurgy | 2,339 (1.7%) | 1,073 (2.6%) | 3,412 (1.9%) | 19 (0.2%) | 3 (0.8%) | 22 (0.2%) |
| Textiles or flexible materials | 1,470 (1.1%) | 296 (0.7%) | 1,766 (1.0%) | 97(0.8%) | 11 (2.8%) | 108 (0.9%) |
| Paper | 193 (0.1%) | 67 (0.2%) | 260 (0.1%) | 9 (0.1%) | 1 (0.3%) | 10 (0.1%) |
| Building | 7,549 (5.5%) | 339 (0.8%) | 7,888 (4.4%) | 998 (8.7%) | 19 (4.8%) | 1017 (8.6%) |
| Earth or rock drilling, Mining | 328 (0.2%) | 26 (0.1%) | 354 (0.2%) | 9 (0.1%) | (0.0%) | 9 (0.1%) |
| Engines of pumps | 3,126 (2.3%) | 998 (2.4%) | 4,124 (2.3%) | 144 (1.3%) | 7 (1.8%) | 151 (1.3%) |
| Engineering in general | 2,559 (1.9%) | 801 (2.0%) | 3,360 (1.9%) | 285 (2.5%) | 9 (2.3%) | 294 (2.5%) |
| Lighting, Heating | 5,616 (4.1%) | 811 (2.0%) | 6,427 (3.6%) | 647 (5.6%) | 22 (5.6%) | 669 (5.6%) |
| Weapons, Blasting | 301 (0.2%) | 48 (0.1%) | 349 (0.2%) | 12 (0.1%) | (0.0%) | 12 (0.1%) |

| unit: cases | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Classification | Patents | | | Utility models | | |
| | Domestic | Foreign | Total | Domestic | Foreign | Total |
| Instruments | 9,546 (6.9%) | 3,181 (7.8%) | 12,727 (7.1%) | 304 (2.7%) | 34 (8.7%) | 338 (2.9%) |
| Horology, Computing | 15,306 (11.1%) | 2,747 (6.7%) | 18,053 (10.1%) | 359 (3.1%) | 38 (9.7%) | 397 (3.3%) |
| Educating, Information storage | 3,488 (2.5%) | 988 (2.4%) | 4,476 (2.5%) | 293 (2.6%) | 7 (1.8%) | 300 (2.5%) |
| Nucleonics | 344 (0.2%) | 78 (0.2%) | 422 (0.2%) | 10 (0.1%) | (0.0%) | 10 (0.1%) |
| Electric elements, Electric techniques | 18,994 (13.8%) | 7,548 (18.5%) | 26,542 (14.8%) | 718 (6.3%) | 53 (13.5%) | 771 (6.5%) |
| Electric communication technique | 11,478 (8.3%) | 4,764 (11.7%) | 16,242 (9.1%) | 272 (2.4%) | 7 (1.8%) | 279 (2.4%) |
| Others | 4,349 (3.2%) | 549 (1.3%) | 4,898 (2.7%) | 525 (4.6%) | 9 (2.3%) | 534 (4.5%) |
| Total | 138,034 (100.0%) | 40,890 (100.0%) | 178,924 (100.0%) | 11,462 (100.0%) | 392 (100.0%) | 11,854 (100.0%) |

Patent applications in biotechnology

| unit: cases | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | |
| | Cases | Ratio | Cases | Ratio | Cases | Ratio | Cases | Ratio | Cases | Ratio |
| Domestic | 3,295 | 67.5 | 3,398 | 67.1 | 3,789 | 73.3 | 4,339 | 72.5 | 4,556 | 76.1 |
| Foreign | 1,587 | 32.5 | 1,669 | 32.9 | 1,380 | 26.7 | 1,648 | 27.5 | 1,750 | 29.2 |
| Total | 4,882 | 100.0 | 5,067 | 100.0 | 5,169 | 100.0 | 5,987 | 100.0 | 5,987 | 100.0 |

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | |
| | Cases | Ratio | Cases | Ratio | Cases | Ratio | Cases | Ratio | Cases | Ratio |
| Domestic | 6,280 | 87.8% | 4,788 | 86.4 | 4,903 | 94.2 | 4,944 | 93.7 | 6,167 | 94.3 |
| Foreign | 603 | 12.2% | 375 | 13.6 | 301 | 5.8 | 337 | 6.3 | 375 | 5.7 |
| Total | 6,883 | 100.0% | 5,163 | 100.0 | 5,204 | 100.0% | 5,331 | 100.0% | 6,542 | 100.0% |

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

Applications by residents of foreign countries in 2011

| unit: cases | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Classification | Patents | Utility models | Designs | Trademarks | International Trademarks | Total |
| Japan | 15,234 | 45 | 1,668 (1,757) | 2,927 (4,903) | 1,034 (2,271) | 20,908 (24,210) |
| United States of America | 12,139 | 29 | 823 (1,211) | 4,207 (6,628) | 1,796 (2,820) | 18,994 (22,827) |
| Germany | 3,598 | 7 | 250 (258) | 242 (415) | 1,624 (4,152) | 5,721 (8,430) |
| France | 1,753 | | 79 (86) | 357 (506) | 932 (2,050) | 3,121 (4,395) |
| China | 752 | 64 | 124 (125) | 797 (1,150) | 868 (1,246) | 2,605 (3,337) |
| Switzerland | 1,073 | 2 | 114 (122) | 241 (431) | 894 (1,833) | 2,324 (3,461) |
| United Kingdom | 737 | 1 | 79 (99) | 410 (818) | 456 (1,153) | 1,683 (2,808) |
| Italy | 358 | 3 | 83 (93) | 180 (294) | 735 (1,561) | 1,359 (2,309) |
| Netherlands | 1,045 | | 100 (102) | 97 (140) | 230 (551) | 1,472 (1,838) |
| Taiwan, Province of China | 694 | 218 | 86 (86) | 310 (391) | | 1,308 (1,389) |
| Sweden | 573 | | 44 (47) | 50 (73) | 159 (327) | 826 (1,020) |
| Australia | 167 | 2 | 17 (17) | 131 (242) | 177 (403) | 494 (831) |
| Canada | 466 | 3 | 17 (20) | 180 (323) | 21 (35) | 687 (847) |
| Singapore | 142 | | 4 (4) | 103 (163) | 141 (401) | 390 (710) |
| Spain | 118 | | 27 (27) | 41 (56) | 173 (407) | 359 (608) |
| Finland | 334 | 1 | 27 (27) | 13 (25) | 82 (282) | 457 (669) |
| Austria | 190 | 1 | 7 (9) | 12 (15) | 129 (374) | 339 (589) |
| Luxembourg | 81 | | 15 (23) | 62 (133) | 91 (264) | 249 (501) |
| Belgium | 263 | | 8 (8) | 12 (12) | 116 (224) | 399 (507) |
| Denmark | 187 | 1 | 46 (46) | 22 (39) | 103 (189) | 359 (462) |
| Russian Federation | 31 | 4 | | 1 (1) | 106 (262) | 142 (298) |
| Israel | 212 | 2 | 6 (7) | 23 (29) | 34 (44) | 277 (294) |
| Norway | 78 | | 19 (27) | 3 (5) | 63 (155) | 163 (265) |
| Turkey | 11 | 2 | | 8 (10) | 89 (219) | 110 (242) |
| Ireland | 51 | | | 55 (109) | 37 (68) | 143 (228) |
| Liechtenstein | 26 | | 30 (30) | 2 (5) | 33 (109) | 91 (170) |
| New Zealand | 34 | | | 63 (116) | | 97 (150) |
| Virgin Islands (British) | 35 | | | 50 (101) | 5 (13) | 90 (149) |
| Malaysia | 20 | | | 75 (96) | 2 (2) | 97 (118) |

| | | | | | | unit: cases |
|----------------------------|---------|----------------|---------|------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Classification | Patents | Utility models | Designs | Trademarks | International Trademarks | Total |
| The Hong Kong SAR of China | 14 | | 8 (9) | 53 (83) | | 75 (106) |
| India | 109 | | 2 (2) | 27 (27) | | 138 (138) |
| Bermuda | 59 | | | 37 (70) | | 96 (129) |
| Brazil | 47 | 1 | 4 (4) | 43 (62) | | 95 (114) |
| Thailand | 3 | | 4 (4) | 54 (80) | 3 (6) | 64 (93) |
| Cayman Islands | 31 | | | 25 (78) | 1 (9) | 57 (118) |
| Cyprus | 13 | | 9 (9) | 13 (23) | 23 (43) | 58 (88) |
| Chile | 5 | | | 42 (54) | 2 (2) | 49 (61) |
| United Arab Emirates | 2 | | | 36 (64) | | 38 (66) |
| Mexico | 26 | | 2 (2) | 31 (35) | 1 (1) | 60 (64) |
| Czech Republic | 11 | 1 | | 1 (1) | 30 (51) | 43 (64) |
| Monaco | 1 | | | 15 (17) | 9 (52) | 25 (70) |
| Poland | 7 | 1 | | 3 (3) | 25 (44) | 36 (55) |
| Indonesia | 4 | | 1 (1) | 32 (38) | 1 (3) | 38 (46) |
| Vietnam | | | | 4 (6) | 31 (37) | 35 (43) |
| Portugal | 8 | | | | 23 (41) | 31 (49) |
| Ukraine | 2 | | | 6 (9) | 20 (27) | 28 (38) |
| Barbados | 25 | | 2 (2) | 9 (12) | 4 (4) | 40 (43) |
| Bulgaria | | | | 1 (1) | 19 (36) | 20 (37) |
| South Africa | 26 | | 3 (3) | 9 (16) | | 38 (45) |
| Hungary | 18 | 1 | 1 (1) | 4 (11) | 7 (13) | 31 (44) |
| Greece | 12 | | | 7 (9) | 9 (18) | 28 (39) |
| Qatar | | | | 9 (43) | | 9 (43) |
| Slovenia | 2 | | 1 (1) | 1 (1) | 8 (29) | 12 (33) |
| Philippines | 1 | | | 18 (23) | | 19 (24) |
| Colombia | 3 | | | 11 (15) | 1 (3) | 15 (21) |
| Mongolia | | | | | 5 (25) | 5 (25) |
| Mauritius | 1 | 1 | | 9 (19) | | 11 (21) |
| Saudi Arabia | 16 | | | 4 (7) | 1 (1) | 21 (24) |

| unit: cases | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Classification | Patents | Utility models | Designs | Trademarks | International Trademarks | Total |
| Curacao | | | | | 4 (20) | 4 (20) |
| Gibraltar | 1 | | 2 (2) | | 3 (16) | 6 (19) |
| Argentina | 2 | | | 7 (11) | 1 (1) | 10 (14) |
| Malta | 7 | | | 2 (2) | 2 (6) | 11 (15) |
| Slovakia | 5 | | | 1 (1) | 3 (9) | 9 (15) |
| Iceland | 4 | | | 1 (1) | 3 (9) | 8 (14) |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 1 | | | 3 (3) | 3 (8) | 7 (12) |
| Bahamas | 4 | | | 6 (7) | | 10 (11) |
| Cuba | 4 | | | 3 (3) | 2 (2) | 9 (9) |
| Lithuania | | | | 1 (1) | 5 (7) | 6 (8) |
| Egypt | | | | | 6 (8) | 6 (8) |
| Uruguay | | | | 3 (3) | 3 (3) | 6 (6) |
| Pakistan | 2 | | | 4 (5) | | 6 (7) |
| Estonia | 3 | | | 1 (1) | 3 (3) | 7 (7) |
| Sri Lanka | | | | 5 (5) | | 5 (5) |
| Belize | | | | 3 (6) | | 3 (6) |
| Armenia | | | | | 4 (5) | 4 (5) |
| Romania | | | | | 3 (6) | 3 (6) |
| Bahrain | | | | 1 (1) | 2 (4) | 3 (5) |
| Seychelles | 2 | | | 2 (2) | 1 (1) | 5 (5) |
| Peru | | | | 3 (4) | | 3 (4) |
| Latvia | | | | | 3 (4) | 3 (4) |
| Panama | 1 | | | 2 (3) | | 3 (4) |
| Lebanon | 1 | | | 2 (2) | | 3 (3) |
| Kuwait | 1 | | | 2 (2) | | 3 (3) |
| Others | 4 | 2 | | 9 (4) | 11 (9) | 26 (39) |
| Total | 40,890 | 392 | 3,712 (4,271) | 11,239 (18,113) | 10,415 (21,991) | 66,648 (85,657) |

Note: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

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 | Rejection or cancellation | Withdrawal abandonment, amendment or rejection | Total | |
| Patents | 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 | |
| | 2011 | 17,280 | 153,326 | 676 | 3,001 | 174,283 | 98,979 | 49,204 | 3,001 | 151,184 | |
| Utility models | 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 | |
| | 2011 | 2,220 | 14,968 | 72 | 536 | 17,796 | 7,013 | 8,010 | 536 | 15,559 | |

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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 | 2007 | 32,604 (33,758) | 23,850 (24,694) | 130 (135) | 56,584 (58,587) | 44,948 (46,539) | 8,171 (8,460) | 53,119 (54,999) |
| | 2008 | 26,111 (26,844) | 23,912 (24,549) | 94 (99) | 50,117 (51,492) | 41,337 (42,466) | 8,849 (9,048) | 50,186 (51,514) |
| | 2009 | 22,060 (23,404) | 19,424 (20,365) | - (-) | 41,484 (43,769) | 34,321 (36,179) | 7,684 (7,999) | 42,005 (44,178) |
| | 2010 | 25,889 (26,985) | 22,134 (22,793) | - (-) | 48,023 (49,778) | 38,882 (40,387) | 7,621 (7,850) | 46,503 (48,237) |
| | 2011 | 28,104 (30,274) | 26,977 (30,276) | - (-) | 55,081 (60,550) | 45,379 (49,330) | 8,166 (8,892) | 53,545 (58,222) |
| Trademarks | 2007 | 60,950 (82,020) | 65,515 (88,164) | 1,244 (1,674) | 127,709 (171,858) | 88,079 (118,528) | 27,368 (36,829) | 115,447 (155,357) |
| | 2008 | 59,938 (79,197) | 57,537 (83,007) | 321 (493) | 117,796 (162,697) | 94,065 (133,297) | 29,994 (36,210) | 124,059 (169,507) |
| | 2009 | 54,376 (63,285) | 35,262 (45,960) | - (-) | 89,638 (109,245) | 74,285 (92,013) | 19,129 (23,138) | 93,414 (115,151) |
| | 2010 | 62,272 (75,423) | 44,673 (57,789) | - (-) | 106,945 (133,212) | 78,218 (99,127) | 21,369 (26,034) | 99,587 (125,161) |
| | 2011 | 63,823 (72,732) | 59,950 (80,590) | - (-) | 123,773 (153,322) | 78,763 (94,913) | 27,141 (32,820) | 105,904 (127,733) |

Note: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

Pendency period for patents and trademarks

Average first action pendency period for patents

| unit: month | | | | | |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Year | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Patents | 9.8 | 12.1 | 15.4 | 18.5 | 16.8 |

Average total pendency period for patents

| unit: month | | | | | |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Year | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Patents | 15.0 | 17.4 | 22.2 | 24.6 | 22.8 |

Average first action pendency period for trademarks

| unit: month | | | | | |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Year | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Trademarks | 5.7 | 6.5 | 9.7 | 10.6 | 10.0 |

Average total pendency period for trademarks

| unit: month | | | | | |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Year | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Trademarks | 8.7 | 9.2 | 13.0 | 14.1 | 14.6 |

International search reports and International preliminary examination reports

| Year | ISRs | IPERs |
|------|--------|-------|
| 2007 | 8,331 | 586 |
| 2008 | 13,020 | 474 |
| 2009 | 15,509 | 362 |
| 2010 | 20,833 | 324 |
| 2011 | 22,988 | 224 |

Registrations

Registrations by IPR type

| unit: cases | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------|
| IPR type | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | Percent change for 2011 |
| Patents | 123,705 | 83,523 | 56,732 | 68,843 | 94,720 | 37.6 |
| Utility models | 2,795 | 4,975 | 3,949 | 4,301 | 5,853 | 36.1 |
| Subtotal | 126,500 | 88,498 | 60,681 | 73,144 | 100,573 | 37.5 |
| Industrial designs | 40,745 | 39,858 | 32,091 | 33,697 | 42,185 | 25.2 |
| Trademarks | 60,361 | 65,583 | 53,155 | 53,136 | 71,255 | 34.1 |
| Total | 227,606 | 193,939 | 145,927 | 159,977 | 214,013 | 33.8 |

Note: Trademark registration renewals are excluded.

Comparison of domestic and foreign registrations

| unit: cases, % | | | | | | |
|----------------|------|----------|------|---------|------|---------|
| | | Domestic | | Foreign | | Total |
| | | Cases | % | Cases | % | |
| Patents | 2007 | 91,645 | 74.1 | 32,060 | 25.9 | 123,705 |
| | 2008 | 61,115 | 73.2 | 22,408 | 26.8 | 83,523 |
| | 2009 | 42,129 | 74.3 | 14,603 | 25.7 | 56,732 |
| | 2010 | 51,404 | 74.7 | 17,439 | 25.3 | 68,843 |
| | 2011 | 72,258 | 76.3 | 22,462 | 23.7 | 94,720 |
| | | | | | | |
| Utility models | 2007 | 2,739 | 98.0 | 56 | 2.0 | 2,795 |
| | 2008 | 4,875 | 98.0 | 100 | 2.0 | 4,975 |
| | 2009 | 3,880 | 98.3 | 69 | 1.7 | 3,949 |
| | 2010 | 4,199 | 97.6 | 102 | 2.4 | 4,301 |
| | 2011 | 5,705 | 97.5 | 148 | 2.5 | 5,853 |
| | | | | | | |

| unit: cases, % | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------|----------|------|---------|------|---------|
| | | Domestic | | Foreign | | Total |
| | | Cases | % | Cases | % | |
| Industrial design | 2007 | 37,631 | 92.4 | 3,114 | 7.6 | 40,745 |
| | 2008 | 36,645 | 91.9 | 3,213 | 8.1 | 39,858 |
| | 2009 | 29,628 | 92.3 | 2,463 | 7.7 | 32,091 |
| | 2010 | 31,523 | 93.5 | 2,174 | 6.5 | 33,697 |
| | 2011 | 39,443 | 93.5 | 2,742 | 6.5 | 42,185 |
| Trademarks | 2007 | 48,266 | 80.0 | 12,095 | 20.0 | 60,361 |
| | 2008 | 50,927 | 77.7 | 14,656 | 22.3 | 65,583 |
| | 2009 | 38,538 | 72.5 | 14,617 | 27.5 | 53,155 |
| | 2010 | 41,712 | 78.5 | 11,424 | 21.5 | 53,136 |
| | 2011 | 55,571 | 78.0 | 15,684 | 22.0 | 71,255 |
| Total | 2007 | 180,281 | 79.2 | 47,325 | 20.8 | 227,606 |
| | 2008 | 153,562 | 79.2 | 40,377 | 20.8 | 193,939 |
| | 2009 | 114,175 | 78.2 | 31,752 | 21.8 | 145,927 |
| | 2010 | 128,838 | 80.5 | 31,139 | 19.5 | 159,977 |
| | 2011 | 172,977 | 80.8 | 41,036 | 19.2 | 214,013 |

Note: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

Patent and utility model registrations by IPC

| unit: cases, % | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|--------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| Classification | Patents | | | Utility models | | |
| | Korean | Foreign | Total | Korean | Foreign | Total |
| Agriculture | 1,078 (1.5%) | 76 (0.3%) | 1,154 (1.2%) | 254 (4.5%) | 1 (0.7%) | 255 (4.4%) |
| Foodstuffs, Tobacco | 1,395 (1.9%) | 93 (0.4%) | 1,488 (1.6%) | 58 (1.0%) | | 58 (1.0%) |
| Personal of domestic articles | 2,299 (3.2%) | 214 (1.0%) | 2,513 (2.7%) | 1,096 (19.2%) | 19 (12.8%) | 1,115 (19.1%) |
| Health, Amusement | 2,977 (4.1%) | 712 (3.2%) | 3,689 (3.9%) | 479 (8.4%) | 10 (6.8%) | 489 (8.4%) |
| Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes | 1,243 (1.7%) | 490 (2.2%) | 1,733 (1.8%) | 7 (0.1%) | | 7 (0.1%) |
| Separating, Mixing | 1,846 (2.6%) | 410 (1.8%) | 2,256 (2.4%) | 148 (2.6%) | 1 (0.7%) | 149 (2.5%) |
| Shaping | 1,712 (2.4%) | 420 (1.9%) | 2,132 (2.3%) | 93 (1.6%) | 5 (3.4%) | 98 (1.7%) |

| unit: cases, % | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|-------------|
| Classification | Patents | | | Utility models | | |
| | Korean | Foreign | Total | Korean | Foreign | Total |
| Grinding, Polishing | 1,688 (2.3%) | 429 (1.9%) | 2,117 (2.2%) | 123 (2.2%) | 3 (2.0%) | 126 (2.2%) |
| Printing | 505 (0.7%) | 191 (0.9%) | 696 (0.7%) | 94 (1.6%) | 2 (1.4%) | 96 (1.6%) |
| Transporting | 4,358 (6.0%) | 928 (4.1%) | 5,286 (5.6%) | 621 (10.9%) | 8 (5.4%) | 629 (10.7%) |
| Micro-structural technology, Nano-technology | 327 (0.5%) | 39 (0.2%) | 366 (0.4%) | | | |
| Chemistry | 1,546 (2.1%) | 319 (1.4%) | 1,865 (2.0%) | 34 (0.6%) | 1 (0.7%) | 35 (0.6%) |
| Organic chemistry | 695 (1.0%) | 1,074 (4.8%) | 1,769 (1.9%) | | | |
| Organic macromolecular compounds | 647 (0.9%) | 648 (2.9%) | 1,295 (1.4%) | | | |
| Dyes, Petroleum | 1,056 (1.5%) | 677 (3.0%) | 1,733 (1.8%) | 9 (0.2%) | 1 (0.7%) | 10 (0.2%) |
| Biochemistry | 904 (1.3%) | 197 (0.9%) | 1,101 (1.2%) | 8 (0.1%) | 1 (0.7%) | 9 (0.2%) |
| Metallurgy | 1,016 (1.4%) | 499 (2.2%) | 1,515 (1.6%) | 13 (0.2%) | 1 (0.7%) | 14 (0.2%) |
| Textiles or flexible materials | 1,320 (1.8%) | 223 (1.0%) | 1,543 (1.6%) | 57 (1.0%) | 1 (0.7%) | 58 (1.0%) |
| Paper | 124 (0.2%) | 71 (0.3%) | 195 (0.2%) | 3 (0.1%) | 1 (0.7%) | 4 (0.1%) |
| Building | 5,047 (7.0%) | 215 (1.0%) | 5,262 (5.6%) | 703 (12.3%) | 7 (4.7%) | 710 (12.1%) |
| Earth or rock drilling, Mining | 245 (0.3%) | 17 (0.1%) | 262 (0.3%) | 7 (0.1%) | | 7 (0.1%) |
| Engines of pumps | 1,441 (2.0%) | 486 (2.2%) | 1,927 (2.0%) | 63 (1.1%) | 2 (1.4%) | 65 (1.1%) |
| Engineering in general | 1,229 (1.7%) | 394 (1.8%) | 1,623 (1.7%) | 131 (2.3%) | 2 (1.4%) | 133 (2.3%) |
| Lighting, Heating | 3,144 (4.4%) | 246 (1.1%) | 3,390 (3.6%) | 418 (7.3%) | 10 (6.8%) | 428 (7.3%) |
| Weapons, Blasting | 147 (0.2%) | 10 (0.0%) | 157 (0.2%) | 19 (0.3%) | | 19 (0.3%) |
| Instruments | 5,589 (7.7%) | 1,637 (7.3%) | 7,226 (7.6%) | 188 (3.3%) | 9 (6.1%) | 197 (3.4%) |
| Horology, Computing | 5,893 (8.2%) | 1,886 (8.4%) | 7,779 (8.2%) | 145 (2.5%) | 10 (6.8%) | 155 (2.6%) |
| Educating, Information strorage | 2,138 (3.0%) | 957 (4.3%) | 3,095 (3.3%) | 177 (3.1%) | 6 (4.1%) | 183 (3.1%) |
| Nucleonics | 232 (0.3%) | 26 (0.1%) | 258 (0.3%) | 12 (0.2%) | | 12 (0.2%) |
| Electric elements, Electric techniques | 12,608 (17.4%) | 4,926 (21.9%) | 17,534 (18.5%) | 582 (10.2%) | 38 (25.7%) | 620 (10.6%) |
| Electric circuitry, Electric communication technique | 6,428 (8.9%) | 3,373 (15.0%) | 9,801 (10.3%) | 161 (2.8%) | 8 (5.4%) | 169 (2.9%) |
| Others | 1,381 (1.9%) | 579 (2.6%) | 1,960 ((2.1%) | 2 (0.0%) | 1 (0.7%) | 3 (0.1%) |
| Total | 72,258 | 22,462 | 94,720 | 5,705 | 148 | 5,853 |

Patent registrations in biotechnology

| unit: cases | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | |
| | Cases | Ratio | Cases | Ratio | Cases | Ratio | Cases | Ratio | Cases | Ratio |
| Domestic | 2,089 | 73.8% | 1,865 | 75.0% | 1,029 | 71.3% | 1,391 | 79.3% | 2,207 | 82.7% |
| Foreign | 741 | 26.2% | 616 | 25.0% | 414 | 26.7 | 364 | 20.7% | 462 | 17.3% |
| Total | 2,830 | 100% | 2,481 | 100% | 1,443 | 100.0 | 1,755 | 100% | 2,669 | 100% |
| Note: Based on the following biotechnological categories of the Eighth Edition of the International Patent Classification: A01H; A01K 67/00~67/04; A01N 63/00~65/00; A61K 8/97~8/99; A61K 8/64~8/68; A61K 35/12~35/76; 36/00~36/9068; A61K 38/00~38/58, 39/00~39/44, 48/00, 51/00~51/10; C02F 3/00~3/34, 11/02~11/04; C07H 19/00~21/04; C07K; C12C~M; C12N; C12P; C12Q; C12S; G01N 33/50~33/98. | | | | | | | | | | |

Patent registrations in business methods

| unit: cases | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | |
| | Cases | Ratio | Cases | Ratio | Cases | Ratio | Cases | Ratio | Cases | Ratio |
| Domestic | 2,457 | 85.9% | 1,101 | 87.6% | 843 | 90.9% | 1,040 | 87.4% | 1,579 | 91.4% |
| Foreign | 404 | 14.1% | 156 | 12.4% | 84 | 9.1% | 150 | 12.6% | 148 | 8.65% |
| Total | 2,861 | 100% | 1,257 | 100% | 927 | 100% | 1,190 | 100% | 1,727 | 100% |
| Note: Based on the Eighth Edition of the International Patent Classification. | | | | | | | | | | |

Total registrations by residents of foreign countries in 2011

| unit: cases | | | | | |
|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|------------|---------|
| Classification | Patents | Utility models | Designs | Trademarks | Total |
| Japan | 179,389 | 8,697 | 24,552 | 66,094 | 278,732 |
| U.S.A. | 80,104 | 1,415 | 10,341 | 91,695 | 183,555 |
| Germany | 22,239 | 166 | 2,181 | 25,226 | 49,812 |
| France | 9,894 | 51 | 1,680 | 19,376 | 31,001 |
| Switzerland | 6,308 | 15 | 1,195 | 14,532 | 22,050 |
| United Kingdom | 4,783 | 37 | 818 | 14,746 | 20,384 |
| Netherlands | 8,380 | 94 | 1,294 | 6,060 | 15,828 |
| Italy | 2,666 | 55 | 859 | 11,196 | 14,776 |
| Taiwan | 2,499 | 3,181 | 672 | 3,463 | 9,815 |
| Sweden | 3,806 | 70 | 612 | 3,094 | 7,582 |
| Canada | 1,800 | 48 | 272 | 2,413 | 4,533 |
| China | 1,108 | 205 | 275 | 5,701 | 7,289 |
| Australia | 1,311 | 24 | 281 | 2,948 | 4,564 |
| Finland | 2,696 | 7 | 637 | 1,015 | 4,355 |
| Denmark | 1,027 | 18 | 883 | 1,803 | 3,731 |
| Hong Kong | 149 | 23 | 168 | 2,411 | 2,751 |
| Belgium | 1,118 | 3 | 129 | 1,486 | 2,736 |
| Spain | 374 | 7 | 86 | 2,055 | 2,522 |
| Singapore | 282 | 4 | 120 | 1,859 | 2,265 |
| Austria | 819 | 17 | 96 | 1,241 | 2,173 |
| Others | 4,583 | 275 | 926 | 12,388 | 18,172 |
| Total | 335,335 | 14,412 | 48,077 | 290,802 | 688,626 |

Trials and appeals

Trials and appeals requested

| | | | | | | unit: cases |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| IPR type | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Ex parte | Patents | 9,870 | 11,055 | 9,533 | 8,200 | 8,535 |
| | Utility models | 288 | 450 | 513 | 307 | 260 |
| | Industrial designs | 174 (179) | 247 (279) | 242 (243) | 217 (219) | 140 (141) |
| | Trademarks | 3,378 (4,791) | 2,843 (4,442) | 1,903 (2,969) | 1,676 (2,573) | 1,979 (2951) |
| | Subtotal | 13,710 (15,128) | 14,595 (16,226) | 12,191 (13,258) | 10,400 (11,299) | 10,914 (11,887) |
| Inter partes | Patents | 1,080 | 1,183 | 1,028 | 1,070 | 1,129 |
| | Utility models | 465 | 456 | 315 | 252 | 213 |
| | Industrial designs | 427 (432) | 519 (527) | 421 (434) | 472 (472) | 298(298) |
| | Trademarks | 1,918 (2,290) | 2,111 (2,598) | 1,628 (2,089) | 1,678 (2,095) | 1,876 (2,356) |
| | Subtotal | 3,890 (4,267) | 4,269 (4,764) | 3,392 (3,866) | 3,472 (3,889) | 3,516 (3,996) |
| Total | Patents | 10,950 | 12,238 | 10,561 | 9,270 | 9,664 |
| | Utility models | 753 | 906 | 828 | 559 | 473 |
| | Industrial designs | 601 (611) | 766 (806) | 663 (677) | 689 (691) | 438(439) |
| | Trademarks | 5,296 (7,081) | 4,954 (7,040) | 3,531 (5,058) | 3,354 (4,668) | 3,855(5,307) |
| | Total | 17,600 (19,395) | 18,864 (20,990) | 15,583 (17,124) | 13,872 (15,188) | 14,430 (15,883) |

Note: Figures in parentheses include multiple applications.

Disposals of trials by year

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | unit: cases, % |
|----------------|----------------|----------|---------|---------|--------------|-------|-------|--------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------------|
| Classification | | Decision | | | Invalidation | | | Registration | | | Total | | |
| | | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Ex | Patents | 3,774 | 3,925 | 4,334 | 303 | 285 | 345 | 4,849 | 4,370 | 4,022 | 8,926 | 8,580 | 8,701 |
| partes | Utility models | 194 | 255 | 266 | 59 | 42 | 25 | 138 | 104 | 66 | 391 | 401 | 357 |
| | Designs | 127 | 155 | 186 | 30 | 22 | 5 | 46 | 27 | 7 | 203 | 204 | 198 |
| | | (127) | (158) | (186) | (30) | (22) | (5) | (46) | (27) | (7) | (203) | (207) | (198) |
| | Trademarks | 2,138 | 1,618 | 2,067 | 9 | 8 | 12 | | | | 2,147 | 1,626 | 2,079 |
| | | (3,231) | (2,518) | (3,106) | (16) | (14) | (18) | | | | (3,247) | (2,532) | (3,124) |
| | Total | 6,233 | 5,953 | 6,853 | 401 | 357 | 387 | 5,033 | 4,501 | 4,095 | 11,667 | 10,811 | 11,335 |
| | | (7,326) | (6,856) | (7,892) | (408) | (363) | (393) | (5,033) | (4,501) | (4,095) | (12,767) | (11,720) | (12,380) |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| Inter | Patents | 945 | 1,044 | 1,137 | 11 | 8 | 16 | | | | 956 | 1,052 | 1,153 |
| partes | Utility models | 351 | 245 | 277 | 6 | 4 | 1 | | | | 357 | 249 | 278 |
| | Designs | 478 | 467 | 433 | 2 | 2 | 7 | | | | 480 | 469 | 440 |
| | | (492) | (468) | (433) | (2) | (2) | (7) | | | | (494) | (470) | (440) |
| | Trademarks | 1,757 | 1,565 | 1,870 | 17 | 28 | 19 | | | | 1,774 | 1,593 | 1,593 |
| | | (2,116) | (2,009) | (2,275) | (38) | (52) | (28) | | | | (2,154) | (2,061) | (2,303) |
| | Subtotal | 3,531 | 3,321 | 3,717 | 36 | 42 | 43 | | | | 3,567 | 3,363 | 3,760 |
| | | (3,904) | (3,766) | (4,122) | (57) | (66) | (52) | | | | (3,961) | (3,832) | (4,174) |
| Grand | Patents | 4,719 | 4,969 | 5,471 | 314 | 293 | 361 | 4,849 | 4,370 | 4,022 | 9,882 | 9,632 | 9,854 |
| Total | Utility models | 545 | 500 | 543 | 65 | 46 | 26 | 138 | 104 | 66 | 748 | 650 | 635 |
| | Designs | 605 | 622 | 619 | 32 | 24 | 12 | 46 | 27 | 7 | 683 | 673 | 638 |
| | | (619) | (626) | (619) | (32) | (24) | (12) | (46) | (27) | (7) | (697) | (677) | (638) |
| | Trademarks | 3,895 | 3,183 | 3,937 | 26 | 36 | 31 | | | | 3,921 | 3,219 | 3,968 |
| | | (5,347) | (4,527) | (5,381) | (54) | (66) | (46) | | | | (5,401) | (4,593) | (5,427) |
| | Total | 9,764 | 9,274 | 10,570 | 437 | 399 | 430 | 5,033 | 4,501 | 4,095 | 15,234 | 14,174 | 15,095 |
| | | (11,230) | (10,622) | (12,014) | (465) | (429) | (445) | (5,033) | (4,501) | (4,095) | (16,728) | (15,552) | (16,554) |

Successful petitions

| Classification | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| | | Accep- tance | Ratio | Accep- tance | Ratio | Accep- tance | Ratio | Accep- tance | Ratio | Accep- tance | Ratio |
| Ex partes | Patents | 1,650 | 35.7% | 1,247 | 29.5% | 926 | 24.5% | 1,100 | 28.0% | 1,248 | 28.8% |
| | Utility models | 95 | 31.5% | 89 | 33.0% | 61 | 31.4% | 58 | 22.7% | 74 | 27.8% |
| | Designs | 42 | 40.0% | 53 | 43.4% | 56 | 44.1% | 59 | 38.1% | 74 | 39.8% |
| | | (42) | (40.0%) | (53) | (34.2%) | (56) | (44.1%) | (59) | (37.3%) | (74) | (39.8%) |
| | Trademarks | 1,604 | 57.8% | 1,734 | 54.3% | 1,336 | 62.5% | 1,008 | 62.3% | 1,144 | 55.3% |
| | | (2,359) | (59.1%) | (2,808) | (58.1%) | (2,146) | (66.4%) | (1,642) | (65.2%) | (1,894) | (61.0%) |
| | Subtotal | 3,391 | 43.4% | 3,123 | 40.0% | 2,379 | 38.2% | 2,225 | 37.4% | 2,540 | 37.1% |
| | | (4,146) | (45.9%) | (4,197) | (44.2%) | (3,189) | (43.5%) | (2,859) | (41.7%) | (3,290) | (41.7%) |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Inter partes | Patents | 571 | 53.5% | 541 | 52.4% | 499 | 52.8% | 500 | 47.9% | 552 | 48.5% |
| | Utility models | 269 | 50.1% | 227 | 49.1% | 191 | 54.4% | 130 | 53.1% | 142 | 51.3% |
| | Designs | 187 | 49.3% | 223 | 53.1% | 188 | 39.3% | 248 | 53.1% | 233 | 53.8% |
| | | (189) | (49.5%) | (225) | (52.6%) | (190) | (38.6%) | (248) | (53.0%) | (233) | (53.8%) |
| | Trademarks | 1,134 | 61.9% | 1,136 | 59.8% | 1,107 | 63.0% | 894 | 57.1% | 1,180 | 63.1% |
| | | (1,331) | (60.6%) | (1,326) | (59.0%) | (1,312) | (62.0%) | (1,143) | (56.9%) | (1,402) | (61.6%) |
| Grand Total | Subtotal | 2,161 | 56.6% | 2,127 | 55.8% | 1,985 | 56.2% | 1,772 | 53.4% | 2,107 | 56.7% |
| | | (2,360) | (56.4%) | (2,319) | (55.6%) | (2,192) | (56.1%) | (2,021) | 53.7%) | 2,329) | (56.5%) |
| | Patents | 2,221 | 39.0% | 1,788 | 34.0% | 1,425 | 30.2% | 1,600 | 32.2% | 1,800 | 32.9% |
| | Utility models | 364 | 43.4% | 316 | 43.2% | 252 | 46.2% | 188 | 37.6% | 216 | 39.8% |
| | Designs | 229 | 47.3% | 276 | 50.9% | 244 | 40.3% | 307 | 49.4% | 307 | 49.6% |
| | | (231) | (47.4%) | (278) | (47.7%) | (246) | (39.7%) | (307) | (49.0%) | (307) | (49.6%) |
| | Trademarks | 2,738 | 59.4% | 2,870 | 56.3% | 2,443 | 62.7% | 1,902 | 59.8% | 2,324 | 59.0% |
| | | (3,690) | (59.6%) | (4,134) | (58.3%) | (3,458) | (64.7%) | (2,785) | 61.5%) | (3,296) | (61.3%) |
| | Total | 5,552 | 47.8% | 5,250 | 45.1% | 4,364 | 44.7% | 3,997 | 43.1% | 4,647 | 44.0% |
| | | (6,506) | (49.2%) | (6,516) | (47.7%) | (5,381) | (47.9%) | (4,880) | (45.9%) | (5,619) | (46.8%) |

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

Comparison of domestic and foreign trial requests

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| unit: cases | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | |
| | Domestic | Foreign | Domestic | Foreign | Domestic | Foreign | Domestic | Foreign | Domestic | Foreign |
| Patents | 7,004 | 3,946 | 7,650 | 4,588 | 6,698 | 3,863 | 5,747 | 3,523 | 5,813 | 3,851 |
| Utility models | 744 | 9 | 900 | 6 | 817 | 11 | 543 | 16 | 468 | 5 |
| Industrial designs | 584 | 27 | 763 | 43 | 636 | 41 | 649 | 42 | 374 | 65 |
| Trademarks | 3,750 | 3,331 | 3,474 | 3,566 | 2,530 | 2,528 | 2,689 | 1,979 | 3,080 | 2,227 |
| Total | 12,082 | 7,313 | 12,787 | 8,203 | 10,681 | 6,443 | 9,628 | 5,560 | 9,735 | 6,148 |

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

Revenue and expenditure

Revenue

| | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Unit: billion KRW | | | | | |
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Revenue from goods and services | 274,235 | 267,775 | 273,503 | 309,739 | 347,318 |
| Revenue carried over from the previous year | 65,320 | 66,834 | 47,297 | 13,740 | 34,149 |
| Internal revenue and others | 26,011 | 13,927 | 19,295 | 43,410 | 6,485 |
| Total | 365,566 | 348,536 | 340,095 | 366,889 | 387,952 |

Expenditure

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Unit: billion KRW | | | | | |
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Major projects | 210,950 | 200,904 | 222,993 | 192,041 | 214,333 |
| Basic projects | 16,133 | 12,690 | 13,054 | 12,627 | 13,448 |
| Labor costs | 76,746 | 81,871 | 82,943 | 85,707 | 96,574 |
| Reserve fund | - | - | - | - | - |
| Deposit for special budget | - | 10,000 | 10,000 | 45,000 | 30,000 |
| Total | 303,829 | 305,465 | 328,990 | 335,375 | 354,395 |

KIPO staff

| Unit: billion KRW | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Examiners | Patent and utility models | 660 | 678 | 675 | 712 | 711 |
| | Industrial designs and Trademarks | 130 | 129 | 121 | 131 | 154 |
| Appeal judges | | 117 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Clerical staff | | 616 | 605 | 616 | 606 | 612 |
| Total | | 1,528 | 1,511 | 1,511 | 1,548 | 1,576 |

